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CONTENTS OF REEL 215

1) Pennsylvania farmer
Pennsylvania farmer, vol. 93
MNS# PSt SNPaAg215.1

2) Pennsylvania farmer
Pennsylvania farmer, vol. 94
MNS# PSt SNPaAg215.2

Author: Pennsylvania farmer

Title: Pennsylvania farmer, vol. 93

Place of Publication: Meadville, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1926

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg215.1

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<2124147> * Form:serial 2  Input:HHS  Edit:FMD
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130 00 Pennsylvania farmer (Meadville, Pa.)
245 00 Pennsylvania farmer.
246 1  $iAt head of title: $aAgriculture, the keystone of national prosperity
260    Meadville, Pa. $bGeorge H. St. John,
300    v. $bill. $c55 cm.
310    Weekly
500    Publisher: H.C. Crawford, <1896>.
500    Missing and mutilated pages
500    Issues for <Vol. 33, no.1-> published by: The Lawrence Publishing Co.,
     Philadelphia, Pa.
500    "Devoted to agricultural industries, news and the household."
500    Description based on: Vol. 8, no. 31 (July 26, 1888).
515    Occasional irregularities in numbering
515    Issues for <Jan. 4, 1913>-Sept. 10, 1921 numbered <Vol. 33, no. 1>-v.
     50, no. 11; issues for Sept. 17, 1921- numbered Vol. 84, no. 12- and
     also carry whole numbering 2170-
515    Issue for Feb 16, 1918 lack numbering but constitute Vol. 43, no. 7
533    Microfilm $mv.33 (1913)-v.109 (1933) $bUniversity Park, Pa.
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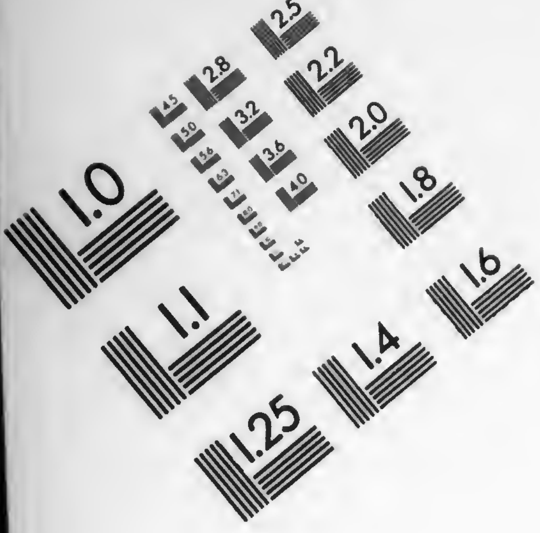

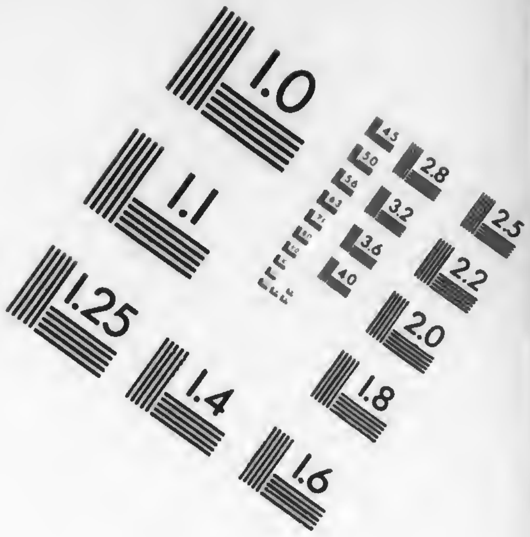

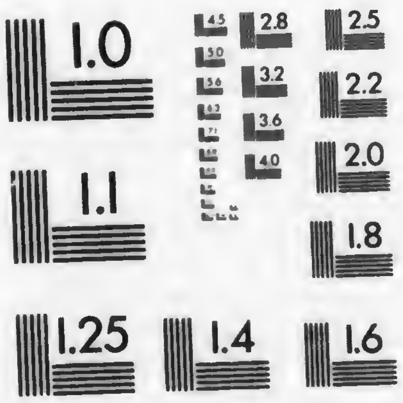

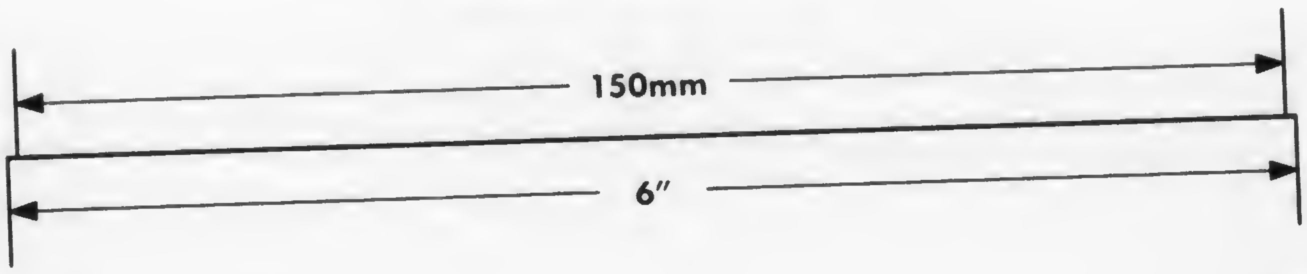

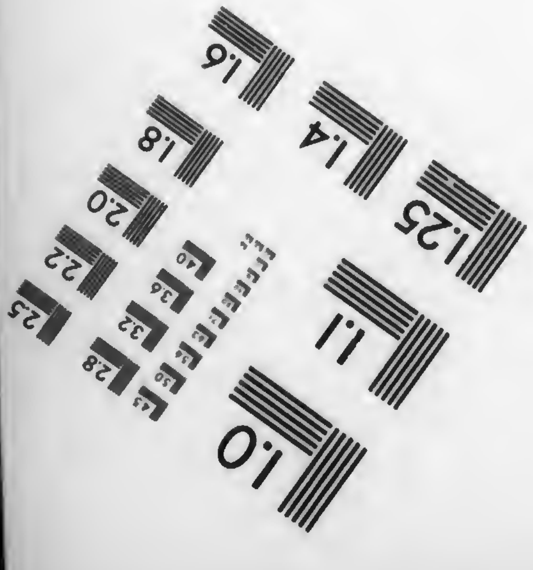

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Volume 93, 1926

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 1 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1926 $1.00 a year

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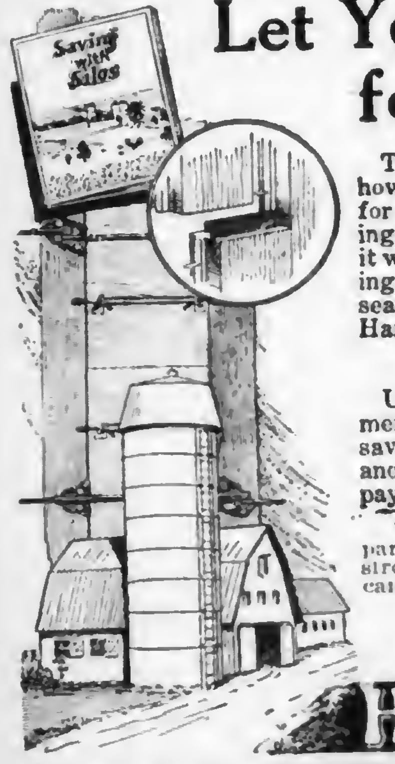

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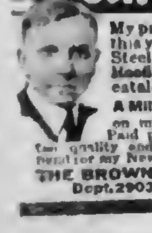

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Old Colonial Family Homesteads

No. 27—The McFarlane Farm

FEBRUARY 3, 1755, our great-great-grandfather, Patrick McFarlane, living near Newville, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, obtained the patent from the government for the McFarlane farm situated two miles east of Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, for his son, James, who was then a child. The son grew to manhood and fought thru the Revolutionary War.

After the close of the war the young man, James McFarlane, came to settle on his farm and made the first improvement by building a log cabin.

In 1795 McFarlane and a soldier friend completed a stone house that stood and was occupied for 104 years. The stone building was replaced by the present one shown in the picture in 1899. The barn, also in the picture, was built in 1838.

The farm has never been sold but has been handed down from one generation to the next.

James left it to his son William, who left it to his son James, who in turn left it to his two children, W. J. and Lillie McFarlane, the present owners.

The McFarlane family has always lived on the farm.—Lillie McFarlane.

Premium Booklet

A THIRTY-TWO-PAGE booklet giving complete information on how over $5000 in cash prizes will be divided among the various classes and exhibits at the Tenth State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, January 18-22, 1926, is now being distributed to all interested parties.

The new premium list reveals many new classes, the number in the poultry show having practically doubled since the exhibition two years ago. Special prizes, cups and ribbons have been added in most departments. The booklet carries the annoucement regarding reduced fares for visitors to the show.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained by writing the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

The present home, built in 1899.

At the Beginning of the Year

AT THIS season of the year practically every business man in the country is taking, or has taken, the yearly inventory of his business. Such practice shows him just how much money he has tied up and tells him how much business he needs to do in order to make a satisfactory profit for the year. It also unearths any and all dead lines of goods and induces him to make a turnover on them. It leads to cleaning up useless things that clutter his shelves and gives him money to reinvest in newer and more profitable lines.

The inventory is the basis of all accounting in any business. More money on hand at the end of the year doesn't necessarily mean more profits nor does less money mean a loss. Without the inventory, with its definite statement of goods and equipment on hand, the profits or loss cannot be known.

Conditions Necessitate Records

In these days of rapidly changing conditions the accurate knowledge about the business side of farming is absolutely necessary to good work.

An inventory as applied to the farming business means a complete list of all property owned by the farmer, including what he owes to others and what others owe to him, with the quantity and value of each item.

It may be taken in any sort of blank book or on separate sheets. The state college and farm bureau agents, however, will be glad to secure for farmers special books for such a purpose, at cost. These books are specially designed for farmers' use, and permit additional inventories for five successive years. If properly kept such a book will show the farmer's net worth and his gain or loss above living expenses for any and all the years in question. It forms a valuable record for future reference.

Altho the average merchant lines up his year's activities on or near the new year, the farmer may well do it at any time during the dull season on the farm.

Advantages Derived from Inventory

On a poultry farm the first day of November is a good time, if used in computing income tax the first of January is better, but on the average farm any time until the first of March will do.

There are many advantages to be derived from taking an inventory. If a loan is desired to operate the farm on a larger scale the coming year it gives the banker a basis for judging the credit rating of the farm. In case of fire the value of a complete list of destroyed property cannot be overestimated, as an aid to prompt and satisfactory collection of insurance. In settling estates it is also of great assistance.

One of the lesser yet important values of inventory taking is the unearthing of the unused equipment that most farms acquire in the course of years. Machinery that once was used but will not be again can be overhauled and disposed of. It has good money tied up in it and is often in good repair and may be just what someone else wants. It can be sold at auction

(Continued on page 23)

Published Weekly
Two Years, $1.50
Five Years, $3.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 1 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 2, 1926 Whole No. 1494

Plans for State Farm Products Show

Condensed Outline of Meetings and Exhibits of Pennsylvania's Big Annual Event

THE Tenth Annual State Farm Products Show will be held at Harrisburg, January 18-23, with over 100,000 feet of floor space and twelve, halls for conventions and business meetings available. More space is being provided in practically all departments than a year ago.

The greatest expansion will probably be in the poultry, egg and pigeon department which will occupy one-half of the Chestnut Street Market House, the finest building for the purpose in the city. The pigeon section is new this year. Elaborate plans are being made for the poultry and egg exhibits and numerous attractive trophies in addition to cash prizes will be divided among the winners. Entries for poultry close January 6th.

Locations of Exhibits Announced

H. E. Klugh, show manager, announces the location of the various exhibits as follows:

Apples, Potatoes, Honey, Butter, Milk:—Emerson-Brantingham Building, 10th and Market Streets; Corn, Small Grains and Wool:—Vance Building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets; Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle and Sheep:—Duco Company Building, 38 North Cameron Street; Poultry, Pigeon and Eggs:—Chestnut St. Market House; State Educational Exhibits:—Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Forests and Waters, Game Commission, Department of Health, Department of Welfare, Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Highways, State Parent-Teacher Association and Parents Congress:—Vance Building, Fourth and Chestnut Streets.

Meetings, exhibits and sales covering every phase of Pennsylvania's great livestock industry have been scheduled during the show. The feature exhibit will, no doubt, be the fifty-four head of baby beef cattle exhibited by the Adams County Baby Beef Club. The animals entered in the exhibit will be judged on their merit, Wednesday morning, January 20, and be sold at public auction Thursday morning.

The joint mass meeting of all associations will be held Tuesday evening at 7:30. Tuesday morning at 9:30 the Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association will convene in the Senate Caucus room at the State Capitol. Tuesday has been designated as Swine and Sheep Day. The afternoon meeting will be a joint session with the Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers' Association. The horse session will be Wednesday morning and the beef session Wednesday afternoon.

Plans are being made for the exhibit of 150 sheep and an exhibit of dairy cattle representing each of the dairy breeds. These exhibits will be housed in the Harrisburg Duco Company Building at 38 North Cameron Street.

Dairy Products Exhibit if Possible

Special effort is being made to secure an exhibit of dairy products—butter and milk,—that will be representative of the extensive dairy industry of the state. The dairy organizations at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are both offering special prizes for exhibits of milk produced in their respective districts.

Commercial exhibits will be located in the various exhibit buildings so that the farmer may have the opportunity of seeing the latest developments in equipment for his dairy, home, orchard, barn, etc.

The wool show which a year ago exceeded anything of its kind in the East, will be even more extensive this year.

Horse Pulling Contest Cancelled

The state-wide horse pulling contest, announced as a feature of the show when preliminary plans were being made, has been cancelled because of the dangers involved in shipping horses long distances during the extreme winter months.

The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, an organization formed a year ago, will start its meeting Wednesday morning. The forenoon program is devoted largely to discussions of bovine tuberculosis eradication and bovine abortion. The afternoon program is made up of several talks on the economic problems confronting dairymen. Wednesday evening, a dairy banquet will be held in the Masonic Temple and all dairymen and dairy breed associations will take part.

All four of the dairy breeders' associations will hold annual business meetings during the week. The Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association have scheduled their (to page 21)

The Outlook for Agriculture in 1926

Uncertain Factors Necessarily Play a Large Part in the Future of the Industry

WILL farmers make money in 1926? Will the coming twelve months be more prosperous agriculturally than the year just closed, or will four years of gradual improvement in the position of the farmer be interrupted by a year of setback?

It would be folly to make emphatic answers to such questions. The suggestions set down here are offered with a deep sense of the uncertainties of the future and of the failings of human judgment in trying to interpret the trend of economic events.

The weight of evidence appears to tip the beam in favor of, (1), a slight increase in farm income in the next year compared with 1925, and (2), an improvement in the economic position of agriculture as compared with other industries.

If the present period of industrial activity should be carried so far as to lead to inflation in commodity prices generally, and if crop yields are good, then farm returns might show a material increase over 1925. On the other hand, if the weather should be unfavorable and the present era of industrial prosperity should "go to pot," then agriculture probably would not fare as well as in 1925, altho it might still make gains as compared with other industries.

Period of Urban Prosperity

The present period of urban prosperity, which has resulted in broad demand for meat, dairy and poultry products, fruits and fresh vegetables, cotton and wool, has run on for a long time. It must be remembered that it is likely to be superseded by a period of industrial curtailment some time or other. Most business men and financiers are optimistic that it will continue thru 1926, and there are good reasons for that belief. However, such turning points sometimes are reached sooner than expected.

The Harvard Committee on Economic Research comments on the business situation and outlook as follows:

"Never before, perhaps, has there been a time when speculation in stocks and real estate have been carried so far without the appearance of a speculative spirit in business and the resultant building up of inflated inventories by manufacturers and merchants. The business outlook, while it presents important favorable features, also presents unfavorable features not present a year ago.

Speculative Elements Must Be Considered

"The conservative position of business and the known policy of the federal reserve system to supply ample credit facilities for the legitimate needs of business still seem, however, to be the preponderating factors, and their existence should ensure a good winter and spring trade in 1926. But, while business enters the new year with a momentum that should carry it thru the first six months, the unsatisfactory elements (mainly speculative) in the general situation cannot be left entirely out of account.

"In 1926, as in previous years, the prospect for business is intimately connected with the probable developments in the money market. Such developments will probably furnish the only reliable indicator of events. While there now appears little likelihood that high money rates will restrict business during the next six months, it must be evident that we are so far advanced in the present business cycle that conservatism should guide business policies."

A slightly different view is expressed by Mr. Moody, another business observer of long experience:

"The plethora of money and capital is still too great to admit of any reasonable probability of shortage; and, at the same time, this plethora itself is neither increasing nor decreasing sufficiently to constitute an important influence upon general trade." Also, "The tide often turns in March or April and there is no present warrant that the existing prosperity will continue beyond that date. One should suspend judgment pending further evidence."

Prospective foreign demand presents similar uncertainties. Industrial conditions in Great Britain have been improving recently, suggesting greater need of our cotton and better purchasing power for our wheat and hog products, but whether this trend will continue depends to a large extent upon conditions in this country. Inflation and rising commodity prices in the United States would stimulate British foreign trade, while depression here would restrict the British market.

French industries have a false kind of prosperity right now, due to unduly low taxes and to inflation of the currency. The French franc is fast going the way of the German paper mark. This procedure is stimulating to industry while it lasts, but it hampers buying from other countries, and it means a financial headache for the French nation eventually. Germany is gradually recovering her industrial strength. The coming year is considered an important test of the ability of Germany to fulfill the Dawes plan.

Production Costs About the Same

So far as production costs are concerned, no clear cut indication of important changes in the coming year can be seen. Taxes and interest will be much the same as in the past year. Labor and supply costs may be slightly higher or lower, depending largely on the outcome of the general business situation.

The hog business probably will continue unusually profitable during the year. The beef industry should make further progress toward a state of prosperity. Lamb prices may not be quite so high as in the past year, but larger marketings will tend to sustain income from flocks. Increased production may result in slightly lower prices for poultry, eggs and some (to page 19)

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Vol. 93, No. 1. Phila., Pa., Jan. 2, 1926 Whole No. 1494

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Blessed is the life that does not collect resentments.
—Harry Emerson Fosdick, D. D.

The Farm Home

BY GRACE E. FRYSINGER.

Molder of national destiny am I.
Lowly I sit, uncrowned,
Unheralded, amidst the
Glories of the open fields
Where growing leaves, and friendly beasts,
Soft sunrise hues, clear meadow brooks,
Rare vistas long, and blossoms sweet
All aid me in my mission to our race.

I raise and feed and clothe
And bring to man's estate
Five sons and daughters,
And teach them noble traits
Of right and wrong and Galilean Love!
Four keep I home to till the acres broad
And give unto the world that common need
Of all,—the nation's food supply for man
And beast. One send I forth unto the cities gates
To help in mart and trade, to build
Great towers, legislate,
And give virility to urban family life.

Thus has it ever been and more shall be.
I build the open road of country life
And also keep the city vigor great.
My sons and daughters must be just
And true, and noble in their purpose
They must wisely plan the future of
The nation of the free.
Thus shall it come to pass
That time will make it so.
The nation is dependent on my child!

I am the spirit of the rural home.
I mold the nation's future destiny.

To Get Together

THE farm organizations of New Jersey are planning to establish a central clearing house for all in the form of a headquarters at Trenton. In these days when cooperation is the key word in agricultural work there is no place needing the application of that principle more than in the farm organizations of the land. Today we have a jumbled, hetrogeneous mass of farm organizations with no common meeting place where the various interests may get together and form united action on important matters. New Jersey is making such plans and a meeting will be held during the week of the Products Show at Trenton to formulate such a cooperating movement. Federation is not proposed, but each organization will continue as at present and assist in supporting and using the new office as a common clearing house. This is a move in the right direction and if generally adopted would make it easy for officials and the public to know what farmers think and want.

To the Young People

A Message from President Coolidge

AS YOU are representative of the organizations of the boys and girls of America who live in or are interested in the open country, with which I come into an official relation, I want to extend to all of you a New Year greeting. It seems a very short time ago that I was a boy and in the midst of farm life myself, helping to do the chores at the barn, working in the corn and potato fields, getting in the hay, and in the springtime doing what most of you have never had an opportunity to see—making maple sugar.

I did not have any chance to profit by joining a Scout organization or a 4-H Club. That chance ought to be a great help to the boys and girls of the present day. It brings them into association with each other in a way where they learn to think not only of themselves, but of other people. It teaches them to be unselfish. It trains them to obedience and gives them self-control. A very wise man gave us this motto—"Do the duty that lies nearest you." It seems to me that this is the plan of all your organizations. We need never fear that we shall not be called on to do great things in the future, if we do small things well at present. It is the boys and girls who work hard at home that are sure to make the best record when they go away from home. It is the boys and girls who stand well up toward the head of the class at school that will be called on to hold the important places in political and business life when they go out in the world.

There is a time for play as well as a time for work. But even in play it is possible to cultivate the art of well-doing. Games are useful to train the eye, the hand, and the muscles, and bring the body more completely under the control of the mind. When this is done, instead of being a waste of time, play becomes a means of education.

It is in all these ways that boys and girls are learning to be men and women, to be respectful to their parents, to be patriotic to their country, and to be reverent to God. It is because of the great chance that American boys and girls have in all these directions that to them, more than to the youth of any other country, there should be a happy New Year.—Calvin Coolidge, Dec. 17, 1925.

Western Farmers Revolt

THERE are signs in the western horizon of a flare-up among the farmers of the Middle West over the administration's opposition to any legislation constructed along the lines of the McNary-Haugen Bill of last year. Recent meetings of farmers' organizations in that section plainly show that the idea of governmental handling of surplus products for export is firmly fixed in their minds and that nothing less than this will relieve farmers from the effects of low world prices.

President Coolidge addressed the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago early in December and pledged the help of the administration to further develop cooperative marketing. the furnishing of financial advice, and the "active assistance of the government in meeting the problem of surplus production." Altho the President was received enthusiastically, the address was received with critical coldness and the results of the business sessions actually contravened many of the ideas of the President. Sam Thompson, of Illinois, said that the President had "dodged the real farm problem of the surplus-producing states," and he was elected president of the A. F. B. Federation while Bradfute, the former president, was defeated. Nor was this all. The resolutions passed by the body emphatically recommended many things which President Coolidge in his speech disavowed.

The American Council of Agriculture, another Mid-west organization, said to be composed of one million farmers, recently passed resolutions condemning the President's Chicago address and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine's agricultural relief bill, and called for some kind of export relief legislation. Several of the western farm papers have spoken strongly in opposition to the administration's plans and recommendations.

We present the above as news and without comment at this time. But we should not be surprised to see what was desired to be a peaceful, harmonious session of Congress become an arena for contending parties on agricultural matters before it ends. Eastern farmers are not vitally interested in the specific questions involved in the controversy, except that all agriculture is bound more or less closely together, and the eastern farmer is concerned whether legislation is fundamentally sound, or whether it is based on falacy.

Eastern Agriculture

THOSE who think that the eastern states are unimportant from an agricultural standpoint will revise their opinion when they read the figures put out by the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board. The data collected show that the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia produce one-tenth of all the wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and hay grown in the entire United States. In some of these items the percentage is much higher, for instance, this territory produces twenty-four per cent of the potatoes and fourteen per cent of the hay produced in the country. If eastern people boasted of their agriculture as much as do some of the western states, city people could soon be disabused of the idea that agriculture in the East is a negligible industry.

Close Mails to Firearms

ONE of the inconsistencies of government is the expenditure of time and money to punish murders and hold-up men and at the same time make it easy for them to secure firearms by carrying them in the mails. The Present Congress should be flooded with requests for a law to make it illegal to send by mail any kind of firearm. At the same time papers and magazines which carry advertisements of such death-dealing implements should be called to account by their readers. In these days of unprecedented use of deadly arms it should not be difficult to arouse sufficient public sentiment on this subject. Write your senator and representatives at once, asking them to vote in favor of closing the mails to firearms. Such a bill is being prepared.

A Slump in Crop Values

THE estimates of the value of crops in the United States for the year 1925, as made by the Department of Agriculture, have been revised downward, as of December 1st. The wheat crop is estimated as being only seventy-seven per cent as much as last year's production. Oats is also below the previous year, and corn shows a loss over previous estimates of nearly 113,000,000 bushels. The estimated value of the four big crops—corn, wheat, hay and cotton—is less than a year ago by $921,000,000.

Washington Letter

FARM BILLS.—Before Congress adjourned for the holidays, Secretary Jardine's cooperative marketing measure was introduced in the House by Chairman Haugen of the Committe on Agriculture, and in the Senate by Senator McNary, of Oregon. It will be commonly known as the administration bill to distinguish it from the old McNary-Haugen export corporation bill which Senator McNary has reintroduced in the Senate.

The revised Dickinson bill, a modified McNary-Haugen bill, will be introduced January 4th. Chairman Haugen announces that the House Agricultural Committee will start hearings on these bills January 11th.

Prior to the introduction of the administration cooperative marketing bill, Secretary Jardine, Senator McNary and Representative Tincher, of Kansas, were called into consultation with the President. This new bill authorizes the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to do what it has been doing for some time. It recognizes the present cooperative marketing activities of the bureau as a division and appropriates $225,000 to the bureau funds that otherwise might be difficult to obtain.

The essential features of the administration bill were contained in the Tincher bill, which was drafted by Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, and introduced in Congress in 1924.

Doctor Atkeson's plan provided for a division of cooperative marketing in the Department of Agriculture, and also for voluntary registering of cooperative marketing associations, with the privilege of having their accounts audited by department experts upon request. The administration bill makes no provision for registering cooperatives or auditing their books.

The Secretary of Agriculture now has authority to call in advisers to counsel with him with relation to problems of cooperative marketing. The administration bill provides that such advisers may receive $15 per day to cover expenses while in conference.

The administration bill has received the endorsement of thirty-one leading cooperative marketing officials and representatives. It will undoubtedly be put thru Congress with little opposition. But it will not satisfy the Middle West. This is a foregone conclusion. Leading conservatives in Congress from the agricultural districts are outspoken in saying that even the Dickinson bill does not go far enough in settling the question of disposal of the surplus farm products.

The new Dickinson bill would establish a Federal Farm Advisory Council and a Federal Farm Commission to aid in the development of cooperative marketing and in the disposition of the domestic surplus of agricultural commodities.

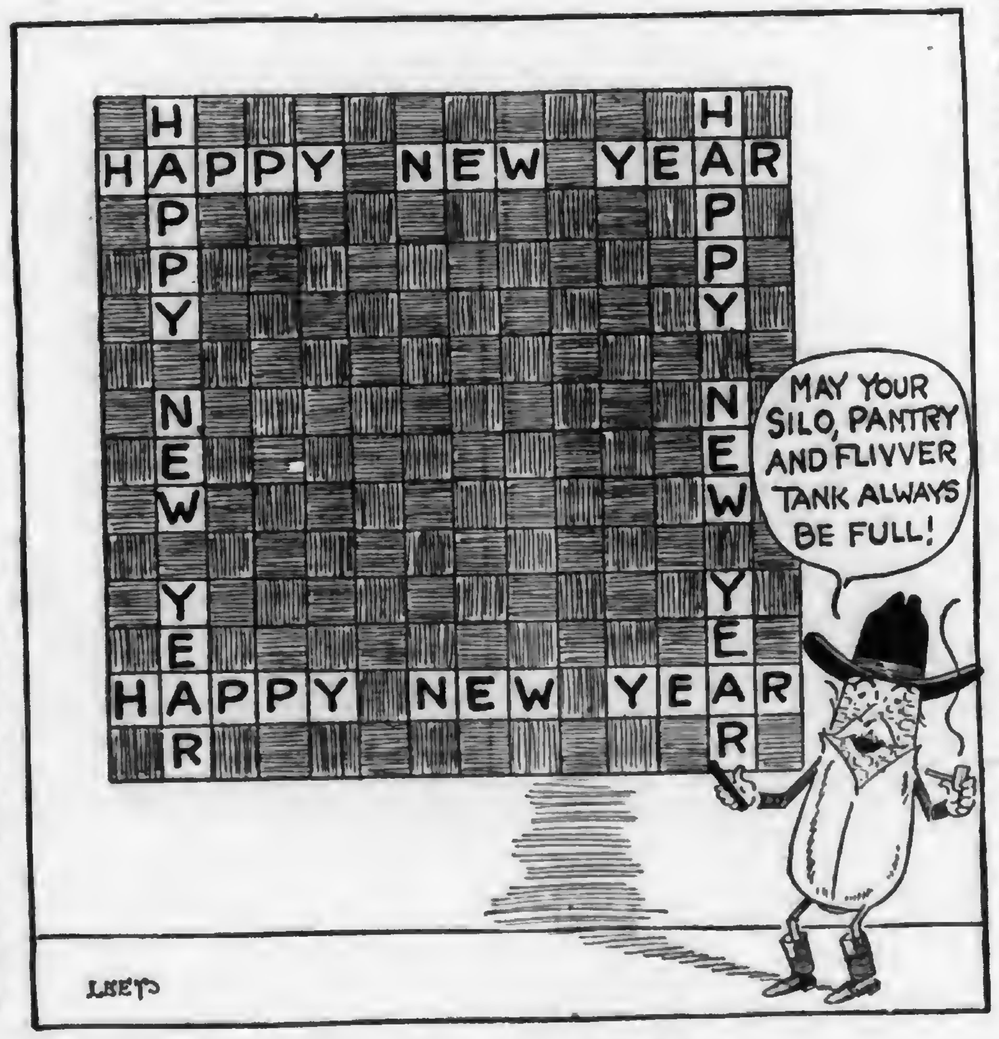
The Federal Farm Advisory Council is to consist of not to exceed five members from each of the twelve Federal Land Bank districts, and to serve without pay. This council is to meet twice a year.

The Federal Farm Commission is to be composed of seven commissioners appointed by the President from a list selected by the council. Each member of the commission is to receive a salary of $10,000 a year.

The commission is authorized to do practically everything that the division of marketing proposed in the adminstration bill, is required to do in promoting and advising cooperatives. In addition broad powers are given it in disposing of surplus farm products. It may designate commodity cooperatives or other agencies to buy, store, or sell under its direction in the domestic or foreign markets such quantities of basic agricultural commodities as it may determine are necessary to remove the surplus from the domestic market. Losses from the sale of such commodities are to be met by means of an equalization fund, which is provided by an equalization fee apportioned among all the producers of the commodity. This fund is to be collected thru the medium of the Federal Intermediate Credit banks.

Congressman Dickinson, who evidently voices the sentiment of a large group of Middle West farmers, refers to the adminstration cooperative marketing bill as a "sugar pill that may soothe for the moment and will do no harm. It will give a legal status to powers already granted to certain bureaus in the Department of Agriculture, and should be passed by unanimous consent. But why trifle with the farm problem in this manner?"

If the government must take a hand in the disposal of surplus farm products, Dr. T. C. Atkeson favors the old David Lubin export bounty plan. This would not require complex machinery in government boards or commissions. It would not affect fluctuations of prices, and farmers would get the full benefit of the bounty. The domestic price would be the world price plus the bounty. If you are going to help the farmer this is the better way, according to Doctor Atkeson; in fact, the only way to equalize the farmer's dollar.—E. E. Reynolds.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HAPPY NEW YEAR
HAPPY NEW YEAR
MAY YOUR SILO, PANTRY AND FLIVVER TANK ALWAYS BE FULL!
LEETS

Happy crosswords from Kernel Kob.

Harrisburg Letter

PLANNING SHORT PROGRAM.—With all legal formalities incident to summoning of a special session of the legislature complied with, there are indications that both the state administration and its opponents are planning a short program, but whether there will be a short session or not is another matter. Judging from the Pinchot proposals there will be about thirty bills, the original estimate, from the Governor which it is expected will be submitted as soon as the opening ceremonies are completed. They will open the flood gates and numerous measures will come from the floors of both houses. The politics of the session will develop right away, for the committees will either meet and begin consideration or the bills will be laid over until the following week until it is decided to hold hearings or otherwise dispose of them. Opponents of a long session are growing in number and the people against the state adminstration are urging that the program be made short and the length of the sitting be curtailed so as to avoid criticism. The session of 1906, a special meeting, is being carefully reviewed. It lasted a month and produced nineteen laws.

THE BORER FIGHT.—From what is being reported here farmers in northwestern counties have taken advantage of the comparatively open weather marking a good part of December to clear fields in corn of all stalks and refuse and to burn them to prevent spread of the corn borer. Here and there what seemed almost like community clean-ups were undertaken. Agents of the Bureau of Plant Industry have been providing information on the way to meet the borer in the sections within the quarantined area.

TESTS ON SPRAYS.—Much attention is being given by the chemists of the State Food Bureau to tests of the effect of sprays on apples and other fruit, to which reference was recently made. It has been found in some sales that skins of apples contained traces of arsenical spray but the quantities were so minute that it is doubtful whether there would be any danger. It is likely, as a result of the studies, that some regulations for the treatment of apples when packed may be discussed.

MANY MORE FARM CARS.—According to the figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Agriculture eighty per cent of the farms in Pennsylvania have automobiles. This is a gain of two per cent over last year. In all, 160,774 farms are listed as having automobiles. This number is double the total of 1919 and some idea of the gain in ten years can be had from the statement that in 1915 only seven per cent of the farmers of Pennsylvania owned motor cars. Lancaster leads with 9509 cars on its farms, York being next with 6163 and Berks being third with 5190. Only eleven counties have less than a thousand on the farm. In Allegheny County ninety per cent of the farmers have automobiles, while in Delaware ninety-two per cent.

COUNTIES WON'T COOPERATE.—Over $1,900,000 will be redistributed among the counties of the state for fifty-fifty road construction because nineteen of the sixty-seven failed to take the steps necessary to secure their shares. This occurred in the face of the fact that several of the counties asked extension of time but failed to avail themselves of the opportunity when the time came. Two of the largest losers are Lancaster and Bucks. — Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

UNIFORM TRAFFIC LIGHTS.—Varying regulations in different municipalities concerning traffic lights have caused much confusion to farm autoists this season. So much complaint has been registered by farmers that the New Jersey State Grange at its recent annual meeting took action in favor of a state law which would make uniform rules and regulations thruout the state. The Grange expressed the opinion that aside from annoyance, the different regulations of cities, towns and municipalities were a menace to public safety.

HOOVER WILL SPEAK.—One of the drawing cars for Agricultural Week at Trenton in mid-January is Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hoover will speak on the afternoon of January 13 in the State Capitol, at which time the programs of other meetings will be dispensed with and the farmers united to give Secretary Hoover a large and representative audience.

LAND BOOM EFFECT.—Agricultural leaders are taking serious consideration of the effect upon production and agricultural values due to land booms in various parts of the state, notably in South Jersey along the line of the new bridge approaches. So much of an affect is resulting in some areas—particularly in South Jersey fruit districts—that new policies may be necessary in farm management. Several leading farmers as well as department and college officials are considering this matter in conjunction with the creation of a state-wide program for agriculture in New Jersey, a matter advanced a year and a half ago and now in the hands of various commodity and livestock committees.

BRIGHT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The State Department of Agriculture, College and Experiment Station are included in the recommendations of the Bright legislative investigating committee, which has been considering the consolidation of state departments generally and the elimination of overlapping activities. In this report the committee called attention to the duplicate lines of effort conducted by these three bodies, stating that this overlapping was due to lack of coordination among the institutions. The report of the committee has caused a slight stir among the personnel of the institutions mentioned. —B.

New York Letter

FARM FIRES.—Hazards from chimney fires are twice the usual number this winter, due to the use of wood and soft coal as fuel. Fire companies are urging the frequent burning of salt in stoves and furnaces to remove the dangerous accumulations of soot, or a commercial preparation in the nature of a "chimney sweep," which if used freely every third week will keep the soot reduced to a point of safety. Farmers are too frequently careless in keeping chimneys cleaned and in a tight, safe condition of repair, especially since the war. But the lack of fire-fighting apparatus on the farms makes the use of all sorts of preventives most essential. Each building should have its hand extinguisher. The thrifty housewife who saves her potato peelings for the livestock can do considerable towards preventing the burning out of chimneys by burning these peelings in her stoves.

WESTERN MILK A MENACE.—The purchase of the Sheffield Farms Company by the National Dairy Products Company and the erection of an assembling plant on the Erie railroad, where tank car shipments of milk from Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa is alarming eastern dairymen who see in it a new need for cooperation. The contracts of the Dairymen's League are designed to make the purchase of such milk undesired by the dealers. So far these have furnished adequate protection.—M. G. Feint.

Coming Events

Jan. 6, Annual Meeting of Elk County Agricultural Association, Ridgway, Pa.
Jan. 7-Feb. 19, Dairy Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 7-March 5, Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 12-13, N. J. Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.
Jan. 13-15, N. Y. State Horticultural Society Meeting, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
Jan. 18-23, Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 29, Annual Meeting Elk Cooperative Creamery, St. Marys, Pa.
Feb. 1-12, Two Weeks' Course in Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Working for You

In the past twenty-five years this Bureau has spent much of its time conducting actual trials, collecting data from Experiment Station demonstrations and elsewhere to learn the actual facts about the value of

NITRATE OF SODA

in fertilizing crops.

There is no guess work in the Bulletins we send out on this subject. Farmers throughout the Country who have read them and have followed our advice have added by their own testimony to the overwhelming evidence in favor of the use of Nitrate of Soda for profitable results.

There is a sure way of learning definitely just how profitably you can use Nitrate of Soda on your own land. Demonstrate it on one of your own crops.

Mark off two plots of one acre or half an acre each. On one of the plots, use Nitrate of Soda, 200 lbs. per acre for cultivated crops or 100 lbs. per acre for other crops. On the second plot use no Nitrate.

Harvest the plots separately and weigh or measure the results.

The cash value of the increased crop on the Nitrated plot over that on the check plot will show you just what profit comes from the use of the Nitrate.

If you want our Free Bulletins full of truths about Nitrate of Soda, send us your address, name your principal crops and for our information add the number 2320

The cost of plowing, planting and cultivating an acre is the same whether a good crop or a poor one results.

Aside from the effect of sunshine and rain, a good or bad crop depends largely on the fertilizer used.

If a dollar's worth of Nitrate of Soda will produce an increase of a dollar and a quarter or more in crop its use pays a big profit regardless of cost.

Take Apples for Instance.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station's Bulletin reports:

"The use of twenty cents worth of Nitrate of Soda per tree resulted in an increased yield of more than 1 barrel of fruit per tree."

Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Fruit Notes No. 9, says:

"For immediate results there is probably nothing that will excel Nitrate of Soda in the sod orchard. The standard recommendation is five lbs. for a mature tree which can be increased or decreased to suit conditions.

"In many cases this chemical has shown itself to be the only one that is of direct assistance to the tree."

Arkansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181:

"The best results have been obtained by using about 2½ pounds of Nitrate of Soda per average tree for early application; and about the same amount for the June drop application."

New Hampshire College Experiment Station Technical Bulletin:

"It is also well known that nitrogenous fertilizers, especially the more readily available forms such as Nitrate of Soda, will bring about increased growth of the trees."

Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin:

"Of the three materials, Nitrate of Soda or some other quick acting nitrogenous material is most likely to give direct benefit."

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin:

"Quickly available nitrogen is clearly the determining element in successful orchard fertilization on thin, poor upland soils such as abound in the hilly regions of southern Ohio.

"The addition of 2½ pounds of Nitrate of Soda per tree to the regular applications of 2½ pounds Nitrate, 5 pounds Acid Phosphate and 2½ pounds Potash per tree gave a gain of 24 barrels of apples per acre per year."

Others bear the same testimony.

For Cotton growers Nitrate has become such an absolute necessity that the Legislature of South Carolina has appointed a Commission to arrange for the purchase of full ship cargoes of Nitrate in Chile and to import it for direct sale to South Carolina farmers.

During the war, the Congress of the United States appropriated $20,000,000 to import Nitrate of Soda from Chile and sell it direct to farmers at cost.

Tobacco experiments in Pennsylvania and Maryland have shown that 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre have produced an increase of more than 300 pounds of leaf Tobacco and also that without further fertilizer the Wheat, following Tobacco on the same ground, produced an increase of over six bushels of Wheat.

Tobacco experiments at the Virginia and Ohio Stations also show very large profits from using Nitrate.

Wheat, top-dressed in the Spring with 100 pounds of Nitrate, at the Ohio, Wisconsin and Virginia Stations has shown very profitable returns.

Hay increases of 33 per cent may be expected from an early Spring top-dressing of 100 pounds of Nitrate per acre and permanent pastures are tremendously improved by the same treatment.

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701 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
55 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio
25 Madison Avenue, New York

The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

I HAVE no desire to parade the fact that we have a first class, new radio in our home, but the remarks made in this column three weeks ago have brought so many letters of inquiry that it seems necessary to go a little more into detail. My experience as an editor indicates that when ten people write about a matter for further information, there are a thousand who are also interested but do not write. The questions which most of the correspondents asked were these: "What was the name of your first set? How much did it cost? What firm made your new one? How much did it cost? Why is it better than the first one? Where do you get the best programs from? Can I buy one which will give good service where I live since it is a long ways from a broadcasting station? How much cost and trouble is it to keep them in good working order? Would it be good policy for me to try it out with a cheap set? etc.

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WHILE I personally answered the inquiries and gave the names of the firms and sets, I cannot do so here, since we never mention particular firms or products in the reading columns of Pennsylvania Farmer. Both of the sets were made by well known firms and are nationally advertised. I paid eighty dollars for the first set two years ago. It had three tubes and used dry batteries only. It would give satisfactory service with a loud speaker as far as Pittsburgh, and many stations much farther away could be heard more or less distinctly. It was not finely "selective," that is, we could not "tune out" other stations as completely as we can with the new one. Even two years ago the making of radio receiving sets was in the experimental stage, but during the two years wonderful improvements have been made. Probably no other invention ever has made such strides in use and development in so short a time as has the radio.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE new machine, a five-tube set, sells, complete, for about one-hundred twenty-five dollars. It is far more powerful as well as more selective. As I said before, we heard Los Angeles clearly and distinctly across the room. "Log cards" enable one to turn on any station, once the readings are found, and get it again.

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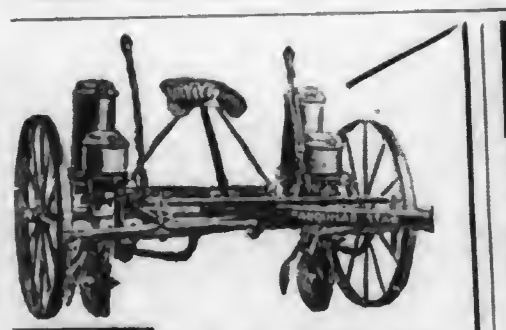
THE main costs incurred in the up-keep of a radio are for tubes and batteries. Their lifetime depends largely upon the use and kind of care they receive. The tubes cost from $1.50 to $2.50 each. Of course, no one can tell how long they will last, any more than one can tell how long a light bulb will last. But, like them, they have a potential life of so many light-hours, and in a radio the tubes should be good for a year or more with good care. By good care I mean not turning on more power than is necessary.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE new set has two forty-five-volt cells for its "B" battery. These cost from $2 to $2.50 and will give service for six months to a year. The "A" battery is a six-volt wet cell and costs ten to fifteen dollars. In our own case we took the battery out of our little truck (which we do not use in winter) and find it entirely satisfactory. The charge at a service station for recharging a wet battery is seventy-five cents at our place. One charging will run for about 100 hours of use.

✦ ✦ ✦

AS TO answers to the other questions: No, I do not advise buying a cheap, unreliable receiver, any more than I would advise buying a cheap, squawky phonograph. When one wants to enjoy music he wants it clear, distinct and in the natural tones. As to programs, there is no "best" station, altho there may be a "worst." Broadcasting is becoming a fine art as well as a big business. Every year it is better and better. When there is something especially good it has become the custom to hitch together from three to fifteen stations and broadcast the same program over all of them. There is no place so isolated that a good receiving set will not find something from several stations. There are now 600 broadcasting stations, many of which can be "picked up" easily by good sets over two thousand miles away. As I said before, the number of letters received is the excuse for this second set of notes on the radio.—R. P. K.



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THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

My Books

SOME fellows have a scad of books piled up in reams in dusty nooks, digests on saints, and men, and crooks, things not for use but just for looks! My neighbor Guildford, good old scout, has books on Jerseys, Poles, and trout, on pleurisy, the hives, and gout, on Mars, and bearded wheat, no doubt; he has some books that deal with grain, with theories of joy and pain, with wilt in cabbage, cress, and grain, with timber cutting up in Maine; he has a scad that deal with bees, with eagles' nests and Redwood trees, with cause of ozone in the breeze, with treatments for enlarging knees; he has a dozen sets or so on forms of crystals found in snow, a set that tells how fishes grow, how trade winds, gusts, and twisters blow; he has some volumes in a case that rave about the realms of space, that deal with cussedness and grace,—these books are never out of place!

I have a Bible, sure enough, one kept for use and not for bluff, a dictionary in the rough, most good old writers' choicest stuff; I have some fiction on a stand where it is always close at hand, some books of poems, old and grand and other things good tastes demand; I have some doctor books, indeed, that deal with ointments, pills, and feed, and all the farming helps I need, like Peajohn's works on bulbs and seed,—some others, too, but just a few, some old, some middle-aged and new, none too abstract for me or you, none flecked with cobwebs, dust, or dew!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Safeguard the Udder

The udder and teats—a little thing to watch, yet so tremendously important in the effect on the milk flow.

For the hurts and troubles that are constantly arising, nothing affords such immediate, such thorough results as Bag Balm.

This wonderful ointment, so clean and pleasant to use starts healing at once—healthy, normal tissues are restored in no time. For Caked Bag, Bunches, Inflammation, Chaps, Cracked Teats, Injuries, Cuts or Bruises of any sort, Bag Balm brings quick healing.

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The big 10-ounce can goes a long way—has scores of uses in curing any animal sore or skin trouble. 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If you should have the least trouble getting Bag Balm we will mail it, postpaid.

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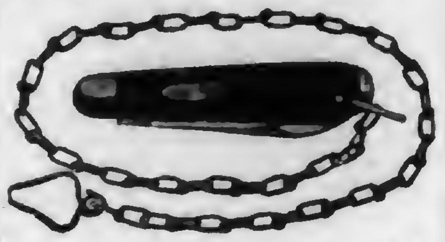

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Chester County Show

THE mushroom exhibits, twenty-three standard three-pound baskets and eleven plates, placed the Fifth Annual Chester County Farm Products Show, December 16 to 19, in a class by itself and introduced a new interest overshadowing all other features. State Secretary of Agriculture Willits, who has been an extensive grower of the "edible fungi" for a great many years, and who helped judge the entries, said it was the largest competitive exhibit ever held in the United States and the quality was first class.

Winners in the mushroom classes were as follows: White medium, Walter Evans, Kelton; white large, L. R. Downing, Downingtown; cream medium, Maurice L. Darlington, Pomeroy; cream large, N. M. Thompson, Chatham.

The usual classes for corn, milk and apples were all filled with high quality exhibits and the competition was close. The Grange and Farmer's Club contest, always the center of keen rivalry, was won by the West Chester Farmer's Club with its thirty-ear exhibit. Grand champion award for the best ten ears in the show went to Clyde Jackson, a student at the Unionville Consolidated School. Jos. S. Webb, West Chester, won first for Lancaster County Sure Crop in a class of fifteen entries and Ira Copeland, Glen Rose, won first over thirteen others for Golden Dent.

Entries in the Market Milk Class

Seventy-three entries in the market milk class spoke well for the dairy interests and made the winners feel that the goal was worth striving for. C. Albert Cox, Pocopson, topped all the entries with his Jersey milk which scored 98.3 and gave him the silver cup for the best milk in the show and also the one offered by the Jersey Cattle Club for the best sample from that breed. The cup offered by the Holstein Association for the best sample from its breed went to James D. Bunting, Oxford, and Longwood Farms, Inc., Kennet Square, won the cup offered by the Guernsey Association.

The display of apples was unusually attractive with many winners in the different classes. A large decorated booth, standing out as the biggest thing in the show, was the headquarters of the Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association of West Chester. Many kinds of cooked apple products were on display under the direction of the manager, Herbert C. Barker, as one of the means to increase the local consumption of apples. Growers in Chester and Delaware Counties are finding the association a wonderful aid in the economical marketing of their crops.

Egg Exhibit Successful

The egg show was the best ever held in the county both as to numbers and quality. Seventy-five dozens were on display and the judges note a marked improvement each year in the care used in making up the exhibits. Wm. T. Cope, East Bradford, won for the best five dozen brown eggs, while Elizabeth Barnard, Barnard Station, won for the best dozen in the farmers' class and Paul Sellers, Unionville, won for the best plate in the commercial class.

The interest of the boys and girls was not forgotten and special classes were made for them. They entered seventy-one samples of corn, forty-three plates of potatoes, eighteen plates of eggs, thirteen of apples, six large squash and a sheaf of alfalfa hay which had almost the same color it had in the field. A great many attractive posters showing the advantages of good foods, especially milk and apples, had been entered in the poster class and were used to add a

(Continued on page 23)

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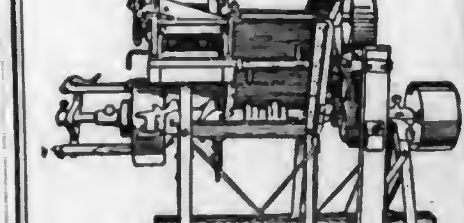

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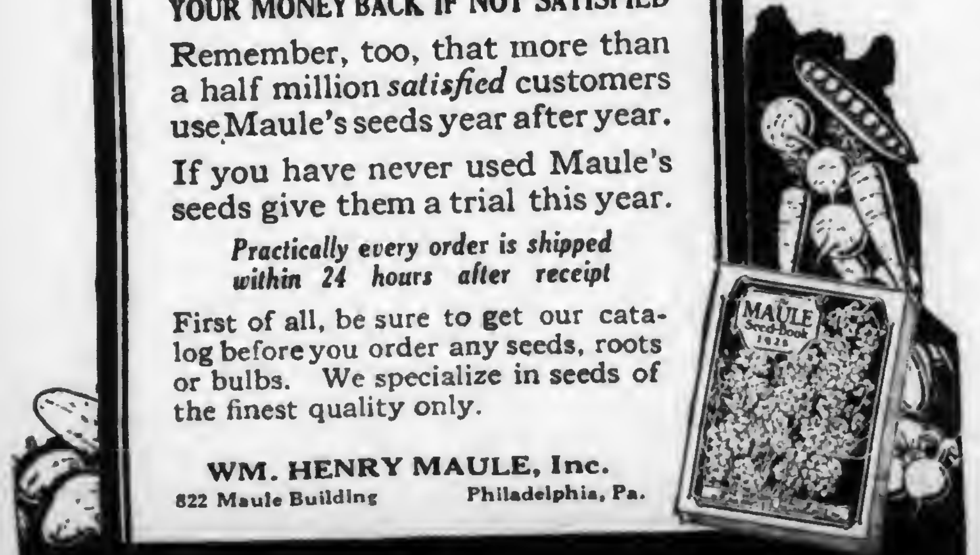

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Garden and Truck Crops

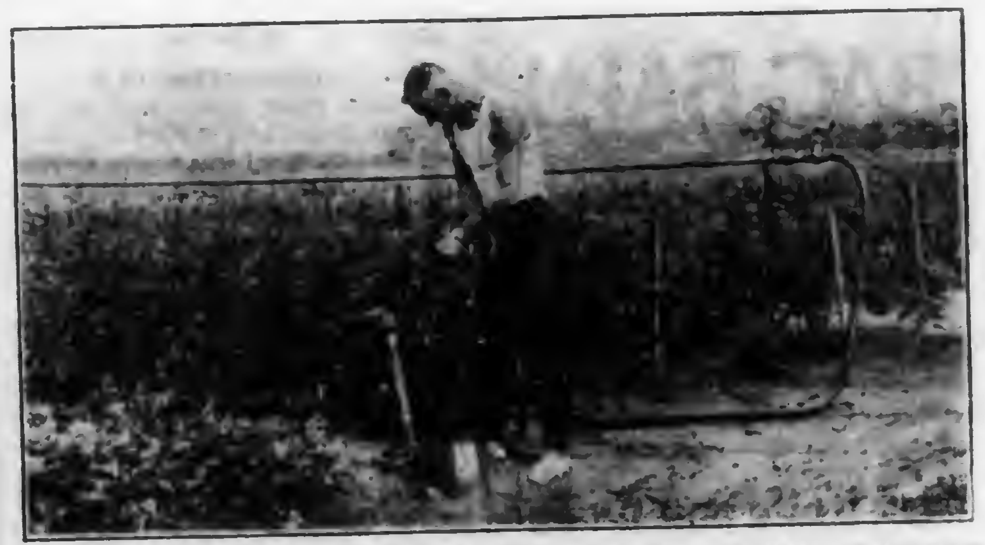
W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Three Year's Experience with Irrigation

WHEN we take stock of three years' experience with irrigation of garden crops of our place, and study the advisability of adding more pipes or doing away with those we now have, we have to take the blame for two kinds of mistakes we have made in handling the water. The first of these mistakes is holding off too long in the hope of saving water.

No doubt a man who has his own pump and takes water from a pond or stream does not count the cost as closely as he who pays at so much a thousand gallons, and is more willing to start the water as soon as soil looks dry. We pay by meter, and confess that when there are signs of rain, even tho the land seems dry, we usually wait a day or two to see what those rain clouds will give us.

That waiting, on several occasions during the past three years, has been costly. There were periods of whole weeks when rain would threaten every day, but no rain actually fell. During such times the man with irrigation ought to turn on the water, and if rain comes right afterwards he can console himself that the rain will probably do more good than the irrigation, anyway. The rule ought to be, water when the crops need water, regardless of weather forecasts.



A portable irrigation line in staked tomatoes. The nozzle is supported by short lengths of pipe. In low-growing crops the line rests on blocks placed on the ground. There is a shut-off valve at the bottom of the wooden box.

It is a fact, of course, that often it is hard to tell whether or not young crops are being injured by drought. I am convinced that snap beans would have made a far larger and earlier crop last June if they had been watered, altho at no time did they show signs of wilting or even slow growth.

Early Cabbage Affected, Too

Early cabbage, too, was affected from the very first by dry weather, altho the plants did not once show serious need of water. They grew and headed, but the heads were very small.

Our second mistake has been lack of such planning as would have placed near each other all crops benefiting the most from irrigation. Altho our system is of a portable type, so that in theory the line is moved wherever and whenever it is needed, in practice the inconvenience and danger of moving the lines has lead us to take too many chances with promised rain. To move our lines without endangering the tightness of the patent unions would require about ten men, unless the lines were cut up into sections. Many unions have been strained or broken during the moving. Tramping thru soaked soil, moreover, is good for neither soil nor crops.

These difficulties in moving the lines, then, have not lead us to use the portable feature of our system as much as one would expect. In practice we would wish to make these lines semi-permanent for each season; set them up at least a few feet from the ground; and then plant near them all those crops from which we expect to get the most return from the use of water.

Results of Irrigation

In an emergency the lines could still be moved to any other part of the place where water was seriously needed. In 1925 we thought it worth while to irrigate staked tomatoes, altho as a rule we would not plan to provide irrigation for tomatoes.

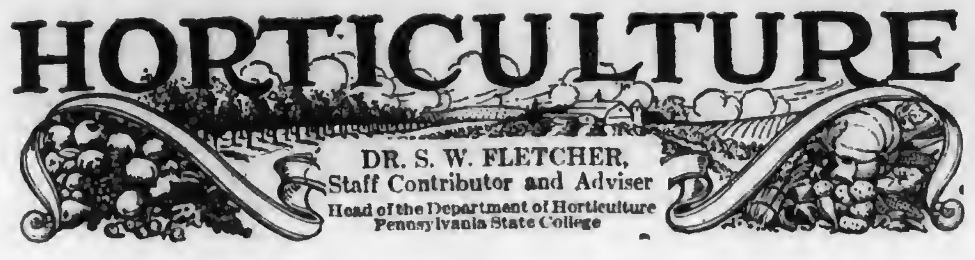
The past three years have all provided periods of drought when irrigation was very helpful in promoting rapid growth and early maturity. How far can we judge, on the basis of these three years, whether or not we can profitably increase irrigation equipment? The 1924 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture has this to say about variations in rainfall from year to year:

"In general, there is less than the normal amount of rainfall in slightly more than half the years, with a well-recognized tendency for several successive years of comparatively heavy rainfall to be followed by another group of years with deficient amounts."

If, then, we have had several years of droughty summers, can we look for several years of wet summers? If the wet summers come, is irrigation a failure? If we are as good at taking chances as every farmer has to be, we shall be nearly as safe to increase irrigation for next year as we should have been three years ago.

It is a mistake to look at irrigation as a one year's investment, and to feel discouraged if that one year is not favorable for its use. During any period of ten years there are certain to be times when the water will pay big profits.

It is a mistake, too, to install irrigation for any single crop, unless, under some circumstances, for celery. Economic changes may make that crop unprofitable. Safe irrigation investment requires careful study not only of the home place,—its soil, crops suited to it, arrangement of fields and buildings,—but also of market demands as they now exist and as they are likely to be during the next ten years.—W. C. Pelton.



HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Horticulture Week at Penn State

(Continued from last week

IN NEW ENGLAND, where wayside markets have flourished for some years, the growers are beginning to experience opposition, and even boycott, from the city dealers, whose business has been seriously curtailed by these markets. This is a contingency that growers who sell thru retailers in nearby towns, and who also run a wayside market, will have to face in the near future.

The remedy, according to H. F. Hershey, of Hamburg, Berks County, who sells part of his fruit at a wayside market in Schuylkill County, twenty miles from the orchard, is to protect the dealer or huckster with a differential, charging him about fifty cents a bushel less than the retail selling price at the wayside market or at the farm packing house. The rapid improvement of our highways will make truck load sales to hucksters a very prominent feature of our marketing; these sales should be encouraged and protected by a price differential.

Discussion of Sunday Sales

Whenever the wayside market is under consideration, the discussion inevitably leads into Sunday sales, and a sharp division of opinion ensues. There are some who "take compassion" on the poor people who have driven perhaps forty miles for fruit, on the only day of the week when they are free, and who consider that it would be "an unchristian act" to send them away disappointed.

Others consider mainly the "waste" if the quickly perishable peaches are not disposed of promptly. They are fortified in this point of view by the minister, who told a conscience-pricked fruit grower, "The Lord grew this fruit, and if He did not want it to be sold on Sunday He would not let it ripen on Sunday." And there are many other equally plausible arguments and justifications. But there are some who think otherwise.

According to Porter R. Taylor, of the State Bureau of Markets, we are barely holding our own in Pennsylvania markets. It is not that New York and Washington apples are crowding Pennsylvania apples out of Pennsylvania markets—we are gaining a little, if anything, on these competitors—but that we are losing ground in competition with tropical fruits.

Pennsylvania Consumption Low

The consumption of apples per capita is considerably less than it was ten or fifteen years ago. Some months over 1000 cars of oranges come into Pennsylvania. Every orange eaten takes the place of an apple. The same is true of bananas. The southern and western cantaloupe is also an active competitor of Pennsylvania apples and peaches. The most rapid advance has been in grapes. We received 3600 cars of grapes in one month, mostly from California. Probably not all of these, however, were used for dessert purposes.

Pennsylvania is shipping several thousand cars of apples a year outside the state; many of these go to New York for export. At the same time we are receiving 7000 or more cars of apples a year from other states. This is poor business; we should aim to supply our own markets, and save freight.

Truck load sales of apples are increasing. Even Adams and Franklin Counties, which have heretofore been exclusively a carlot shipping district, are now trucking a considerable quantity of apples to towns within fifty or sixty miles. It is likely that the marketing radius of the truck will increase.

Most farm storages in Pennsylvania are bank cellars. L. M. Marble, of the Marble Laboratory, Canton, is now experimenting with a storage that is built entirely above ground. It is of frame construction and the insulation is granulated cork, not soil. Six inches of granulated cork are used to insulate the sides and ends, and four inches to insulate the ceiling. The storage has an earth floor.

Granulated cork costs about one cent a square foot an inch thick, as compared with seven cents for compressed cork. Since the granulated is one-half as efficient as the compressed, it costs less than one-third as much. The cost of insulating this storage seventy-five by twenty-eight feet with cork was only $100. It can be built for about sixty-five cents per bushel capacity, which is about the cost of a bank cellar.

Built to Keep Out the Mice

The cellar has a vestibule at each end and double doors, to keep out direct sunlight. The earth floor is covered with hardware cloth for a distance of ten feet from the walls, to keep mice from coming under them. It is also well to keep a cat. The fruit is stored on either side of the driveway which runs thru the building on a slatted floor twelve inches above the ground. The slatted crates of apples are piled eight feet high with two feet of air space above them, and six inches from the walls. Ventilation is continuous thru both end doors except in very cold weather when only a six-inch space under each door may be used.

When the outer doors stand open, inside doors covered with one-quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth keep out mice and men. This storage is assumed to be frost proof, but in order to take no chances a small room is cut off of one end, and a stove installed.

A building such as this, being of frame construction, can be erected with ordinary labor; it involves more carpentry work than the bank cellar, but the laborious excavation and concrete mixing are avoided. It is not, of course, as permanent as a bank cellar, but it may be more expedient for some locations.

Apples Have Kept Well

Thus, for this season, the apples have kept as well in the above-ground storage as in the bank cellar; the real test will come later in the winter. There has been little difference between the two in temperature and humidity. If the harvest season had not been so cool this year (forty to forty-five degrees instead of sixty to seventy degrees) the results might be different. Fruit growers will watch this experiment with much interest. The plans and specifications of the building may be obtained from Mr. Marble.

The discussion brought out the fact that apples intended for the farm storage need to be picked later

(Continued on page 11)

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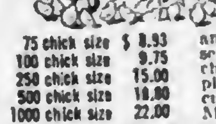

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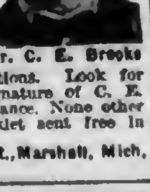

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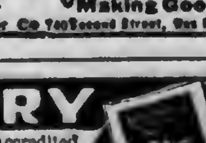

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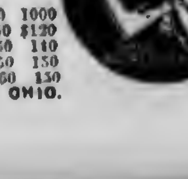

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Keeping Down the Rate of Poultry Mortality

ALL animals and birds are subject to a certain per cent of mortality which varies under different conditions. In a village of 1000 people somebody is always sick with some thing. The beginner with poultry is always ready to hire a brass band and march down the street advertising whenever the hens are making fine egg records and then is about ready to die of the blues if one of those fine laying hens is found dead under the roosts.

Poultrymen do not generally brag about losing a hen from sickness or any other cause. Those of us who have been in the business ten years or more usually find that there will be a certain per cent of mortality each year regardless of our best efforts and we plan operations to make a living and make the flocks profitable regardless of the unavoidable losses.

Major and Minor Troubles

There are two classes of poultry troubles. I call them the minor and major troubles. The hospital is useful in caring for cases that are worth the effort to cure. It is not right to use the hospital to prolong the suffering of birds for which there is no cure.

A sunny colony house makes a good place to isolate birds which need attention. It should have a roost, plenty of straw litter and small hoppers containing the same laying mash, grit, oyster shells and charcoal that are given in the bird's regular ration. Watch the flock at feeding time and snag any birds with the poultry crook that seem to be lacking in vigor. You might not find such a bird in a week and then the next day some hen will remain on the roost or stand around at feeding time without eating.

Careful Examination of Each Bird

Examine such a bird and it may be only a crop-bound condition in its first stages. Knead the crop and isolate the hen. The next day she may be all right. Occasionally a hen may show a watery eye. It may be a simple cold or may be the beginning of roup. Remove the mucus from the nostrils with tissue paper and inject permanganate of potassium or commercial disinfectant or roup cure with a medicine dropper. Isolate the bird in the hospital and she may improve in a couple of days.

A hen that breathes hard may have canker around the windpipe, bronchitis, nostrils plugged with mucus of the beginning of pneumonia. Inspect the bird and isolate it for further developments. This avoids the risk of ever leaving a bird out of condition in the flock to infect others.

Sometimes a pullet becomes egg-bound or parts of the oviduct may protrude. If left in the flock the other birds may peck at the sore parts and cause infection and loss of the bird. Isolate the bird in the hospital. Return the parts of the oviduct. Feed only grain as you wish the pullet to stap laying until the organs return to normal. In that way a bird may be saved which is later good for 200 eggs.

Some Losses Cannot Be Prevented

There are some losses which cannot be prevented and these help to make up the normal mortality rate on a well managed poultry farm. Due to the strain of laying a hen may rupture the oviduct and the egg making materials gather in a large lump in the abdomen. The bird will never lay again but may feed with the flock for a long time. By careful observation of the abdomen and a little handling of the birds at night such specimens can be located and removed from the flock.

Apoplexy Among Hens

Apoplexy is another result of the strain of laying. A bird may be found dead on the nest or under the roosts due to that cause. If the hens are fat and old there is more danger from liver trouble. This usually results from heavy feeding of corn and a lack of exercise. It seems more prevalent among the heavy breeds. It cannot be cured because the bird is very sick when the trouble is discovered.

Ot the beginning of the breeding season watch for pullets that have torn backs. This is due to the activity of the male birds and is caused by the toe nails and not by the spurs. Such a bird makes a good hospital case as recovery is practically sure if the bird is isolated but it may be a loss if left in the flock while wounded to be further torn and infected. Wash the wound with disinfectant and healing rapidly results and the hen can be returned to the flock. The bird is not sick but only injured and may continue to lay while in the hospital.

Poultry Hospitals

A lot of poultry hospitals do little good because the conditions in the hospital may be many times worse than the conditions in the laying house which have caused the trouble. A bird with a cold cannot be fastened in a small brood coop on the damp ground where the wind and snow give it a chilling and have much chance for recovery.

There is little use in trying to save birds which have been neglected until their heads are swollen tight with roup. Such birds must suffer intensely and it is merciful to put them out of the way. If they are half cured and returned to the flock in that condition they only help to infect other birds.

One great value of the hospital is the fact that it quickly teaches the beginner the value of keeping lots of birds in the laying houses but few in the hospital. The hospital brings the work while the laying houses bring both work and profit. Sanitation and proper feeding keep down the chicken population in the hospital and reduce the losses in the laying houses.

Balanced Laying Mash

Many farm flocks would suffer less mortality if they could have a balanced laying mash. Hens which have the mash composed of appetizing ground grains and meat scrap are not so apt to fill up on the straw litter, corn fodder and trash which may cause digestive disorders or make them crop bound.

Hens roosting over clean dropping boards breathe better air than hens over heaps of damp manure. Hens which do not feed red mites can save a lot of red blood to help resist disease. Hens which consume only clean water and plenty of clean feed develop a lot of resistance to disease and help to keep the chicken hospital empty.—R. G. Kirby.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

The Amount to Be Charged against a Crop

Should a farmer charge against a crop the full value of the fertilizer applied to it?

NOT all of the fertilizer used for the growing of any particular crop is used up within the same season. Some ingredients of commercial fertilizer are, for all intents and purposes, one-season fertilizers. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, urea and other nitrogen salts do not increase the nitrogen content of the land except temporarily. To a limited extent, however, such fertilizers, by encouraging a better development of plant roots, would increase the nitrogen content of the soil. This effect is more evident on poor, sandy soils than it is on heavier soils. Altogether, however, an application of nitrate of soda or of sulphate of ammonia need not be expected to exert any considerable effect on the crops grown within the second season.

Relation Doesn't Always Hold

This relation does not hold in the case of phosphoric acid and of potash. When soluble phosphates and potash salts are mixed with the soil, they become, for the time being, insoluble. A large excess of these ingredients may be employed without danger of any appreciable loss from the soil. On the other hand, nitrates and ammonium salts would disappear if used in amounts beyond those which can be taken up by the crop within the growing season.

In using commercial fertilizers, we fertilize the crop in so far as nitrogen is concerned. We may fertilize both the crop and the soil in so far as phosphoric acid and potash are concerned. At the Rothamsted Experimental Station in England, there are plots where generous amounts of soluble phosphates and of potash salts have been used annually for more than eighty years. This has resulted in a very considerable accumulation of these ingredients in the soil. The chemists at the Rothamsted Station have been making more or less systematic studies and analyses of the soils on which these materials have been applied.

Excess Held in Insoluble Condition

They find that the excess of phosphates and potash salts not accounted for in the crops is still present in the top soil and, to some extent, in the subsoil, and that by chemical tests the phosphates and potash thus held in an insoluble condition in the soil are apparently able to supply abundant quantities of the ingredients in question during the growing season.

In other words, phosphates and potash salts applied in water-soluble form become insoluble, but may readily pass into the soil solution where the plant roots are constantly using up the dissolved potash or the dissolved phosphates. More of these compounds will thus go into solution to replace the amounts taken up by the crop.

In the Case of Nitrogen

From the above discussion, it is evident that, in the case of nitrogen, the farmer would be justified in charging against the crop practically all of the material supplied to it. On the other hand, in the case of phosphoric acid and potash, the amount charged against the crop will depend on the quantity of this ingredient used, on the size of the crop and somewhat on the texture of the soil.

To use a concrete example, suppose a farmer applied one ton per acre of a 5-8-5 fertilizer. Applications of this sort are not at all uncommon among potato growers in the northeastern states. There would be supplied to the soil in the fertilizer application in question 100 pounds of ammonia and of potash each and 160 pounds of available phosphoric acid.

Ammonia Most Expensive in Mixture

The ammonia is, of course, the most expensive ingredient of the mixture. For all intents and purposes, it is used up within the first season, and should be charged to the crop to the extent of eighty to 100 per cent of the initial cost. In the case of phosphoric acid, hardly more than a sixth or a fifth of the amount supplied will be used up whereas in the case of potash fifty to eighty per cent might be chargeable against the potato crop.

Where crops like potatoes are the money crop, it is not at all unusual to charge the entire cost of the fertilizer against the crop. Students of farm management feel, on the other hand, that the potato crop should not be charged with all of the fertilizer and that the charge against the following crops should be made in accordance with the benefit derived by these crops from the original application of fertilizer.

It is difficult to determine exactly what the charges should be. Indeed, it is hardly worth while to split hairs about it. For practical purposes, the money crop—whether it be cauliflower, potatoes, cabbage or tobacco—may be charged with fifty to seventy-five per cent of the cost of the fertilizer.—J. G. Lipman.

Horticulture Week

(Continued from page 9)

than if intended for thirty-two degree cold storage; unless the fruit hangs until mature, and is well blushed, it is likely to shrivel and keep poorly in common storage. Late picking has its disadvantages, however, as many growers can testify from this year's experience.

The week was by no means devoid of entertainment. Two of our most prominent horticulturists contributed to it, being unable to distinguish between Grimes and McIntosh, when blindfolded, by the senses of touch, smell and taste. Five-minute talks by several students, outlining the teaching and research work of the Department of Horticulture, introduced the visitors to the next generation of Pennsylvania fruit growers.

The "Horticultural Banquet,"—all products from the College Farm, cooked and served by Horticultural students—seemed to fill a considerable void. Last year Dean Watts was humiliated—unjustly so, he claims, in the Horticultural Spelling bee; he vindicated himself this year, being the proud survivor of an imposing array of talent. The visitors' apple judging contest was won again by J. E. Linde, of Allentown; the student judging contest was won by H. J. Fisher, of Erie County.—S. W. Fletcher.

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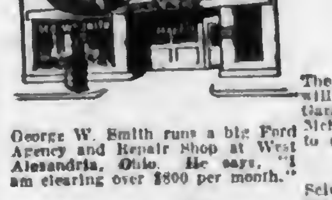

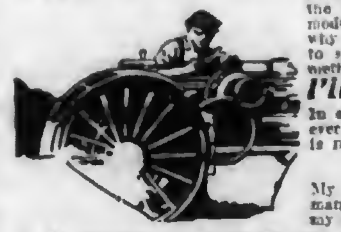

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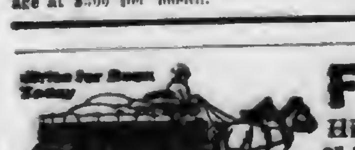

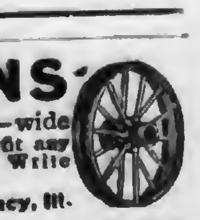

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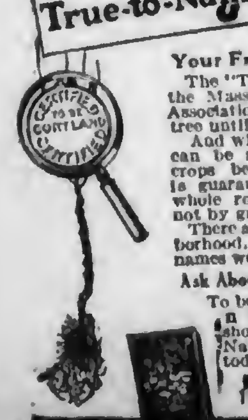

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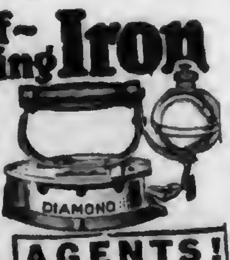

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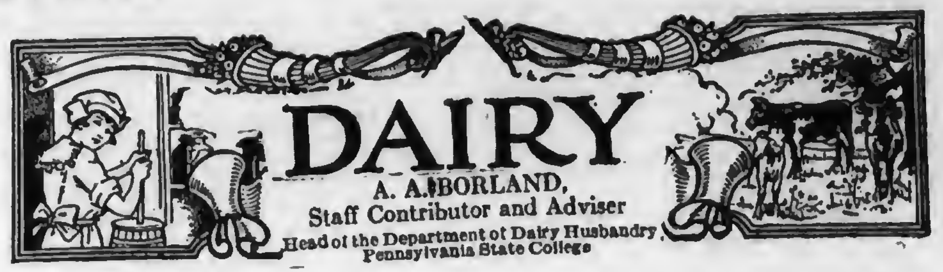

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Testing Association Cow a New Jersey Champion

CADY'S JEWELL, 120524, owned by S. R. Matlack, Medford, New Jersey, won first honors in butterfat production in the cow testing associations of New Jersey for the month of October. Of the 4000 cows on test she was first in butterfat production with 78.3 pounds.

She was four years old February 2, 1925. With her first calf in class G. G. she made on official test 11,927.5 pounds of milk and 564.49 pounds of fat, making her the New Jersey State Champion in that class. She is now on test again with her third calf and has made since freshening last March to the last of October 510 pounds of fat and 11,187 pounds of milk, with last month her highest month. She is one of five daughters from Cady of Linwood, four of them full sisters.

Cady's Jewell, another champion.

Cady's Jewell is always hungry and the four pounds of grain, two pounds of beet pulp and a few cut beets and turnips that she gets three times daily, besides silage and mixed hay, never seem to satisfy her. One of her full sisters just finished a class G record of 414 pounds of fat as a two-year-old; milked two times a day for a good part of the year. Her dam, a ten-year-old cow, just finished a year record with 590 pounds of fat on official test. Jewell's sire is Langwater Pacemaker whose daughters are all doing so well.—E. J. P.

In Westmoreland County

THE best herd average in the Westmoreland County Cow Testing Association for the year ending September 1 was made by the St. Vincent Archabbey. This herd of thirty-four cows has an average production of 11,112 pounds of milk and 3833 pounds of butterfat.

Strict attention is paid to cleanliness and to each cow's health. Regularity in feeding and milking, and an excellent quality of roughage, are factors which have contributed to the high production in the herd. The good corn silage and mixed clover and alfalfa hay have gone a long way toward starting the cows on a liberal milk flow. Mr. Leonard Michlfried, the head herdsman, who is largely responsible for the year's excellent showing, has nothing but praise for the cow testing association.

Striving for a Purebred Herd.

Eventually the plan is to have a purebred herd at St. Vincent Archabbey, since purebreds are the standard for which all good dairymen and breeders are working. While the Archabbey has some grade animals of which Mr. Michlfried is very proud, and while these grades have fine records, yet he is gradually building on a purebred foundation.

The experience of this institution is in keeping with that of many successful dairymen who have found that the big factors in economical production are: (1) A well balanced ration, including leguminous hay and corn silage; (2) Individual records of the production of each cow, preferably secured from a cow testing association in order to get a basis for culling out unprofitable animals, and the raising of heifer calves from the best cows in the herd; (3) Better breeding—the use of a purebred sire backed by high producing dams and granddams, and the gradual building up of a purebred herd.—A. A. Borland.

To Save Delay

WHEN a new cow was brought to the farm, it was usually several weeks before she regained her former milk-flow. This delay was due to change of location, new feeding conditions, etc., and was costly. It wasted time and feed, and often caused a serious dispute between buyer and seller; so after much experimenting, I finally found a way to prevent it.

When a cow is purchased, I now make it a rule to go thru the stable and see where and how she was kept. I find out what the feeding rations were, and when she was fed. I question the former owner about his milking hours, and about the animal's temperament.

Make Gradual Changes

By doing this, I can introduce the cow gradually to her new surroundings; making changes slowly until she gets accustomed to my schedule. In this way I keep the milk-flow very nearly normal, and after finding her place, the cow has a better chance to prove her worth.

The plan helps in planning feeding rations for different cows. Often production increases when the former owner's method is improved upon; sometimes his proves better than my own. But in either case, it is good practice to know the former conditions. Minor details in handling cause a reaction when a new cow is bought, so before condemning the animal or her owner, be very sure to give the cow a chance to prove her value.—F. R. Cozzens.

Leader Three Years

THE Cumberland Cow Testing Association which has finished its sixth year's work has led the Keystone associations in the highest average production of milk for three successive years. The average production per cow for the year just completed was 9390 pounds of milk and 333.5 pounds of butterfat. This is an increase of 2065 pounds of milk and 88.9 pounds of butter over the first year's production.

Nineteen herds exceeded an average of 300 pounds of butterfat, the highest production going to the Holstein herd owned by Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle. Mr. Otto's herd has a five-year average of 12,640 pounds of milk and 419.2 pounds of butterfat.

The majority of the cows in this herd were sired by Lothian DeKol Korndyke, now owned by the Pennsylvania State College. The purchase of this bull by the college came as a result of the information gained thru the cow testing association records concerning the oustanding value of the bull for breeding purposes.—A. L. B.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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The Installation of a Radio Set

EVEN tho a radio receiving set is connected to an outside aerial of the highest efficiency, the good effects of the antenna may be entirely offset by poor installation. Factors which influence the erection of the antenna or aerial must be given similar consideration when wiring up the set in the house.

Most of us, if asked to choose between an installation that was unhandy but gave wonderful reception, and an installation wherein it was easy to get at batteries and tubes but was inferior in long distance, would certainly prefer the arrangement that brings in the stations. We know where the set will look pretty, where it will be easy of access and how it will fit in with the furniture and we go ahead and set it down at that point.

If we care only for reception from the really loud local stations, we may put in the set with scant thought to efficiency. But since most of us want just as much reception as the set is capable of delivering, we must think twice about it. Your attention has perhaps been drawn to the fact that an aerial lead-in wire should not run close to a building wall in approaching the window. This is done to avoid energy losses by "capacity." The wall and the wire form an electric "condenser" across which the radio energy is capable of jumping. We don't want this to happen, for we wish to pour all the radio energy possible right into the aerial binding post of our receiving set.

Before Wiring was Done Correctly

Inside the house the possibility of such "capacity" losses are even greater. I might cite a case in point—that of a man who prided himself upon the appearance of his living room. He had a certain location in mind for his radio. When he got it in that spot it went! Then he proceeded to run a length of white bell wire from the window at which the lead-in entered, over to the set.

It crossed first a window frame, and he tacked it very neatly all around the border so as to be completely concealed. Next he poked it atop the picture molding and thence across the archway between living room and dining room. Finally, it ran thru a small hole in the wall. Altogether, it is probable that he used up forty feet of wire.

Completed, he called his family to commend his work. But, turning on the set, reception was weak, except from the strongest New York stations—fifteen miles away. His anger at the radio salesman was unbounded, for it had performed so well at the store. "A fake!" he thought and turned to the telephone.

After Wiring was Done Correctly

The radio man arrived and kindly refrained from laughing, realizing that the job had been done in ignorance. He moved the set to the window, ran a five-foot wire to a binding post and the owner tuned in a dozen stations in a few moments. So that's an object lesson in radio installation.

Long and devious wiring in the aerial and ground system not only adds undesirable resistance to the current flow, raises the "natural" wave length of the aerial and thereby impedes short-wave reception (200 to 300 meters) but in addition permits a great deal of capacity losses to the walls. This last-named is especially bad if the walls have electric wiring, piping or metal lath near the aerial lead.

Therefore the aerial lead should be short and the set located where it need not require a wire longer than five or six feet to the lead-in tubing thru which the aerial wire comes. Never tack the aerial wire against the wall. Keep it away from the wall. The wire may be dropped beneath or in back of a table for concealment, of course. As to the ground wire, this may be fastened to the floor with staples and it need not be insulated wire. Capacity losses do not make any difference as far as the ground wire is concerned, for when the current has reached the ground wire it has passed the set.

Ground Connections

The ground connection may be made to a nearby water pipe or radiator. The very best system that can be devised is to ground it to the nearest radiator, if it is within fifteen feet, and also to run a wire from the ground post of the set to the water pipe entering the house.

It is usually most convenient to drill a small hole thru the floor for the direct ground wire. If only one ground is used, make it the direct ground, which runs in as short a line as possible to the street water pipe. If there is a water meter, connect to the street side of it, after filing the galvanized and dirt off well. Use a regular ground clamp and you'll have no need of solder.

Placing the set in such a position that it is in a direct line between the aerial lead-in and the ground connection and so that the wires to these points will be as short as may be, provides the loudest results and the most distance. If necessary to try a different arrangement of the furniture, try and persuade the obdurate members of the family that the sofa will be just as comfortable here as there and convince them that the parrot cage may not suffer from a change of scene.—B. F.

Radio Week

DON'T be surprised if you fail to tune in your favorite station any time after 10 P. M. during the week of January 24, and don't be too greatly surprised if, instead of tuning in your favorite station you should hear some faint talking in a foreign accent.

January 24 will mark the beginning of International Radio Week. During that week European stations will attempt to make themselves heard in America and vice versa. Out of courtesy to American listeners all American stations are to remain silent between the hours of 10 and 11 P. M in order that they may not interfere with the reception of European stations.

This hour will be an easy one for American folks, but it means that the British operators must either stay up very late or get up very early, for 10 P. M. Eastern Standard Time is 4 A. M. British time.

Get your radio sets working before the scheduled time and during the week set for the trials, try to tune in some of the British radio stations. Their programs will be of particular interest at this time.—F. A. M.

Judge—You are charged with being a deserter, having left your wife. Are all of the facts in the case true?"

Prisoner—No, Your Honor, I am not a deserter. Just a refugee.—Ex.

Run your skimmilk through a new De Laval

7 SIZES
Hand-Electric-Belt
$6.60 to $14.30 DOWN
Balance in 15 Easy Monthly Payments

Guaranteed to skim cleaner
The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

YOUR old separator may be running all right and you may think it is doing good work, but is it? Here is an easy way to satisfy yourself. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

Thousands have tried this plan and many have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from $25 to $200 a year.

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If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

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Her letter shows the drudgery and inefficiency of ordinary milk straining methods. You can rid yourself of all this dirt and drudgery and, at the same time, be assured of absolutely clean milk by using

DR. CLARK'S PURITY MILK STRAINER

The only strainer on the market that is guaranteed to remove ALL the dirt and sediment from milk. Strains thru sterilized cotton discs tightly clamped to bottom of strainer. No cloths or fine mesh screen to clean. Only method recommended by U. S. Government. Purity Strainers are used and endorsed by World's largest dairies and condensaries.
Made in two sizes, 10 qt. and 18 qt. If your dealer hasn't them, write us for literature and prices, giving your dealer's name. Ask for new illustrated folder. Send today!

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.

PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for trial order.

POWER MILKER Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT
$35 Puts It Milking For You

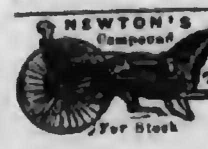
Send for sensational offer! Milk 15 to 60 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!

Ottawa Mfg. Co., Box 2011 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Save On Harness

Before you buy a new set of harness or any repair parts send for Knight's big direct-from-factory catalog, showing 15 styles of harness from $42.05 to $91.50. Best leather, finest workmanship, lowest prices. This FREE catalog also shows wonderful bargains in men's shoes and work clothes. Write today.

KNIGHT MERCHANDISE CO., DEPT. 56 MONROE, WIS.



NEWTON'S Compound For Stock

Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—In the past all boys and girls who contributed anything to the Forum have been considered members—with the beginning of the new year I'm going to make a change. From now on anyone who sends in a contribution for the page, a letter, drawing, picture or contest answer, becomes a Forum friend, but each week those who make especially good contributions will be awarded Forum membership pins to show that they are not only Forum friends but Forum members as well. A list of all cousins writing to the Forum will still appear on the page but members will receive the added distinction of an (X) after their names so that all will know who they are.

For a long time I have wanted to express in some special way my appreciation to those Forum friends who do the most for our page, who make it interesting and different for our many readers, and because with this issue we are beginning a new year, I decided it would be best to start now. Of course, the size of the pin won't express the size of my appreciation but with it I shall extend many thanks for your help in making the Young People's Forum a successful and worth while forum.

A good member will not stop with one contribution but will continue to do everything possible for the page. He will interest other boys and girls in the Forum—he will write entertaining letters himself, will send in pictures and drawings and will join the contests for the fun of it. From now on I'm going to keep a record of your contributions and in six months we'll see which county has the greatest number of active members.

Some of you may have wondered in the past why your pictures, drawings, or even letters, appeared on the page so long after you sent them in. Each week I read thru all the Forum mail and select from the pile the contributions which I want to use on the page. The pictures are then made into cuts, which takes a few days, and are filed away to be used when I can best fit them into the page.

When there are a lot of very good letters in one week it is impossible to print them all so I hold these hoping that later there will be space for them. All this may mean a delay of several weeks, so don't be surprised if your name has an (X) after it and you can't find your contribution on the same page. If at all possible it will appear sometime.

A Happy New Year to all. Let us make this year the best year our special page ever had.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I want to tell you about school entertainments. I go to a country school. We had a Hallowe'en party at our school. It was on October 23rd. We had pieces to say, then we had a dainty lunch. After that we played a trip to Jericho and we had an apple contest. We tied a piece of cord to an apple and fastened the cord to something about eight feet from the floor, then we adjusted the cord so the pupil could reach the apple with his mouth. If he could take a bite out of the apple he got a box of candy. This was great fun.

My sister goes to high school and they had a Hallowe'en party on the 22nd of October. They gave two prizes. One was for the funniest and the other for the prettiest boy or girl that was dressed up. The judges gave the prettiest girl a compact. After the contest was over they found that the prettiest girl was a boy! Then they blindfolded some of the pupils and had them walk over chairs, buckets of water, and I could not tell you what all. We are going to have a Thanksgiving party.—Edna Sinemus (12), Westmoreland County, Pa.

WAITING FOR A RIDE
Viola McCoy, Indiana County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending a poem which I thought you might use.

Signs of Christmas

When mothers hide their sewing
If we come bouncing by,
When grown-ups stop their talking,
And say "sh-h-h" if we come nigh;
When the air is full of secrets,
'Tis a sign as sure as day,
That the long-expected Christmas
Isn't very far away.

When suddenly the children
Don't scold or pout or tease,
When they grow kind and thoughtful,
Say, "Excuse me," "Thank you," "Please,"
When they behave so sweetly
Folks fear they're going to die—
Then you may be quite certain
Christmas day is drawing nigh.

When fathers get real grouchy,
And assume a worried look,
When they say they've nothing left
But an empty pocketbook;
When, if we ask for pennies,
Our fathers get so hopping,
Then you may know the big folks
Are doing Christmas shopping!
—James Jewell (11), Warren County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My grandpa takes Pennsylvania Farmer. I go to school on a bus for about two and a half miles to Ramsey, N. J. We are having the ten weeks' test now so every morning I ride my bicycle because when we finish our morning test we get out and the same with the afternoon test. But after the tests are over I will go on the bus again.—Alan Johnstone (11), Bergen County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I wish to thank you for the fountain pen I received some time ago in the title contest. It is very useful and I am grateful for it. I mean to try the contest in this week's issue, too.

It would be nicer if we could have our letters written about different things as some one suggested. They are too much alike. Let us write about our Thanksgiving vacation or school entertainments. Again with many thanks.—Mary Eleanor McKernon, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live in the country on a big farm. We have two big horses and their names are Harry and Frank. We have lots of cows, pigs and chickens. I have three rabbits and five ducks, a big dog, Jack, and kitties, too. I have two brothers and two sisters. My mother is dead and my sister keeps house. I go to school and I like my home farm very much.

HERE'S MY DUCK
Kenneth O. Gottshall, Clinton County, Pa.

My brother has a five-tube radio. We all think it is the best radio that ever was. I like to read our page.

It is a very good place for hunting up here. We always board lots of gunners. I am sending a picture of myself and one of my ducks.—Kenneth Oscar Gottshall (12), Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Last year my father bought me two settings of eggs, fifteen in a setting. Twenty chicks hatched and some of these died. When time came to sell my chickens I received about $1.30 a chicken.

Do any of the Forum friends raise chickens.—John Ratkus, Allegheny County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a little sister, she is three years old and her name is Wanda. I live on a farm of 150 acres. We have a tractor, a threshing machine and two automobiles.

Oh! I'm so glad winter is here. My sister and I go sledding on the hills on our pasture. We have great big hills in our pasture. The snow bites your nose and stings your toes, what fun we have in winter time. Don't you, Cousin Ruth? I forgot to tell you my sister is learning to write, but not well; just a little bit.—Lillie Glembotski (8), Hunterdon County, N. J.

Jolly Old St. Nicholas

Jolly old St. Nicholas, lean your ear this way,
Don't you tell a single soul what I'm going to say.
Christmas eve is coming soon, now, you dear old man,
Whisper what you'll bring to me, tell me if you can.
When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast asleep,
Down the chimney broad and black with your pack you'll creep.
All the stockings you will find hanging in a row.
Mine will be the shortest one you will be sure to know.
Johnny wants a pair of skates, Susie wants a dollie,
Nellie wants a story book, she thinks dolls are folly.
As for me my little brain isn't very bright,
Choose for me, dear Santa Claus, what you think is right.
—Gladys Knarr (10), Clinton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I go to the first year of high school. I like my school very well. I take piano lessons every other week.

Here is a candy recipe that Ruth Getz might like.

DIVINITY FUDGE

2 cups sugar (brown or white)
½ cup of boiling water
½ cup of cane syrup

Let boil until it forms a soft ball in water. Then stir into two well beaten egg whites. Flavor with any extract.—Helen B. Tickner (13), Tioga County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Virginia Althoff (X).
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Stanley Kunselman.
BERKS COUNTY.—Lucy Cocks.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Annabel Roberts, Marion Roberts.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Margaret Andre, Henrietta Siegrist.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Paul Krenisky.
CENTRE COUNTY.—William Everhart.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Alice E. Gee.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Mabel Marie Wintersteen.
FAYETTE COUNTY.—Stella Hayden.
LEHIGH COUNTY.—Emma R. Rupp (X).
MERCER COUNTY.—Betty F. Weldon, Steven Lapikas.
PERRY COUNTY.—Janett Ritter (P).
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Mabel Kimmel.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Gladys Fuller, Beatrice Pierson, Jennie Szczesny.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Eleanor Clark.

DELAWARE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.—Helen Tush.

NEW JERSEY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Michael Semus, Mary Semus.

(X) Members.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Some of us must have tried to ride on the wrong train, because here are the names of seven cities you all know very well. The trouble is that the names of the cities seem to have had an accident or something very disturbing happen to them, for you will notice that the first one seems to be all ready to say "Philadelphia" but makes a mistake and adds "more" to the "Phila." I think you will have no trouble in finding the first half of the name to which the "more" belongs. After you are once started the names will straighten themselves out without much difficulty. When you have arranged the seven names correctly, send them to me on a POSTCARD so that they reach me by January 9th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the December 12 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: FRANK, ALICE, IRENE, RALPH, MABEL, DAVID.

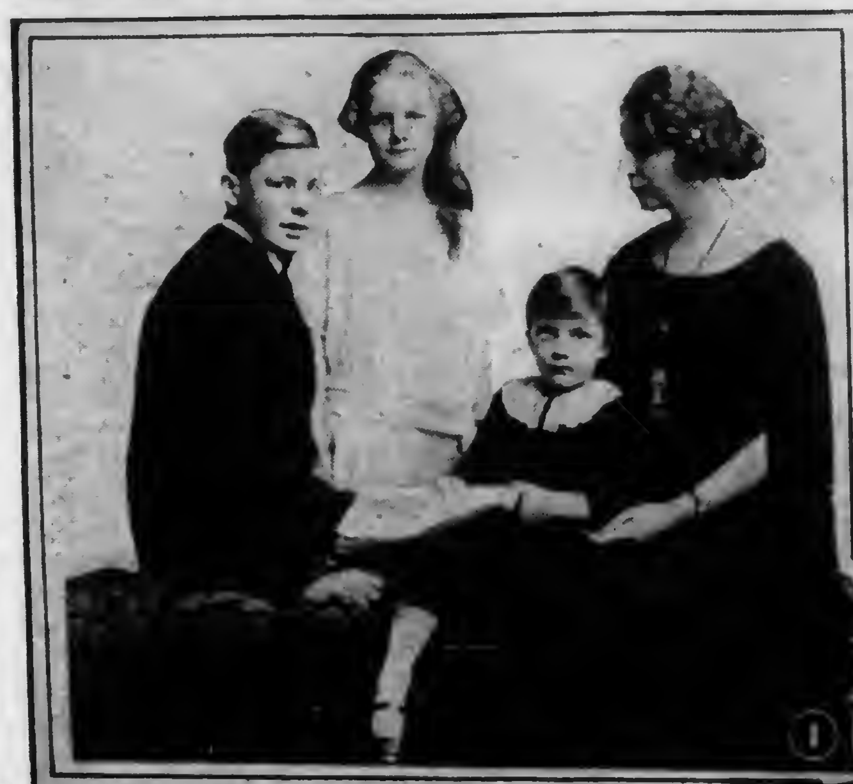
The puzzle prize winners are: Webster Crowl, age 10, Rocks, Md.; Florence Deisher, age 10, Fleetwood, Pa.; Edna L. Fake, age 7, Elizabethtown, Pa.; Henry Graby, age 9, Lebanon, Pa.; Martha James, age 8, Pottsgrove, Pa.; Anna Kolodchak, age 11, Millville, N. J.; Celestina Rapp, age 8, Flinton, Pa.; Lewis Rishel, age 8, Pottsgrove, Pa.; Leon Steele, age 10, New Enterprise, Pa.; Charles Wooding, age 11, Princeton, N. J.

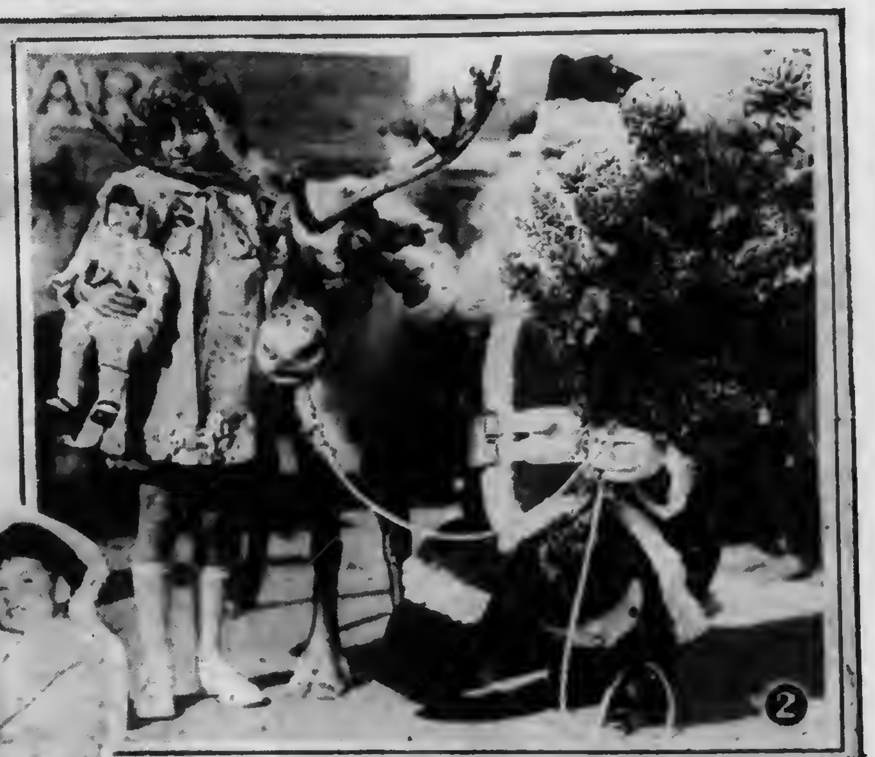
The Honor Prize winners are: Barbara Moyer, age 11, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; Harold Weaver, age 9, Slatington, Pa.

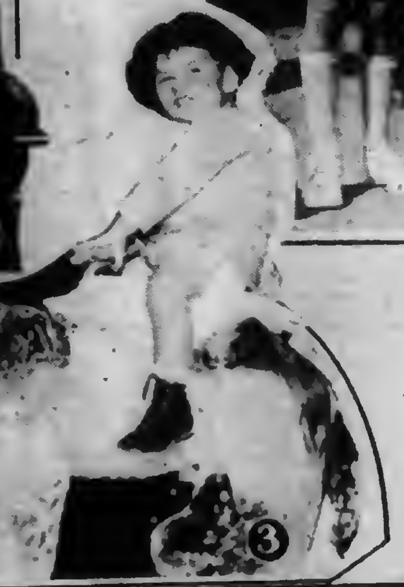
MIXED CITIES

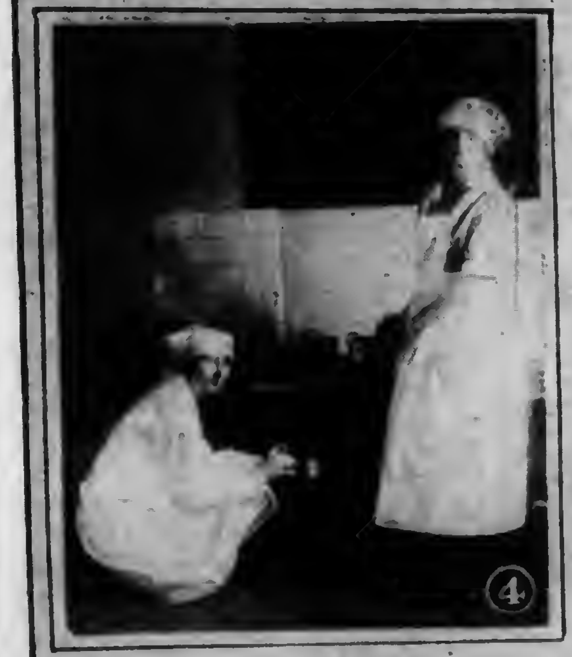
PHILA-MORE
AL-MINGTON
BALTI-BARRE
TREN-DELPHIA
WILKES-BURG
HARRIS-TON
WIL-BANY

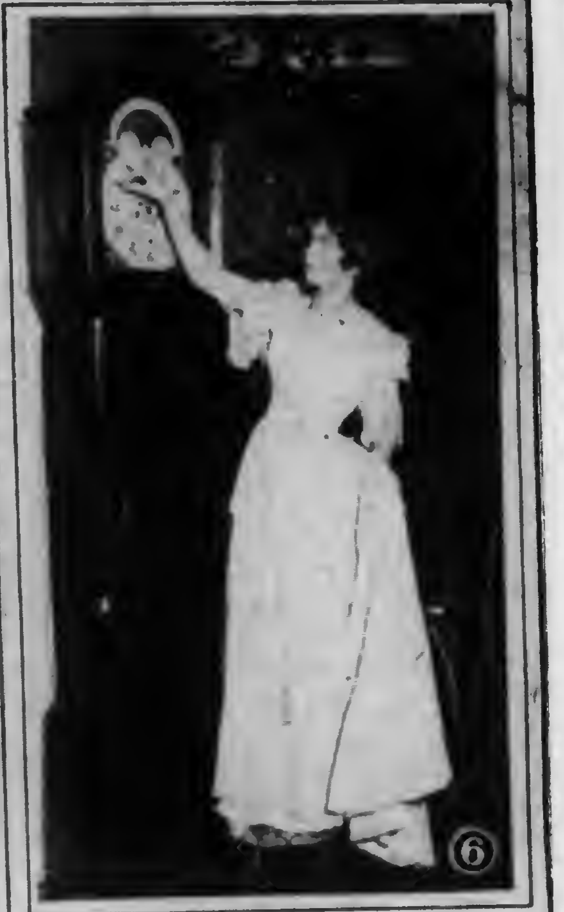
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

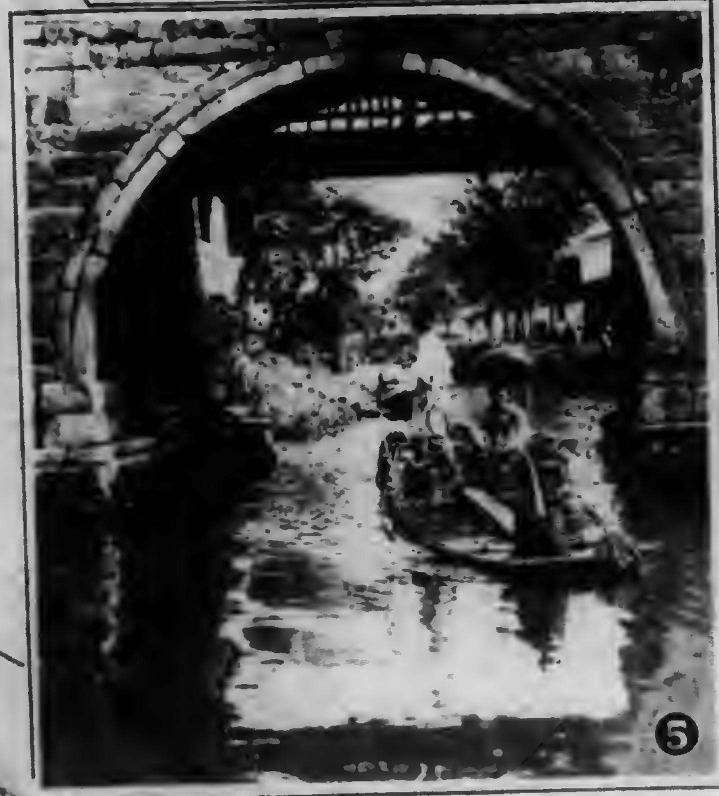


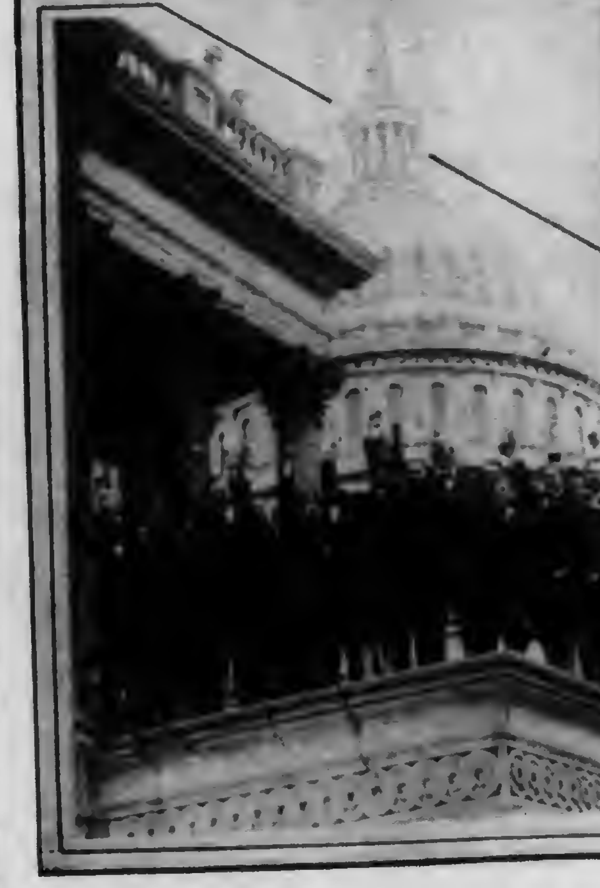


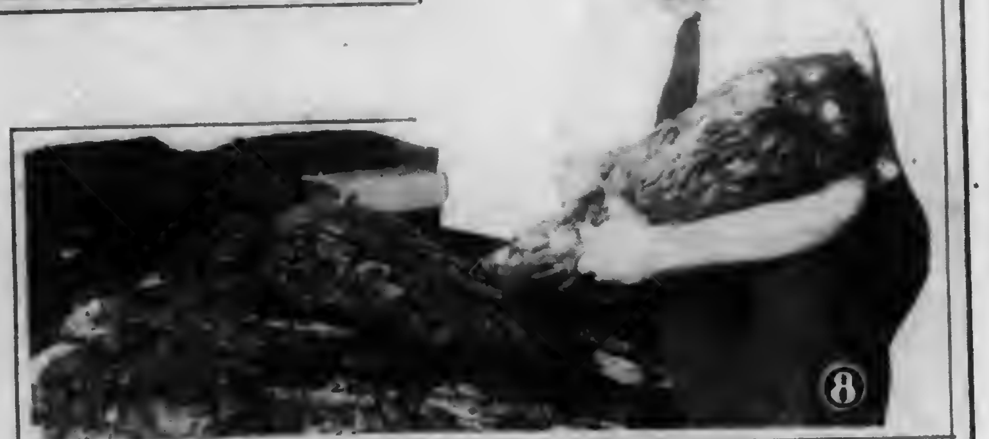












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, wife of England's Foreign Secretary, with Austen Jr., Miss Diana, and Master Lawrence.
2.—When Santa Claus arrived in Los Angeles the other day, in a sleigh pulled by six real Alaskan reindeer, he was smothered with flowers.
3.—A new art is the carving of animals, birds and figures in cakes of ice. Of course, they are not permanent, but they are a unique display while they last.
4.—Princess Marta and Princess Astrid, of Sweden, learing the culinary secrets in a domestic school in Stockholm.
5.—Owing to the lack of wide roads, transportation in China is principally carried on by means of the streams, which necessitates the construction of water gates.
6.—This clock of 1804 and costume of 1890 formed a part of an interesting exhibit of relics at the Chicago Centennial Exposition.
7.—Pages in the House of Representatives were more than pleased when Nicholas Longworth consented to pose with them.
8.—Professor Peter F. Sushkin, world famous ornithologist, at work.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Cake That Is Really Cake

The How of Mixing and Baking for Best Results

EACH year at fair time there is rivalry among the best cooks of the community. Everyone has a profound respect for the cake maker who wins first prize. While I am cutting and scoring the cakes I am asked all sorts of questions by women who have cake-making difficulties.

There are many ingredients and methods to choose from. Time and temperature greatly affect the cake. Here is a standard recipe for everyday cake which, perfectly made, is good enough for any occasion:

STANDARD CAKE RULE

⅓ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup milk
1¾ cups pastry flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder

Butter is the best shortening for flavor and texture. Sour rich cream is also excellent, allowing ½ teaspoon soda to ½ cup cream. Chicken fat gives good texture. Drippings and lard are for spice cakes only.

Coarse sugar makes a coarse grained cake with a hard crust. Powdered sugar makes a close grained cake and is not generally as desirable as granulated sugar sifted once. Brown sugar or molasses gives a characteristic flavor to spice cakes and requires soda,—one teaspoon to the cup.

Other Liquids Than Milk

The cake rule as given calls for sweet milk. Other liquids that may be used are fruit juices, coffee, water or sour milk. For this type of cake use more butter if you increase the eggs. The whites folded in last make the cake lighter, also slightly drier.

Flavoring is added to the stiff eggs and beaten a moment, to insure its being mixed into the cake. Use a good grade of vanilla, almond or lemon extract, or flavor with chocolate, cocoanut, hickory nuts or burnt sugar syrup.

High grade cake flour, with a high proportion of starch and low gluten content gives best results. If you use bread flour, take two tablespoons out of each cupful after measuring and substitute two tablespoons of cornstarch. All recipes call for flour sifted once before measuring.

If unsalted fat is used, add one level teaspoon of salt for each cup, in addition to the salt called for in the recipe. Use high grade standard make baking powder that is fresh and has been kept in a tight can.

Mixing and Baking

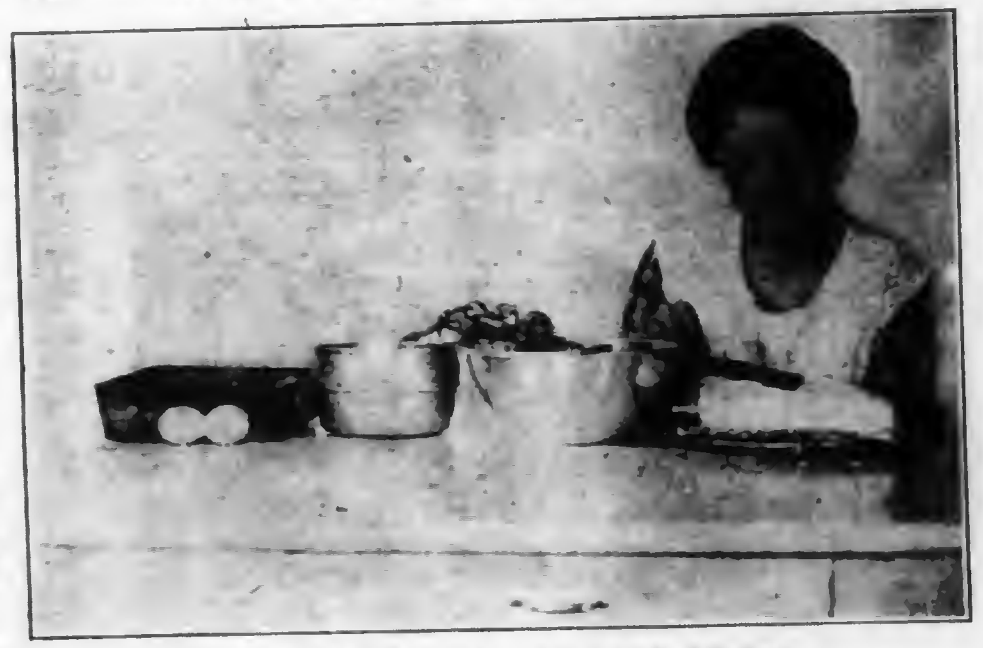
Unless you use a cake mixer, you will have the best results thru the following method of mixing: Cream the butter thoroly (it may be kept in a warm room for an hour, but should never be melted) with a wooden apron. Add the sugar a bit at a time, never letting the mixture become dry and granular. Beat the egg yolks into the butter mixture, then add alternately the milk and flour (which, with the other dry ingredients has been sifted three times), preserving the smooth texture. Lastly fold in the beaten whites with an over and over motion, and do not beat after the egg whites are in.

Fill pans two-thirds full, pushing the batter well into the corners. The pans have been lightly oiled with a pastry brush dipped into tasteless cooking oil, and have been dusted with a little flour.

Many a cake is ruined in the baking. Too slow an oven will cause the cake to run over the sides and be coarse in texture, while too hot an oven will cause a crust to form on top with a hump, out of which the uncooked batter will run.

Time and Temperature

The recipe should be baked in a loaf pan forty to sixty minutes at 350 degrees. Or it may be poured into twelve muffin pans and baked fifteen minutes at 357 degrees. A tube pan bakes cake more quickly than a loaf pan and permits a slightly higher temperature.



And at last the icing, creamy and delicious.

Test your cake with a metal cake tester or a new toothpick inserted obliquely. They should come out clean, not sticky.

Let the cake stand five minutes, loosen edges carefully with a spatula and turn on a wire cake cooler protected from draughts. When almost cool spread with cooked icing, or when entirely cold with powdered sugar icing.—Mrs. D. McC.

Up to the Parents

IF PARENTS would spend as much time and energy trying to build up a little group of boys and girls where worthy mates could be found, as they do in looking after their livestock, there would be fewer low grade homes in our land.

For some years past, without saying much on the subject, except among ourselves, a group of parents has been working to build up a strong friendship among worthy children and to eliminate any boys and girls of low ideals.

In the school everybody played together, and at social occasions there was apparently no distinction, but by degrees the separation was made. The Sunday school class made the first distinction for many of the children simply would not attend, but went each Sunday on fishing or other excursions with their careless parents. Then it became easy to have little class parties with the careless element left out and there were no hard feelings.

It was not long before our boys and girls were getting enough common sense of their own to know that some boys and girls would be as unhappy as a fish out of water in a group where music, good books, picture taking and healthful games predominated. Occasionally some new boy drifted in with the gang, and if he was of their sort they were glad to have him, but if he cheated in the games and made fun of the music as sissy they put him out, or he went of his own accord.

The girls followed about the same line and some of the best members of their group were the newcomers. The others faded away after a few meetings where embroidery or canning or preparation for county fair work was in progress and betook themselves to more congenial employment or idleness.

Now we have arrived at the high school age and we feel sure that we have as fine and clean a bunch of young folks as you would wish to see.

They can take a big old sled and coast down hill as happily as if it were the finest toboggan, and they can troop into somebody's house for baked beans and sandwiches as if they were seated in the finest ice cream parlor in the land, or they can roast wieners over a big fire and pull hot potatoes out of the fire and count it a party while others are paying two dollars and fifty cents each for the privilege of dancing in an overheated hall.

Many of the boys are in the high school band and the girls in the orchestra, or else they play the piano. They are interested in athletics and are beginning to be interested in each other tho there is little pairing off as yet.

Let Them Think They Did It

And the best part of it all is they think they did it all themselves. They boast of "Our Crowd," as if they had hand-picked every member, and we let them think they did. We think it pardonable selfishness that they would scrutinize very closely anyone who acts as if he would like to be taken into the fun.

Most of them are planning for college tho it means helping themselves pretty largely to get thru. There isn't a girl that any of us would object to for a daughter-in-law, or a boy, we think, would make an unworthy mate for any of our girls. And, best of all, we never talk to them about choosing this or that girl or boy for a life companion. We act as if everything was merely good comradeship and marriage far in the future. We are not specially anxious that they shall marry within the group, but rather that they will apply the power of sensible selection to their later friends.—A Country Mother.

A Word of Gratitude

NO ONE regrets more than I the loss of our dear Mrs. Harrington's leadership on our Home Page. Hers was a mission of loving wisdom among home-builders and home-keepers. The Home Page has become a text book for women in every home the Pennsylvania Farmer enters, and some men like it, too.

Can we farm folk show our depth of appreciation in any way more befitting, than by striving to continue the great work for which Mrs. Harrington has laid such a firm foundation? Let us aim to keep before us the very highest ideals of Life and Living. You will be glad, I am sure, to join with me in this mutual word of gratitude, and to unite in extending to Mrs. Harrington every good wish in that splendid new field of service which she is entering.

To the many readers, friends, and contributors who enjoy this page, I send greetings hearty and sincere for the New Year.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Where Is Yours?

THAT beautiful tree so much admired by your family and your friends! Where is it now? Is it tossed upon the wood pile, or has it found a happier place out in your yard where the children will be so happy to join in merry outdoor games around it?

These wintry days the tree may still be a Gift Tree if the boys and girls each day tie a bit of suet on the boughs for bird visitors.—G.S.S.

Buy Your Salt Carefully

IN CURING meats the aim is to prevent spoilage and also preserve the original tenderness and natural color. The kind of salt used is most important since immediate and thoro action is necessary in the curing process.

Be cautious at this season of work with meats, and provide yourselves with a quick-dissolving salt whose particles are soft, porous, and flaky. Readers desiring reliable recipes for sugar-cured bacon and ham, may send requests to the Household Editor with stamped envelope for reply.—G. S. S.

Novel Clothes Closet

FOR those who use the old fashioned wooden bed with a high headboard, a make-shift closet is easy. Screw small strong screw hooks along the top on the back of the headboard to hang dresses and skirts. Lower down place hooks to hang shoe bags, etc. Over all have a cloth curtain hung on picture wire. This keeps the dust from the clothes and makes the "closet" look well. If the headboard is set across a corner of Mrs. E. M. C.

Reducing the Meat Bills

Substitutes That Stick to the Ribs of Hungry Men

"I'M lost without meat," declares the hard working man. "Vegetables don't stick to the ribs when a fellow works hard."

It is up to us women to give the family meat, but also to demonstrate that other kinds of food do stick to the ribs as well. In other words, the meat flavor may be provided even if the amount of meat is decreased. If the economy is tactfully accomplished, it will then be safe to say, "You are in just as good health and your physical strength has not been diminished altho the meat bill has been reduced." Many women follow the line of least resistance because meat always was popular, easy to cook and the backbone of the meal from pioneer times even to this very day.

But take chicken for example. A thick chicken soup with the meat all shredded in it, and rice and macaroni to thicken it will satisfy the hungry diners and yet not allow them to fill up on meat alone. A meat pie made with bits of meat, vegetables and gravy and then spread with an appetizing cover of mashed potato browned in the oven will satisfy the hungriest mortal, but it will contain only half what that mortal would demand fried or roasted.

Some Substantial Foods

Meat with noodles, meat loaf with plenty of crackers and milk in it, thick stew of beef with potatoes and dumplings, these all are ways of getting around the difficulty now that meat is expensive. When you serve sausage curl it on top of the pan of baked beans and allow it to brown in the oven. It will take half as much as if fried and served separately.

Thick bean soups and beef soups with vegetables are good. A fifteen-cent soup bone furnished the foundation for a delicious dinner for us last week, but the soup was thick with celery, onion, potato and peas. The meat was removed from the bone, cut into small pieces and served right with the soup. On a plate by itself it would have looked poverty-stricken, but nobody was hungry after dinner till the evening meal was served.

Meat on toast for supper gives the meat eaters the flavor without their getting too much. Minced dried beef or minced ham in cream sauce, left over chicken with gravy, all provide the desired meat, yet balance with other foods.

Whole Wheat Is Good, Too

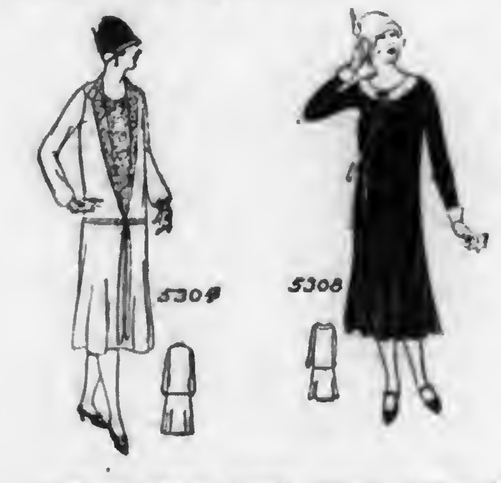
Another thing that economizes on meat is to serve whole wheat gems with syrup and butter, or whole wheat griddle cakes. There is something about whole wheat that sticks to the ribs better than white bread. Warm biscuits with honey will make everbody turn from the meat ration and so will hot waffles. Of course, eggs are always a handy substitute but served too often the family tires of them. By reducing the meat to leave room for other foods, health will improve and nobody will starve to death.

Many people who are on a low meat diet are doing their work quite as well as those who think they must have meat three times a day. As a nation we have "specialized" too much on flesh foods, so it is well to study ways and means of balancing our ration as carefully for ourselves as for our stock.—Hilda Richmond.

New Clothes for the New Year

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

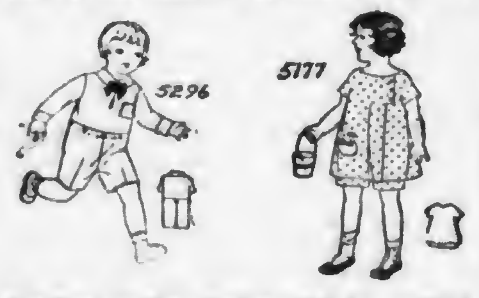
5304.—A Stylish Dress.—Kasha, satin or broadcloth with trimming of braid, braiding or figured silk, would be an attractive development for this style. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch plain material and ½ yard of contrasting material for facing, revers, collar, cuffs and vestee. Pattern, 10 cents.



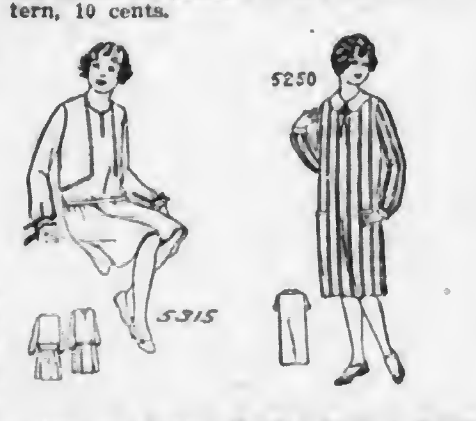
5308.—A Smart Frock.—Black satin and white crepe are here combined. This style would look well in velvet or kasha. It is also attractive in jersey or wool rep. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. To make the model for an 18-year size will require 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 2¼ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

5296.—For the Small Boy.—Flannel, jersey or serge as well as wash materials may be used for this design. Three sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1¾ yard of 44-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5177.—A Popular Style.—This attractive little play dress has the bloomers with straight lower edges, and a smart toy pocket on the front of the dress. Gingham, percale, crepe or linen could be used for this model. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. If pocket is made of contrasting material, it will require ¼ yard 9 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.



5315.—For the Growing Girl.—Crepe, fine serge or jersey would be appropriate for this design. The bolero and ruffle beading on the sleeves may be omitted. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material if made as illustrated. Without the bolero 2¼ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5250.—A School Frock.—Striped flannel was used in this instance. One could have wash materials, or tub silk, or wool rep. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 32-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs and pocket facings, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 2⅝ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

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TOM OF PEACE VALLEY

By John F. Case

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The Story Thus Far

TOM WOODSON has just passed his sixteenth birthday when our story opens, and Uncle Mason Long, his mother's brother, has given him $200 to use as he pleases. The gift makes the boy realize that the time has come when he must decide his future. Tom's mother, with a vision unlike that of her Peace Valley neighbors, urges schooling and persuades him to talk with Principal Morton of the Blanton High School "Outside." Mary Long had come into the valley from that "Outside," with its different customs of dress and manners of speech, when she became the wife of Sam Woodson, keenest of the valley's trapper clan.

Mr. Morton tells Tom of John Roberts the school's new agricultural teacher. Farming has no appeal for Tom but his curiosity is aroused and when he talks it over with his parents it is settled that he at least begin the school term.

Marvin Manning rooms with Tom in the home of the Lanes. The boys become friends but Tom is not welcomed at the school—for a long time there had been a feud between the boys of the hill country and those of the town.

Tom joins practice, first football and later basketball, and in both "Bull" Durham unfairly injures him. Two factions quickly form, the Grubs, followers of Tom, and the Wasps, followers of "Bull."

John Roberts arranges for corn projects in the vocational agriculture work. One Saturday, visiting Tom, Roberts tours Peace Valley and unexpectedly finds loam, real corn land.

While representing Blanton High on a corn judging team at Cardwell U., Roberts introduces Tom to Mr. Sheldon, the world's champion corn grower of the year before. Sheldon promises to send Tom a bushel of seed corn for the five acres in Peace Valley which Roberts had rented for Tom's project work. The station master tells everyone about the corn when it arrives in Blanton. "Bull," indignant, collects his gang, enters Tom's room at night and steals the corn. Tom is awakened. He phones his father and before long Sam Woodson, Lame Bill Kidd and a lop-eared dog, Old Trail, drive over from Peace Valley to help rescue the stolen seed. The dog follows the trail and when the seed is found hidden back of the old mill, Sam Woodson takes it to Peace Valley for safe keeping.

(Continued from last week)

SOMETHING had happened, of that John Roberts felt assured. Young Durham went about with an air of smug satisfaction; stung by the silence of Tom and Marvin his pals tried many a guarded jibe but never a "rise" they got. So far as the chums were concerned the happenings of a certain dark night might never have occurred. That is, in public. But Roberts caught them alone one day, laughing as only boys can over the mystification of an enemy. "Spill it, fellows," he commanded as gently but firmly he caught each by a coat collar. "There's some mystery here that I'd like to know about. Of course if it's a personal matter you don't have to tell, but if it affects the school I must know." Frankly Tom told of the night's happenings and when the story ended the teacher was consumed with mixed anger and amusement. "Of course you couldn't prove anything," he said, "except that the flashlight and handkerchief provide circumstantial evidence. But a boy who will stoop to a thing like that has no business in school. Think I'll take it up with the directors and ask that Durham be expelled. But it would be a mighty good joke to keep it all quiet and beat him in the corn growing game as well as outwitting him with Lame Bill and Old Trail. That was a clever thing to do," and Roberts laughed heartily as Pepper pictured the hunt thru the silent streets.

"Please don't say anything about it, professor," Tom requested earnestly. "It would only make trouble in the school and as you say we can't prove anything. Besides the fight is against me, not against the school and I can take care of myself. 'Bull' is a mighty good football and basketball player and we need him for that. We have the corn and no harm has been done. And remember that 'Bull' has a chance to win for the school, too. Let's just forget about what happened the other night."

"GOOD for you, Tom," replied Roberts as he shook the lad's hand in a warm clasp. "I'm proud of you for thinking of the school instead of yourself and we've had trouble enough with Bob's dad. We'll just let things run along. But if that young man tries any tricks in school," and the teacher's lips set in grim lines, "something is going to happen that won't be pleasant for him. Promise me that if anything else comes up you will come to me at once. No, it isn't 'tattling'," he concluded as Pepper Manning started to protest. "This is for the welfare of Blanton High. I honor the boy who won't betray a confidence but sometimes there is mistaken honor in withholding things a teacher should know. You can trust me, fellows," and John Roberts smiled the winning smile which won abiding friendship. So the boys promised and in the coming days it was evident "Bull" and his followers had discovered the broken platform and believed the priceless seed was irretrievably lost. Up to the class room young Durham brought the fine ears that his father had purchased and he and his friends chuckled in high glee when Roberts announced as they crowded 'round, "Fine seed, fellows, but not nearly so good in type or quality as the bushel Mr. Sheldon sent Tom. Remember I told you that is 'one bushel in a thousand' and seedsmen don't sell that kind of corn. They keep it to plant themselves. What's the joke, Robert?" he concluded sharply as "Bull" laughed aloud. But Durham only muttered something not understandable as he studied the impassive face of a lad nearby. But the eyes of Marvin Manning were blazing, and under his breath he hissed so that only "Bull" could hear, "you dirty dog, we'll get you yet." Complacent and highly elated because of the impression made Durham took the seed back home. Tyler, the station agent, had told him that no other express package had come for Tom Woodson and had grinned knowingly when Durham had remarked that it would be worth his while if he passed on a quiet tip should any come. Befriending the son of the richest man in the community might pay large dividends.

In their room that night Tom listened to the excited comment and dire threats of his friend with the same impassive countenance which had met the unholy mirth of his enemy. But when he spoke there was the grim certainty of a man who has willed to put forth the last ounce of strength and courage to win for himself and the friends who have faith in him. "Forget it, Pep," Tom replied, "and go to sleep. We are not going to do one thing which would tip them off to the fact that we know about their stealing the corn or that we got it back. They think that I haven't any chance. By thunder, I'll show 'em whether a 'Hill Billy' can win or not," and in the darkness it seemed as if Tom's eyes glowed with a slumbrous fire. Long after his chum was asleep Tom lay thinking of the events of the past few days. Try to run him out of school, would they? Try to steal his corn and ruin his chance to win? He'd show 'em. In the days to come when stream and forest called and the gods of all outdoors were pleading that he leave unfinished tasks Tom Woodson was to remember that night and the solemn vow he'd registered. Not for himself alone but for the school and for Peace Valley as well as for the friends who had trusted him. Like a warm mantle the friendship of John Roberts seemed to enfold him as he fell into dreamless sleep.

With no knowledge of corn values the folks of Peace Valley yet could not help but realize that the great ears which Sam Woodson exhibited in his cabin home were an omen of success in Tom's new venture. The elder Woodson had made a brief explanation of the hurried midnight trip to a few trusted friends and the wrath of the clannish mountain folks knew no bounds. Only the fact that Sam Woodson was a tried and trusted leader restrained them from rallying hill forces and descending on Blanton to "have it out" with those who had "done dirt" to one of their blood. But respecting Tom's wishes his father counselled patience and no tale bearing. "Long as it is jest kids," he said, "we uns are goin' to keep hands off so far as any fightin' goes. My boy kin look out fer himself." And Sam Woodson's eyes shone with pride. But by any possibility could a lad of Peace Valley win in farming against those "Outside?" It was the simple faith of Tom's mother which finally quieted the storm. "I know that my boy will win," she said, "and it will be all the better to let him fight things out for himself. Didn't he get this corn by winning over other boys who thought he had no chance?" True it was and Tom's kinsmen began to feel that the coming season might witness a miracle. So with the promise that if more "dirt" was done they would be apprised of it the men from hill and valley went off home.

LAME BILL KIDD had spread the news that Tom was to farm the clover field and had good seed. "Gosh A'mighty," commented Grandfather Martin as on one of Tom's visits home he inspected the bushel lot. "Endurin' all the years I never seed such corn. But it caint grow here, Tommy. Didn't I grow corn on my patch for fifty year and it got worse all the time?" It was difficult for the folks of Peace Valley to believe the man who had produced such great ears had grown more than 600 bushels on a plot no larger than Uncle Abel Parsons' clover field. But such was true and each week as he delved deeper into the mysteries of agriculture revealed by John Robert's skillful teaching Tom Woodson felt growing confidence that he might do almost as well. Again and again had the instructor emphasized that there is no secret alchemy of soil, no hidden thing which the true seeker after knowledge might not find. "Mother Earth," he said one day, "has no favorite sons. Her bosom is the storehouse which feeds mankind. But many the man who follows agriculture and knows not its possibilities. I said there are no secrets but there is a magic key which unlocks the storehouse and enables one to gather full store of food where before he found but scant supply. That key is the key of knowledge. And some of you will carry the magic key when you leave school while others still will be groping to find it in the dark." As he had looked down into the eager face of his young friend Roberts had flashed a message of comradeship. To Peace Valley Tom felt he would bear the key of knowledge, praying to Mother Earth that she would befriend her son.

CAME the days of spring when school work was almost ended and a boy's thoughts strayed from desk and books. Afield the class in vocational agriculture was discovering new wonders as Teacher Roberts pointed out the difference in soils and explained why certain boys could hope for profitable yields of sorghum crops but would fail utterly if they grew corn. Nor was there lack of object lesson on many farms where dwarfed stalks betrayed the fact that King Corn had been provided scanty food. "Ever stop to think, fellows," asked Roberts as they stood on a hill which had yielded "'bout fifteen bushels an acre" according to the owner, "that a plant feeds just as you do? If you do not have the proper food elements you can not become strong, healthy men. Just so with this stalk," and he pointed to a scrawny specimen. "It did well to put forth leaves and then with what little plant food it could gather it produced the nubbin which is a disgrace to old King Corn. And note how the rain has washed and gullied the field. This land never should be cultivated, its jobs is to grow hay and pasture crops. Mother Earth plays no favorites, what you take from her you must pay back. Jack here," and he turned to a boy at his side, "says that his dad has been reading the books he took home from school and asking him questions regarding what he's learned about soil. What's he going to do with this field, Jack?"

Quick came the answer. "Put it in soy beans this year, professor. Next year he hopes to get a stand of clover. Dad says he's thru being a soil robber and that the things you teach us show good sense."

"Bully for Mr. Wood," observed John Roberts, "tell him I'll be out to help him inoculate that soy bean seed. Right now he's beginning to pay Mother Nature back for the things she's done for him. Now we'll go down and have a look at Bob's field," and with the class at his heels Roberts led the way to the Durham farm. Second bottom was the land and the available plant food was to be reinforced with commercial fertilizer. The "Wasps" buzzed loudly as they heard the teacher's compliments. Surely here would be the chance to even honors with the "Grubs" for no local follower of Tom Woodson had soil that would compare. Long before they had decided that Tom was only bluffing in his pretence of interest in the corn growing contests for no seed ever had come except that which they believed destroyed and they knew that even if fertile soil existed in the valley with such seed as could be found at home no boy had a chance to win. "Fine land, Robert," announced the teacher, "the nearest approach to real corn land I have seen around here. Now it's up to you to put John Sheldon's 'brains and sweat' into it. There may be more typical corn land in the county but I haven't seen it around Blanton." There was the hint of a quizzical smile on his lips and Marvin Manning found himself wondering if that casual remark meant anything. Not even to his chum had the close-mouthed Tom Woodson reported the "find" in Peace Valley. That was a secret, more precious because it was shared only with his teacher friend. And not one of the Valley folks who knew aught of the real value of the treasure locked fast in the breast of Mother Earth. But as he had studied soils and observed the difference in the rich loam of his contest plot and that of the Durham field, the best yet all the students had seen. Tom had come to the realization that here for him was real opportunity. His smile answered that of the teacher and again Marvin Manning wondered what it all might mean.

TWICE had John Roberts visited Peace Valley and supervised the breaking of Tom's land. A kindly farmer from "Outside," interested in the teacher's story of the attempt to teach the hill folks thru one of their number, had lent teams and plow and Tom handled the plowing like a veteran. Deep went the furrows and upturned to the sun the rich black loam was a sight to gladden the heart of a soil lover. As the soil flowed back like a black billow Tom checked the team and with his teacher stood in wordless admiration. "Old man," said Roberts as the plow bit in again, "I'm not much on sermonizing but it seems to me that God has been mighty good to give you a chance like this. Not that you haven't earned it but there's many a deserving boy who has a treasure on his own farm yet never finds the key to unlock the secret chest. We have a lot to be thankful for." There was the hint of a sob in Tom's throat as he replied softly, "I do thank Him," then ashamed as men are of strong emotion the friends took up the march again.

When planting time came the land had been disced and harrowed until the seedbed was near perfect. Tom had followed instructions to the letter and not even John Sheldon could have criticised the work done. But all this work didn't appeal to the Valley dwellers. "Plumb foolish," said Grandfather Martin disapprovingly. "Now in seventy year of corn growin' I never done nothin' but list it in the ground and let it grow. Pretty smart feller this Roberts, but I reckon I know more after seventy year of corn growin' than any young whiffet who ain't ever even bin in the hill kentry." Nor was Grandfather Martin without following. Even to Tom the repeated harrowings seemed unnecessary but he stuck grimly to his task, feeling that failure to comply with every instruction would be a betrayal of confidence. But even now the gods of spring were calling and he knew that bass lurked in pools which only he and his father shared knowledge of. "Hard work, this farmin'," Sam Woodson had observed one night as his son came in tired and grimy, "reckon as how you'll want to keep it up?" For a moment Tom did not reply, then, "I don't know, dad," was the answer, "but this isn't just farming, it's a fight that I've got to win."

Sam Woodson struck the table a mighty blow. "Right you air, son," he exclaimed, "and if it took it to beat them dirty skunks I'd be willin' to see you dig up that ground with your bare hands. I reckon as how that young Roberts knows this corn growin' business, leastwise he shore knows how to grow wheat." With that recurrent memory the big huntsman as ever chuckled in appreciation of a real fighting man. But now there was no thrill of war-time serving, no blood call to back men in the front line. Only the plod, plod of following footsteps as the team pulled harrow or disc. Many the time when Tom might have yielded to the call of unleashed stream as it sang merrily in the distance had it not been that even in time of temptation he could close his eyes and feel the warm pressure of a friendly hand on his shoulder, the inspiration of eyes that had looked deep into his. Great the responsibility of men who influence young life, fortunate the man who has such opportunity for the building of citizenship. Whatever the future might hold Tom Woodson would see this thing thru. Never again did his father give hint that toil did not have its compensations and the choice pools where played gamy fish waited the day when the son might find opportunity to visit them. One in heart and purpose was the clan of Woodson.

"The season is favorable for early planting," John Roberts announced one day, "and putting in your contest plots will be a part of your school work. Thruout the season I expect to help every boy but it is only fair to the school that I pay special attention to the work of those boys who have a chance to win. Remember that we are after that $100 library. Every boy, I am sure, is going to do his level best on this crop project, but two members of the class have soil of outstanding quality. They are Robert Durham and Tom Woodson. One or both of these boys has a chance not only to break all local records but to win in the state wide competition as well. We'll all go down and watch Robert plant his field tomorrow." Roberts turned to the work of the day but Tom could see the amazed and questioning glances of Durham and his "Wasp" adherents. Nor were his own followers who knew nothing of the stolen seed less curious. When recess came Tom was plied with eager questions while in the background the Durham crowd with pricked ears listened for information. But even to Marvin Manning Tom was uncommunicative. The most they could get out of him was that he had land that "looked well" and with which he would do his best. When reminded that twenty-five bushels an acre was said to be the yield record for Peace Valley Tom answered that the Valley folks hadn't had John Roberts to tell them how to grow corn. In his heart Tom was not sure but that Grandfather Martin's oft repeated assurance that the land wouldn't grow corn might prove true. He'd wait and see.

In their room Tom provided some guarded information which made Pepper Manning dance and shout. "Mum's the word, Tom," he assured, "and you can trust me not to say anything. But if the 'prof' has told you that you have real corn land like he used to farm at home and that land has been in clover 'Bull's' going to take your dust. By golly, this fall I'm goin' to a 'Wasp' funeral," and the excited pepper-pot turned a few handsprings to let off steam. "Better wait, old man, before you do any celebrating," Tom advised him. "The corn isn't even in the ground yet and a lot can happen before gathering time." But as ever with optimists Marvin counted the victory as good as won. Nor did his confidence fail to inspire his friend with greater determination to do his best. The real fight would be on.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*Al Least Al Knows Where the Blankets Were* : : : : *By Leet*

BR-R-R! WHERE ARE ALL THE BLANKETS!
3 o'clock IN THE MORNING AND 15 BELOW ZERO
'S FUNNY WHAT BECAME OF ALL MA'S BLANKETS!
BATH ROBE
I'M SO COLD I CAN'T SLEEP! MIGHT AS WELL GET UP AND START THE MORNING CHORES!
GOSH, AL! I HAD A BUM NIGHT! I HAD SO MANY COVERS ON ME, I DERN NEAR ROASTED!
AWK!
LEET

Turkey Marketing

TURKEY marketing has taken a new turn in Kent County. Dorchester's County Cooperative Marketing Plan was so successful in obtaining prices that Kent has followed. All turkeys brought to Secretary William G. Smyth, of the Farm Bureau, will be graded by Mr. Rice of the State Extension Service, and packed and shipped by Mr. Smyth to a selected market. This is open to members and non-members of the Farm Bureau.—Marylander.

Not Welcomed by Farmers

The Yearly Swarm of Thoughtless Hunters

SURELY the farmers at this time of year need to have the patience of Job. Otherwise the mob of hunters that overrun us each fall would receive drastic treatment. Sunday is our worst day. From the first streak of dawn until dark the woods are ringing with guns, dogs and men.

They will tell you to post your land. Of what use is this? The very ones we would like to get rid of will hunt on posted land the same as if it was unposted. They care nothing for tame rabbits or turkeys that stray. A good fowl answers as well as a rabbit. If you want the nuts growing on your own farm, they must be constantly watched until gathered.

Don't Give Farmers a Chance

During the season the farmers who must work without ceasing to earn the bare necessities of life, raise the grain and vegetables upon which the game grows and fattens. In the fall, while the farmer is busy digging potatoes and getting in the last of the harvest, hunters swarm out from the city and clean up the game. By the time the farmer gets a little leisure in which to hunt the city men have all the game bagged.

City dogs are turned loose, often three and four at a time and frequently they are just as keen for domestic animals and fowls as for those which are wild. Recently we saw three hounds chase a neighbor's sheep clear across a big hill pasture before the owners came over the hill and called them back.

A friend had sheep killed by a city hound. We lost fifteen full-grown fowls at Thanksgiving time, a hound chased them into the deep snow and killed them. We found two hunters and two dogs with some of our black and white rabbits, cornered in the sluice below the barn. When we told them the rabbits were tame, they were angry and swore.

Farm Stock Killed by Carelessness

A neighbor had his gate left open and two cows went thru the gate. They crossed another farm and were killed by the cars. Because they did not go directly from his farm to the railroad track, he could not get pay for them.

Two farm women were frightened by a shot near them while they were picking grapes in a hedge. One hunter asked the other what he shot at and his reply was "I don't know whether it was an owl or a rabbit" plainly showed that it was as dangerous a place as a battlefield. The women were on their own farm.

We send the children to school and often there are hunters both sides of the road. We are constantly worried until they get home and often take them because we dare not let them walk.

Several who hunt in our vicinity have bad reputations and such characters are given free access to every part of our farm. Their cars are conveniently parked. Is it any wonder that we dislike to leave the farm alone to visit or market?

How long would such conditions exist in a city home? The overburdened farmers have furnished sport and eats for the city people long enough. That which grows on our farms should belong to us alone. —Mrs. E. M. C.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Steward—I thought I'd just bring you a little something to eat up here on deck, sir, and save you the trouble."

Passenger—Thanks, steward; save me a little more trouble and throw it over the rail."

"Do you think young people should be trained for marriage?" asked Jones.

"Certainly! I always have been opposed to sending raw troops into battle," snapped Mr. Grouch.

Jack—Have you change for a dollar bill?"

Pete—Yep.

Jack—Fine. Would you mind letting me have the loan of a quarter?

"Is there any particular sport you are fond of, Miss Effie?"

"No—but—er—I like you very much Mr. Snaggs."—Scribner's Magazine.

Hobbs—I saw the doctor stop at your house yesterday; anything serious?

Dobbs—I'll say it was! He came to collect his bill.—Hygeia.

Ole Amos done died las' night; missus wanter know whut doctuh did he had, but he didn' had no doctuh—he jes' died his-self!

"Don't kid me," said the breed association's new stenographer. "A 14,000-pound cow would be as big as an elephant!"

Agricultural Outlook

(Continued from page 3)

dairy products, with little change in total income. Altogether, it should be a good year for the livestock farmer and dairyman.

Wheat prices seem likely to average as high or higher in the first half of 1926 as they were in 1925, while corn and other grains are likely to be lower. After the middle of the year, weather conditions and prospective yields of the new crops will have a decided influence on price levels.

The high price of potatoes this year is a certain barometer of a large acreage in 1926. Weather will determine the ultimate size of the crop, but potatoes are unlikely to yield such generous returns to those who were fortunate enough to harvest in time as they did this year.

Any summary of the prospect for agriculture would be incomplete without mention of the tide of population which is pulling slowly but constantly in favor of the farmer. Since January 1, 1920, when the last census was taken, our population has increased by over a million persons. All of these are in cities and towns. The farm population has actually decreased.

Increase in Consuming Market

These newcomers are customers, not competitors of the folks now on the land. There has been an increase of fourteen or fifteen per cent in the domestic consuming market, a gain of more than one and one-half persons to be supplied with food by every farm in the United States.

With this steady force at work, expanding the farmer's market, and with gains in production limited largely to those brought about by improved seed and better tillage methods, the distant future of agriculture is assured.—Gilbert Gusler.

Markets

Editors' Note.—Owing to the holiday interruptions of the season the markets were, as usual, very much out of the ordinary and it is impossible to secure quotations on all lines. For this reason we ask our readers to excuse the abbreviated market report which appears this week.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

December 28, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Cal, box, $6.50@7.50. BEETS, Texas, new stock, bu bskt, $2.50. CARROTS, Texas, new stock, bu bskt, $3. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 40@45c; 10-lb bskt, $1.15@1.25; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $4. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly and plain, $10. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $5; choice, $4. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $7@8. SWEET POTATOES, La, bu bskt, yams, best, 75c@$1; poor stock low as 25c. TOMATOES, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, medium, $3.25@3.50; large, $3; small, $2@2.25. PEAS, Calif, 42-lb box, $6@6.50.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 50; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 600. Market active and higher. Heavy, $11.90@12; medium and light, $12.40@12.50; light lights, $12.50@13; pigs, $12.75@13; packing sows, $9@9.75; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 200. Market active. Sheep, 10; lambs, $16.75.

Calves—Receipts, 100. Market active and higher; choice natives, $14.50.

Note:—No reports issued Friday or Saturday on account of the Christmas holidays.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

December 28, 1925.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.75; fair to good, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, 15.50@16; fair to good, $13@15; common, $10@12; Tennessee, choice, $13@14; fair to good, $9@11; common, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep quiet and unchanged. The better grades of lambs well cleaned up and firmer.

Hogs—Firm under light offerings, moderate demand. Western beef, $13@13.50; nearby, handy weights, $12.25@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@23; light clover-mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@22. Straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.75@1.80 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.73@1.80; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 3 yellow, new, kiln dried, 85½@86½c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 53@53½c; No 3 white, 52@52½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs extra, 92 score, 50c; higher scoring goods, 51@54c; the latter for small lots; 91 score, 49c; 90 score, 47c; 89 score, 45½c; 88 score, 44c; 87 score, 43½c; 86 score, 43c; best prints, 92@94 score, 52@54c; cartons, 53@55c; good prints, 88@91 score 47@51c; cartons, 47@52c; ordinary farmers' prints, 44@46c.

Cheese quiet but steady. New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 25½@26c; jobbing, small lots, 27½@28c; single daisies, 25½@26c; fancy cured cheese commands a premium of 1@6c more than above quotations.

LANCASTER MARKETS

December 28, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 60@65c; creamery butter, 62@70c; fresh eggs, 55@60c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50; turkeys, 75@80c; ducks, $2@2.50; geese, 45c; guineas, $1.25@1.50; squab, 30@35c.

Vegetables—Beans, green, 25@35c qt; red beets, 5@8c bch; cabbage, 10@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 35@50c hd; celery, 15@20c stalk; carrots, 5c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; eggplant, 25c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c qt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 10c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, white, 30@40c ½ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@25c ½ pk; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 18@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; cranberries, 18@20c qt; grapes, Malagas, 25c lb; Tokay, 13c lb.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.35 bu; corn, 75c; hay, baled, timothy, $17@18; straw, $11@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $38@39; hominy, $41.50@42.50; middlings, $43.50@44.50; linseed, $38.50@39.50; gluten, $50@51; ground oats, $40.50@41.50; alfalfa, regular, $42@43; alfalfa meal, fine, $46@47; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $47@48; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $37.50@38.50; 18 per cent, $42@43; 20 per cent, $44@45; 34 per cent, $49.50@50.50; 25 per cent, $52@53; horse feed, 85 per cent, 44@45.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—46@50c; storage, 44c.

Poultry—Hens, 15@18c; dressed, $1.15@1.50 ea; springers, 65c@$1.25 ea.

Butter—Country, 55c lb; separator, 50@60c lb.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 5@12c stalk; carrots, 5@8c bch; horseradish, 5@10c bch; onions, 10@15c box; soup beans, 10@15c pt; peppers, stuffed, 5c ea; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk, $1.25@2.25 bu; pears, 15@25c ¼ pk.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.50; corn, $1; rye, $1.15; oats, 60c; bran, $2 cwt; middlings, $2.15 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.34; corn, 90c; rye, 92c; oats, 50c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

December 28, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; receipts, 8104 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 50@50½c; do, extras, 92 score, 49½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 45@49c.

Eggs—Receipts, 14,070 cases. Extras, 47@48½c; extra firsts, 45@46c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds, 40@42c; mediums, 37c; dirties, No 1, 36c; No 2 and poorer, 33@35c; checks, No 2 to 1, 33@35c; refrigerators, firsts to extra firsts, storage paid to expiring dates, 34@37½; seconds and poorer, 32@33½c; Pacific Coast whites, best brands, 40@41c; western whites, 35@38c; nearby whites, finest selected, 40@41c; firsts to extra firsts, 35@38c; Jersey and other nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 53@54c; nearby and western hennery whites, average extras, 51@52c; nearby and western hennery whites, average extras, 51@52c; nearby and western hennery whites, extra firsts, 48@50c; nearby and western hennery whites, firsts, 47@47½c; nearby gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 47@50c; nearby whites, undergrades, 45@46c; nearby whites, mediums, 40@41 pounds net, 45@46c; nearby whites, pullets, No 1, 43@44c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extras, 42¾@52c; mediums, 43¾@45c; other western and southern gathered whites, 43@48c; Jersey and other nearby and western hennery browns, extras, 49@52c; freight, 25@28c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, by freight, 27@30c; do, by express, 24@30c; turkeys, by freight, 35@40c. Dressed, firm; prices unchanged.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows (all prompt shipments): City bran, $35; middlings, $35, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $46 nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $31.10@34.60; standard middling, $34.10; flour middling, $40.10; red dog, spot, $44.25@44.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $36; all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $53.50, in 100-lb sack.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $29; No 2, $26@28; No 3, $24@25; sample, $14@17. Straw, rye, large bales, $19@20.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, December 26, 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 52c; ½-blood combing, 51@52c; ⅜-blood combing, 53@54c; fine unwashed, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 50c; ½-blood combing, 50@51c; ⅜-blood combing, 53c; ¼-blood combing, 53c; fine unwashed, 46@47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 49c; ⅜-blood, 49@50c; ¼-blood, 50c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, December 26, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $18.75; cash and December, $14.30; January, $14.40; February, $14.50; March, $14.65. Alsike, December, $16; March, $16.25. Timothy seed, cash and December, 3.72½; March, $3.82½.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, December 28. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.00@35.50
Spring bran	34.00@34.50
Soft winter wheat bran	36.50@37.20
Hard winter wheat bran	35.50
Standard middlings	33.50@34.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	36.50@39.50
Flour middlings	36.00@39.00
Red dog flour	44.50@48.00
White hominy	35.50
Yellow hominy	34.50
Gluten feed	45.00@45.60
36 per cent cottonseed meal	39.50@40.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	41.50@42.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	43.50@44.25
34 per cent linseed meal	53.25@53.70

Mill feed market firm under light production.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .49½	$ .47½	$ .51	$ .44½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.45½	.46	.65½	.60
Chickens, live, by express (New York)	...	.26	.30	.36
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)	...	6.62½	6.00	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	...	9.87½	10.75	9.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	24.50	24.50	25.00	19.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia	1.77½	1.70	1.61	1.91
Corn, Number 3 yellow (Philadelphia)	.85¾	.50½	.49	.70½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.53½	.51½	.50	.72¾

Philadelphia Markets

THE first arrivals of Texas spinach were reported on the market December 22 and the demand was fairly active. Apples were in light supply and the market dull with prices a little lower. Celery met a fairly active demand at somewhat lower figures. Christmas greens have been very slow. Holly and laurel sold very slowly, while Christmas trees were in demand and brought high prices.

Onions were very dull and slow and cauliflower held steady. Potatoes moved slowly and all but fancy stock was lower. Pennsylvania round whites sold at $6.25@6.50 per 150-pound sack. Upper Lehigh County shipping points report light haulings with growers receiving $2.25 per bushel for bulk stock at the car.

Pennsylvania mushrooms were more active December 24, due largely to the holiday demand. The second shipment of Florida strawberries arrived this morning and sold at a record price of $3.50 per quart. Celery was steady under a moderate demand. Cranberries met a limited demand under moderate offerings.

The lettuce market was slightly stronger. Virginia and Texas spinach was more plentiful and weaker. Beets, carrots and turnips moved slowly. The potato market was steady but the movement was slow. Pennsylvania stock sold mostly at $6 per 150-pound sack.

Egg Market Weak

The Philadelphia egg market was weak today with extra firsts selling at 48c per dozen and firsts in second-hand cases at 46c. Egg receipts in Philadelphia on Tuesday totaled 1319 cases. Pennsylvania furnished 241 cases; Virginia, 119, and Delaware, 166.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

BUTTER trading December 24 on the Philadelphia market was much heavier than dealers anticipated. Demand was especially good for 90 score and above, probably due in part to many of the houses being closed on Saturday.

CHEESE.—There was practically no trading Thursday with only a few small sales being reported all of which were in line with prices named.

EGGS.—Market weak. On the produce exchange Thursday morning there was one sale of firsts, second-hand cases, at 44c.

Boston Market

BUTTER.—Supplies of butter were not burdensome Thursday and with a steady demand from jobbing channels dealers were encouraged to raise prices fractionally on most scores in effort to realign prices with those of other markets. Local wholesale buyers were restricting operations but a fair demand from out of town was reported. Centralized cars more firmly held in some quarters but lack of confidence in market still in evidence.

CHEESE.—There was practically no business of a wholesale nature reported today and on small lots business dealers were obtaining unchanged prices. Trading mostly on held cheese.

New York Market

BUTTER.—Most buyers had anticipated their needs and trading Thursday was generally quiet. Supplies of fancy butter still light but dealers generally were adopting a free selling policy. Market closed steady with prices well sustained. Fancy storage quiet and steady. Buyers showed little interest in centralized cars and market ruled steady at unchanged prices.

CHEESE.—Trading was quiet with majority business in small lots. Market in firm position on all styles with sales Thursday of fresh young Americas one-quarter cent higher. State flats held of fancy quality show movement at 28@28½c with small lots Thursday selling at outside listing.

EGGS.—Market easier on fresh, refrigerators about steady. On the Mercantile Exchange Thursday morning there was one sale of extra firsts at 45c; one sale of firsts at 42½c, three sales at 43c. Extra firsts offered at 46@47c, bid 43@45c; firsts 43@45c, bid, 42@42½c.

Chicago Market

BUTTER.—Market ruled firm with prices on top grades one-quarter cent higher. Supplies of all scores were very light and with trade active dealers were able to obtain slight premiums in some quarters. Centralized car market with 90 score cars a quarter cent higher. Supplies limited, especially on 89 score cars which were held for premiums. More inquiry on storage centralized prices but buyers were at variance and, therefore, prices are not shown.

CHEESE.—Market showed no change in price Thursday and tone continued steady. Trade was very quiet with buyers showing very little interest beyond their immediate requirements.

EGGS.—Market weak. On the Mercantile Exchange Thursday morning there was one sale of fresh gathered firsts at 41½c, two sales at 42c, offered 42@45½c, bid 40c.

British Apple Markets

THERE was a good demand for bright red apples and for Yellow Newtowns in British markets during the week ending December 12, according to a cable from Edwin Smith, the department's fruit specialist in London. The demand for cooking varieties, however, was slow. Ample supplies of boxed varieties from the Pacific Coast are now being unloaded from the Royal Star liner, the Narenta, which arrived via the Panama Canal during the week.

Liberal supplies of Washington Winesaps and Oregon Spitzenburgs and Yellow Newtowns are being unloaded, but the demand is good. Arrivals are in generally good condition. Sizes 163 to 175's in extra fancy Washington Winesaps are bringing from $3.65 to $3.75 per case; extra fancy Oregon Spitzenburgs, $3.40 to $3.65 per case, and extra fancy Oregon Newtowns, $3.88 to $4.13 per case.

World Potatoes

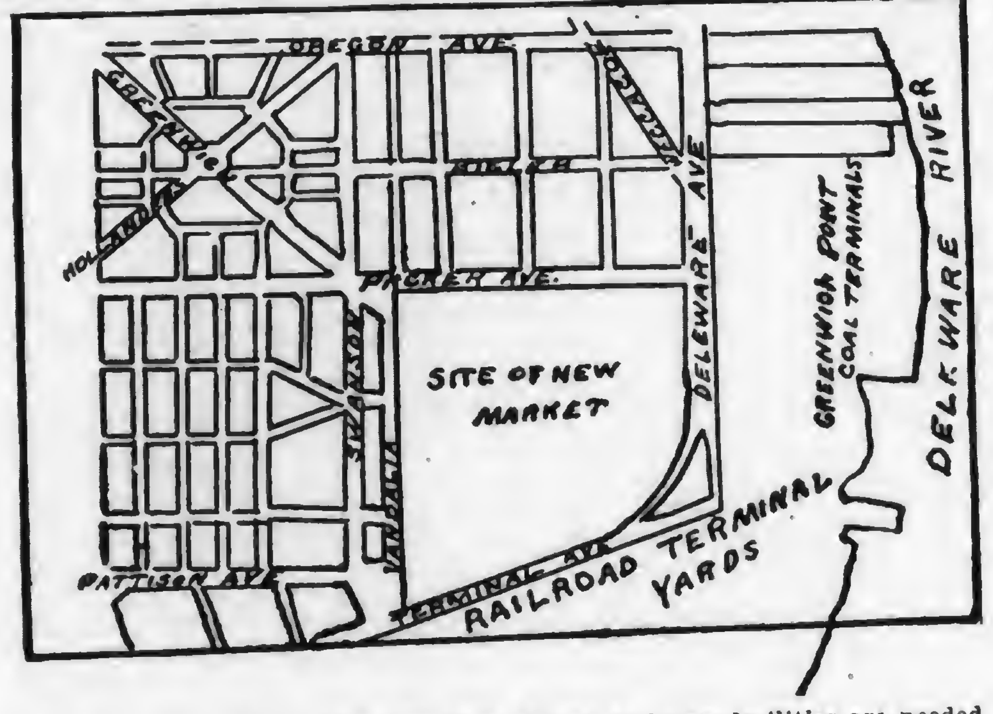
THE 1925 total production of potatoes for twenty-four countries, including all of the important potato-growing areas, is 12.2 per cent above the 1924 production. The estimate of production in France, just received, indicates a decrease of 4.6 per cent compared with a year ago, but is 2.2 above the average production in the same territory in the pre-war period 1909-1913.

Revised estimates for November for Canada, England and Wales, Austria and Luxemburg, indicate increases over estimates made earlier in the season, while the latest Netherlands estimate is slightly decreased.

Plans for New Produce Yards

THE growth of the fruit and vegetable industry during the past ten years has been spectacular and the handling of the immense supplies of produce in the cities has become a knotty problem. In Philadelphia last year over 42,000 cars of fruits and vegetables were unloaded and altho figures for 1925 are not complete, statistics indicate a substantial increase. Some idea of the growth of this traffic can be gained by the fact that in 1917, unloads of ten principal commodities in Philadelphia totaled 15,292 cars, compared with 21,795 in 1924.

It is estimated that over one-half of the receipts are unloaded at the Market House, located at 31st and Market Streets. This was built between thirty and thirty-five years ago and there has been practically nothing done since then to increase its size. The main reason for this is that there is not sufficient room for expansion. The growth of the fruit and vegetable industry, along with several other factors, has resulted in a very congested condition.



In former years the majority of the potatoes coming into the market were shipped in bulk and there was only a light proportion of sacked stock. At present the practice of shipping in sacks is increasing and practically all of this stock is unloaded at the Market House and stacked on the platforms. This is also true with onions, which up to about ten years ago were practically all shipped loose.

Located in South Philadelphia

A new produce yard in South Philadelphia, with two storage sheds, each 100 feet wide and 650 feet long is planned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as the solution to the problem. This will cause the abandonment of the Market House and also the yards at 31st and Chestnut Streets. The new yard will give Philadelphia the most modern and efficient, as well as one of the largest yards in the country devoted exclusively to the fruit and vegetable trade. The trackage at the platforms will accommodate the simultaneous unloading of one mile of freight cars and an ample holding and delivery yard will be provided.

Each of the sheds will have a heated section, extending half of its length, for the handling of products susceptible to freezing. Space is planned for an auction for those who wish to dispose of their consignments by this method. A cold storage warehouse with a storage area of 75,000 square feet is contemplated, but it is not likely that this will be built until the need becomes apparent.

The company has purchased a forty-one-acre tract in the southern part of the city as the site of this new development. Quick and economical trucking to all points in the city will be afforded by its proximity to Broad Street, the principal north and south thorofare, and Delaware Avenue, the city's waterfront highway.

The Department of Wharfs, Docks and Ferries is making extensive improvements in this section. A new Municipal Pier, No. 84 South, has been completed at Porter Street and after the first of the year will open bids for Pier No. 80, which will be a little north of Porter Street. One million and a half dollars are available for this work. Director Sproul, of the department, is urging the widening and paving of Delaware Avenue and also the extension of the elevated tracks, or other transportation facilities.

The new produce yard as planned will represent an investment of $3,000,000. This may be increased as the fruit and vegetable industry grows and new facilities are needed. The company states that they intend to start work on this project in the near future and that completion is expected in 1926.—William R. Whitacre.

Prices and Prospects

THE potato market made a spurt during the past week with most cities reporting advances of 5@30c per hundred pounds. The Philadelphia market on Pennsylvania stock gained about 75c on 150-pound sacks. Round whites sold at $6.75 per 150-pound sack on December 19th. Pre-holiday dullness prevailed during the early part of the week ending December 26, but prices held about steady. Latest reports from Upper Lehigh shipping points state that haulings are fair with growers receiving $2.25 per bushel for bulk stock at the car.

The latest potato crop estimate released December 22, shows a decrease of 23,260,000 bushels from the November estimate. A total of 323,243,000 bushels is forecast compared with 346,503,000 in November. The chief decreases were in New York, Pennsylvania, North Dakota and Michigan. Small decreases were noted in Oregon and California. Maine showed an increase of 3,194,000 bushels and Colorado a gain of 1,580,000 bushels, but this was more than offset by the decline in New York and Michigan.

Wheat Market Firm

Wheat prices fluctuated sharply during the week ending December 18, but closed a little higher than the week before. Receipts of corn were heavier and consisted mostly of the lower grades. This, together with expectations of a heavier movement early in 1926, forced corn prices lower. Rye fluctuated with wheat but closed at about the same levels as a week ago.

Pre-holiday dulness affected the demand for hay at most markets and the moderate receipts were fully ample for trade requirements. Stormy weather cut down the arrivals in the Southwest and resulted in a firm market. Recently lowered prices of timothy at New York helped to reduce the arrivals and the accumulation there was nearly cleaned up and quotations advanced. The Pittsburgh market was dull with unchanged prices.

Fancy Turkeys High

Fancy live turkeys for the Christmas trade were scarce on the Philadelphia market and the demand was active. Supplies were practically cleaned up by Wednesday afternoon and fancy stock closed at 49@52c per pound. No. 1's sold at 47@52c and No. 2's at 40@46c. Prices were about eight cents per pound higher than at Thanksgiving and about the same as at the corresponding period last year.

The best dressed turkeys were firm and sold as high as 58c per pound. Lower grades weakened and met a limited demand. No. 1's sold at 51@54c on Wednesday and No. 2's at 45@50c.—W. R. W.

State Products Show

(Continued from page 3)

meeting for Thursday morning. C. T. Conklin, secretary of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association and M. H. Fohrman, extension dairy husbandman, United States Department of Agriculture, will make addresses. The Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club will hold a luncheon and business meeting at noon, Tuesday, and an address will be made by L. W. Morley, director of extension work, American Jersey Cattle Club. The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Friesian Clubs will convene Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association will hold their annual meeting on Thursday. The Pennsylvania Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association is the only one of the beef breeders that has so far scheduled a meeting. This meeting will be held Thursday morning at 9:30.

Swine breeders have planned sales as well as meetings during the Farm Products Show. Sales starting Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 will be held in the Vance Building at 4th and Chestnut Streets.

The Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association will have a luncheon and business meeting Thursday noon; the Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association a luncheon and business meeting Wednesday afternoon at 5:30; the Pennsylvania Poland China Breeders' Association a luncheon and business meeting Wednesday noon and the Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association will lunch and talk business at 5:30 Tuesday afternoon.

Fruit, potato, corn and wheat exhibits promise real competition because of the high quality of these crops in most sections of the state and the wide interest taken in showing this year. Reports to the superintendents of the various departments from many counties indicate that a large number of the winners at local farm products shows will enter their prize-winning products for state-wide honors.

The Bureau of Vocational Education, Department of Public Instruction, is planning to hold a Vocational Day on Wednesday, January 20 for vocational boys and girls who wish to visit the Farm Products Show. An opportunity will be given to see the show in the morning and a program of entertainment will be arranged for the afternoon. One of the features of this program will be the presentation of the gold and silver medals to the winners in the junior and senior project contest. This group of boys and girls will also be given the opportunity to meet Governor Gifford Pinchot and Dr. Francis B. Haas, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Vocational Work to Be Featured

The vocational work that is being done in the 135 rural centers of the state will be featured again this year in the form of an exhibit. Products from the school laboratories, shops, home projects, garments, and canned goods from the home economics departments will be displayed. A number of demonstrations, charts and photographs will illustrate the methods of teaching vocational agriculture and home making in rural districts. This exhibit will be displayed with the other educational exhibits in the Vance Building at 4th and Chestnut Streets.

Members of farm organizations desiring to take advantage of the reduced railroad fare to Harrisburg meetings during Show Week, are advised to procure certificates from their county agent or their organization secretary at once.

County News and Comment

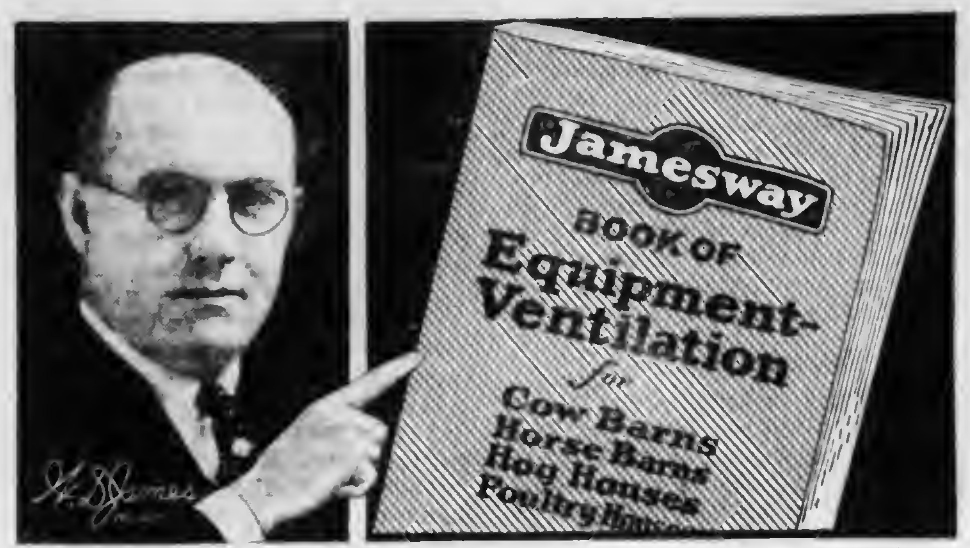
Cameron County, Pa.—Winter setting in. Snowing hard and blowing today. It will take quite a bit of snow to make sleighing on the township roads as they are rutted so badly. The country around here was overrun with hunters and quite a lot of game killed this year. Deer and bear are getting quite plentiful in the lower end of this county. State roads that were being graded were left in bad condition this fall, and in some places it is nearly impossible to travel them. Feed prices at mill: cracked corn, 100 lbs., $2; corn meal, cwt, $1.90; oats, cwt., $1.87; flour, 50 lbs., $2.60; straw, bale, $1.50; timothy hay, cwt., $1.35. Eggs and butter high and scarce.—Q. E. T., Dec. 17.

Fayette County, Pa.—Have had fine weather so far in December. Most of corn husked and in the crib and showing a fine crop. Still plenty of fat hogs to kill and bring a very good price. Cattle very slow on the market. Hay bringing about $28 per ton but going very slow. More of the public works started the first of December and that may help the sale of farm products. Most of the wheat that was sown last fall is looking very good. Very little fall plowing done so far. Most of the corn fodder in fair shape and being fed up very rapidly. Most of the farmers are only tending to their stock and planning next year's crops as most of the fall work is finished.—E. H. V., Dec. 21.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Araminthia Smith's exhibit of potatoes attracted most attention at our county show. She won first prize and was the winner of the boys' and girls' acre plots with a yield of almost 450 bushels. Judges who travel this circuit said the pigeon and poultry show was the largest in the state. Tobacco cured and ready to strip. One week of rain brought the last of the wheat out after all. Our Fish and Game Protective Association received a coop of rabbits from Kansas and one of wild turkeys from Maryland for restocking purposes. Game Warden Ibach found a colony of beavers in the northern part lately. Seibert's woods, a famous landmark and about the last old white oak tract here, is being turned into lumber. The waste wood is being eagerly bought up for firewood. Prosperous new year to all readers and friends.—R. I. W., Dec. 21.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—The ground is well soaked and no danger of a water famine. Roads are almost impassable. Very little plowing done. Most farmers busy doing chores and cutting wood as it is impossible to get coal. A few have their line home for the spring. Hunters have captured nearly all the birds, squirrels and rabbits or made them so wild that they keep out of sight. Farmers were too busy to hunt when the season opened. Very little snow yet. Potatoes scarce. Few turkeys and geese but chickens are plentiful. Meadows with no snow and frozen so hard it is likely to kill the roots and ruin new seedings. Eggs getting plentiful and selling for 65c; butter, 55c; dressed pork, 18c; chickens, 35c.—J. A. G., Dec. 15.

Warren County, N. J.—More warm weather and more rain during December than during October and less snow. Corn all husked. Wheat and rye making a great growth. Pork nearly all in the barrel, and a number of farmers slaughtering cows for own use. Pork, 21c; beef, 12c for front quarter and 14c for hind quarters. Surplus turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens are now marketed. Turkeys, 50c; ducks, 28c; geese, 24c; chickens, 26c. Some potatoes still to be marketed and selling at $2.50 bu.; apples, $1.75. Farmers are finishing the threshing. Wheat, $1.50; rye, $1.10; oats, 45c; egg production still slow but eggs have dropped to 50c doz. Milk still holds at the same old price but as the potato, corn and oats crop were all good, the farmers have enjoyed the most prosperous season in years.—A. S. P., Dec. 22.



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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

At the International Livestock Exposition

(Continued from last week)

A NUMBER of breeders' associations and other livestock organizations held meetings during the week.

E. B. White, of Leesburg, Virginia, was re-elected president of the Percheron Society for the thirteenth time. W. H. Butler, Columbus, Ohio, was elected vice president; C. H. Stanton, Chicago, treasurer, and Ellis McFarland, Chicago, secretary.

The following officers were elected for the Belgian Association. President, Fred Holbert, Iowa. Directors, S. H. Bell, Wooster, Ohio, and Everett King, Chicago; secretary, J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Indiana.

At the meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association the following officers were elected: President, H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, New York; vice president, F. E. Jackson, Hurley, South Dakota; general executive, F. N. Harding, Chicago, secretary; P. K. Groves, Chicago, and treasurer, C. D. Bellows, Marysville, Missouri.

Judge S. C. Fullerton, Miami, Oklahoma was re-elected president of the Aberdeen Angus Association. J. M. Tudor, Iowa City, Iowa, vice president; W. H. Tomhave, Chicago, Illinois, secretary; John Mills, Jr., Kirksville, Missouri, treasurer.

Election of Officers

Sheep and swine records associations elected officers as follows:

Poland China—President, Burlie Dobson, of Wisconsin; secretary, George W. Davis, Chicago, Illinois; treasurer, P. A. Blackford, Hillsboro, Iowa.

Duroc Jersey—President, W. J. Fitts, Gallatin, Tennessee; vice president, John W. Telling, Danville, Illinois; secretary, R. J. Evans, Chicago; treasurer, Ira Jackson, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Chester White—President, Holland Scott, Nelson, Missouri; directors, Chas. Richert, Lamville, Illinois; Arthur Tomson, Wabash, Indiana, and Frank Shever, Joy, Illinois.

Hampshire Sheep Association—President, Mrs. Minnie Miller, Wendall, Idaho; secretary - treasurer, Comfort Taylor, Detroit, Michigan.

Shropshire — President, W. S. Guilford, California; vice president, J. H. Skinner, Lafayette, Indiana; directors, L. B. Palmer, Ohio, and Neal Gibson, Ontario, Canada.

More than 100 steers were exhibited by boys and girls in the junior feeding contest. These entries came from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. The champion calf of the show was an Aberdeen Angus yearling exhibited by Pauline Brown, of Aledo, Illinois. The steer was sold at auction to Eitel Incorporated, Chicago, for twenty-seven cents per pound.

Students' Judging Contest

Twenty-two colleges from the United States and Canada entered a team in the students' judging contest. The team representing the Oklahoma Agricultural College won the contest with a score of 4459 out of a possible 5000. The Pennsylvania team rated eighteenth.

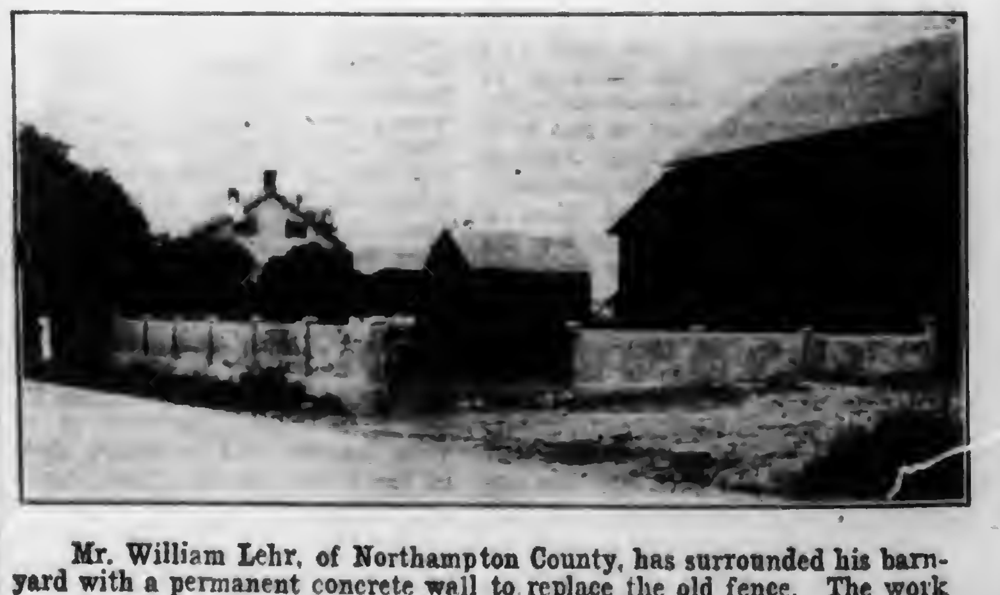
The team from the state of Oklahoma also won the non-collegiate contest with a score of 1586 out of a possible 1800, Pennsylvania taking seventeenth place with a score of 1307.—W. H. Tomhave.

What Is Gluten Feed?

I am a dairy farmer and grow a considerable acreage of corn in excess of what I feed my cows. Because of this, and because corn is very generally grown on Pennsylvania farms, I am inclined to favor the purchase of gluten as a concentrate to balance my dairy rations, providing I can get as good value and results for the money spent. Will you please give me information on this subject? Also, what is the difference between gluten feed and gluten meal?—E. S. J., Chester County, Pa.

Corn gluten in either form is a by-product of corn starch factories. The gluten is separated from the starch, ground and sold as "gluten feed" or "gluten meal." Larson and Putney's book on Dairy Cattle Feeding says: "Both are good, and usually they can be purchased in almost any locality and at a price that makes them a satisfactory feed to include in a ration."

Gluten feed contains about twice as much digestible crude protein as wheat bran, and in addition contains more total digestible nutrients. It is well liked by dairy cows and other animals and may be fed without the risk that attends the feeding of large amounts of some other high concentrates. One other feature in connection with gluten is that it adds color to cream and butterfat. Henry and Morrison say that gluten may also be fed satisfactorily to beef cattle and sheep as a supplement to rations low in protein.—Ed.



Mr. William Lehr, of Northampton County, has surrounded his barnyard with a permanent concrete wall to replace the old fence. The work was done without outside help.—G.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks Barred Rocks from State Accredited flocks which means free from White Diarrhea. Bred for size and egg production. The kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.
Koster Poultry Farm,
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Free Feed or Brooder with all chick orders placed by Dec. 31, 1925. Leghorns 13c each; Rocks and Reds 15c each; Black Giants 25c each.
Get our circular.
North Side Hatchery, Kennett Square, Pa.

Jones' Barred Rock Chicks
We are now booking orders for early delivery, first hatch November 16th. Write for prices.
A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds $14.00; White and Brown Leghorns $12.00; B. Minorcas $15.00. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

WONDERFUL POULTRY BOOK 132 PAGES 200 Pictures
The Nation's Great Poultry Manual tells about Mrs. Berry's success with Pure-Bred Poultry, Hatchery, Feeding, Housing, Diseases and Remedies. Makes LOW PRICES on best Fowls, Eggs, Chicks, Supplies. Pullets lay at 4 months. Send only 5c to help mail.
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DON'T SEND MONEY—WE SHIP C.O.D.
Exceptionally low prices. Leading breeds. From selected purebred flocks bred for vigor and high egg production. 100% alive, prepaid. Write for Free Catalog.
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64 BREEDS Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Pure-bred, high quality, hardy and most profitable. Fowls, eggs, incubators, brooders; lowest prices. America's great plant. At it 33 yrs. Fine new 100 page book and catalog free.
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ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
To each up. America's best free range certified record laying breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.
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from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
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CHICKS, EGGS—Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, W. Leghorns. Utility and exhibition grades. Catalog free. RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regal Dorcas Strain. Bred to lay. Choice Hens, Pullets and Cockerels. Write your wants. Smith Bros., Salesville, Ohio.

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POLAND-CHINAS grow faster. Service boars, registered, high class, $40 to $50. Fall pigs. Write
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CHESTER WHITES—Pigs all ages, National Champion bloodlines. Shipped on approval.
CLOUDLAND FARM, Kennett Square, Pa.

QUALITY DUROCS, mature stock and pigs. Best blood lines. Priced right and shipped on approval. Fairfield Farm, G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

Big Spotted Polands Choice young boars, gilts bred for spring farrow. Pigs all ages. Boyd Namman, Shiloh, Ohio.

PENN'S Valley Stock Farm—Berkshire yearling gilts bred for Mar. and April farrow. Spring gilts for April and May. W. F. Rishel, Centre Hall, Pa.

DOGS

SEND AN $8 OR $10 CHECK
to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., and receive a Shepherd pup while they last. $25 check for a trained dog.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—German Police Puppies. Name your lowest figure, also color in first letter. We handle Airedales, Chows, Collies, Boston Terriers. All must be pedigreed. John Beison, Medway, Mass.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—Cheap. Trial. C. O. D. Large Catalogue. Pack Photos. 25c.
KASKENNELS, Herrick, Illinois.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers.
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DAIRY

TO AVOID inbreeding, I will sell my fine herd bull, Hamilton's Blue Bella's King 190149. Four years old, sure and gentle. W. F. McSparran, Furniss, Pa.

HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves, practically pure, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL, yearling service bull. Prize winner this fall. T. B. tested.
LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

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KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.50; Ten $2.50; Smoking 5 pounds $1.25; Ten $2; Guaranteed, pipe free. Pay when received. Cooperative Growers, Elva, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50; 10, $2.50, Smoking 5, $1.25; 10, $2. Mild 10, $1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Yearling Rams, Yearling Ewes, old Ewes.
C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

OBSTRUCTION IN TEAT.—I have a cow that had a sudden stoppage of the milk flow, while milking, in one teat. Was only able to press out a tiny stream or just drops and it has continued for twenty-four hours. Had to remove the milk with a milk tube. The quarter seems to be all right except for the stricture which seems to be just at the end or near the end of the teat. Kindly advise.—H. T., Montgomery County, Pa. The difficulty you describe could be caused by bruising of the teat or udder. The stoppage would occur suddenly, by small clots of casein becoming lodged in the duct. Bathe with hot water and massage the teat gently between the fingers before each milking. Don't use the milk tube if possible to get the milk without it. If found necessary, be sure to boil it each time before using.

DECREASING MILK PRODUCTION.—I have a Guernsey heifer carrying her second calf that will freshen about March 15 and is still giving seven pounds, ten ounces of butter per week. When she was fresh she made ten pounds twelve ounces per week. I am afraid she will not go dry as its only about three months' time until she freshens. I am asking your advice as to feeding to dry her so as not to ruin her. At present I am feeding mixed hay and a commercial dairy feed. If I stop feeding dairy feed it might ruin the cow's health, and yet they tell me if she does not go dry before calving it will also ruin her, so perhaps you can help me out.—C. P. S., York, Pa. In order to dry up this cow before calving you must cut down on the feed. Timothy hay may be fed for ten days and the cow milked every other day gradually increasing the time between milkings until no more milk is produced. The commercial feed should be omitted from the diet for the period. As soon as the milk flow ceases the diet should be increased in order to build the cow up before calving.

INTESTINAL PARASITES.—I have a dog that is almost two years old. He takes spells in which he bites himself in the flank. Then he starts to yelp and runs in a circle as if he were mad. If the spell is very bad he leaves home for a while. Sometimes he is all right for a month. Can you tell me what is wrong or give a remedy?—O. H., Clinton County, Pa. Withhold feed for twelve hours, then give four grains santonin in one ounce castor oil. Add santonin to oil, warm the oil by placing the bottle in warm water and shake thoroly. Repeat the dose in three weeks, and a third time if necessary.

Chester County Show

(Continued from page 7)

touch of color to the otherwise white sides of the display tables.

In the commercial exhibits it was interesting to note that four milking machines were represented with equipment on the floor and the factory representatives with them reported a lively interest. The Farm Bureau, distinct from the Extension Association, had a booth where it was showing nearly fifty lines of goods used on the farm which it is prepared to handle cooperatively.

At the annual meeting of the Extension Association the present officers were re-elected for 1926 and the financial reports showed a balance on the right side. Steps are to be taken next year to ask the county commissioners for the full $3500 which they are allowed under the law to appropriate for agricultural work. At present the commissioners pay the association $3000 a year.

Morris T. Phillips, the noted Guernsey breeder at Pomeroy, gave a caustic denunciation, based on evidence he had collected, of one H. C. Short, said to be president of the Northern Ohio Dairymans' Protective Association. Mr. Short is holding meetings over the county opposing the tuberculin testing work.—Thomas H. Wittkorn.

At the Beginning of the Year

(Continued from page 2)

with a neighbor's sale, or at a community sale, or advertised in a local or farm paper. Many dollar's worth of such stuff can be dug up on nearly every farm.

Disposing of such property is an advantage in many ways. The money it represents can be reinvested. The space it occupies can be cleaned out and used to far better advantage. The work usually leads to a general cleaning up and sale of other superfluous articles, such as old iron, bags, tires, papers, magazines and other waste. This leaves the premises in a more sanitary, shipshape condition.

An experienced bookkeeper once made the statement that few men were capable of making an inventory that would come within twenty-five per cent of the actual value of the property listed. His theory was that most people would set too high values on the various items.

Use Conservative Values

In a farm inventory the writer believes it safest to use very conservative values, if the true financial standing is desired. A fair basis would be what the various items would bring at auction in that community, it would seem. Yet even this varies so with the season, the circumstances, etc., that one must still make conservative estimates to be safe.

As the work is done it is also well to set out all the things in need of repair. Making these needed repairs will furnish practical work thru the dull season. The inventory should be taken at the same season every year, then comparisons can be made to see whether the business is prospering or not, and the next year's work can be planned so as to overcome the weak spots in the year just past.

Returns may Come in Later

Many a young farmer becomes needlessly discouraged sometimes. At the end of the year he finds little money on hand to show for the year's work. An inventory may show him better off than he thought, with money invested in worth-while things that will bring returns later on. Or perhaps there is extra cash on hand that does not mean profits. It may have come from the sale of livestock that was not replaced.

Maybe, as in the case of the writer's farm, money was placed out in various enterprises of a cooperative nature. This means a shortage now, perhaps, but it is a good investment for the future of the business. A good bit was donated towards the building of a macadam road past the farm, more was put into stock for building a local milk shipping station, and some was put into stock of a cooperative concern to buy necessary farm supplies, sound investments all, and ones that will not have to be repeated next year. Yet if one did not take these things into consideration when summing up the year's work he might be tempted to give up the struggle.—R. H. F.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 95,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department.
Minimum, Ten Words.
Send all orders to
Pennsylvania Farmer
261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from big white eggs. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. Guaranteed to live. Low prepaid prices. Egg contest winners for years. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock. Hundreds of cockerels, pullets and hens. Get our prices. Catalog free. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PURE Barron and Hollywood breeding cockerels out of dams with records of 272 to 290 eggs in pullet year—$3.50 and $5.00. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited. Fourteen standard bred varieties. Best winter laying strains. Free delivery, moderate prices. 64 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

COCK BIRDS FOR SALE! Jersey Giants, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks and Minorca Cockerels. Mrs. Harry Hoover, Cochranville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks, Hatching eggs. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

EMBDEN GEESE $6.00, pairs $10.00, trios $15.00. Real beauties. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

TURKEYS

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AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 93—No. 2 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1926 $1.00 a year

JAN 8 - 1926

Neighborliness is the foundation for team work between town and country and without it there can be no progress. Page three.

For More Than Fifty Years a Guarantee of Extra-Good Wear

IN the old pioneer days when almost every farmer had considerable clearing to do on his land—when he worked during wet weather and fair—he bought the kind of rubber footwear that he knew would give him good wear under rough working conditions. He found that Goodyear "Gold Seal" goods served his every purpose best. Snags, such as broken roots and thorny undergrowth, would not easily tear or puncture the rubber.

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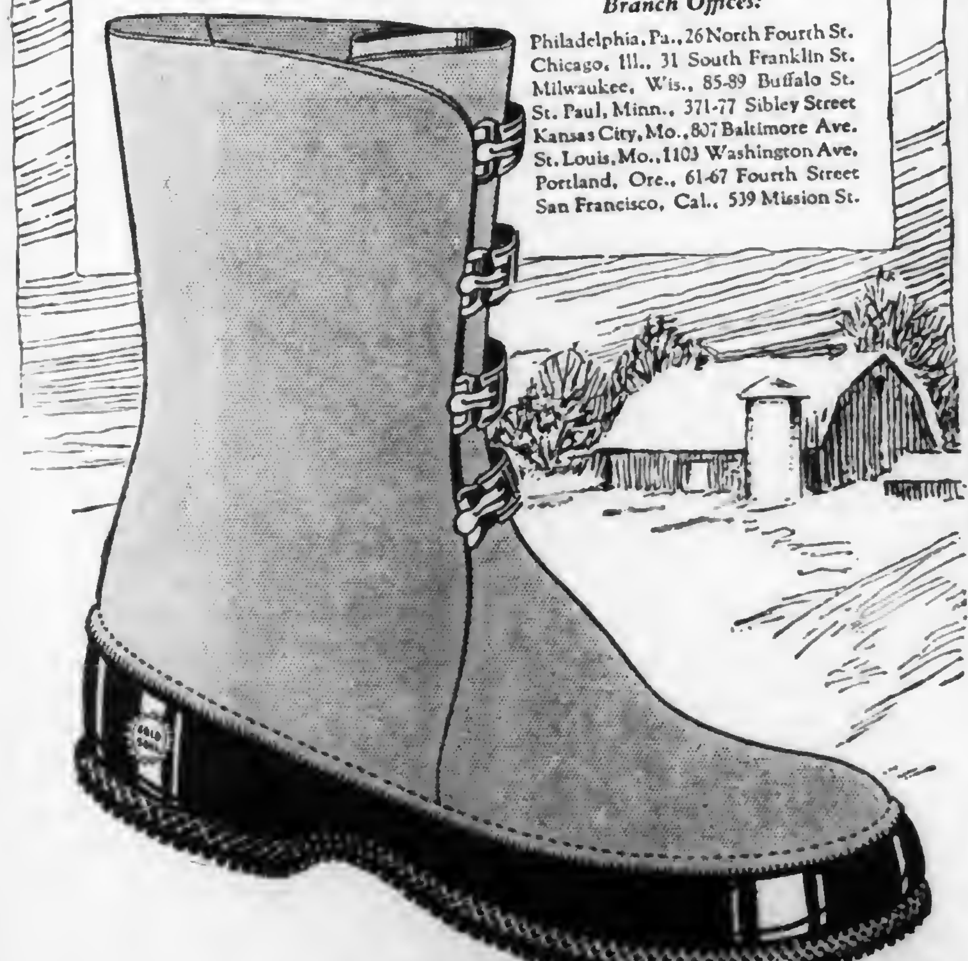

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Old Colonial Family Homesteads

No. 28—The Price Farm

THE following is the history of the Price Homestead, situated in Lower Salford Township, Montgomery County, near Vernfield, Pa., which contains about 120 acres of land. On the farm is situated the Price Cemetery, where markers dating from 1720 can be found.

The first deed recorded is dated 1763, from which time on to the present time the farm has been transferred twelve times, each transfer being made from father to son or son-in-law.

Mrs. Susan S. Price, owner of the farm.

The present owner is a widow of the last owner, the late Abraham M. Price.

The writer is the youngest daughter of the present owner. I am not a subscriber to Pennsylvania Farmer, but I am living in the family of my father-in-law, who is a subscriber, namely, John B. Koffel, Telford, Pa.—Bertha Price Koffel.

No. 29—Spring Brook Farm

SITUATED in a very pretty part of Lycoming County ten miles east of Williamsport and three-fourths of a mile north of the Susquehanna trail is Spring Brook Farm, so named because of its many good springs.

The farm was bought in 1820 by Henry Ritter, my great-grandfather, and has been in the hands of the family ever since and is now owned by my mother, Mrs. R. S. Rigney.

There is now about 138 acres of farming land and twenty-two of woodland, this at first was nearly all woods but was cleared away and the farming soil is very good.

As to the buildings, there is a big farm house and barn, also a tenant house and most of the necessary outbuildings. Of course, these are not the same ones that were here when first bought for the old ones were of logs.

There is also a variety of fruit trees on the place, if properly cared for it would be nearly like a fruit farm.

One other thing connected with the farm that is of interest are the two pieces of furniture, a desk with a top cupboard and a grandfather's clock. These were made in 1820 by Henry Ritter with the use of only wooden pins. These pieces have been kept and handed down with the farm. There are also a few other antiques that have been kept, as spinning wheels, tables, etc.—Rachel Rigney.

Potter County Farmers

EARLY in December the Potter County Farm Bureau held its ninth annual meeting in the Court House at Coudersport.

The president spoke on the functions and activities of extension work in the county and emphasized the fact that extension work must be done with groups rather than with individuals.

The county agent gave an outline of the problems confronting farmers and recommended methods and policies which would prove helpful in solving them. Mr. Moffitt, extension specialist in farm management, from State College, held the interest of his audience as he urged farmers to analyze their business and find and strengthen the weak places.

At this meeting it was decided to change the name of the Potter County Farm Bureau to the Potter County Extension Association, because several commercial and legislative organizations combined are known as the Farm Bureau. This change was made because it has always been a rule that the extension service be free from politics and legislative interference.—M. C. S.

Play Safe When Buying Seed

THE most stringent and beneficial laws passed by the various states to regulate the seed trade, and the most earnest and conscientious efforts of the individual seed houses cannot require the farmer to buy pure seed of the highest quality. He may buy the foulest seed that ever was harvested if he wants to do so, and the law neither forbids his doing so nor shields him from his folly nor protects his neighbors from the weeds he may introduce into the community.

But common sense and good judgment dictate, as the Vermont State Experiment Station puts it in one of its farm bulletins:

1. That the farmer, when buying seeds, take advantage of the protection afforded by the law.

2. That he note and be guided by the purity statement on the package.

3. That he note and be guided by the weed seed statement on the package.

4. That he insist on a guaranty in case a dealer attempts to sell him seed without the statement required by law.

5. That he study the annual seed inspection bulletins and compare wholesalers' promises and performances.

6. That he buy the better grades, which usually are likely to be the least costly, not only in pure seed purchased, but in the exclusion of weed seeds.

The ideals of the state experiment station workers and of the big seed houses are the same and their advice is practically identical. Wildcat seed firms offering marvelous alleged bargains in cheap seeds have fallen under the ban of the federal trade commission, which has issued "cease and desist" orders against some of them, forbidding further operations.

The buyer can always secure tested seeds from reliable firms of established reputation, the only ones worthy of patronage. The main thing the buyer is offered in tested seeds is a ready means of determining whether it is true to name, its origin, its degree of purity, its degree of viability or germinating power and its freedom from fungous disease.

Big seed houses are prepared thru their testing laboratories to furnish this information. All the farmer need do to secure it is to ask for it.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 2 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 9, 1926 Whole No. 1495

The Building of a Better Community

Neighborliness Is the Foundation for Team Work Between Town and Country

By JOHN FRANCIS CASE
Editor, Missouri Ruralist

WHOEVER coined the slogan, "Get Acquainted with Your Neighbor, You Might Like Him," rendered a real service to humanity. Put into practice first in Grundy County, Missouri, where it originated, the Trenton Chamber of Commerce outgrew its boundaries and numbered more farmers in its membership than town men. Tom Witten, a hardware dealer, became an apostle of neighborliness. Mr. Witten's recipe for all community ills was community council. He preached the gospel of better understanding. Trenton wiped out the invisible boundary line which separates country and town.

I am a strong believer in rural community organization. Whether it be the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Union, the farm club or whatever type of farm fellowship farmers with their wives and children should work together for their mutual betterment. But farmers can not live to themselves alone. It is vitally essential that there should be cooperation between town and country. A good town may add millions of dollars to farm property valuation. Contented and prosperous farmers in a town's trade territory means the difference between a town that progresses, stands still or ultimately dies. Whether they pull together or not the interests of farmers and town men are inseparably linked.

Mutual Interests

Looking back over the number of years spent in rural community work, I know positively that the strongest link between town and country is some type of agricultural exhibit. I do not mean the local or county fair which is a fine thing for any community but some organized effort which cements interests and stirs community pride. It may center in the activities of the class in vocational agriculture or the work of the boys or girls club. It may be the outgrowth of an agricultural products show promoted by some enterprising merchant. But whatever it is that brings exhibitors and visitors together to compete and admire it's worth while. A community of interest is there.

I believe that the most nearly ideal community exhibit is a combined corn and poultry show. Corn is grown everywhere, poultry abounds on farms and back lots. The chief exhibitors in the corn classes are men and boys, and girls and women always outrank among poultry exhibitors. The poultry show provides opportunity for town residents to take active part and often interest among fanciers can be roused when if only a farm products exhibit is put on they may contribute cash but little else. And cash contributions always can be obtained more easily than personal service.

Experience being the best teacher, a leaf from the book of my own community effort provides the best suggestion I can make for the building of a community show. Several years ago when I was editor of a weekly newspaper in Whitesville, Missouri, a town of 300 and inland at that, we of the community felt the need for something that would bring town and country into closer fellowship. As postmaster I knew that more money was being sent away for goods than seemed fair to my merchant patrons, as a former farm resident I realized that unless the town thrived farm values would depreciate. We had no community meeting place except the churches and a lodge room. There was none too much fellowship, even among the churches. An annual picnic was the only community activity—and it was just a picnic. For two years I had urged the building of a town hall with no result. Apathy met every attempt. But one night two of us from the town and two from the farms met and decided without consulting anyone else to hold a corn and poultry show. We canvassed the business men for donations and met liberal response. Then we fixed up a premium list.

Well, when our corn was placed in the lodge room and our poultry in a vacant building we had a display "fearful and wonderful." Corn of all sizes and colors, chickens that apparently never had known purebred ancestry. But so thoroly had we aroused the interest of the community that before the show had closed $5000 had been pledged to build a community hall for the housing of an annual exhibit. Few indeed there were who did not contribute. Putting money into this building had a distinct influence upon the quality of corn and poultry produced to be shown therein. Investors became exhibitors and they must enter something for show that would reflect credit upon the organization and the new show room. Quality of the exhibit improved 500 per cent in one year. Lecturers came and gave demonstrations, there was marked change in the attention given agricultural bulletins and farm papers. The second show was a real show.

Farm Folks Became Specialists

As the years passed farm folks became seed corn and poultry specialists. Mixed corn and mongrel fowls disappeared. Thru sales of seed corn and breeding stock farmers had more money to spend and it was spent in the home town for the entire community was as one family. Most local activities centered around "the show." Band concerts and home talent plays were put on to add to the premium fund. When one show closed the community began work on the next a year away. In time the corn show grew to be the largest of its kind in America, putting up as high as $1000 cash for the champion ten ears. The poultry show reached 1000 birds. Local exhibitors were able to win in state and national competition.

Leadership, of course, made possible the things I have told you about. In time some of the leaders moved away, others tired and the work lagged. But today, twenty years after this fellowship foundation was first laid, very tangible results are apparent. The spirit of neighborliness still exists, the churches are on friendly footing. A community chautauqua, direct outgrowth of the organization, has been carried on for a dozen years. Altho the show was finally abandoned it still is easy to "put over" cooperative work. Farmers took rapidly to state organization activities. Interest in a better agriculture caused many young men to attend the state agricultural college. Corn growers who won national prestige received their inspiration and training. Due to the farmers institutes and demonstrations conducted over a period of years a marked change in the entire surrounding territory was brought about. Poultry flocks still are purebred instead of mixed. Increased income from higher yields of corn, sale of seed corn, better egg production and sale of eggs for hatching and breeding stock has added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the community wealth.

Getting Together

The thing that sticks in my mind is the social intercourse that our organization brought about, as have others to which I have belonged and now belong. That is the biggest and best of all. At Whitesville we had an annual banquet—really an old-fashioned feed—where we began eating at 11 A. M. and finished at 4 P. M., relay fashion. We fed a thousand one year and it was all free. Every visitor was entertained in a town or farm home without charge. That's hospitality.

If all I have described meant so much to the community why was the work abandoned? I chose to tell this story because while mainly one of success it also has an element of failure which you can profit by. The community became too ambitious. The show attracted such wide attention that it was thought best to enlarge it into an interstate affair. The organization became burdened with debt, exhibitors from other states who specialized in growing corn for exhibition purposes "skinned" our farmers and won most of the cash, interest lagged and the big show died. But its influence still lives. The moral is that you should be content and let well enough alone once success is assured. It is a good time right now to start a corn and poultry show and to begin with a few dollars in cash and some merchandise premiums which can be obtained in any town is ample. Let the show grow slowly and its progress will be sure and sound. And remember, that all the things I have told you about came as the result of a meeting of four men.

Had we had vision enough to include four women the organization probably would be going strong after twenty years.

Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service

THIS is one of a series of special articles written under the direction of the Standard Farm Paper Editorial Board. The members of this board are chosen from the editorial staffs of the various farm publications which make up the group known as the Standard Farm Paper Unit. Each editor has written, or will write, a special article dealing with some phase of agricultural work in which he has been engaged and in which he is considered expert. The editorial board is composed of the following:

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Clarence Poe	The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.
John Pichett	Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, Cal.
E. R. Eastman	American Agriculturist, New York City
T. A. Leadley	Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Nebr.
John Cunningham	Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.
A. J. Glover	Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
DeWitt C. Wing	Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
Floyd Nichols	Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas
John F. Case	Missouri Ruralist, St. Louis, Mo.
Walter Lloyd	Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bert Wermuth	Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.
R. P. Kester	Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

John F. Case, editor of The Missouri Ruralist, gives in this article the results of his experience in the upbuilding of one community, but this is supplemented by his work in several other communities and his close observation of the work in practically every county in Missouri where progressive organization efforts have been made. Mr. Case's work and experience covers many years, and since farm folks are much alike in many respects which bear upon success or failure in community organization, the fundamentals discussed have practically nation-wide application.

How much a Wagonload?

You can drive to town to get a load of coal, and carry back enough to last you for some time. But you cannot load electric power onto a wagon and bring it home.

Electric power costs little at the station where it is generated. But power at the station does you no good. When you press the button you want a flood of light; when you throw the switch you want to hear the motor hum. *Service*, full and instantaneous—that is what the electric-power consumer wants. *And service he must have!*

But electric service for the farmer, in addition to generating stations, requires long transmission lines—sub-stations and transformers, poles and power lines, to be set up and kept in good repair; and, always, day and night, a sufficient reserve of power to meet all needs and reach the most distant consumer on the line. All this represents an investment of money for which wages must be paid whether the current is in use or not.

You cannot get electric service by the truckload. If electric service is to come to you, it must be sold in such a quantity and at such a price as will pay the cost of its delivery, as well as the cost of producing it.

How electric service can be sold in such quantity and at such a price as will be mutually beneficial to farmers and electric light and power companies is one of the problems now being studied by fifteen state committees working with the national committee. The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the United States Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association and the National Electric Light Association.

If you are interested in this work, write for a booklet describing it.

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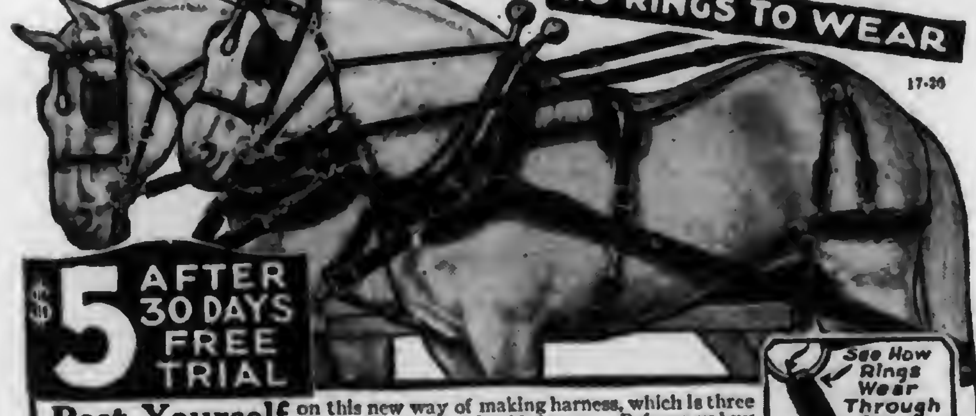

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The Neshaminy Gardens
(OUR FARM)
Where an Editor Works and Thinks

I HAVE just received from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture bulletin No. 408, entitled "The Vegetable Industry in Pennsylvania." It was written by C. R. Mason, of State College, and is one of the most concise, yet complete books of information for the practical gardener that I have seen. While it contains but 142 pages almost every phase of vegetable growing is treated in an interesting and helpful manner. The author discusses the influence of soil types, elevation, exposure and climatic conditions as well as the crops and methods suitable for the different conditions.

✣ ✣ ✣

ONE of the interesting features of the booklet mentioned above is the facts presented concerning the great variety of seasonal and climatic conditions prevailing in Pennsylvania. The state extends over 150 miles of latitude, and varies in elevation from 100 feet to over 2000 feet above sea level. Because of these differences the length of the frost-free season varies from 118 days in the high interior regions to 213 days in the vicinity of Philadelphia, thus giving the latter locality nearly 100 days more in which to grow crops. But I do not have space to give an adequate review of this bulletin and would suggest that those interested in vegetable growing write to the Department at Harrisburg and ask for a copy.

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I KNOW from actual experience the difference existing between the results obtainable in the higher and those in the lower altitudes. I spent most of my life in the hills west of the Allegheny Mountains. Our farm was about seventy-five miles farther north and had an elevation nearly fifteen hundred feet above that of Neshaminy Gardens. Many times the frost came late in spring and early in fall, so that fruit and vegetable growing was always a gamble. We never thought it safe to set out tomato plants until sometime in June. Tradition said, "after the full moon in June." Just how much the moon had to do with it is not certain, but the experience of the ages established the rule.

IT MUST not be considered by those living in the more favored localities that successful farming and trucking cannot be done in the regions of short seasons. While it is a handicap to be limited in this way, yet if one will learn what are the limitations, plant accordingly and force his crops by proper fertilization and cultivation almost every line of farming may be done successfully in every part of the state. The business of fruit growing is a little more difficult because one can have but little influence upon the time of blossoming.

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I RECALL only too vividly some disappointments occasioned by Jack Frost. One year we had a perfect bloom of fruit trees. The weather had been warm and beautiful. The hillsides presented a picture which artists could not duplicate. It seemed as if the weather had settled for good. The ground was warm, ready for planting corn. We were already seeing in imagination the much needed returns from a good crop of apples. A thunder shower came up during the afternoon of May 9th. Suddenly the wind became cooler and a few hail stones fell. A strong wind from the north cleared off the storm and the thermometer began to fall. About dark we became uneasy, but could do nothing but go to bed and wait. The next morning it was still, clear and cold—the thermometer registering twenty-eight degrees! Our hoped-for apple crop was gone. The people of the hill country will recognize this picture only too well.

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AT ANOTHER time we thought to hurry things up and get vegetables for the market earlier than usual. The weather favored us and we had early potatoes and tomato plants knee high and in bloom by the tenth of June. (They had been set out long before the full of the moon.) On the night of the ninth the temperature dropped to thirty degrees and all tender crops turned black when the sun came up. We bought new tomato plants, and the potatoes came on again. We had stuff for the market about the usual time. I am mentioning these things as a suggestion that it does not pay to disregard the facts which experience has shown to be well established if one expects to succeed. The over-stimulation of fruit trees, the planting of tender vegetables before frost-free dates, and many other practices which jeopardize success do not pay in the long run.—R. P. K.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN
My Papers and Magazines

I TAKE the local "Bugle-Blow" that comes out once a week or so and tells when neighbors come and go,—I have to have that sheet, you know. It's part and parcel of my life, it tells about my neighbor's wife, it chronicles our daily strife, I need it as my fork and knife! I take a daily paper, too, and tho I never read it thru, I scan it carefully, I do, and seek to know who now is who. Without my daily, I am sure, I'd die of jaundice Simon pure, I'd have the blues without a cure, my hopes would be both few and fewer!

I take two journals of my church, they give my lagging soul a lurch, they point out to me stain and smirch, they put me on a higher perch; it's good, I think, for careless men to get a lecture now and then, it puts them on their guard again, it multiplies their powers by ten! I take three worthy magazines, that deal in kings as well as queens, with stars in firmaments and screens, with humble folk and men of means! I think it's well to get the gist, condensed from out the daily grist, to read the more selected list of people's deeds with mind and fist!

I take three journals on my job they tell of corn upon the cob, of hoe, and rake, of pung, and bob, of bees that give, and bugs that rob; they tell me how the other guy, who has a problem such as I, goes forth to seed, to sell and buy, goes forth to rear his plums and rye! The local paper? Yes, indeed! The daily paper? That I need! Church papers, magazines? Agreed! Farm journals also? Those I read!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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Somerset Boy Honored

FOR the past four years the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has stimulated clubwork in its territory by making awards to the best club member in the seventeen counties traversed by the road. The award is based upon the number of years in club work and the quality of the work done.

This year Oscar Keim, seventeen year-old 4-H club boy of Boswell, Pa., has been declared the winner of the $100 award for 1925. As winner he has the option of using the money for educational purposes or to defray the expenses of a trip to the Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago. He has already decided to attend the Pennsylvania State College so will use his prize for his education.

Oscar Keim became a club member in 1921. He has been in both baby beef and pig feeding clubs. Last year he fed a litter of nine purebred Duroc Jerseys to weigh 2004 pounds in six months; thus winning a gold medal and membership in the famous Keystone Ton Litter Club. This year he is president of his local club.

Oscar Keim, chosen the best club member in seventeen counties.

Always eager to know the best practices in his livestock work, Keim has been a frequent visitor at the office of County Agent C. C. McDowell in Somerset, and has even made several trips to State College to secure first-hand information from the college specialists. He keenly appreciates the value of proper feeding as demonstrated in the records of his projects always conscientiously kept.

Silo Population

ACCORDING to estimates, based upon county reports, made by the State Department of Agriculture, the silo population of Pennsylvania continues to increase rapidly. A year ago it was estimated that 55,143 farms, or about twenty-seven per cent, were equipped with one or more silos. On December 1, 1925, the estimates indicated an increase to 60,618 or about thirty per cent of all the farms.

Majority Now Have Silos

The silo is so generally used today that the large dairymen or cattle feeder who does not have at least one, is the exception. They are using the silo more and more in an effort to reduce feed bills and make the most of home-grown products. Not many years ago, the farmer who put up a silo and started canning corn was the main topic of conversation in the village store. Dire results were predicted.

Time has changed this attitude and today the increasing popularity of the silo is just one evidence of the greater efficiency of agricultural production in Pennsylvania.

What Molly Did

The Record Of A Great Grade Holstein

This wonderful cow was bred and fed by Paul Moritz of West Bend, Wis. In our big herd at the recent National Dairy Show she won the championship for grade Holsteins and first prize for cow over four years.

Molly's record for 322 days was 12,904 pounds of milk and 571.9 pounds butterfat. The cost of her feed was only $93.57 and after paying for the feed Mr. Moritz had a profit of $172.01.

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No. 23

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 2. Phila., Pa., Jan. 9, 1926 Whole No. 1495

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Never laugh at the infirmities of others, but laugh all you can at your own. —*E. W. Hoch*

Farmers Buy Automobiles

IN 1915 only seven per cent of the farmers in Pennsylvania owned automobiles. So rapidly has the number increased that the figures for 1925, as shown by the State Department of Agriculture, indicate 160,774 farmers have cars. This is eighty per cent of the farms in the state. But the automobile is only one of the improvements by which farmers have modernized their lives and business. Those who are given to criticising farmers for being slow to adopt new ways and new ideas would find, if they would take the trouble to investigate, that no business has undergone greater changes, nor has kept abreast of the times to a greater degree, than has agriculture. When it is realized that this has been done in spite of unequal opportunity it is all the more remarkable.

Butler Dismissed

THE governmental affairs of a great city, while of local importance only in most cases, sometimes become of national interest. This is especially true of political and civic matters which are demanding the attention of people elsewhere. Because of the general condition of lawlessness existing in Philadelphia when Mayor Kendrick took his office two years ago, he, in spite of the fact that he was an adherent of the political organization charged with being friendly with crooks and lawbreakers, appointed General Smedley Butler, of the Marine Corps, as Director of Public Safety for one year. Mayor Kendrick went to Washington when the year was up and prevailed upon President Coolidge to extend the leave of absence for General Butler. The President consented, but for one year only, his leave expiring January 1, 1926.

During all this time the local politicians and the leaders of the underworld did all possible to hamper the Director in his work and kept up a continual pressure to have him removed. Every sign of a split between him and the Mayor was hailed with delight by this class. But every time the breach was closed and Mayor Kendrick made a new public gesture of official backing. General Butler declares, however, that the backing was not real and that he did not have the support promised. The Mayor's hesitancy in cooperating in the enforcement of the law against big men and popular places so incensed General Butler that he abruptly resigned his commission in the Marines and told the Mayor he would stay. The Mayor promptly told him he did not want him and discharged him officially. His only expressed reason was that he did not want a resigned officer. People may draw their own conclusions, and in doing so will realize why law enforcement is difficult everywhere.

What Shall I Feed?

FARMERS are almost universally aware that animals of all kinds require what is called a balanced ration if they are to grow and produce to a maximum degree. The study of what is a balanced ration began a comparatively short time ago, and while it is not yet a completed subject enough has been learned to make possible the feeding of all kinds of livestock in a satisfactory and profitable manner—providing the feeder knows what has been found out about feeding and has the materials to use.

The two classes of farm animals requiring the greatest degree of knowledge and skill to get best results are dairy cows and poultry. This is because they have been bred and developed a greater distance away from their primitive condition and natural habits. They have been induced to produce by-products in amounts many times those produced by their primitive ancestors. This development has come about thru selection in breeding, better care and the feeding of a minimum of roughage and a maximum of concentrates. Here is just where the average man's uncertainty begins and makes him ask the question, "What shall I feed?"

Of course, no answer can be given which will fit all cases. So much depends upon what the individual raises in the way of grain and roughage. Sometimes this class is great and varied enough so that the purchase of one or more concentrates in the form of by-products makes economical feeding an easy problem. On the other hand, there are many who must depend entirely upon purchased materials for the greater part of their home-mixed rations. In such cases the problem becomes more difficult of solution, and this is especially true of those not well up on the subject of balanced rations. Because of this, many herds and flocks are not producing satisfactorily nor economically. There are many poultry keepers and many dairymen who would do much better to purchase good, reliable brands of ready mixed feeds than to go on losing money because they do not have just the materials their flocks and herds need for best results.

The Place of Lime

A FEW years ago the question of how, when, and what to lime was the most popular subject in farmers' institutes and farm papers. Of late the question seems to be lagging, yet the importance of applying lime intelligently is just as great today as it ever was. On the older farm soils, and on the DeKalb soils at all times, the lack of lime is as much a limiting factor as the lack of fertility. Careful experiments have proven this beyond question. Years ago burned lump lime was cheap and farmers applied it lavishly. Men of the older generation remembering this are inclined to feel that the cost of liming today is too great. If they will use the latest information as to economical amounts to use, and also compare manufacturing costs then and now and the price of farm products today with those of twenty years ago they will find that liming judiciously is not more expensive than it was twenty years ago, as liming was done then. All plant life needs more or less lime, but its greatest use is in producing the right chemical and physical soil conditions.

The Rift Widens

OPPOSITION to the adminstration plans for agricultural legislation continues to grow. The number of leading farmers and farm organizations of the West and Middle West demanding more drastic action than President Coolidge proposes has increased daily since the President delivered his Chicago address. Last week the bankers of Iowa in a conference of farmers and bankers joined in passing resolutions in direct opposition to the policy of the government. With the Administration's program so widely at variance with what the farmers are demanding it is difficult to see how party harmony can be maintained unless one side or the other backs down from its present position.

The Dearth of Doctors

THE matter of the decreasing number of medical doctors in rural communities is attracting the attention of many people just now, including some of the leaders of that profession. It is found that large areas are without adequate medical service and plans are being suggested to remedy the condition. One of the reasons given for the scarcity of physicians is that the medical colleges have made their entrance requirements so difficult and and the courses so long that the average young man who has no backing and little money cannot take up the study of medicine. On this latter subject a well-known farmers' organization recently passed resolutions demanding that the requirements be lessened and the courses be shortened so that more young people would be induced to enter the medical profession.

We are of the opinion that this recommendation is not a wise one. The subject of treating disease is so vital to human welfare that every one beginning the practice of medicine should have all the knowledge that it is possible to attain. No comparison between old-time and present standards is possible because the greater part of modern medical science has been developed during the last half century. Instead of lessening the requirements to bring the study within the reach of more people, it would be wiser to subsidize medical colleges at public expense somewhat after the plan used for educating teachers. A system of scholarships might be devised by which the likely, worthy young men and women who show their adaptability in high school and college could be sent on to schools of medicine and surgery, with the provision that it was to apply to those seeking to become all-around physicians and not city specialists.

The number of miles served by a physician is naturally much greater now than before the days of good roads, automobiles and telephones. The nearest doctor at ten miles away today is not farther away in point of time than one two miles away twenty years ago. Of course, the density of population is the only limiting factor and there should be enough skilled physicians to care for the needs of everyone. It is a matter of first importance and is deserving of public discussion and action, providing it leads to helpful results.

Washington Letter

THE FARM SURPLUS.—Powerful pressure from the Middle West, it appears, has convinced the administration that the disposal of the farm surplus is really a serious problem. Following a conference with President Coolidge, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has issued a statement in which he gives much encouragement to the export commission idea. It is now definitely announced that the adminstration is prepared to indorse conservative legislation designed to aid the disposal of surplus farm products in the export trade by means of a government agency. But the administration still insists that it will not go to the extent of putting the government into the business of buying and selling and fixing farm prices.

It is now proposed by Secretary Jardine to secure legislation creating a commission under the Department of Agriculture with power to assist the farmers, preferably thru their cooperative organizations, with the aid of private capital and the banks, to handle a surplus so that the prices of farm products may not be forced below cost of production and a reasonable profit to the producer.

Whenever a surplus of a staple farm product is apparent, the commission would immediately set to work among farmers and with the banks to work out plans for handling the surplus by proper financing so as not to bring about a drop in prices of that particular commodity.

A series of conferences with agricultural editors and other farm leaders is planned by Secretary Jardine. It is hoped that with the aid of these leaders a bill may be drafted which will be satisfactory to the administration and also to the farm bloc and representatives of the Middle West farm organizations. How far the President is willing to go in reversing his former attitude toward the old McNary-Haugen plan of surplus disposal, will not be known until the bill proposed by Secretary Jardine is ready for Congress.

OUR EXPORTS.—With a shrinking demand for American farm products in European countries, food exports declining, and vast increases of agricultural production in the newer agricultural regions, it is indicated that the job of increasing our exports of wheat and other staple food products by a commission or otherwise is going to be an extremely difficult task. The Department of Agriculture reports indicate that our net food exports for the crop year 1925-26 may fall below the annual average for the five years immediately preceding the war, and may even approach the low mark of 1913-14 when this country imported almost as much in the way of foodstuffs as it exported.

ATTITUDE TOWARD WORLD COURT.—Sentiment in Washington, especially on Capitol Hill, indicates that the World Court would have a large majority in Congress, if permitted to come to a vote. But there will be long discussions with attempts by its opponents to defeat it by debate, amendments and reservations.

TARIFF SITUATION.—Interesting side lights on the tariff situation were presented at the two days' conference on the tariff held in Washington under the auspices of the People's Reconstruction League December 28-29th.

The tariff on wheat does not function 100 per cent, but it is of considerable benefit to the American wheat grower, according to Rollin E. Smith, chief of the Grain Futures Administration. The distance from western Canada to the Atlantic seaboard is so great that an all-rail haul is prohibitive, and this fact, taken in connection with the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes from December 12 to May 1, brings about a situation that automatically makes the tariff of benefit to the American wheat grower.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

LITTLE WHEAT HELD.—Price conditions and activity of buyers have left considerably less than the amount of wheat usually held at the beginning of a year in the hands of the growers in the dozen or more big grain raising counties of Pennsylvania. State statisticians, who have been conducting some inquiries into wheat, rye and corn in sections where they are extensively cultivated, say they have been surprised to find out how generally the grain has been brought up. People at the State Capitol are inclined to be somewhat skeptical regarding reports that the rotation of crops was disregarded in some portions of Berks and other counties in favor of the western method of specializing. For years there have been stories coming here of rotation being given up owing to price conditions, but the grounds for such reports have usually been found to be rather slight. When all is said and done the belief here is there will be about the usual amount of wheat and rye acreage for 1926.

CATTLE IN GOOD CONDITION.—Altho eastern counties did not have the advantage of a good snowfall before the recent severely cold weather came along the prevalence of the low temperature does not appear to have caused much trouble and livestock is generally reported entering the hard months in fair condition. Open December weather has permitted much farm work to be done and the statements made by visitors to the State Capitol indicate very favorable conditions in many parts of the central and southeastern counties.

SESSION MAY BE SHORT.—In spite of much rather free discussion of the subjects in the call for the special session of the legislature this month and of the possibilities of the gathering of the lawmakers in a special session which many of them frankly oppose, it is becoming apparent suggestions for stringing out the sitting are not going to prevail and that the program will be given serious consideration, selections made of what proposals should be worked out and passed and the remainder either killed in committee or on the floor. The special session of 1906 disposed of its variety of subjects and found time to conduct a couple of investigations in just one month. While it is possible Governor Pinchot may supplement his call by adding some recommendations for legislation dealing with departments there will be nothing likely to produce controversy in the list. Leaders of the opposition to the Governor do not want to give him any more opportunity than necessary and realize the shorter the session the less the danger of trouble.

STATUS OF STATIONS.—An unusual number of complaints will be heard by the Public Service Commission this winter on protests against changing status of stations on railroads. In several instances the companies propose to establish non-agency stations. Some of the stations to be changed were raised in grade during the war and it is claimed the revenue does not warrant continuance. Each case is being decided upon its merits.

INQUIRY INTO CHARTERS.—Every application for a charter for an electric company is being carefully looked over by the experts of the State Giant Power Board before being sent along to the Governor and thus far only a few which may be classed as strictly rural propositions, and not apt to be links in some big concern, have been passed. From what is heard the idea is to hold franchises as much as possible for the mutual rural companies which it is hoped the special session of the legislature will authorize.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

HAVE YOU SOME LITTLE STRIKE BREAKERS ON YOUR FARM?
LEET

How to settle the coal strike.

New Jersey Letter

ORGANIZE AGAINST THIEVES.—Poultry farmers in the vicinity of Elmer in Salem County intend to organize a protective association, which will guard their flocks against chicken thieves who have preyed seriously upon farmers in the last two or three years. At a recent meeting of farmers and poultrymen, tentative steps were taken to this end. A prominent detective agency will be employed to police the district. Membership fees will be based upon a charge of one cent per bird with a minimum of $5 per year. Of this amount $3 will be paid to the detective agency, which will furnish detectives to apprehend the thieves in case any of the members are robbed to an amount of $10 a day.

"SWEETS" KEEPING FINE.—Mid-December found sweet potato growers in the southern part of the state moving large quantities of "sweets" from storage. In the vicinity of Swedesboro potatoes were bringing $3 to $3.25 per hamper at the warehouse. This averages a little better than $11 a barrel. Growers report less shrinkage in storage than usual, very little rot and general high quality of the storage stocks this season.

GLOUCESTER POULTRY SHOW.—Over 500 fowls were entered in the annual Gloucester County Poultry Show held recently at Woodbury. Interest in the exhibit was so keen this season that a number of exhibitors who came late were unable to find accommodations for their birds. The exhibit of the heavy breeds such as Brahmas, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds were numerous, while in the capon class the Jersey Black Giant and Barred Rocks made up a notable exhibit.

BEETLE WAR CONTINUES.—In mapping out plans for activities against the Japanese beetle in New Jersey next year, the state department may find it necessary to include early peaches and apples among the lists of restricted commodities. In the season just past, these two fruits were found to carry the beetle, particularly in late July. The new quarantine line for 1926 in New Jersey will be slightly north of the 1925 line, probably following the northern boundary of Middlesex County and joining the previous quarantine line at a point west of Somerville.

TO DISTRIBUTE SEEDLINGS.——The State Department of Conservation and Development, thru its Forestry Division, will make a special drive this coming spring to induce forest plantings on idle or unproductive land. Arrangements have been made thru reliable nurserymen to furnish tree seedlings of desirable species next spring at very reasonable prices, which are at actual cost to the department. Orders will be filled in the order received. The species available are red pine, Scotch pine, Norway spruce and Douglas fir. Prices range from $4 to $6 per 1000, depending on the species. The department has reserved one million trees for this purpose and will not accept orders for less than 1000 trees of any one species.—B.

New York Letter

OPTIMISM IN FARMING.—As the year comes to a close it is recognized as one of greater optimism in farming than any since the period of depression began. This is based on somewhat better prices for farm crops, and on the better outlook for dairying. Other factors include the more hopeful feeling that prevails after accepting as inevitable the readjustments made necessary by the post-war conditions. The exodus from the farms has continued. Considerable areas of poorer land are already out of cultivation, with a movement towards reforesting these areas. Crop yields have been average, with little over production along any lines in this state. General industrial conditions have been favorable to a good demand for farm produce. Western frost damage to cabbage has made a favorable price here. Last week cabbage was being shipped here at $25 a ton.

STATE POLICE MAKE RECORD. Troop "C" of the State Constabulary, stationed at Sidney barracks, have made a fine record. In the past year they made 5527 arrests, and secured 4999 convictions. The violations were against federal, state, city, town, and village laws and ordinances.

MORE HOLSTEIN CLASSES ASKED.—More classes for practical farmers in Holsteins are asked of the state fair commission by breeders of the Onondaga County association. Exhibits from other states are recognized as important, but the western plan of stimulating state exhibits is recommended. The association voted $50 for prizes to calf club exhibits. A big banquet of dairymen of the four leading breeds will be held in Syracuse this week when the four organizations hold their annual conventions.—M. G. Feint.

Coming Events

Jan. 7-Feb. 19, Dairy Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 7-March 5, Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 12-13, N. J. Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.
Jan. 13-15, N. Y. State Horticultural Society Meeting, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
Jan. 18-23, Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 29, Annual Meeting Elk Cooperative Creamery, St. Marys, Pa.
Feb. 1-12, Two Weeks' Course in Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Feb. 2-3, Poultry Meetings, Elk County, Pa.
Feb. 8-13, Forestry Meetings, Elk County, Pa

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Spinach in Frames

Is it worth while to use nitrate of soda on spinach growing in cold frames during the winter, with the object of hurrying the growth of the crop? Our spinach was well manured in the fall, and fertilizer was used on it also, but now it doesn't seem to grow very well and we are thinking of using nitrate of soda.—J. K. W., Camden County, N. J.

The growth of spinach in late fall and winter is more likely to be limited by lack of sunshine and by low temperature than by shortage of plant food. Since both manure and fertilizer were used on this spinach in the early fall, there is almost no chance that the use of nitrate of soda would be helpful now. On light soils not protected with glass, soluble nitrogen applied in early fall might be washed downward by heavy rains before January 1, but since this crop of spinach is under glass such loss is not to be expected.

It is worth remembering that crops in greenhouses, as well as cold frames, often make their slowest growth in December, since that is the darkest month of the year, not only because the days are shortest but because there is more cloudy weather. When the sunshine becomes warmer and the days longer in February and March, this spinach ought to begin to grow, if the temperature is not so low as to keep the ground frozen all the time.—W. C. Pelton.

Celery Competition

In a recent number you state that altho irrigation may become unprofitable for some crops because those crops themselves may become unprofitable, owing to competition from other parts of the country, celery is likely to remain on the safe list. Is there not just as much competition with eastern celery?—C. W. L., Salem County, N. J.

There is plenty of competition facing eastern celery growers, but it is to a certain extent competition in quantity and season and not in quality. That is, we can buy celery here at any time of year, even if local supplies fail entirely, and yet the bought stock in certain respects cannot approach in table quality that which we can grow ourselves. This is less true, I think, of most other common vegetables.

Heavy soils in the East produce a tender, nutty celery that you never find in crates of imported stock. The varieties used make part of the difference, and the rough handling in shipping make up another part. I am convinced, however, that the chief difference in quality is due to soil and climatic factors that are very poorly understood. I have never seen as high a grade of celery, judged from table standards, grown on muck land or very light sand as may be grown by a skillful cultivator on heavy soil.

Trade Appreciates Regular Supply

The celery trade, of course, appreciates the regularity of supply that characterizes imported celery, particularly in late fall and winter. Celery varieties that must be blanched in storage produce the highest quality when they are well blanched, but the uncertainties attending the storage season make the crop irregular in quantity from year to year. Irrigation together with improved facilities for winter celery storage make a combination hard to beat for profit.—W. C. Pelton.

Raspberry Mosaic

MOSAIC has proved to be one of the most troublesome pests of the red raspberry, and many growers have virtually abandoned the crop due to the ravages of the disease. Dr. W. H. Rankin, plant disease specialist at the New York Experiment Station, who has made a special study of mosaic, has advocated the use of disease-free planting stock and the careful inspection of plantings the first and second years, with the removal of all affected plants as soon as they are discovered. This practice was put in operation in Monroe County, New York, on a rather large scale and very material reduction in the amount of disease secured.

Which Variety Shall It Be?

BY JANUARY 15 most of the seed catalogs for 1926 will be in the mails.

Mr. W. B. Nissley, vegetable gardening extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, advises commercial vegetable growers to get catalogs from several reliable seedsmen and those maintaining home gardens to have at least one. After you receive your copy, sit down and make out your seed order, keeping in mind the likes and dislikes of the family, but being careful that the variety is not too limited. You should have at least twenty-five kinds of vegetables, and thirty or more would be better.

What varieties should be chosen? This is often a very difficult question for as a grower once remarked, "There are four kinds of seed to choose from a catalog: Novelties, specialties, standards, and humbugs."

Novelties for Experimental Use

The novelties are usually found described on the front pages. They are new varieties of untested merit. They may be the result of a cross between two varieties or a natural sport or variation that occurs in nature. Some may develop into very good varieties while many fall by the wayside.

Your main crop should not be planted from the novelty list. The novelties should be used experimentally.

Specialties also often are emphasized on the catalog cover or described in the first part of the book. They are very reliable. It is usually best to obtain this seed from the firm that introduced it to the public. Some seedsmen designate their specialties by using larger print, more elaborate description, or special marks placed before the name.

Never Look for Seed Bargains

Standards include older, tried varieties that have been in use a long time and have stood the test. These are usually good to plant.

Humbugs mean mixed varieties of poor germinating seed, untrue to name and seldom found in reliable seed catalogs, yet there is quite a large amount of unreliable seed sold each year.

Never look for bargains in buying seed. You will be caught almost every time. The first cost of seed, even if it is rather high, is insignificant compared to the value of the full-grown product.

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Watering Stored Celery

THE advice that celery stored in cold frames or board frames should not be watered means that the foliage must not be wet more than is necessary. The blanching process itself is hastened if the plants have moist soil at the roots, in cases where there can be much evaporation of water from the leaves.

Folks who for the first time try frame storage in place of trench storage are likely to find the plants drying out much more quickly than they had expected. If you store celery in frames just as you do in trenches, without burying the roots at least a little bit in moist soil, the stock will almost certainly have to be watered occasionally. If water from a hose is at hand, the end of the hose can be thrust down between the celery and the water allowed to run out on the ground surface until all the bed has been moistened. With a reasonably level floor in the frame, the problem of watering in this way is easily solved.

When the floor is uneven, so that water gathers in low places, care has to be exercised that in these low places the water level does not rise so high as to soak the hearts of the celery. Of course, watering by this method is safe only when the surplus water drains away within twenty-four hours.

If a hotbed pit, dug down to a clay subsoil, were being used for celery storage, there would be danger that the water would not drain off quickly enough. If compelled to store celery in such a pit, I would perfer to put down first a layer of sand, gravel, or sifted ashes to provide partial drainage.—W. C. Pelton.

Flax in Maryland

AT THE courthouse in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, on December 5, members of the Kent County Farm Bureau, other farmers, and a number of local business men, gathered to hear the proposition and discussion relating to the establishment of a flax industry in this county by capitalists of Philadelphia, Wilmington and foreign countries.

The proposition as set forth by S. Friedberger, of Philadelphia, calls for the establishment of a fiber plant in Chestertown with buildings and equipment to cost between $800,000 and $900,000. This will materialize if the farmers in Kent will agree to grow 4000 acres of flax during each year for a given number of years. Mr. Friedberger is confident that the farmers can grow flax at a financial profit in Kent County.

London Capitalists Represented

The syndicate of London capitalists was represented by Dr. L. C. Cope, who stated that $1,500,000 will be expended in the development of the industry, providing farmers express their cooperation by signing the contract to grow the raw material for a certain number of years.

A general discussion followed and a committee was appointed to look into the proposition to see whether farmers are willing to plant flax and if as much as 4000 acres can be secured in Kent and nearby counties. A final decision will be reached at the meeting with the capitalists toward the close of the year.—Marylander.

An Irishman was sitting in a station smoking, when a woman came in and sitting beside him remarked: "Sir, if you were a gentleman you would not smoke here." "Mum," he said, "if ye wus a lady, ye'd sit farther away." Pretty soon the woman burst on again: "If you were my husband, I'd give you poison." "Well, Mum," returned the Irishman, as he puffed away at his pipe, "if you wuz me wife, I'd take it."

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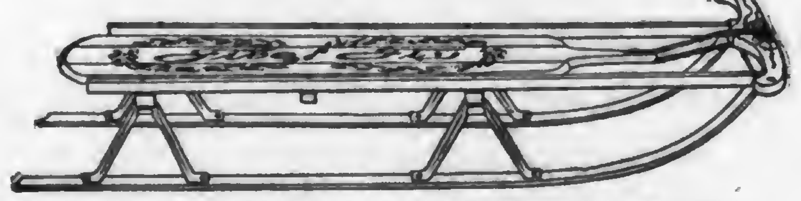

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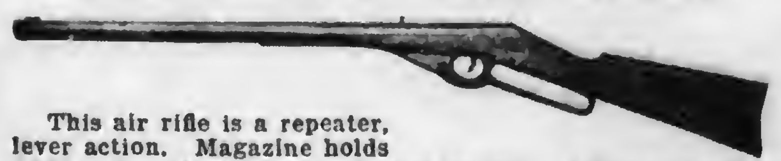

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

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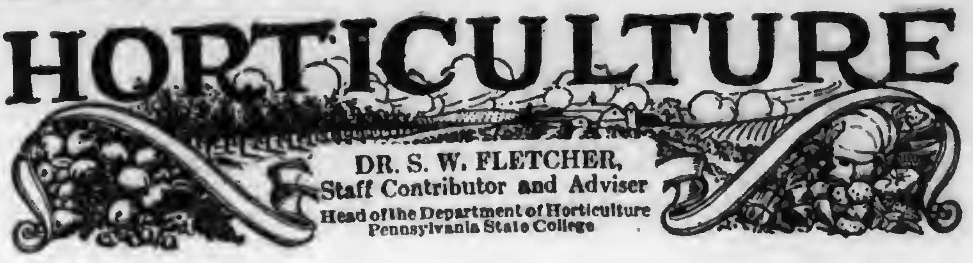

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Pennsylvania's Competitors in Apple Growing

NEW YORK and Pennsylvania are close competitors for supremacy among the sisterhood of states. They are rivals in wealth, in population, in commercial and political influence. They are rivals in horticulture. The census statistics show that New York leads in commercial apple growing, with Washington second and Pennsylvania third. Those of us who have watched developments in the Keystone state in recent years are convinced that the relative rank of these three states will be changed by the census of 1940. This is a prophecy. It is also a warning.

Pennsylvania and New York are competitors not so much for the markets of the nation as for the markets of Pennsylvania. We are a state of nearly 10,000,000 people; more than seven millions of these people live in cities and towns. Pennsylvania has 150 cities of 5000 or over, a larger number of local markets than any other state, not excepting New York. With her wealth of coal, iron, and other natural resources Pennsylvania is primarily an industrial state and the proportion of her urban to rural population will continue to increase. The struggle between New York and Pennsylvania fruit growers is for possession of these markets. They are a rich prize.

Outstanding Rivals

The two outstanding competitors of Pennsylvania in her own markets are New York and Washington. In the season of 1924 New York shipped 2496 cars of apples to the fifteen larger cities of Pennsylvania, or thirty-six per cent of the total unload; while Washington shipped 1982 cars, or twenty-nine per cent of the total. During the same season only 340 cars of Pennsylvania apples were shipped to these same markets. On the face, this looks bad for Pennsylvania, but it must be remembered that scarcely ten per cent of Pennsylvania peaches and fifteen per cent of Pennsylvania apples reach the railroad; they are marketed from auto trucks. Our 5500 miles of improved highway are a great help and hauls of seventy-five to 100 miles are common.

New York apples reach all sections of the state, even the smaller towns, but cause the greatest inconvenience to Pennsylvania growers in the northeastern counties. Washington apples have made tremendous inroads during the past four or five years, in spite of a differential of not less than one dollar a bushel in cost of transportation and cost of production, as compared with local fruit. A year like this, with a big crop in the Northwest and a light crop in the East, will witness further progress in this direction. The time was when we boasted of our excellent local markets, as tho they were the peculiar property of Pennsylvania fruit growers. Disillusionment has come. We now realize that we must fight for them; that apples grown 3500 miles away may capture our markets, right under the noses of our growers.

Interested in Lower Freight Rates

That is one reason why we are interested in the proposed reduction of freight rates on apples shipped from the Northwest. "Live and let live," is a worthy sentiment and the fruit grower is about the last person to want to hamper an honest competitor. Yet it does seem, in all fairness, that no reduction of freight rates on western fruit should be made without at least an equivalent reduction on eastern fruit. This is not selfishness, it is equity; surely we have a right to expect to retain some advantage from our location close to markets, since we still have all the disadvantages of such a location.

Planting Few Large Orchards

Pennsylvania is still planting apple orchards, conservatively but steadily. The strictly commercial apple industry of the state is scarcely thirty years old. More than half of the commercial orchards are less than twenty years old. Most of these orchards are small, from five to thirty acres, and are planted with the definite purpose of supplying nearby markets. The planting of large orchards of fifty acres and upward for the general market has practically ceased except in two counties in southern Pennsylvania.

The typical Pennsylvania apple orchard of the future will be one of five to thirty acres o na farm of fifty to a hundred acres and usually associated with some other line of agriculture. This makes for stability, as is shown by the experience of western New York. The continuous planting of new orchards in Pennsylvania shows that the industry has been reasonably profitable. Even thru the recent period of lean years most of our local market growers have made money; many of our wholesale growers have not.

During the summer I made a trip thru the Cumberland-Shenandoah region, which includes Franklin and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania, and contiguous portions of Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. This is one of the chief competitors of western New York in the wholesale market. Ten years ago it seemed destined to become the apple bin of the East. During and immediately after the war it was the scene of feverish activity in orchard planting and in orchard speculation. Sales of bearing orchards for around $1000 an acre were not uncommon. Now it is suffering from the inevitable reaction after inflation.

Apple Industry Rather Dull

Five successive lean years have punctured the balloon. Here and there are growers who have made money during this period but, on the whole, the apple industry of this region is having a very trying time. It would be foolish to blind our eyes to this fact. The important point is to discover the causes and to correct them. The apple industry of the Cumberland-Shenandoah region is sick, but not incurable.

One of the main irritants—the economic readjustment following the boom period of the war—is beyond our control now; two others—the frost hazard and over specialization—are at least partially within our control. In the enthusiasm of the boom days hundreds of acres of orchard were planted on low land where air drainage is poor. Last year orchards on the famous Apple Pie Ridge of Virginia and West Virginia had a much larger crop than those in the valley. This is an old story. Not every year does the hillside orchard in an inland region demonstrate its superiority but often enough to make a considerable difference in the ledger after a term of years.

The first prerequisite to profitable fruit growing is regular bearing. Efficiency in spraying and other cultural practices cannot compensate for lack of crops. Our northwestern competitors appear to have an advantage over us in this respect. By using smudge pots they get at least fair crops about every year. Smudging has failed to prove an economic success in the East. We must depend on natural means of frost prevention, chief of which is a favorable site.

Certainty of Crops Essential

Unless we can have greater certainty of crops than we have had in recent years we are going to be at an increasing disadvantage as compared with our western competitors. The whole question of frost hazard, its relation to local geography and cultural practices, and the breeding of frost resistant varieties is one of paramount importance to the eastern fruit grower and needs further study. There is bound to be a considerable shrinkage of orchards in the Cumberland-Shendandoah district that are planted on unfavorable sites, but the main body of the industry is on a substantial basis and will survive.

Thruout the Cumberland-Shenandoah region the apple industry is over-specialized. A large proportion of the fruit farms have no other source of income. This explains why the lean years have hit these growers so hard. The time has come for a radical readjustment of farm management practice in this region, so that apple growing may be diversified to a considerable extent with other lines of agriculture, becoming the major, not the sole source of income. The experience of the past five years on this point has been quite impressive.

Market Conditions Changing

Marketing conditions in Pennsylvania are changing rapidly. The central packing house movement has made little headway, partly because of the short crops of recent years. I know of only three successful enterprises of this sort in our wholesale district.

We have watched the growth of central packing houses in western New York with much interest. From this distance it appears that the local associations have justified themselves, on the whole, but that the wisdom of a central sales agency is still open to question. Our orchards are larger and are further apart than those in western New York, hence central packing houses are less likely to be practicable; but they are bound to come in certain districts because they are the most feasible means of securing that first essential of successful merchandising—a standardized pack.

Packing Houses

Heretofore we have thought of central packing houses as a facility in wholesale fruit growing only. It is possible that they will be equally useful in local market fruit growing. One of the most interesting experiments in Pennsylvania is the packing house at West Chester. Here are fifteen growers who formerly competed with each other in the local market, to their own disadvantage, but now cooperate to control it.

They pack collectively in standard grades and under uniform brand. They are gradually crowding out the apples formerly shipped into this market and developing a local pride in and demand for home-grown fruit. The West Chester example could be emulated to advantage by two score similar markets in Pennsylvania. This promises to be one of our most effective weapons in the fight to maintain the supremacy of Pennsylvania apples in Pennsylvania markets.—S. W. Fletcher.

(To be continued)

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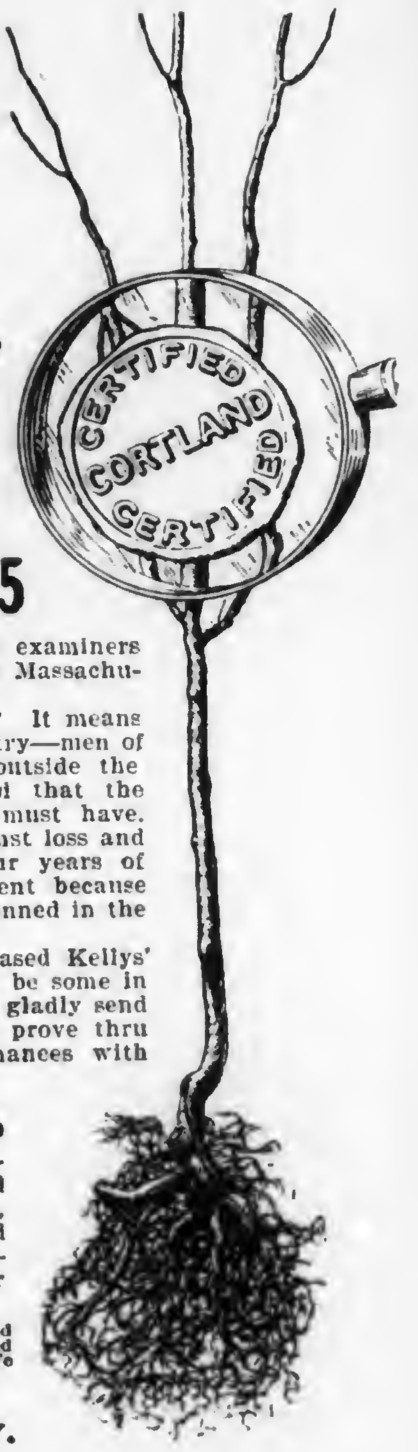

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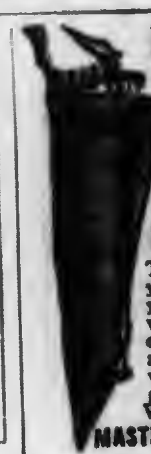

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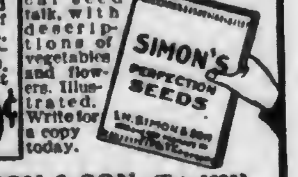

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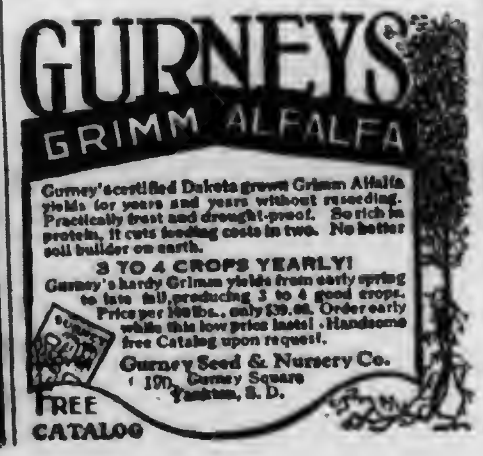

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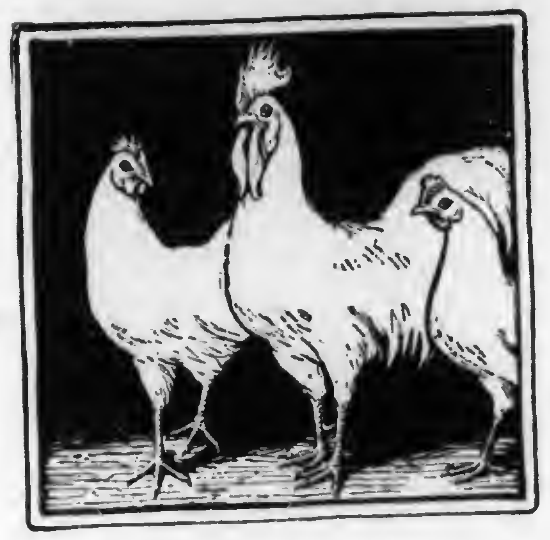

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A BRIGHT, cheerful, "livable" home — safety from fire risk — shorter working hours! The income from the eggs laid by the average flock of chickens can earn this for you.

That shows how small is the cost of a Colt Lighting and Cooking Plant. A cost which can be financed to spread over months if you own your own farm. A cost that brings you safe, brilliant, *economical* light. Profitable light, too, on a direct dollars-and-cents basis — for scientific tests have shown that efficient lighting lessens by *one-third* the chore working hours on the farm.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Lights Draw Bugs

The Fish and Game Warden of the state of Kansas writes: "Referring to the feeding of fish and fowl by means of electric lights to attract bugs and insects: The Kansas Hatchery adopted this practice in the spring of 1923. I am informed that since then Connecticut has adopted this method. It is used at a fish hatchery in Missouri and is spreading to nearly all the states.

The use of electric bulbs to attract insects to feed game birds and fish perhaps is not general, altho I believe you will find that a considerable number of chicken hatcheries are using it. We turn on our electric lights for probably fifteen minutes to an hour at a time near our pheasant pens. These lights attract insects to them. When the lights are turned off, the insects settle in the grass and are there for the young pheasants the next day.

This information is extremely interesting and, we believe, quite valuable. Will you please tell us what you know of this unique way of feeding fowl?—E. W. B., Essex County, N. J.

There are no poultrymen in our section using electric lights during the summer to catch insects for poultry. Many poultrymen use artificial lights during the winter to increase egg production, but, of course, this is from November to April when there are no insects to be attracted to the poultry houses by the lights.

The European corn borer has not reached our section as yet but I understand it is a slow flying moth which flies at night. In that case, if the pest arrives, I shall continue to keep a lot of our colony houses located along the edges of corn fields and may try lights to draw the moths near the houses where the growing poultry may have a chance to catch them in the early morning.

I have not tried the experiment but believe that either electric lights or oil lanterns placed near poultry houses at night might draw an abundance of insect life to the vicinity and increase the number of bugs per hen per day which might be added to the poultry ration.—R. G. Kirby.

Which Breed Best?

I am at present keeping both R. I. Red and White Leghorn hens (about 150 of each). I would like to keep only one of the two breeds and increase the number to 1000 in a few years, but I am undecided which one to select. I retail all my eggs and get the same prices for brown and white. I have found that the Reds are better winter layers and bring about five cents more per pound when sold for meat. The Leghorns grow much faster and require less feed than the Reds and do not become broody. I buy them as day-old chicks and pay about three cents more each for the Reds than for the Leghorns. After considering the advantages and disadvantages of each breed, I am unable to decide which one to keep. Which would be your choice?—E. W. A., Montgomery County, Pa.

As a general rule the large commercial egg farms keeping 1000 hens or more keep Leghorns in preference to the heavier breeds. The preference among farmers seems to be Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and other heavy breeds. I keep both Barred Rocks and White Leghorns but when I began keeping more than 400 birds, I kept White Leghorns for the largest proportion of the flock.

One of our laying houses which

(Continued on page 13)

Nests in the Poultry House

THE cheapest nesting sections we ever made consisted of store boxes purchased at five cents each. Each box was just the right size to be divided into two nests. The boxes were nailed in rows under the windows with a steep slanting roof built of scrap over them. A two-inch piece of wood nailed across the front of the boxes served as a perch to aid the hens in climbing into the boxes. We have used orange crates in the same manner but the orange crates must have the boards removed from the bottom and renailed close together so the litter will not fall out.

Our best home made nests are made in sections of sixteen nests without backs. They are four nests high and four nests wide with a perch in front of each section. A step roof of matched lumber keeps the hens from roosting on the sections. The sections are hinged to the walls of the laying house partitions. They can be swung out from the wall and braced and all the litter and dust quickly brushed out of the back with a stair brush.

Metal Nests Prove Satisfactory

If there is no time to make good nests I think it pays to buy the metal nests sold commercially. These nests can be purchased either with or without trapnest doors. If a poultryman only has time to trapnest during November and December he can use such nests to aid in selecting the spring breeding flock and then wire the trapnest doors open and not use them during the spring and summer when the days are long and the time is needed with the crops.

It is better to have a surplus of nests than not enough for overcrowding frequently results in broken eggs. The more nests you use the greater the distribution of the eggs and the fewer the eggs to be soiled if an egg is broken occasionally.

One for Every Four Birds

Usually a nest for every four birds is about right even in the spring. But gather up the setting hens every night if you have a breed that is broody or the nests will soon be overcrowded at the peak of the spring laying season even with a nest to every four hens.

Too frequently a poultry house is built with much care and then the nests are thrown in hurriedly. They are one of the most important features of a poultry house and the work should not be done carelessly. Whenever it is not done right there is work to do over and eggs will probably be lost in the meantime.

We never build nests now unless they are removable for cleaning, sunning and spraying. Even the store box and orange crate nests can be hooked to the wall or arranged where they can be quickly removed and the mites dislodged if they have made a start in the cracks and crevices.—R. G. Kirby.

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STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS
Choose "PROVED CHICKS for '26"

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"I have had chicks from several different places in the past but never anything that equalled those I got from you last spring. I hardly lost a chick and they proved to be wonderful layers."
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Leghorns Reds Rocks Wyandottes

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Varieties Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	$4.75	$9.25	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Jersey Black Giants	6.75	11.25	22.00		
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	

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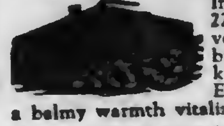

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give your chicks a better start to profits by constantly supplying them with warmed fresh air without danger of deadly floor drafts.
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	25	50	100	1000
Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$120.00
Barr. Rocks	4.50	8.00	15.00	140.00
White Rocks	4.75	8.75	16.00	150.00
R.I. Reds	4.50	8.00	15.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.00	17.00	160.00
Wh. Orpingtons	5.50	10.50	20.00	190.00
Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	140.00
Mot. Anconas	4.25	7.75	14.00	130.00
Sil. Lace Wyan.	7.00	12.00	22.00	210.00
Light Brahmas	7.00	12.00	22.00	210.00
Jer. Bl. Giants	8.00	13.00	24.00	220.00

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Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits.
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From officially-tested breeders—free from white diarrhea infection.
Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, High Production
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(Continued from page 12)

held 300 Rocks seems to comfortably house about 400 Leghorns. The Leghorns mature earlier, seem to take less mash and are not broody. They bring less for meat and there is less demand for breeding stock from the farmers. I am not definitely prepared to say which is the most profitable breed but the fact that many experienced egg farmers are raising White Leghorns exclusively is evidence of the value of the breed.—R. G. Kirby.

Possibly Tuberculosis

We have had a disease among our chickens for three years and would like your advice as to what it is and what to do. Most of the fowls get lame in one leg, finally get down entirely, and then live like that for ten days some times, but never get well. Some few get crooked necks while others have peculiar colored combs. Some may have a slight diarrhoea. They are in good flesh and have good appetites. We have been told the trouble is worms. So far, I haven't found any worms in those I examined. I have given them tobacco dust in dry mash with no results. We got rid of all our hens in the summer and started a new flock entirely, but they have the same disease now. Could you tell us what to do for them? Is there anything that could be given in drinking water?—Mrs. H. K., Caroline County, Md.

Lameness, bowel trouble and finally the death of the bird are symptoms of tuberculosis. Perform a postmortem and see if the liver is covered with the grayish spots which are an additional symptom of tuberculosis. A laboratory examination is considered necessary for an absolutely accurate diagnosis of avian tuberculosis. If you have a valuable flock suffering losses from this disease, it will pay to have a veterinarian inspect the flock and make recommendations.—R. G. Kirby.

Enter Some Eggs Now

TWO interesting features of the big egg show which will be held at Harrisburg the week of January 18 to 22 are that there will be no entry fees charged and all exhibits will be criticised by some of the world's best egg judges. There will be twenty-one classes for eggs, over one hundred ribbons, many cash prizes, and ten silver loving cups.

Why not get an entry blank from your county agent or the state department of agriculture and send in some eggs. The exhibits should reach the show by Monday noon, January 18th.

When the eggs are packed for shipment great care should be taken. Single dozen entries may be sent in parcel post cartons. Each egg should be wrapped with clean paper. Newspaper should not be used around eggs, as ink discolors them.

Five dozen exhibits can be safely packed in a standard thirty-dozen egg case. Excelsior pads should be used instead of ordinary flats and only two dozen eggs should be placed in each three-dozen filler. All eggs should be packed with their ends down and all packages should be distinctly labeled "Eggs."

When selecting eggs for the show great attention should be paid to uniformity of size, shape, and color. The eggs should weigh between twenty-four and twenty-eight ounces to the dozen. Remember that any egg weighing at the rate of less them, a good supply of lime. There twenty-eight ounces to the dozen will disqualify the entry. When other values are equal, those showing maximum weight will be given preference. The shells should be firm, smooth and of fine texture. A wrinkled, rough, or spotty shell should be discarded.—D. McK. Gray.

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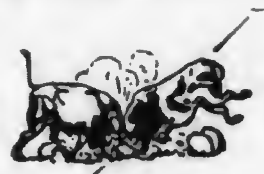

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S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Brd. Rocks		4.00	7.75	15	72.50	140
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks		4.25	8.00	16	77.50	150
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes		4.25	8.00	16	77.50	150

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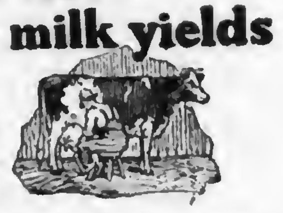

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Putting Kow-Kare on the job in your dairy is just like adding an extra cow to the herd—without increased feeding cost. For an outlay of a few cents you can take in with the daily milking many added quarts of milk. The difference you will quickly notice in the milk pails will simply mean that now you are getting *full* returns from those hard-earned feed dollars you've invested. Feed fully digested and fully assimilated means dairying *on a profit basis*.

Feed assimilation—vigorous functioning of the milk-making organs—that is the mission of Kow-Kare. It is not a stock food; instead of throwing an added burden on the cow's digestive process, Kow-Kare helps to get *all* the milk values from *Nature's* foods.

Its moderate use in your feeding program costs surprisingly little—the results are a visible money crop in increased milk, out of all proportion to your small investment.

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Cows that are in the pink of condition do not fall an easy prey to disease. The use of this famous all-medicine invigorator, while it is paying you regular dividends via the milk pail, is also acting as a barrier to cow ailments.

Simple, Easy to Use—And Inexpensive

Just a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the feedings one week to two weeks each month works wonders with your cows. Results speak quickly. The more closely you make comparative tests with Kow-Kare the more sure you are to keep it always working for you.

If you find the least trouble in getting Kow-Kare from your feed dealer, druggist or general store, order direct from us. Two sizes, $1.25 and 65c—in the stores or by mail, postpaid.

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For the home treatment of Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, and similar cow ailments Kow-Kare has a thirty-year record of marked success. Hundreds of thousands of dairymen would not be without it.

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Just to quickly convince yourself that Kow-Kare will put more milk money in your pocket, make a careful test for two weeks. Select several cows for the test, carefully weigh their milk for two weeks. Then feed each cow a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare a day for two weeks—and compare the yields of the two periods.

No other change in feeding needed; the whole difference will be due to a greater ability to turn feed into milk.

Don't fail to make this test at once, and after you've been convinced you can apply the Kow-Kare aid to the entire herd.

From W. C. Spitler Greensburg, Ohio—

"During the past five years I have used Kow-Kare with great success. Not only does its use increase the flow of milk, but it improves the general health of the cow. I have also used it successfully for calves affected with scours."

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"I've used Kow-Kare for some time. I find that it is a wonderful aid to increasing milk yield. Had a cow two years ago, she quit milking after coming fresh and would not get with calf. After feeding Kow-Kare for awhile, she came back to milk again and has raised a calf since and is now the best cow in the barn."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY, Incorporated
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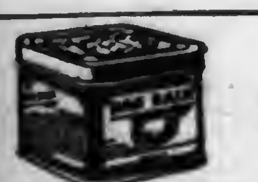

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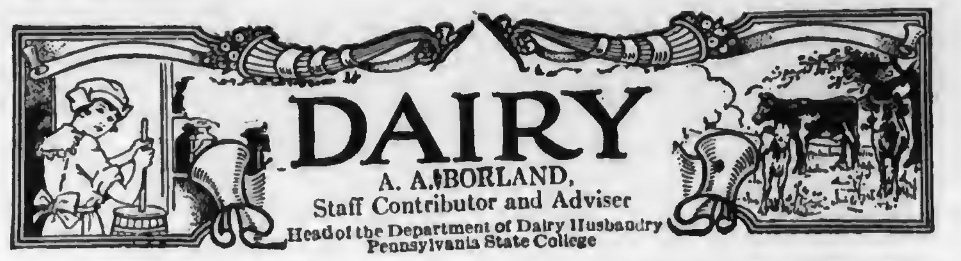

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Contagious Abortion

About two-thirds of our cows freshen from forty to fifty days before they are supposed to. Some of the calves are dead when they are born and some are so small that they die in two or three days. I would like to know if you could give me some information on what to do for them. Last year the high water from the river overflowed our silage corn. When we put it in the silo it was very muddy. Do you think that the muddy ensilage had anything to do with it? Is it contagious?—B. G. B., Bradford County, Pa.

It is doubtful if the muddy condition of the corn when it went into the silo is responsible for the fact that your cows are dropping their calves from forty to fifty days before they are due to freshen. It is more likely that the trouble is due to contagious abortion. The following suggestions are published by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wisconsin, in Bulletin 368 for the managing of an infected herd.

"In making recommendations for the management of a herd of cattle in which abortion infection is known to exist, it is evidently impossible to consider conditions in a given herd. The following suggestions are, accordingly, designed for general guidance rather than with the expectation that all details would be put into practice in every stable where abortions have occurred. The principles of herd management given below are the result of careful study and experimentation and may be expected to bring results. Briefly, then, in the management of an infected herd, it is advised to:

"1. Isolate every cow that has aborted, that has retained the afterbirth, or that has a vaginal discharge and when practicable all that have reacted to the blood test even tho they have not aborted.

"2. Dispose of aborted fetuses and contaminated bedding by burning or deep burying.

"3. Disinfect the gutters and floor with a reliable disinfectant prepared and applied according to the directions of the manufacturer.

"4. Sell at once for immediate slaughter the first cow that aborts.

"5. Douch daily with salt solution (two tablespoons of common salt to one gallon of warm water) all cows that have a vaginal discharge, and spray and sponge the rear parts with a warm disinfectant solution (three per cent solution may be used to irrigate the vagina (0.5 per cent solution of sodium hypochlorite).

"6. Remove retained afterbirths and cleanse the womb, as previously described, in order to prevent an accumulation of pus which would likely result in sterility.

"7. Vaccinate heifers and cows, in herds where abortion is prevalent, about two months before breeding, to aid them in warding off the abortion infection.

"8. Feed a ration that is adequate as to both nutritive and mineral content and free from contamination with disease-producing germs.

"9. Postpone breeding cows that have aborted until all signs of a vaginal discharge have disappeared, and until the genital organs are normal.

"10. Call a veterinarian for all cows that are sick, fail to come in heat, or fail promptly to conceive. He will endeavor to determine the nature, extent, and progress of the affection and will prescribe suitable treatment."—A. A. Borland.

Tiddledywinks Gold, owned by Mr. F. J. Bannister, Missouri, took first place in the heifer class at the American Royal Show in Kansas City.

She Pays Her Board

HOW would you like to own a cow that produced 25,422 pounds of milk, 909 pounds of butterfat, whose product sold for $649.99, whose feed bill came to $195.02 and whose returns above the feed cost were $454.97? This is the record made by Bell Beryl Pontiac 465308, in one year from the date of freshening. She freshened with twin calves, a male and female, on June 26, 1924, and was milked three times daily. Her production of butterfat the first month after she freshened was eighty-one pounds and during the twelfth month after she freshened sixty-five pounds.

This great producing cow is owned by O. D. Smith, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, whose herd ranked highest in production in the Meadville Cow Testing Association with an average production of 11,647 pounds of milk and 429 pounds of butterfat. The herd and Mr. Smith's method of handling it is worthy of study.

Mr. Smith bought Bell Beryl Pontiac No. 465308, when she was a two-year-old for $350. Her dam was Bell Clair Dusty Pietertje, her sire King Pontiac Beryl DeKol. She has had three females which have grown to be good cows, and three males which were sold. She also proved to be a good producer in both milk and

butterfat, holding up well at the latter end of the lactation period. She has a great constitution and large capacity, consuming great quantities of coarse feed and much water.

In 1924 Mr. Smith decided to try her out for a year in cow testing association work. He placed her in a well lighted, roomy box stall about six weeks before she freshened and fed her two quarts wheat bran, two quarts ground oats three times per day as he expected to milk her three times per day. Before she freshened she seemed to be so large and well filled out, that he thought she had plenty of flesh but when she freshened in June, 1924, she had twin calves, a male and a female. This seemed to pull her down in flesh until she was quite thin but she remained in good health and had a good appetite.

Changed Ration Gradually

He continued the oats and bran for about a week and then began to add a little oil meal and corn meal until at the end of the first month she was on a ration of two quarts wheat bran, two quarts ground oats, one quart corn meal and one quart oil meal. This amount was fed three times daily and included from seventeen to twenty pounds of grain per day. She was watered from a pail three or four times per day.

Her roughage consisted of mixed alfalfa and clover hay of good quality plenty of beets all the year and from thirty to forty pounds of ensilage from a small fodder variety with a high percentage of well-matured ears. It is to be noted this cow did not consume an unusual amount of concentrates but did consume large quantities of roughage. She did not lay on flesh but finished the year in thin condition. She had a good appetite all year.

Mr. Smith thinks it profitable, as well as a great satisfaction, for every farmer to have some purebred stock, but he also thinks the average farmer should go slow in the purebred game and remember that many of the large, well advertised places are financed by money that was not made on a farm. Many of these places are maintained by good business men and on good business principles, yet they are carried on at a loss so great that the average farmer would not last long. He thinks the average farmer should go slow in paying large sums of hard earned money for highly advertised purebreds.

How He Made His Start

A start in the purebred business was made by taking two purebred cows on the shares. This method did not prove satisfactory and he does not think the plan a good one. He later bought a few promising heifers, such as Bell Beryl, at a reasonable price and tho they did not all prove to be as good as she, this plan was the more satisfactory to him.

The cow testing association work, according to Mr. Smith, is a good way to find the cows that are desirable to put on semi-official test. He also feels that if every farmer who has a few scrub cows could be persuaded to adopt cow testing work and dispose of the unprofitable animals, the problems of overproduction and low prices would largely be eliminated.—A. A. Borland.

Keystone Wool Pools

THREE Pennsylvania wool pools recently sold their 1925 clip totaling 140,000 pounds at an average price of 51.4 cents a pound. Wool growers not in the pool sold their wool this year for thirty-five to forty-five cents.

There are now twenty-one pools in the state drawing wool from twenty-eight counties. Three of the pools, Fayette, Indiana and Wyoming, handling 75,000 pounds of wool, have not yet sold their crops.

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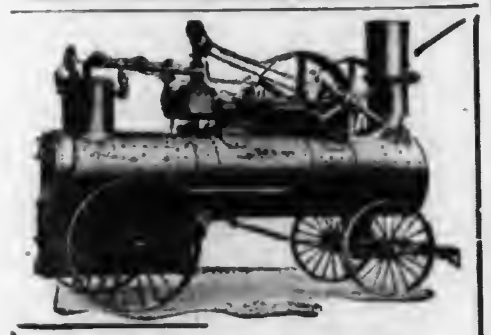

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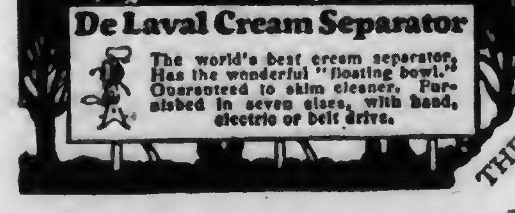

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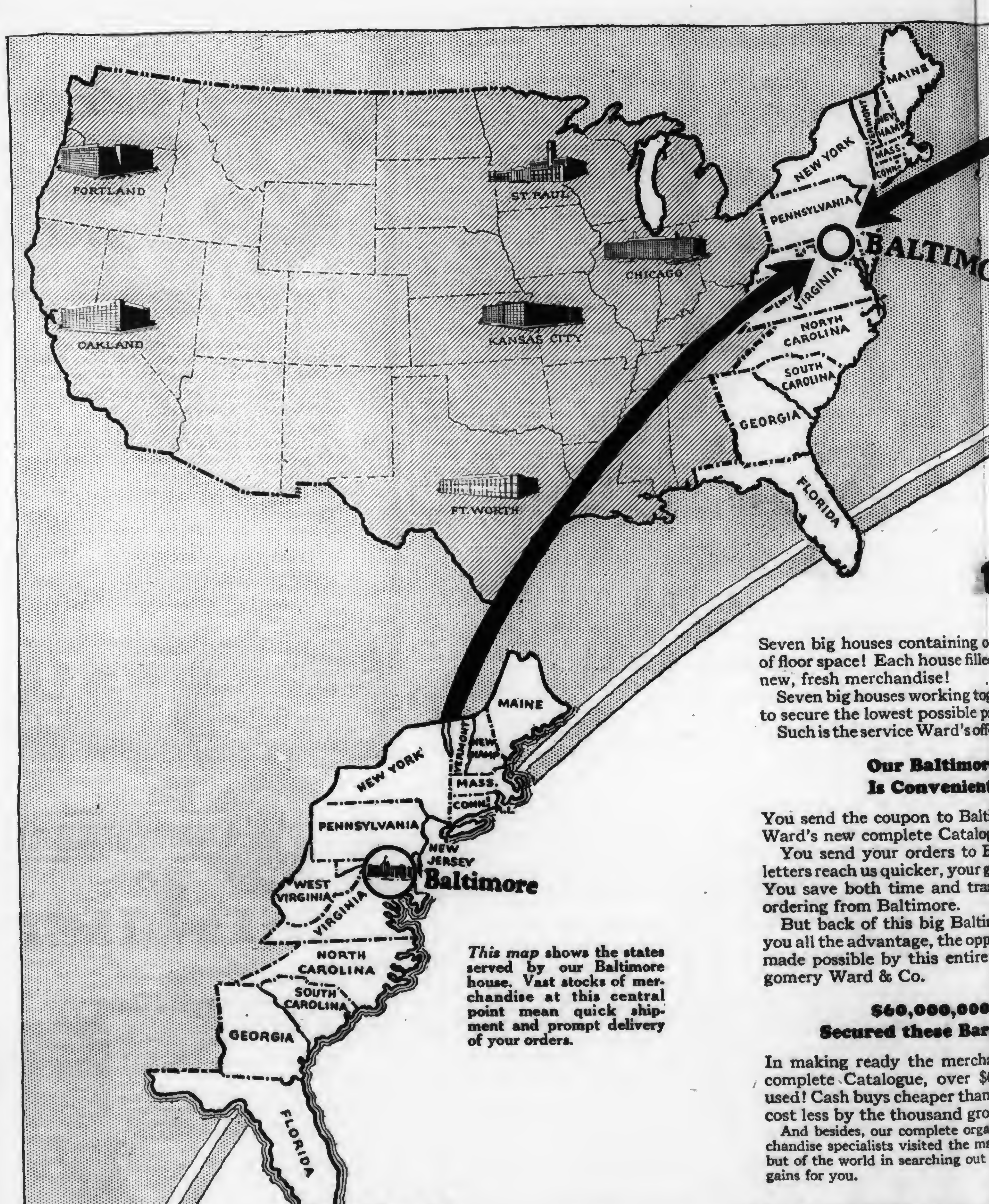

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TOM OF PEACE VALLEY

By John F. Case

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(Continued from last week)

EARLY at the Durham field the "Wasps" gathered to talk over this new development. Roberts' announcement meant that the "Hill Billy" after all had a chance to win. But where could fertile soil be found in a place where only unthrifty yields had grown? And from where came the seed for planting? "Reckon it's possible Woodson got that seed after all?" Johnson asked. "Bull's" answer was profane and emphatic. Didn't they know that Tom couldn't follow them in the darkness, even if he'd had his clothes on. And hadn't they seen where the rotten platform had broken, plunging the box down to float away? Moreover, hadn't they followed the stream for miles hoping to find the missing corn still afloat and unharmed? The "Hill Billy" had just picked up seed and Roberts was bluffing to make "Bull" dig in and do his best. That was the comforting conclusion of the gang and they grinned virtuously when the teacher commended them for their interest and early rising. "Got to help Bob beat that twenty-five bushel yield of Woodson's," Johnson explained patronizingly. Tom flushed but offered no comment as he watched the fine team start off with lister and drill. Durham did know how to handle a team and it was a pleasing picture as the powerful blacks held to their steady and rapid course. Again to Tom came the surge of uncertainty as he recalled his inexperience. His venture with the truck patch, the small success with the little field of corn was but play compared with this matching of brain and brawn against the forces of nature and against other boys. But he'd see it thru and Tom set himself to profit by the observations of Teacher Roberts as they watched the work. His words of praise were as honey to the eager "Wasps" who already were clamoring that "Bull" must divide the prize money with his chums. Roberts checked their bantering with the mild admonition, "Remember, fellows, the old saying says, 'There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip.' This is a state wide contest. Then at least one other member of this class has an equal chance with Bob. It's too far for me to go out and watch Tom do his planting but after watching Bob here I know he can do the work. Your turn tomorrow, Tom." Silence fell on the "Wasp" crowd for here again was reminder of possible defeat for them. At night they gathered to again discuss the matter and out of his own evil philosophy Durham offered what seemed the most plausible explanation. "Woodson's a sneaking four-flusher," he said. "He lost the corn and he's ashamed to have Roberts find it out. He's just got some seed corn of the same color and he'll lay it on the seed when his crop fails. Course he's got to go thru with the work or be found out. We ain't got anything to fear from him."

Might send someone out to find out what kind of seed was planted. That was Johnson's suggestion but no one volunteered for the job. "Bull" allowed it wouldn't prove healthy for anyone found snooping around Peace Valley and in that there was unanimous agreement. In fact there had been long smouldering fear of what might happen if Woodson "peached" to his mountain kin and named the lads whom they knew he suspected. There was wholesome respect for the men of the ready rifle and the flaming spirit of hill clannishness. Only as a last resort would they brave the wrath of Tom's kin. So off to the Valley went Tom Woodson unmolested and with good wishes and final instructions from his friend. "Up and at 'em," was the parting advice of Pepper Manning and, somehow, the thought did not seem foolish that he was a knight going forth in the battle lists. And with him Tom Woodson bore the magic key of knowledge, won thru hard persistent work.

Cloudless was the day and the sun god had but mounted his chariot of fire when Tom Woodson climbed upon the combined drill and lister and headed his team across the field. Carefully had the corn been shelled and the kernels reflected the gleam of the sun. Early as it was Lame Bill Kidd with proprietary interest was on hand and Sam and Mary Woodson had journeyed to the field. With a mother's pride in a stalwart son Mrs. Woodson watched Tom's deft handling of his team, the calm assurance with which he went about the work. "Set your drill to plant fairly close," John Roberts had advised, "for you have rich soil which will produce abundant stalks as well as ears and we must have the stalks to grow a record yield." Again had the friendly Benson lent his team, Tom to repay in labor when time could be found. A born horseman for all his trapper training, Bess and Ned had come to know and love the calm voice, to have confidence in the hand which held taut reins.

STEADILY moved the team as Tom listened to the "click, click" of the drill, into the ground with the seed went the hope of his buoyant heart. Dimly hereditary instincts from his mother's forbears who had followed agriculture awakened and came to strengthen faith and add to the joy of work well done. Why, this wasn't just a job to be carried on, the task to end at the close of day. It was achievement, the foundation for production of life giving food. It was pleasant pastime, too, this holding the reins over a steady team and watching the rich loam flow from the lister's sides. Tom found himself humming the school song, "Bianton Forever," and building high hopes for the coming days. As the day wore on Tom came to sense dimly the greatness of agriculture and the part sons of the soil have had in this world's upbuilding. With the descending sun his task had taken on new dignity, he was one in spirit with the innumerable millions who sow in faith that the world may reap.

Something of the thoughts that had come to him was imparted to Teacher Roberts as Tom gave report of his planting. There was a touch of eloquence as he told of the rhythm of the drill and his feeling of hope as the rich soil received the precious seed. "Old man," said Roberts affectionately and there was brotherly warmth in the tone, "Old Mother Nature is casting her mystic spell over you. Many the man and boy who sees in farming only drudgery but they are deadened with labor or their eyes are blind. No workshop so wonderful, no craftsman so great a benefactor as the master food producer. If you love agriculture she will repay you well. Now if the gods of rain and sun are kind I know that I can trust you to provide the remaining elements that bring success. Brains and sweat, Tom, will tell the story and many a time this summer your faith and your courage will both be tried. But I'm banking on you, old man." In his heart Tom once more pledged fealty to the elder brother who had befriended him. One thing was assured, the seed was safe from pilfering human hands. If he failed it would not be that in the beginning he had not done his best.

NEVER had the residents of Randall County seen such a stand of corn as grew on the Durham field. Row upon row like tiny soldiers the green shoots stood as if not one kernel had missed germinating. Roberts had taken the class down for the first cultivation and teacher and boys thrilled to the sight as they watched Bob Durham with his splendid team and shining new cultivator going down the rows. Banker Durham rubbed his hands complacently and for once at least his son, the center of all eyes, was proud to be classed as a farmer. "I never saw a finer field this early in the season, Mr. Durham," said Roberts enthusiastically. "With a good season and proper care and cultivation Robert should at least double the state's average yield. The boy is doing a mighty good job of cultivating, too. Watch him, fellows, and profit by it. Notice how carefully he protects the little plants." Durham was nearing the end of the row and had climbed down to uncover some embryo stalks. "It wouldn't surprise me at all," the teacher concluded, "if Bob gets on the Corn Growers' Association honor roll which means that he must produce more than 100 bushels per acre average yield. He's got the foundation for that and more; let's give him a good hand." As the boys cheered many meaning looks were cast by the "Wasps" in Tom's direction and as they left the field Johnson was heard to slyly hum, "Oh the grub, grub, grub, he's a dub, dub, dub." Then as he sauntered close to the Valley lad he remarked so that only Tom could hear, "Don't you wish that you'd had seed that will grow like "Bull's?" Tom ignored the thrust but his flashing eyes betrayed the fact that he knew exactly what the "Wasp" was hinting at. Never mind, some day there would be a settling of old scores. And there might be some surprises for the fellows who thought he was whipped before the fight began.

Tom had not found opportunity to go home after his field was planted and it was Lame Bill Kidd, bearer of tidings from the Valley, who brought word of his young kinsman's good fortune. The boys found him waiting at his accustomed place on the school steps and Marvin linked an arm in friendly fashion as the three walked off together. Durham passed them with nose in air, sniffing loudly, and only the restraining pressure of his small friend's hand kept the trapper from flying at "Bull's" throat. "Grin, durn ye! One of these days you'll grin on tother side of your face." Lame Bill's voice was low but venomous and Durham quickened his step. "Better leave that 'Hill Billy' alone," one of "Bull's" chums advised. "One of these days you'll have the doctors picking a bullet out of your back." But that wasn't Peace Valley's method of avenging an insult. Lame Bill would bide his time.

"LOOK'S as if every corn plant in the field is up and sayin' to its neighbor, 'Lay over brother and give me room'," was Lame Bill's news. "'Too thick,' Grandad Martin says, 't won't never make nothin'. But it sure is poppin' up lively. I never seed such a sight in airy field." True enough for when Tom, accompanied by John Roberts, went out to the field the following Saturday he found that Sheldon's 100 per cent germination test apparently was verified. Moreover, there were no yellow or sickly appearing plants. "Some folks talk about 'Sheldon's Luck'," Roberts remarked as he admired the perfect stand. "If there's anything to that he's passed it on to you. Now for the first harrowing to break the clods and put the field in good condition for cultivation." There was no steady team this time and Sam Woodson's wiry ponies went awkwardly about their unaccustomed work. "Don't worry," the teacher soothed as Tom fumed about plants trod down. "You've got plants to spare here and if nothing happens you'll have a real job of thinning out. My, what a stand! Funny, isn't it, that farmers still will go to a crib and pick their seed with no idea whether it will germinate? Did you notice that patch as we came down with half the hills missing? That's what hit-or-miss farming methods mean. And the plants had no such vitality as yours here. You are off to a flying start so pray now to the gods of sun and rain and we'll work out that Sheldon recipe."

"We've got part of it working, anyway," grinned Tom as he wiped his sweat and dust streaked face. But there was no rebellion, only joy in his heart, as skilfully he guided the team until before long there was some semblance of the smooth efficiency of the Benson span. Roberts watched approvingly, giving an occasional quiet word of advice and encouragement but never offering to touch a line. It was the boy's job and a matter of honor that no other person should have aught to do with the crop project. Again came Sam and Mary Woodson pridefully to watch their son at work. During the days that he had guarded that precious seed Sam Woodson's interest in the work of his student son had grown tremendously. Trained to constant warfare with nature's forces he could visualize combat with an enemy and there was noth- intangible about this contest be- en his son and an enemy who med to have the benefit of over- elming odds. "Book learning" i was something intangible but if dy would better equip Tom to ry the fight Sam Woodson was for strong. Something of this in his couth but forceful language the untaineer imparted to Roberts as y stood together, looking over the d.

"Knowledge is the best weapon th which a man can fight," the cher commented. "There are ousands of men with great natural ility whose usefulness would be in- eased a thousand fold if proper in- uction had been provided. Wise you are in the trapping game, Mr. odson, I have no doubt that there e men who have made a scientific dy of the habits of animals and e proper lure to use who could tell u a thing or two. Right now Uncle m has such men at work ridding olf and coyote infested territory of ese pests. They don't have to take chance on a fur catch, they are id good salaries to do the work. st yesterday I read of a Federal apper who had caught an old wolf hich had fooled the local trappers d hunters for years. 'Old Satan' ey called him and he'd destroyed ousands of dollars worth of live- ock. No bait or set ever had fool- him and yet the professional apper caught him after three days' ork."

"By gum," Woodson replied, "I've ered of that old devil. Always shed I might have a try at him. t them smart trappers had a lot fun tellin' about how 'Old Satan' s goin' to show that 'professor ller' up. Musta been a great joke 'em."

ONE thing more," Roberts concluded. "As I said 'every man his game,' and knowledge thru udy is only the imparted experi- ice of others who have gone before. ou often speak about the time hen I was 'raising wheat' during e war. Well, the punch with which put that big fellow down and out as taught me by my boxing in- ructor in college. As you know I s outweighed fifty pounds and if hadn't known what to do I'd have ad no chance. I wouldn't have aken a licking from the traitor for thousand years of hard work and udy. The vocation of the man who ught me was boxing, that was his b. My vocation is farming and I e it just as you love fishing or unting game. It's my job to train ys who expect to make farming eir life work so that they not only ill understand what they are do- ng and get some returns for their bor but get a lot of fun out of it. xcuse me, Mr. Woodson," Roberts pologized to his interested listener, "for boring you to death but I am nthusiastic over my work. And your boy is one of the keenest and finest ads I've met in school or out."

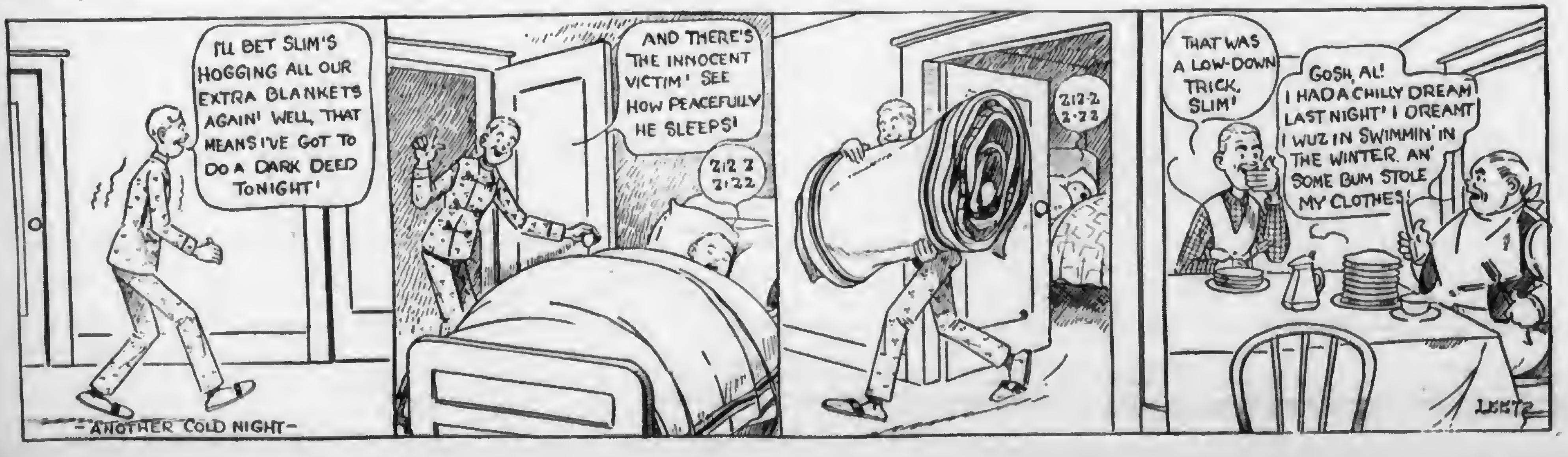
Mrs. Woodson flushed with pleasure at the words and her big husband struck the teacher's shoulder a blow which made him whince. "Young feller," said Sam, "I ain't got no eddication but I got sense. It stands to reason that them things you have told is true. I never thought much of farmin' but I reckon it was because I didn't know anything about doin' it right. Now we ain't askin' any special favors but I think you know them town boys has done Tom dirt. We won't forget what you are doin' for him and as I've said before if my boy can raise corn like you raise wheat he's goin' to be a sure winner." Woodson laughed at his shop-worn joke, then inquired earnestly, "Mr. Roberts, do you really think that Tom has a chance in this here state contest?"

"Absolutely," was the vocational instructor's reply. "I doubt if in the entire state there is another five-acre plot which has the virgin fertility of Tom's field here. But of course we needn't 'kid' ourselves. Tom's inexperience will count against him and there are so many elements of uncertainty in corn growing that no one can tell about the final outcome until the corn is gathered. But Tom has a real foundation for success; good soil, good seed, a clear brain and the will to win. And win or lose he's almost certain of growing a profitable yield and making money on his first year's venture in farming. We won't begin to count prize money just yet but I'll be disappointed if this field doesn't pay big returns on the rent invested. No doubt," he continued as his keen eyes measured the mountaineer, "that a lot of folks here think I am several kinds of a fool for paying $60 rent for this little plot. You'll remember that I told you I'd pay the rent and take half Tom's crop. But now this is a class project and nothing is to come to me. The $60 is to be a loan without interest and if anything happens to prevent payment this fall Tom can pay it later. There's no hurry and Tom isn't to worry about it. What he's to do is to grow corn."

"God bless you, Mr. Roberts," said Tom's mother as she took the teacher's hand, "we'll never be able to repay you in money but we won't forget what you are doing for our boy. All that I ask is that he grow up to be a man like you." No higher praise can come from a mother's lips and Roberts flushed as he disclaimed any credit. Sam Woodson was not so demonstrative but there was no mistaking the ring in his voice when he added, "you ain't goin' to lose nothin', mister, by doin' this for us. An' you'll get your money if their ain't airy ear of corn grown in this field." Here were friends worth having, thought Roberts, friends without the artificiality which marked some of those "Outside." Warm was the spring day and as the four ate their luncheon under the leafy tree while the ponies munched contentedly nearby Roberts told stories of school life, of the things he had seen in travels to other states. But following a graphic description of mountain climbing in the West, Tom who had been listening attentively pointed to the rugged hills which surrounded them. "It must be fine to go 'Far Outside'," he said, "and some day I hope to go, too. But there can't be any place prettier than this, Mr. Roberts, when the leaves are green or when the sun shines on the snow." A part of his mountain home was Tom Woodson and John Roberts respected him the more because of his loyalty. And whatever might come to Tom in life but one spot would be "home" for Peace Valley's sons are as rough-hewn chips from the rocks which frown from forbidding hills.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*Look it up in the dream book, Slim:* : : : : : : *By Leet*


I'LL BET SLIM'S HOGGING ALL OUR EXTRA BLANKETS AGAIN! WELL, THAT MEANS I'VE GOT TO DO A DARK DEED TONIGHT!
—ANOTHER COLD NIGHT—
AND THERE'S THE INNOCENT VICTIM! SEE HOW PEACEFULLY HE SLEEPS!
Z-Z-Z Z-Z-Z
Z-Z-Z Z-Z-Z
THAT WAS A LOW-DOWN TRICK, SLIM!
GOSH, AL! I HAD A CHILLY DREAM LAST NIGHT! I DREAMT I WUZ IN SWIMMIN' IN THE WINTER. AN' SOME BUM STOLE MY CLOTHES!
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

We would hate to work for some of these astronomers. They were peeved because the eclipse was four seconds late.—Stafford Courier.

The Chase Register, growing tired of all the blather concerning women governors, digs this out of an exchange: "Why all this fuss about women governors? Every home has one."—Kansas Industrialist.

A Scotch wife nagged and nagged her husband until the poor fellow died. Then she was sorry, very sorry, so she erected a fine stone over his grave on which she had carved the following inscription:

"Rest in peace until I join you."

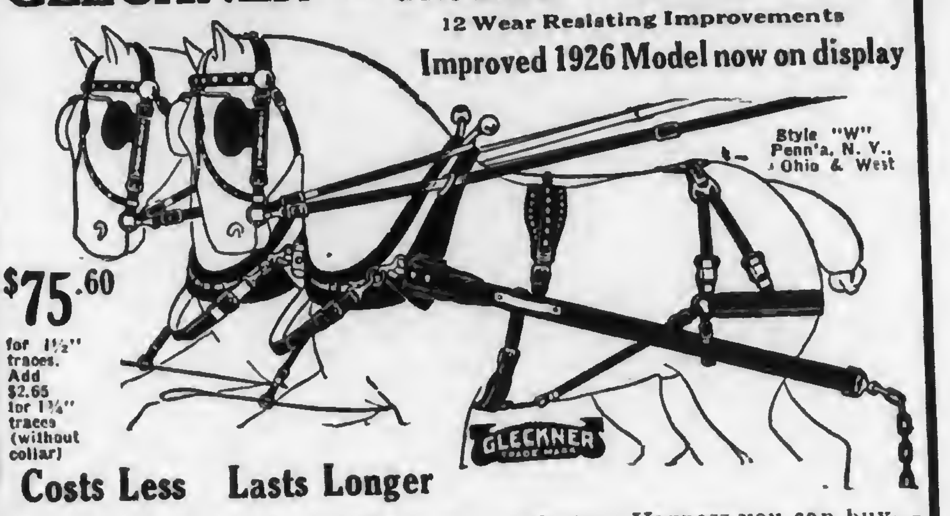
"How do you find marriage?"

"During courtship I talked and she listened. After marriage she talked and I listened. Now we both talk and the neighbors listen."

A Scot applied for a position as patrolman on the London police force. Here is a question they put to him in Scotland Yard and his answer:

"Suppose, MacFarland, you saw a crowd congregated at a certain point on your beat, how would you disperse it, quickly and with the least trouble?"

"I would pass the hat."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Wood Sawing Records *Broken*
Here's the Engine that Did It.
And I'll Send it to YOU on
30 Days FREE TRIAL!

C. E. Gilbert, Ohio, says: "I bought my Edwards Engine in 1920. Have been sawing wood right beside an 8 H. P. engine. The 8 H. P. sawed 24 cords in the same time that I sawed 32 cords. We both used the same size saws. I can also pull a pair of 8-inch burrs wide open and elevate the feed 8 feet above the mill."

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I can save you a lot of money on your Saw outfit. We have them for both light and heavy duty, either unmounted, or mounted on stationary or portable frames. Write for circulars and prices.

If you want a portable saw frame, either with or without the saw, ask us for circular describing our wonderful line. Our saw frames are built in all sizes and for all purposes. Strong, durable and long-lived even under the hardest usage. Our policy of selling direct from factory to user guarantees you lowest prices.

Clarence Rutledge, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards Engine four years steady work. It runs a 28-inch saw, 8-inch feed grinder, the ensilage cutter, and does all chores. Have had ten other engines—the Edwards beats them all."

I'd like to send you my free book showing hundreds of letters like these—letters that tell how the famous Edwards Farm Engine—six engines in one—not only breaks wood-sawing records, but also all other kinds of records for farm engine service.

It Will Do All Your Farm Power Work

I want you to know what makes my engine so different from any other engine ever built. I want to tell you how this one engine will saw your wood, fill your silo, run your washing machine, grind your feed, pump your water—in fact, do practically every power job you have on your farm.

Change Power as You Change Jobs

I want to tell you how it can be changed from a 1½ H. P. engine all the way up to a 6 H. P. engine—how you change power as you change jobs—how it saves fuel, starts without cranking even in the coldest weather, does not vibrate, is light and easy to move from one job to another, and yet is rugged, durable, and trouble-free. I want to tell you how it has made good with farmers in all kinds of work for more than nine years, and why it is just the engine for you to have.

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You risk nothing. Just send me your name and address, and without the slightest cost, or obligation, I'll mail you my book of letters from farmers, send you all the facts about this remarkable engine, and give you all the details of my liberal free trial offer. This is an honest, bona fide straightforward offer without any strings tied to it. Don't buy a farm engine until you have before you all the amazing facts about the Edwards. Write today.

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The saw mandrel is connected directly to the crank shaft of the Edwards Engine by means of a flexible coupling, eliminating belts, friction clutch pulleys, idler pulleys, and delivering one-third more power to the saw. The shaft may be disconnected from the engine so that the engine can be used for other work when not needed on the saw. Equipped with 70-lb. balance wheel to insure smooth running. 28" saw blade, filed and ready for use. Mounted on sturdy 4-wheel truck. The weight of the entire outfit is only 975 lbs., making it easy to move from place to place.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Cousin Ruth, were you ever at Bronx Park, New York City? If not, you have surely missed the time of your life. Here are some of the things I saw: Monkeys, lions, sable antelope, giraffe, deer, tapir, musk ox, totem pole and house, camel, jaguar, golden pheasant, elephant, flying cage with all kinds of birds, flamingo, gorilla, sea lion, elk herd, leopard, bear, snake, toad, fox, bison, zebra, kangaroo, Bronx Lake, Falls Lake, Boston Road, entrance, mountain sheep, owl, squirrel, Adam and Eve (two mules), rhinoceros, tiger, prairie dog, bland, Welsh pony, hippopotamus, "Pete," eagle, mountain goat, and wart hog. There are so many kinds of animals it would take too long to tell about each one. But if every one looked up these in an animal book, they may have an idea of each. I hope everyone gets to see these animals.

PEANUT BUTTER FUDGE

Cook together 2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons peanut butter
½ cup milk

Cook until it forms a soft ball in water. Add one-half teaspoon vanilla, beat and pour in buttered pie plate, then cut in squares.—Blanche Estelle Graver, Carbon County, Pa.

No, I've never been to Bronx Park, New York City. When I call on the animals I go to the Philadelphia Zoo instead. I've been there several times.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Members:—I live five miles from Gettysburg along the Taneytown road. I go to town school and am in the first grade of high school. I like school very much and I am studying hard. I haven't missed one day yet this year.

My three younger brothers and my younger sister go along with me to school. My brother that goes with me is twelve years old. He drives the team. We leave home for school about seven o'clock in the morning and get home about five o'clock. The horse that we drive is a bay and his name is Dan. He does not scare.

I am going to tell you something about my home town. There are a few things in or near Gettysburg that are very interesting to me. They are the battlefield, National Cemetery, Jennie Wade House, and the Cyclorama. We went over the battlefield one day and it took us about three-fourths of a day.

Jennie Wade House is a house where during the war she lived. One day as she was baking bread for the soldiers somebody shot and it came thru two doors and killed her. Anybody can go thru the house and see the place or spot where she was killed.

Cyclorama is a big painting of the battle of Gettysburg. It cost $20,000 to paint the battle and everything looks real and everybody that wants to can also see it if they pay fifty cents to get in. That money is used to keep the building up.—Virginia Althoff (13), Adams County, Pa.

MY SISTER AND OUR PET CHICKEN
Martha McCoy, Indiana County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am a freshman in Shickshinny High School. I am going to tell you about our "Science Club" in school.

It consists of a secretary, assistant secretary, president, vice president. We organize whenever the persons who have offices get tired of holding them. Every Friday about 2.30 we have our meeting in room one in the basement. There are also three persons on the reporting committee.

The secretary reads the minutes of the previous meeting and there are five persons whom the reporting committee have picked out to read an interesting article out of a pamphlet or magazine. Then the reporting committee meet and tell who is to read on the next Friday. We try to let everyone have a chance to read.

BACK HOME FROM A HUNT
J. Geary Critchfield, Somerset County, Pa.

There are twenty-nine in our class taking our course which is the academic. There is another course named the commercial course which has a science club, too. I have two miles to walk and then ride about four miles on a bus to school.

I am the oldest of a family of seven children. There are four boys and three girls. I live with my grandparents. My parents are living but I like it best with grandpa and grandma. My uncle and aunt also live here. Some mornings it has been quite cold here in Luzerne County, also some nights. We have had snow here about four inches deep.—Jennie E. McMichael, Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live one mile east of Reodersville and seven miles west of Cressona. My route is the Cressona route. We are going to have an entertainment at our school. I wish Cousin Ruth and all the Forum friends could be with us. I am in sixth grade. I am sure that Vesta Deiong wrote a letter. I see her every day.

Wishing a happy New Year to all. It is 10 o'clock in the evening and I think it is time to go to bed.—Allen D. Reed (12), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We haven't had any school for three weeks because our teacher has been sick in bed. I had the mumps two weeks ago and now my little niece has them. I have two sisters, one of which is a nurse. I live right close to the school house so I can come home for my lunch.

We have a radio and have heard as far as South Africa. I help my father every year digging and picking up potatoes, thresh, pick up cider apples and many other things. We have about 120 acres of farm land.

I am going to send you a recipe.

BLACK CHOCOLATE CAKE

1½ cups sugar
½ cup butter
2 eggs
½ cup cocoa
½ cup hot water
2 cups flour
1 rounded teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons vanilla
½ cup sour milk

Cream butter, add sugar, yolks of eggs beaten slightly, sour milk, hot water, flour, soda, and cocoa sifted together, vanilla and whites of eggs beaten until stiff.—Eleanor E. Benscoter (11), Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a dog named Skippie. I am starting in the bee business and like it very much except when swarming because they all got away from me. I started with one hive that I bought for $5. I wish they wouldn't go away any more.

I go to Luzerne High School and after school I work in a store. I like to work there.—William Rineman, Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—As I have not written to you since last spring in sugar season I thought I'd drop in at this season of the year. I am trapping for skunk, muskrats and opossum, and I go with my father hunting. We got seventeen rabbits and four pheasants and one quail. I have a rabbit dog and a 'coon dog. I go along for 'coon.

We have fifty Buff Orpington pullets which I help tend and eleven head of Jersey cows and heifers. Some of them came from the state of Ohio.

Well, Cousin Ruth, when you get hungry for wild game come around and we will find a rabbit or a pheasant or perhaps a woodchuck.—J. Geary Critchfield, Somerset County, Pa.

I'm hungry right this minute, bring on some of your wild game! If I lived just around the corner I'd stop in and have supper with you tonight. Thanks for your invitation even tho I can't accept.

Hello, Forum Friends and Cousin Ruth:—I live on a 194½-acre farm. In the summer I help make hay. We have a large huckleberry hill where I love to pick huckleberries. We have lots of fun with our pony, Dan, and two dogs named Ford and Spark Plug.

I go to Sand Spring School and have two miles to walk. I have three brothers and one sister that also go.—Lucy Christner, Somerset County, Pa.

The Reasons Why

SOME of you whose letters appear on this page deserve membership pins for your excellent contributions but the letters were received before the new ruling went into effect and I can't very well make exceptions of you and award pins for any contributions received before last week. Sorry you can't have the pins this time but if you write as well the next time you'll be members I'm quite sure.

Announcement of the winners in the drawing contest, which closed December 26, will be made next week. I couldn't get the drawings made into cuts in time to use this week and I thought you'd like to see the drawings when you read who the prize winners are.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

GREENE COUNTY.—Esther Luse Bell.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Reuben G. Stoltzfus.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Joe Curynar.
MERCER COUNTY.—Jean Scott.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Allen D. Reed.
SOMERSET COUNTY.—Lucy Christner.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Gladys Fuller.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Mabelle Fleming.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Blanche Eastman.

MARYLAND

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Russell Ingram.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Martha Barnaby.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—Anna Ortleit.
MONMOUTH COUNTY—Doris Havens.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You can find out about what seems to be a peculiarity of this new year by drawing straight lines from the dot beside figure one to the dot beside figure 2; from dot 3 to dot 4; from 5 to 6; and from 7 to eight. I'll admit that, even after that, you'll have to be able to tell just what number these lines will make. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by January 16th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

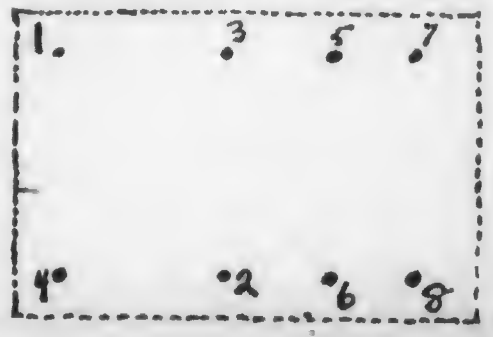
Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the December 19 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: MERRY CHRISTMAS.

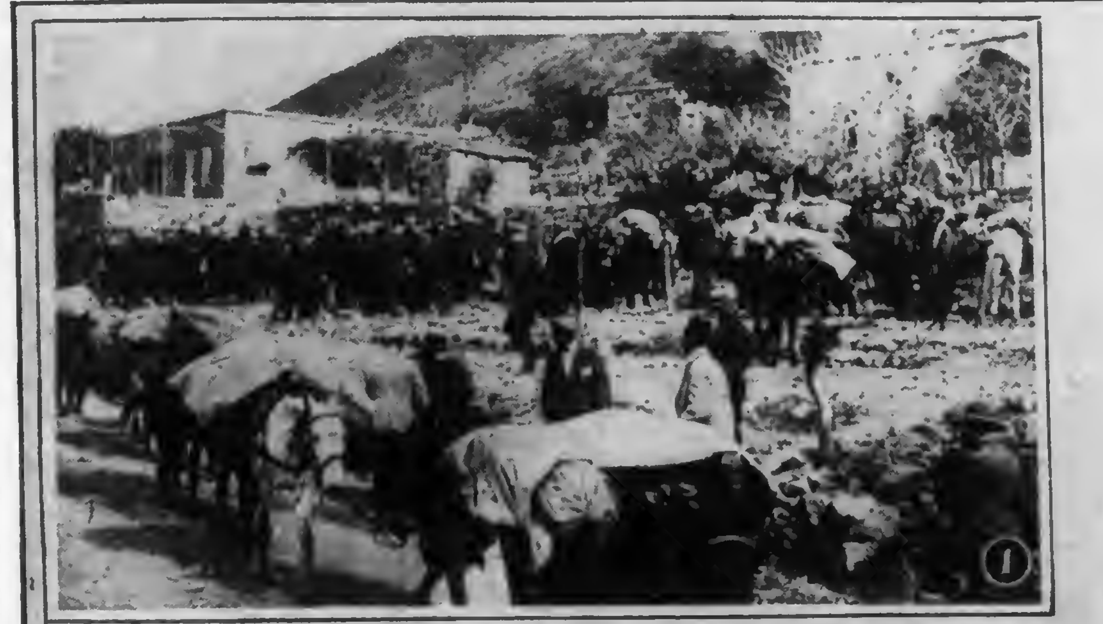
The prize winners are: Adela Baker, age 8, Delta, Pa.; David R. Beyer, age 8, Leacock, Pa.; Mildred Chaney, age 10, Cochranton, Pa.; Hubert Curtis, age 9, Lambertville, Pa.; Rata Long, age 10, Frankford, Del.; Ernest E. Mowrey, age 9, Conyngham, Pa.; Evelyn Parr, age 7, Woodbine, Pa.; Austin Schultz, age 9, Lansdale, Pa.; Ethel Wise, age 12, Cardiff, Md.; Mary Dugas, age 10, Langleloth, Pa.

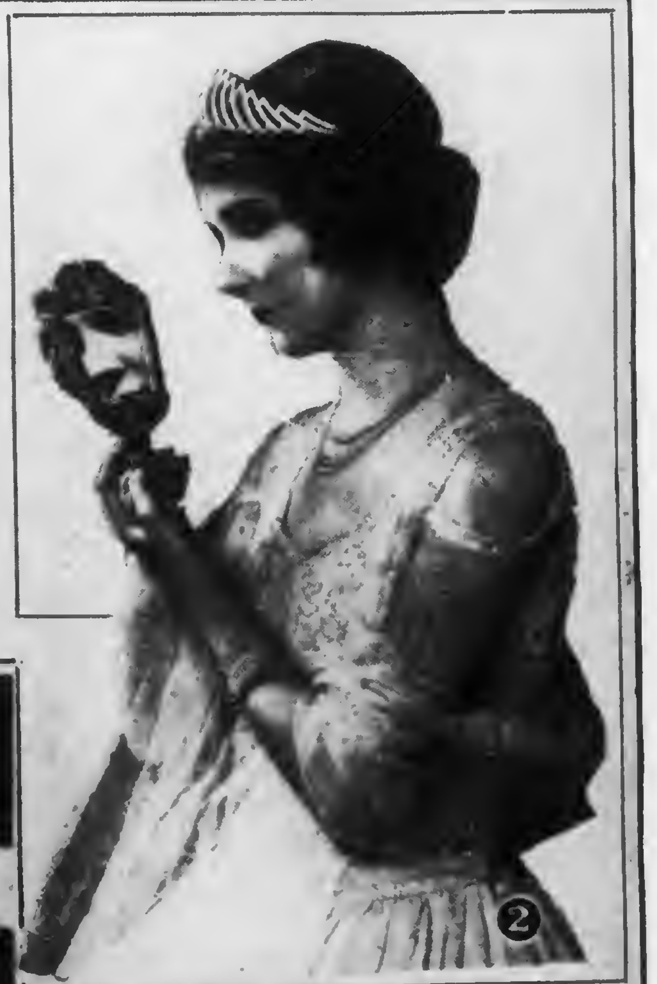
The Honor Prize winner is: Dorothy George, age 9, Clarion, Pa.

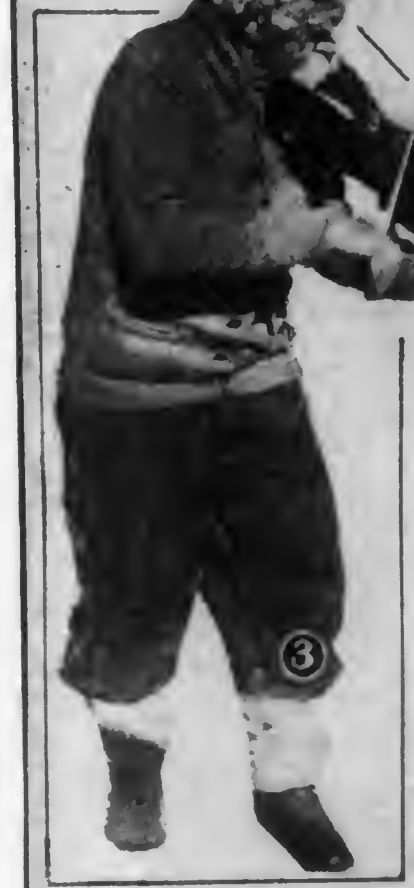
TEACHER ASKED THE CLASS TO WRITE HOW MANY MONTHS IN THIS YEAR HAVE TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS. ONE OF OUR BRIGHT LITTLE FOLKS WROTE:

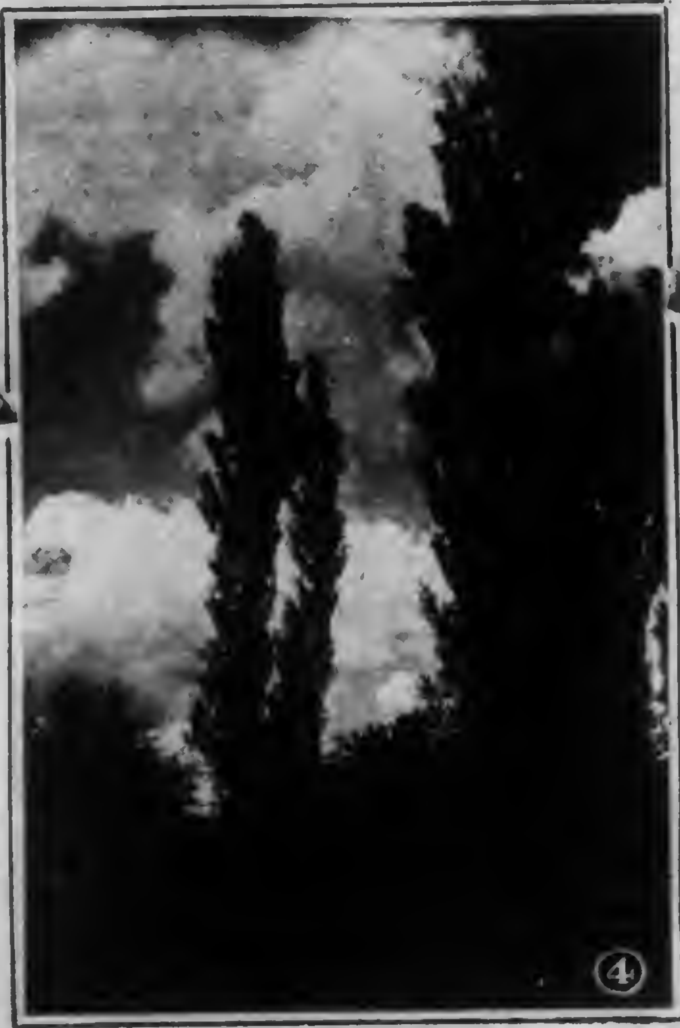


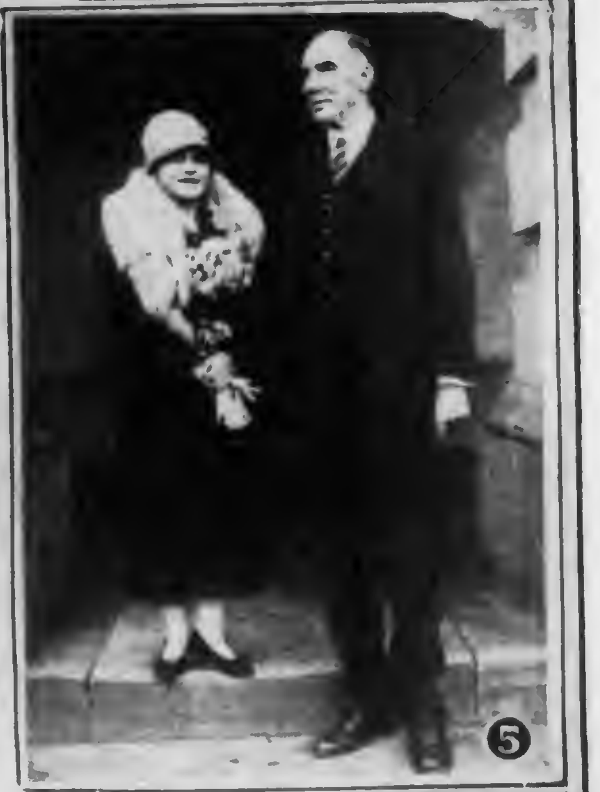
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

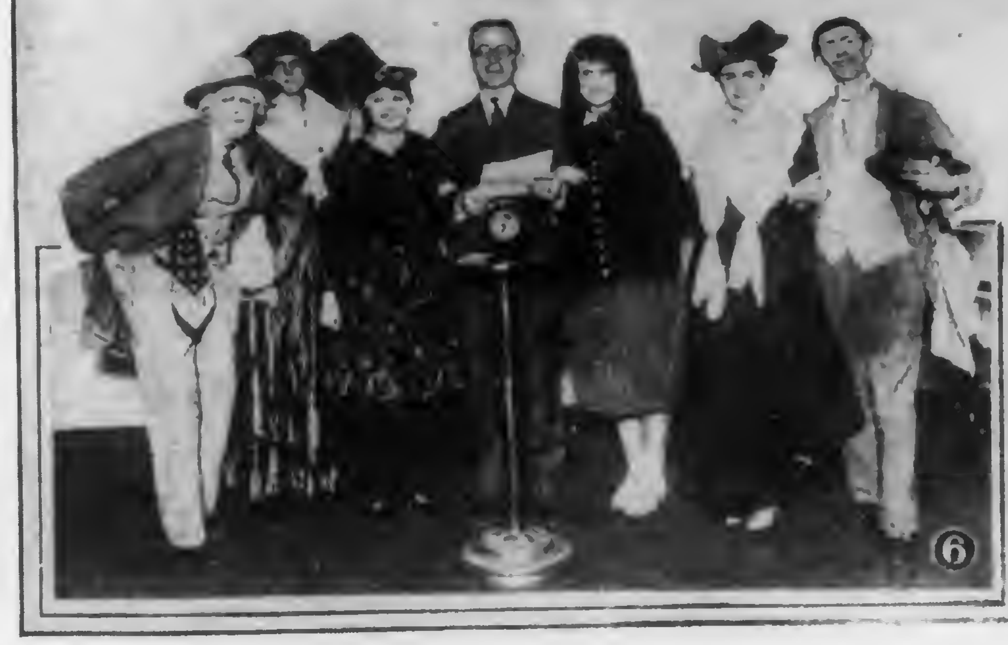


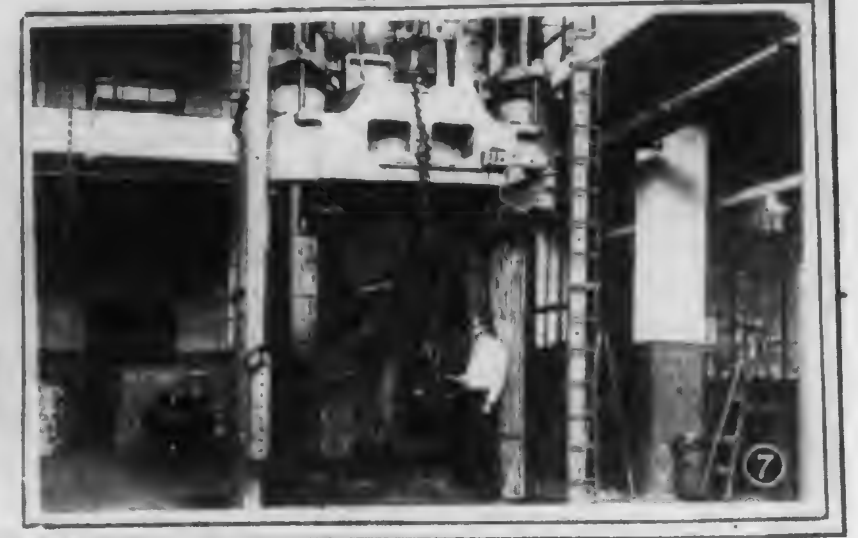












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—New disturbances have again risen in Syria. This photograph shows the French reinforcements entering South Lebanon.
2.—This gem crusted mirror was formerly owned by the Russian Czarina. United States officials appraised it at several hundred thousand dollars.
3.—A. M. Dunham attracted the attention of Henry Ford when he won the Maine state championship as an old-time fiddler, and since then he has played several times at the home of Henry Ford.
4.—An unusually beautiful picture of nature as the thunder clouds gather.
5.—Miss Marie O. Andresen, the youngest woman lawyer to be admitted to appear before the United States Supreme Court.
6.—Perhaps you too have been entertained by these famous radio play broadcasters. They are all dressed ready to produce "Grandma's Dream," a comedy in three acts.
7.—A casting weighing five tons being tested at the United States Bureau of Standards for a Chicago hotel which is to use the casting in the construction of a new building.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

The Small Girl and Sewing

How Much and What Is It Best to Let Her Do?

I HAVE never before advocated it as advisable at all to have the small girl do much in the way of sewing, and have thought it much better for her to be out-of-doors as much as possible.

But now my daughter has passed the ten-year limit. Last summer she did first-year club work, and began to take quite a lively interest in sewing.

Of course, along with school work this fall there has been but little time for sewing, but I felt her interest should be encouraged. She goes to bed early, eight o'clock is her bed time, and every evening she goes to the barn for a romp. But there are Saturday afternoons and a few minutes occasionally in the evenings.

She Surprised Her Mother

After her club work was finished I got a center piece for her to work in colors. She surprised me by the quality of work she did.

Next I got pillow tubing and made a pair of pillow cases for her room, and she helped decide on an embroidery pattern for them.

I was quite surprised at the result. She showed marked improvement over her first efforts.

Next I happened to be in town and selected a stamped towel for her to work. She has done all her work in colors, and has largely decided on the colors and combinations of colors herself. When she asked advice, I gave it, but I tried not to give it unasked—and too freely.

I was careful to select patterns that were not too difficult and ones that did not involve too much work. A child becomes discouraged easily, and likes to see results quickly.

Develops Good Taste

I feel that this sort of experience is good. It helps the child to notice household linens and pretty things, it gives her the joy of making things for her own room, and it develops good taste, if properly fostered and encouraged.

A friend gave her a very pretty work basket for Christmas a year ago, another friend gave her a silver thimble. She, of course, appreciated these articles.

I really feel now that the child does as nice embroidery as her mother and that this is a decided improvement over the old method of teaching the girl to piece quilt blocks first.—May H. Mumaw.

More Suggestions

I FIND that the small girl shows much more enthusiasm over her sewing when she can occasionally make something pretty. When this much-desired prettiness is also useful, it makes a fine combination indeed.

Take two strips of ribbon or silk an inch or more in width. Make a casing by joining the edges, either overhanding on the right side or running on the wrong side, and then turn. Run a piece of rubber elastic several inches shorter than the ribbon thru the casing and join the ends, forming a circle like an enlarged garter.

This makes a pretty and convenient way to hold together several articles in the linen or bureau drawers— such as a pile of napkins or stockings. They will be found handy when packing a trunk or suitcase, to keep various articles together. Since the casing is slightly pulled on the elastic the ribbon or silk need not necessarily be new in order to look attractive.

Linen glass toweling can be found in a variety of colors and checks. Very charming are various articles made from it such as table runners, doilies, napkins, curtains for bedroom or bathroom, aprons and even dresses particularly for the small girl.

Decorations are in the nature of applique patch-work and consist of blocks of solid color to match or harmonize with the check in the linen. The blocks may be square or oblong and should conform in size and outline with the lines of color in the linen.

A red and white checked linen makes a gay little apron or dress decorated with red and green. Blue and white linen is charming with alternating blocks of plain blue, green and yellow.

For the breakfast or porch table service these linens are delightful as they launder easily and perfectly, always coming out crisp and cheerful. Unlike some table accessories they have the advantage of being economical for when no longer desired for use on the table, the blocks are quickly removed and the unadorned linen may be used for wiping glasses and the like.

Delightfully cool summer cushions are made in this way. Often times the piece-bag will yield materials for the ornamental blocks and will suggest charming color-combinations.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

For Better Babies

SAMPLE menus for the average and under-nourished woman during pregnancy have been outlined in previous articles. This time we shall give a menu for the overweight woman. This menu yields 2000 calories daily, as compared with 3000 for the average, and 4000 for the underweight woman:

BREAKFAST

Raw Fruit: One-half grapefruit or whole orange.

Bread and Butter: One slice of whole-wheat or graham toast with one pat of butter.

Milk: One cup of cocoa made with whole milk.

Milk: One glass of whole milk.

DINNER

Meat, Fish, or Egg: One beef ball, or small serving of fish.

Green Vegetables: Creamed spinach.

Bread and Butter: One slice of whole-wheat or graham bread with one pat of butter.

Dessert: Baked custard made with whole milk.

SUPPER OR LUNCHEON

Salad: Raw-vegetable and nut salad on lettuce.

Bread and Butter: Two date bran muffins with one-half pat of butter.

Cooked Fruit: Baked apple with whole milk.

Milk: One glass of whole milk.

What I've Learned

HERE are some of the things that I have learned in my kitchen:—

1. The wooden handles on hammers, cake turners or other kitchen utensils can be tightened, when becoming loose, by soaking in a pail of water.

2. A bundle of old newspapers is almost indispensible in the kitchen, to kindle fires, clean the sink, wipe out grease from pans and skillets, spread on the floor when doing some unusually dirty job, etc. We ever find new uses for them when we have them at hand.

3. If silverware is soaked in sour milk, half an hour, then washed and dried in the usual way, it is less laborious and just as effective as much polishing.

4. A small kettle of home made sand soap (made by melting a bar of laundry soap and adding same amount of fine white sand) on the dish washing table is most convenient.—A. S.

Our Home Library

THERE are four interesting books now in our Home Library which should never be found idle on the office shelves. Is your name on the list of readers waiting for these books?

Cooking for Profit, by Alice Bradley.

Getting Ready to Be a Mother, by Caroline C. Van Blarcom.

The Woman of Forty, by E. B. Lowry, M. D.

Your Child Today and Tomorrow, by Sidonie M. Gruenberg.

On receipt of fifteen cents for postage, we shall be glad to send you, by insured mail, any one of these books for a limited length of time. All requests should be addressed to Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer.

An Appreciation

DEAR EDITOR:—The letters in the contest on "What Kind of a Girl Do I Want My Son to Marry?" were most interesting.

Being a young daughter-in-law, I was extremely pleased that all who wrote the prize-winning letters, were modern mothers. It used to be our families thought that "a woman's place was in the home." But every one of these writers has caught the spirit, that a modern girl prides herself on being able to accomplish more than one successful duty. Each one expressed the wish that the future wife of her son should possess keen intellect and should be interested and active in affairs of the church, community and world.—Mrs. A. H. L., New Jersey.

Yellow Linens

IF YOU have a large supply of bed linens and towels, perhaps those at the bottom of the piles become yellowed from disuse. To prevent this, when returning freshly laundered articles to the piles, place them on the bottom of the stack, assuming that you always take needed ones from the top. In this way all are used in regular order, and always in perfect condition.—Helen Manning.

In the Rented Farm House

Helpful Little Devices, Easily Made, and Movable

THE young housewife in a rented farm house, starting with an inadequate housekeeping outfit, is often at a loss where to keep clothing and kitchen equipment.

One such housewife had a rack made of light wood strips that hangs upon strong hooks on the wall. The rack is painted and plentifully supplied with hooks upon which she hangs all her small cooking utensils. It proves a great convenience and the expense and work of making it were very slight.

If the House Is Closetless

Another renter's wife, after a varied and uncomfortable experience in closetless houses, has solved the problem of keeping the family clothing neat at a very small cost. She has a number of neatly finished and painted cleats of strong wood, supplied with wardrobe hooks, which are fastened to the wall with screws. These cleats are put up as needed and over them she hangs curtains of cretonne or unbleached muslin to protect the clothing from light and dust.

One woman likes better the shelves her husband made for her by fastening one planed board to another at right-angles. Wardrobe hooks are placed in the piece that fastens against the wall while a curtain is tacked 'round the edge of the shelf.

Some of these shelves are made to fit into a corner rather than on a flat wall and are especially useful in a small room. The top of the shelf may be utilized for storing hat and shoe boxes. These shelves are so easily taken down and require so little room to store that there is never any temptation to leave them behind on moving day.

After struggling for sometime in an inconvenient kitchen not her own, a young housekeeper and her husband contrived several convenient box cupboards. Smooth pine lumber was chosen, cleats being placed at desired intervals for the removable shelves. These were neatly painted and fastened to the wall with reliable screws. One of these cupboards is used above the work-table to hold cooking supplies, making a very satisfactory substitute for a kitchen-cabinet. One above the sink holds everyday dishes. A cupboard near the back door for the men's mittens, tobacco, belts and the like, proves a wonderful promoter of order in the room.

Curtains Hung on Stout Wire

Curtains hung on stout wire are used in front of the cupboards. So handy have they proved to be that her collection of box-cupboards now numbers five. If the family move, the shelves are removed, placed in the bottom of the cupboard, and it becomes a most convenient packing-box.

Window shades make very neat curtains for such cupboards but the first cost is greater than muslin.

If these conveniences are fastened up with large screws they cannot injure the walls as nails will do, and they are easily removed.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Teachers in Rural Schools

Don't They Owe Children Something after Hours?

WHAT may we expect from our public school teachers in the way of community work? Are they expected to do outside work, or does their duty end when they have closed the door of the school room behind them?

Good roads and the network of bus lines that penetrate the rural districts are making it increasingly easy for the teachers to hurry away from the scene of work at three o'clock on Friday afternoon and get back Monday morning in time for the ringing of the first bell.

Is this as it should be? This is a problem that is up to a good many school boards to decide right now.

Recently I said to a friend of mine who has been teaching five days a week and "week-ending" in various places, including the sorority house at her alma mater which was not far distant, "You really owe it to the young people of your high school to spend a part at least of your week ends in the village where you teach, taking part in the community life."

Missing an Opportunity

immediately she came back at me: "I am only paid to teach school."

And I replied: "That may be. Of course you have the right to your own interpretation of your duty, but you are losing an opportunity for service."

The young people of high school age need leadership, and leadership needs to be developed among them.

The influence of the teacher is far-reaching. The high school teacher, especially, is copied and looked up to, and this influence comes at the time in the life of the young person when life decisions are being made.

Who can change this influence or have any idea what life channels will be changed because of it?

As parents we have no right to dodge our own responsibility and leave it all to the teachers, but I do believe parents and teachers working together may furnish alluring social life right in the community that will be harmless—and will also develop leaders among the young people of rural communities.

There are many conscientious teachers who have the best interest of the young people at heart and give lavishly of themselves and their talents in every way for community good. Their work is the type for which money is no adequate return, but they have their rewards which the world doesn't see.—M. M.

To Cold Pack Meat

I SELECT good fresh meat, beef, or pork, just what I like best, and cut to desired sizes. This I pack in one-quart jars as tight as possible and make a brine to cover it, as follows: Take warm water and add just enough salt so that the meats can be served out of the jars without resalting. Fill jars with brine to overflowing, taking care to get all crevices thoroly filled. Then set in wash boilers or other large vessels having the bottoms protected with boards to prevent the jars from breaking while boiling.

Fill boilers with warm water until water reaches well up to the necks of the jars. This is boiled four hours. Pork does not require quite this time for ordinary cooking. When boiled place rubbers on and seal properly as you do when canning vegetables.—Mrs. E. M. K.

When beating white of egg add a pinch of salt; it will beat much nicer and in less time.

• • •

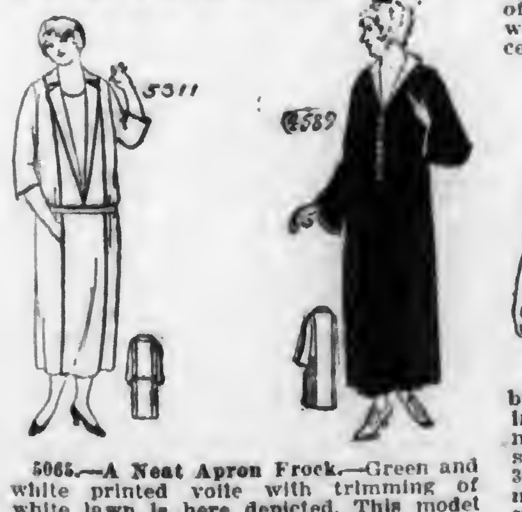
If a little baking powder is added to the omelet, it will not fall so easily.—Mrs. Kintzel.

These Can Be Made in a Jiffy

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

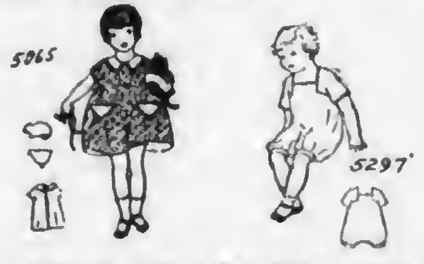
5311.—A Morning Frock.—Crepe, rep, tub silk or gingham, also percale and linen are good for this style. Six sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 5 yards of 36-inch material, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 4¾ yards will be required. The width at the foot is 1⅞ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

4589.—A Splendid Style.—Velvet or satin would be very attractive for this model. It is finished in slip-on style. The plait portions afford becoming fulness at the sides. Seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5¾ yards of 40-inch material. For collar and facings of contrasting material ¾ yard is required. The width at the foot is 3⅜ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

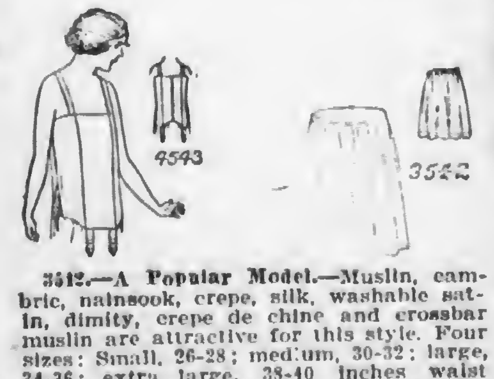


5065.—A Neat Apron Frock.—Green and white printed voile with trimming of white lawn is here depicted. This model is also attractive in chambray, linen, pongee and gingham. Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make the frock as illustrated for a 4-year size will require 1¾ yard of 27-inch figured material and 1¼ yard of plain material. One may have either pocket, the "chick," or the kitten. Pattern, 10 cents.

5297.—Rompers for the Boy or Girl.—The practical closing of this garment will appeal to the busy mother. This model will be good for linen or crepe. Three sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 6-month size will require 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



4543.—A Corset Substitute.—Here is a splendid style for the growing girl and the young women of slender figure. It may be made of drill, jean, muslin, cambric, sateen or satin. Four sizes: 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. A 16-year size requires 1¼ yard of 36-inch material. For gussets of elastic or webbing ¼ yard 9 inches wide or wider is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



3542.—A Popular Model.—Muslin, cambric, nainsook, crepe, silk, washable satin, dimity, crepe de chine and crossbar muslin are attractive for this style. Four sizes: Small, 26-28; medium, 30-32; large, 34-36; extra large, 38-40 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1925-1926 Book of Fashion.

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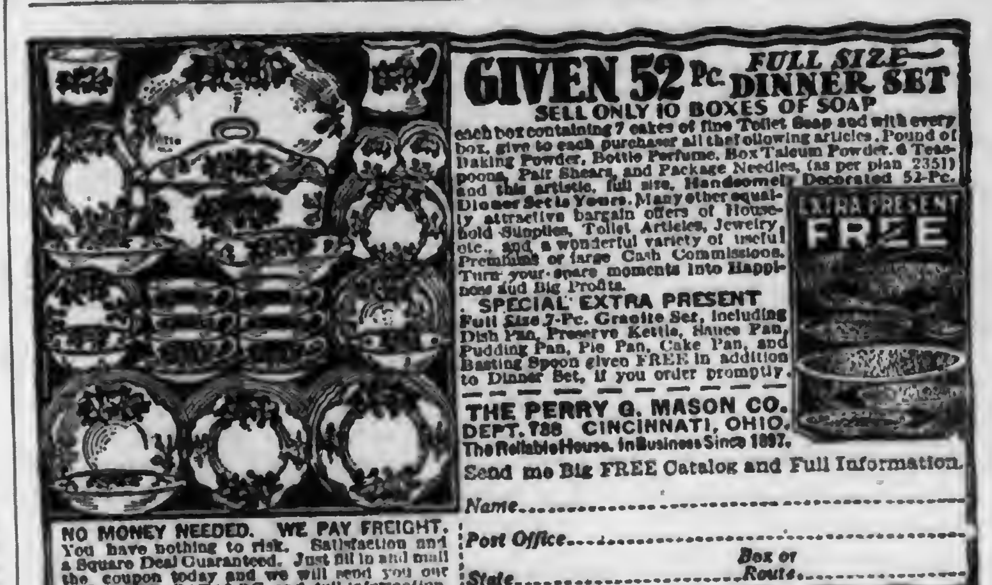

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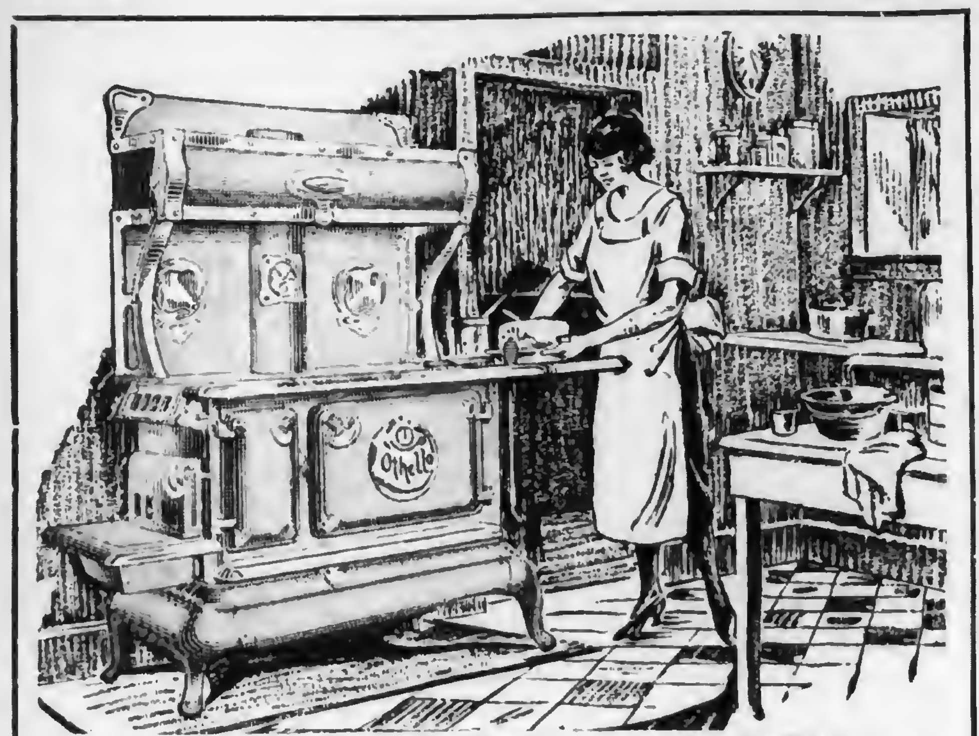

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The beautiful OTHELLO enameled range is the most important addition to any kitchen. It is attractive—efficient—and labor saving.

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In just a minute the OTHELLO can be cleaned with a damp cloth—for its rich enamel will not discolor—the removable nickel trimmings will not tarnish—and the gun metal top will not rust or turn gray. The tedious hours of "blacking" are eliminated, thereby saving the housewife at least fifty-two hours of work every year.

In cooking and baking, the OTHELLO has for years been renowned. The firebox is scientifically constructed to distribute the heat evenly. And you can keep the oven heat "just right" with the handy thermometer on the oven door.

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If You Would Like a Change

Some Ways to Cook Oysters That Are Different

OYSTERS ON HAM SLICE

Choose a rather thin slice of salt ham, freshen in cold water and sear quickly on either side in hot butter. Lay large oysters entirely over the top, pepper and sprinkle with paprika but do not salt. Place in a hot oven for fifteen minutes or until the oysters have curled. Serve from the baking pan, hot.

OYSTER FRITTERS

Make a thin batter of two well-beaten eggs, half a cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt and enough flour to make of the consistency of pancake batter. Dip each drained oyster in the batter and fry quickly in deep hot fat or on a lightly greased griddle.

OYSTERS AU GRATIN

Fill a deep baking dish with alternate layers of small, seasoned oysters and bread crumbs. Over the top grate a cupful of cheese, cover with milk and bake in a medium oven for half an hour.

OYSTERS IN ONIONS

Boil enough large Bermuda onions in salted water until tender, one for each person to be served. Remove centers carefully and fill the cavities with several small oysters. Sprinkle cracker crumbs over the top and bake for fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

OYSTER AND SALMON LOAF

Chop enough oysters to make two cupfuls. Mix with two cups of salmon and a cup of bread crumbs. Season lightly with pepper and a little sage but no salt unless the salmon is very flat. Beat an egg light and mix well into the mixture. Pour into a greased loaf pan, cover with cracker dust and bake for half an hour in a medium oven. This should be eaten hot, with or without a cream or tomato sauce.—E. M. P.

Making Over

I CAME into the possession of a bureau and commode made of a very pretty shade of dark oak. They were not scratched and had a good finish but the mirror to the bureau was shattered. I needed a filing cabinet and instantly I saw how easy it would be to fill my long-felt want.

I had the mirror frame removed and also the back of the commode—above the top—for this one had a frame for holding towels. Then I removed the castors from the commode and had it placed on top of the bureau. It was the work of only a few minutes, and I had a filing cabinet with big drawers, little drawers and a cupboard!

Even a home, where no special writing is done, needs such a cabinet in which to store receipts, old accounts, records, clippings, collections of pictures and all sorts of keepsakes belonging to different members of the family. A drawer may be given to each person and when any particular thing is wanted it is easily found without running to the attic.

Instead of a China Closet

Another piece of space-saving furniture is a table with a narrow open closet with plate-holders in front of the shelves. In my wanderings I found the table with one rickety leaf and one good leaf. I took off the rickety leaf and had the shallow closet built on the top at the back of the table. It is only six inches deep with plate-rails two inches high in front of the shelves and a two-inch strip across the top and up and down the sides. The bottom shelves are spaced wide enough to hold the big platters in the way they are usually held in the china closet. Various odd pieces of china seldom used are hung on cup hooks. If there are any small pieces they stand beside them.

The whole piece of furniture is painted black with a large decorative motif on the table leaf. The table cost one dollar and the lumber for the closet $1.60 and the paint $1.25. The work was done by the man of the house so I have a handsome and useful piece of furniture for $3.85.—A. F.

Earning Extra Pennies

FOR her meringue mixtures, original and delicious, one of my neighbors receives much money. On Saturday and Wednesday of each week she whips large crocks of cream and egg whites, adds finely ground dates, nuts, marshmallows, etc. She sells her products in a nearby store, and fills orders for college functions, weddings, banquets and boarding houses. On special occasions she decorates her containers attractively.

• • •

BEET BARGAINS.—Every winter, quantities of beets used to go to waste in the farm cellar of Mrs. B. Once a friend asked her to furnish a crock of chopped or ground buttered beets, and right then she began a paying plan of bottling this beet relish or salad. Now she fills orders, using individual decorated paper cups or dishes filled with ground beets; or she sells by the bulk where it is made attractive when served on lettuce.

• • •

RELISH REWARDS.—"Real Relishes" is the label that sells the home made mixtures for one young housewife on the farm. Her reputation at farm bureau gatherings and the county fair prompted her to advertise that she would sell some of her catsup, chili sauce and other relishes. From her garden she gathers tomatoes, peppers, cauliflower, celery, cabbage and onions for her relishes. She sells her wares in various size bottles or in bulk in paper buckets.

• • •

FILLING FUNDS.—A clever scheme for earning extra money is to sell fillings for pies. With the fillings a cup of whipped cream can be sold to serve on the pie. The mixtures may include chocolate, caramel cream, banana, pineapple, lemon cake, cooked raisin, rhubarb, orange cream, lemon cream, mince, vinegar, cocoanut, grape juice filling, pumpkin, apple whip, meat, etc.

• • •

SALAD DRESSING SUMS.—Salad dressing, if cool, will keep an indefinite time, so why not make it in large quantities, can it in jars and sell it? If you can make several kinds all the better. They might be sold thru your neighborhood stores or orders could be taken and the dressing delivered in glass jars the size desired.—G. W.

Old Fashioned Rolls

WHEN a more aristocratic hot bread was desired than common raised biscuit or soda biscuit, grandmother used to make Parkerhouse Rolls. It is easier in these days of compressed yeast, so I shall give my modern version of one of the old masterpieces.

To a cupful of warm milk add two level tablespoonfuls of lard, the same of sugar, a quarter of a yeast cake, salt and flour. Make a stiff batter, let rise, add flour and knead till stiff, let the dough rise again and then form in rolls; after they have risen once more, bake.—Vida M. Bates.

Roup Quickly Checked

Simply by Putting This in the Drinking Water

Roup is a germ disease. It's terribly contagious—once started, it often sweeps through the entire flock.

Conkey's Roup Remedy is the one doctor that never fails.

It comes in the form of a powder; easily dissolves in water. Chickens doctor themselves as they drink.

Stopped Losses Next Day

Wm. R. Massie, Mechanicville, N. Y. writes: "I have had very good results with your Roup Remedy used in the water on incubator chicks. I stopped losing them the next day. My neighbor had the same trouble and I gave him some with the same good results. I always use it now in the drinking water."

Prices—Packages, 30c, 60c, $1.20; 1½ lb. can, $2.50; 5 lb. can, $5.75; all postpaid.

Conkey's Canker Special

Stops and reduces swelling of membranes in eyes and other places caused by colds or other roupy conditions. Prevents cankers.

Eastern Prices—Packages, 50c; pint, $1.20; quart, $2.00; gallon, $7.00; all postpaid.

Colorado and West—Packages, 60c; pint, $1.45; quart, $2.40; gallon, $8.00; postpaid.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Conkey's, don't accept substitutes, as they may do actual harm. Send us your order, and we will ship C. O. D. postage prepaid. (209)

Conkey's Poultry Book will be sent for only 6 cents stamps to pay postage. The G. E. Conkey Co., 6664 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

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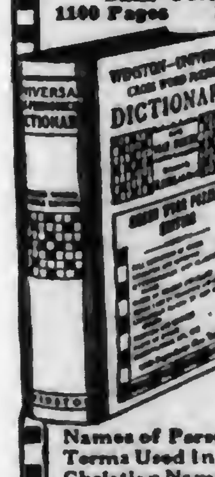

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Conducted by

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THE working parts of a radio set require slight attention. The power supply, however, needs frequent care. The power supply includes the "A" battery, used for lighting the tubes; the "B" battery, for energizing them for amplification, and the "C" battery for controlling the tubes.

Some batteries may be recharged when used up—others must be thrown away and new ones purchased. Careful attention to these matters keeps reception at the peak of efficiency at a minimum cost.

Let us consider first the "A" or filament lighting battery. Where dry cell tubes are used, standard No. 6 dry cells furnish the power. These are connected in various combinations, according to the voltage taken by the tube and the number of tubes. Counting one such dry cell to each "WD" type of tube, the average life will be eighty hours of actual use. Counting three such cells for each "199" type of tube, the average life will be 300 hours. If there are three cells for two "199" tubes, the life will be 150 hours, etc.

Filament Current Regulated

Dry cell sets usually have rheostats, not only for turning the set on and off but for regulating the filament current. The rheostat should never be moved beyond the point where good reception commences. When it is necessary to advance it beyond this point, and to advance it still further after the set has been running a while, the dry cells need renewal. Never turn off the set by the switch and leave the rheostat on full, as the batteries recuperate and may burn out the tubes should the switch be thrown on again.

The voltmeter is a useful instrument. Test dry cells while the set is running. If they drop below 1.2 volts, their useful life is gone and better results will follow the installation of new ones. An ammeter is often used to test them. When new, a reading of about twenty-eight amperes is obtained on "short-circuiting" them in this way—when run down the ammeter reads very low.

The storage battery is perhaps a more popular filament lighting source. The approximate hours' service it will yield may be quickly figured out. If the battery is an eighty-ampere-hour unit, it will deliver two amperes for forty hours, one ampere for eighty hours and so on. If the set has five tubes, each taking one-quarter ampere, the total drain on the battery is one and one-quarter amperes. On an eighty-ampere-hour battery, they will run for about sixty-four hours.

Charging the Battery

The battery may be charged at a service station or at home. Choose a reliable place and check up on the work by testing the battery yourself after charging. Note whether water has been added and the battery cleaned on the surface. If it is charged at home, a charger is necessary. The type of charger using a rectifier tube is quiet but needs a new tube now and then, at a nominal cost. Chemical chargers last a long time, are silent and, if of good make, do not "gas." The vibrator charger is the cheapest and quite satisfactory, altho needing new contacts once in a while.

A voltmeter does not test a storage battery properly, as it will show six volts when it is almost used up. Use a hydrometer. Get one with a wide glass, so that the float doesn't stick to the inside wall. Keep the hydrometer suspended in a wide-mouth bottle, long enough so that the rubber tube doesn't touch the bottom. Keep a bottle of distilled water on hand. Garages sell it, and clean snow may be melted for distilled water. After a half-hour's rainfall (to clean the air) rainwater may be caught for the purpose. Under no circumstances use water from the faucet, as it is full of minerals harmful to the battery.

Don't use the battery to the last drop, as it harms it. Test it with the hydrometer and when below 1.140, charge it. Full charge is at 1.280. The hydrometer float rises to the high point at full charge and sinks if the battery is dead. After charging, clean the dirt off with a brush and pail of water—then dry it. If green corrosion collects on the positive terminal, scrape it off and put on a coating of vaseline or grease. Most chargers are connected either way—and are "self-polarizing." If yours is marked plus and minus, connect it carefully. If you are doubtful as to the battery plus and minus posts, observe that the negative is always clean and the positive usually hard to turn and shows green corrosion.

It is best not to charge in the living room, as some gas is given off, with a small acid percentage which may damage draperies. Stand the battery in a hard rubber or glass tray to protect the rugs, keep it wiped clean and dry and the vent caps screwed on tightly. Squeaking and scraping sounds are heard in the radio set if a battery connection is loose. Clean the connections and tighten them. Just before charging it, add distilled water till the plates are covered. The water can then be seen near the vent hole and no difficulty is had in filling the hydrometer.

Use Sufficient Water

If you use rechargeable "B" batteries, the general advice given above holds with them. Be sure to add sufficient water when necessary. Most radio listeners use dry cell "B" batteries, which are thrown away when exhausted. Never test them with an ammeter, as this not only runs them down but is a poor test anyway. Use a voltmeter, and the purchase of a voltmeter is advised. Sometimes one battery runs down some time before the other and the set fails to work well. Without a voltmeter, both units would be thrown away, when only one new battery is needed. When the forty-five volt battery falls below forty or thirty-eight, it is useless for really good results and likely to cause rasping sounds, on account of chemical decomposition. A 110-volt, fifteen or twenty-five-watt lamp may be employed in lieu of a voltmeter, in case of necessity. Note how brightly it lights on a forty-five-volt unit or on the ninety-volt combination when new. When it fails to light the battery is used up. This is only a rough test, however.

Heat Affects Batteries

Don't put "B" batteries close to a radiator, as the heat dries them out and shortens their life. They are called "dry cells" but are moist within. The large sizes are much more economical in use as they last much longer in proportion to their size than the small ones. Be very careful in changing "B" batteries so that the wires do not touch the wrong binding posts. It is preferable to remove the wires from the batteries rather than from the binding

(Continued on page 27)

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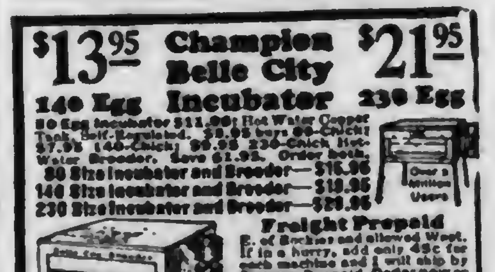

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Markets

Editors' Note.—Owing to the holiday interruptions of the season the markets were, as usual, very much out of the ordinary and it is impossible to secure quotations on all lines. For this reason we ask our readers to excuse the abbreviated market report which appears this week.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

January 4, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEANS, Fla, green, hmpr, $5@8.50; poor, $2@4. BEETS, new, Texas, bu, $3@3.50; new, Fla, crate, $3; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@75c; old, Penna, bbl, $1.75@3. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Long Island, qt, 15@25c; poor, 8c. CABBAGE, old, ton, N Y, $55@65; new, Fla, hmpr, $2.75; old, Savoy, N J and Penna, bu, 65@85c. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $2.50@3; old, N Y, 150-lb sack, $1.50@1.75; old, Penna, washed, bu, $1.50@2; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.35. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.50@2. CELERY, Calif, crate, $5.75@8; N Y, 2-3 crate, $1.50@2.75; Penna, wired bchs, 10@20c; extra fancy, 22@25c. CHICORY, Cal, crate, $2.25@2.75. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, $5@8. EGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $3@3.50. ESCAROLE, New Orleans, bbl, $4; Fla, hmpr, $1.50@1.75. ENDIVE, New Orleans bbl, $4. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1.50@2. LEEKS, nearby, 100 bchs, $3@4. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $2@2.50; poor, $1@1.50; Iceberg, Calif, crate, $3@4; poor, $1.75; Iceberg, Arizona, crate, $2.50@3.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25; poor flats, 50@60c. ONIONS, N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.50@3; Indiana, 100-lb sack, yellow, $3.25; Spanish, crate, Valencias, 50s, $1@1.10. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, $8@8.50; Calif, crate, $4.50@5. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1. PEAS, Mexico, crate, $9.50@10; Fla, hmpr, $3@3.75. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $4.50@5; choice, $3@3.50. POTATOES, Maine, 150-lb sack, $7.50; 120-lb sack, $5.75@6; N Y, 150-lb sack, $6.75@7.25; Penna, 150-lb sack, $7@7.25; Penna, bulk, cwt, $4.50@4.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, Red Skins, No 1s, $1.50@1.75. RHUBARB, western, hot house, 5-lb box, No 1s, $1@1.25; No 2s, 60@80c. ROMAINE, Fla, hmpr, $2@3. SPINACH, Texas, bu, $1.25@2. SQUASH, white, Fla, crate, $3.50@4. SHALLOTS, New Orleans, bbl, $8@10. SWEET POTATOES, Md-Del, hmpr, No 1s, $2@2.50; No 2s, $1@1.35; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $2.25@3; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.75@2; No 2s and culls, 25@85c. TOMATOES, Cuban, crate, $2@5; hot house, Penna, lb, No 1s, 25@35c; No 2s, 20@25c. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabagas, cwt, $1.50@1.65; N J, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.75@2.50; N J, white, ⅝ bskt, 35@50c; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; Aberdeens, ⅝ bskt, 35@50c. YAMS, East Shore Va, bbl $4@5; Md-Del, hmpr, $1.50@2. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@5.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Greenings, $3.50@5.50; Baldwins, $4@5; Kings, $4.25@5; Penna, Staymans, $5@7; York Imperial, $4.50@5.50; Hubbardstons, $4@4.50; Spys, $3.50@4; Winesaps, $4.25@6; Baldwins, $4@5; Maryland, York Imperials, $4.50@5.25; Delaware, Staymans, $4.35@6; Paragons, $4.50@5; Neros, $4@5; Rome Beauty, $4.35@5; Virginia, Staymans, $4.50@6; W Virginia Staymans, $5@6. Boxes, Wash, Staymans, fancy, $2@2.50; choice, $1.50@1.75; Winesaps, extra fancy, $2.75@3; Delicious, fancy, $2.50@2.75; Penna, Jonathans, $2.50; Staymans, $2.25; Baldwins, $1.75; Black Twigs, $1.75. Bushels, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25; King Davids, $1.15@1.40; Del, Staymans, $1.75; ⅝ basket, N J, Baldwins, 60@85c; Ben Davis, 50@70c; Grimes Golden, 90c@$1.25; Staymans, 75c@$1; Rome Beauty, 75c@$1.25. CRANBERRIES, N J and Mass, half bbl crate, $5@10; N J, 32-qt crate, $3@5.50. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, $1.25@1.65.

Nuts—Walnut kernels, lb, 75@78c; black walnuts, lb, 5@7c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, 5 lbs and over, 36@37c; 4½-lb avge, 34@35c; 3@4 lbs, 33@34c; Leghorns, 32@34c. Chickens, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 35@37c; mixed breeds, 34@35c; black varieties, 28@30c; Leghorns, 32@33c. Broiling chickens, 2 lbs and under, 42@45c. Old Roosters, 23@24c. Turkeys, 40@46c. Ducks, White Pekins, 36@37c; mixed colors, 33@35c; Muscovys, 28@30c. Geese, fancy, fat, 24@26c; poor 22@23c.

Dressed Poultry — Turkeys, nearby, fancy, 53@55c; fair to good, 45@50c; western, fancy, 52@53c; fair to good, 40@50c; old toms, 45c. Ducks, 32@35c. Geese, fancy, 36@30c; poor, 18@23c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 40c; firsts, new cases, 39c; second-hand cases, 38½c; seconds, 35c. Refrigerator, extra firsts, 35c; firsts, 34c; seconds, 33c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.75; fair to good, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, 14@16c; common, $10.50@12.50; Tennessee, choice, 14@15; fair to good, $11@13; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7@9; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@8; lambs, extra, $17.25@17.50; medium, $15.50@16.50; common, $13@14.50.

Hogs—Western beef, $14; nearby, handyweights, $13.50@13.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Fine grades steadily held, but trade quiet. Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@22; light clover-mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@22. Straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50.

Bran quiet but firm under small supplies. Car lots, including sacks, ton: Soft winter bran, city mills, $36; western spring bran, $35@36.

The Commercial Exchange was closed and business in wheat, corn and oats was suspended. Our usual report of these markets is hence omitted.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 2041 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 49½c; higher-scoring goods, 50½@53½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 48½c; 90 score, 46½c; 89 score, 45½c; 88 score, 44c; 87 score, 43½c; 86 score, 43c; best prints, 92@94 score, 52@54c; cartons, 53@55c; good prints, 88@91 score, 47@51c; cartons, 47@52c; ordinary farmers' prints 44@46c.

Cheese quiet but steady. New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 26@26½c; jobbing small lots, 28@28½c; single daisies, 25@26c; fancy-cured cheese commands a premium of 1@6c more than above quotations.

LANCASTER MARKETS

January 4, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 60@65c; creamery, 63@70c; fresh eggs, 54@58c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; geese, 45c lb; turkeys, 70@75c; ducks, $1.65@2.75; guineas, $1.25 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, green, 25@35c qt; soup, 13c pt; lima, 15c pt; beets, 5@8c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 35@50c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; eggplants, 15@20c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@20c hd; mushrooms, 30c qt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 13c bch; potatoes, white, 30@40c ½ pk; sweet, 15@25c ¼ pk; sour krout, 15c qt; spinach, 20c ½ pk; tomatoes, 25c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk; salsify, 10c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; cranberries, 18@20c qt; grapes, Malaga, 25c lb; Tokay, 13c lb.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.65; corn, 75c; hay, baled, timothy, $17@18; straw, $11@12.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)...	$ .48½	$ .49½	$ .47½	$ .44¼
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.).....	.43½	.45½	.46	.63
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	...	...	.26	.33½
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia).......	7.13½	6.75	6.63½	2.33
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.00	10.00	9.87½	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	24.50	19.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia.......	...	1.77½	1.70	1.87½
Corn, Number 3 yellow (Philadelphia).......	...	.85¾	...	1.39½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	...	.53¼	.51½	.72¼

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $38@39; hominy, $41.50@42.50; middlings, $43.50@44.50; linseed, $58@59; gluten, $50@51; ground oats, $41@42; alfalfa, regular, $42@43; alfalfa meal, fine, $46@47; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $47@48; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $37.50@38.50; 18 per cent, $42@43; 20 per cent, $44@45; 24 per cent, $49.50@50.50; 25 per cent, $52@53; horse feed, 85 per cent, $46@47.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending January 2, 1926: Closing moderately active. Better feeling on all classes of killing stock. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers strong to 25c higher; Saturday's top $10; bulk of sales, $8.25@9. She stock and bulls sharing full advance. Stockers and feeders firm, most sales 25c higher; bulk, $6.50@7.25, season about at an end. Calves firm, top vealers, $15; spots higher. Hogs strong to 25c higher; top westerns, $13.75; bulk, $13.25@13.50.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 25 cars; 14 Chicago, 4 Penna, 3 Virginia, 2 West Virginia, 1 Canada and 1 Iowa, containing 624 head; 377 hogs, 10 calves. Receipts for week ending January 2, 1926: Cattle, 55 cars, 21 Chicago, 9 Virginia, 8 Penna, 4 St Paul, 3 Iowa, 2 West Virginia, 1 Canada, 1 Buffalo, 1 St Louis, 1 Tennessee, 1 Kentucky, 1 Indiana, 1 North Carolina, 1 Michigan, containing 1423 head; 2 7calves, 625 hogs, 139 sheep. Compared with week previous: Cattle, 60 cars; containing 1614 head, 36 calves, 1627 hogs.

Hogs—Receipts, 1125. Market steady. Bulk of sales, $13@13.25; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.50@13; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $13@13.50; light lights, 130@160 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $12.75@13; packing sows, smooth and rough, $10.50@12.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 900; calves, 50. Market slow. Beef steers steady with week close, 25c higher than week ago; top, $10.50. Bulk of sales, $8.75@9. Canners, steady; stockers and feeders, slow, 25c higher; bulk of sales, $6.50@7.50. Calves, steady to $1 higher.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $9.50@10.50; medium, $7.75@9.50; common, $6.50@7.75.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.75@9; common and medium, all weights, $4@7.75.

Cows—Good and choice, $6@7; common and medium, $3.50@6; canner and cutter, $1.75@3.50.

Bulls—Good and choice, beef, 1500 lbs down, (yrl. exc), $6.50@7.25; canners to medium, (canner and bologna), $4@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $13.75@16; cull and common, $5@13.75.

Steers—850 lbs up, good and choice, $8.25@9; common and medium, $4.50@8.25. Steers, 800 lbs down, good and choice, $7.75@8.75; common and medium, $4@7.75.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—45@48c; storage, 40@44c.

Poultry—Hens, 15@18c; dressed, $1.25@1.50; springers, 75c@$1.50.

Butter—Country, 55c; separator, 50@60c lb.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@40c ½ pk, $2.25@2.75 bu; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@12c stalk; carrots, 5@10c bch; horseradish, 5@10c bch; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 10@15c pt; peppers, stuffed, 5c ea; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk, $1.25@2.25 bu; pears, 10@25c ¼ pk.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.80; corn, $1; rye, $1.15; oats, 70c; bran, $2 cwt; middlings, $2.15 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.70; corn, 90c; rye, $1; oats, 60c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

January 4, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, box, $6.50@7. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1; Texas, new, $2.50@3. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $3.25@3.50; ton, $40@45. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.25; Texas, new, $2.50@3. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.75@2. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $2.50@3; poor, $1.25; Calif, standard crate, $5.75@6. KALE, Virginia, bbl, 1.85@1.90. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 40@45c; 10-lb bskt, $1.10@1.25; Iceberg, Calif, crate, best, $4.50@4.75; poor, $3.50; Arizona, crate, $3.75@4.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Ohios, medium to large, $2.50@2.75; Mich, large fancy, $2.75@3. PARSLEY, Texas, bskt, $3. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.35@1.50. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $5; choice, $3.50@4. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $6.75; Penna round whites, $7 sack. SHALLOTS La, bbl, best, $10@12; poor, $8. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, best, $1.75@2; poor $1. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Del, $2.40@2.50; few, $2.65; N J, $2.75. TOMATOES, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, mediums, $3.25@3.50; large, $3; small, best, $1.75@2; poor, $1. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Receipts, 2500 head, steady; prime heavies, $12.15@12.25; heavy yorkers, $12.65@12.75; light lights and pigs, $13@13.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 300 head. Steady; sheep, $10.50; lambs, $16.75.

Calves—Receipts, 80 head; steady; top, $16.00.

Note:—No reports were issued Friday and Saturday, January 1 and 2, on account of the New Year holidays.

NEW YORK MARKETS

January 4, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter easy; receipts, 8396. Creamery, higher than extras, 48½@49c; do, extras, 92 score, 48c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 44½@47½c.

Eggs—Unsettled; receipts, 13,795 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 43@44c; do, firsts, storage, 34@36c; fresh gathered seconds, 39@40c; do, seconds and poorer, storage, 32@33½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 52@53c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 45@51c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 47@50c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 50@51c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 50,514 pounds.

Live Poultry quiet; geese, by freight, 25@28c.

Dressed Poultry steady; prices unchanged.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows (all prompt shipments): City bran, $35; middlings, $35, in 100-lb sack; red dog, $46, nominal, in 100-lb sack; western spring bran, $34.60; standard middling, $34.10; flour middling, $38.60; red dog, spot, $11.60, all in 100-lb sack, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $36.50; all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $53.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $29; No 2, $26@28; No 3, $23@25; sample, $14@17. straw, large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.08¼; No 1 dark spring, f o b, export, $2.09½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $2.05⅛; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.84½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.75. CORN, No 2 yellow, 97¾c; No 3 yellow, 94¾c. OATS, No 2 white, 54½c; No 3 white, 53½c; No 4 white, 52c; ordinary white, clipped, 53@56c; fancy white, clipped, 57½@58½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.17¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 88¾@91¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 2000; hardly enough steers to make a market; killers showing interest; trade strong to 25c higher; mostly 25c up; few loads $8@10.40; recent sharp advance on she stock, bulls and calves apparently stopped; these classes mostly steady; edge off veal calf market; spots lower in absence of shipper orders for choice kind; bulk, $13@14 to packers.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; 15@25c higher; bulk desirable 160@180-lb weight, $11.75@12; best 160-lb averages, $12; choice 200-lb load up to $11.75; better 140@150-lb weight largely $12@12.25; bulk desirable 200@300-lb butchers, $11.30@11.65; packing sows, mostly $9.25@9.60; majority good and choice killing pigs, $12.25@12.50; heavyweight hogs, $10.90@11.40; medium, $11.25@11.75; light, $11@12; light light, $11.10@12.25; packing sows, $9@9.75; slaughter pigs, $12@12.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; fat lambs slow; early bids weak to 25c lower; virtually no choice light lambs on sale; supply of yearling wethers liberal; no early sales of feeding lambs; demand narrow; fat sheep, strong to 25c higher; choice fat ewes, $9.35; average around 130 pounds.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 1, 1926.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 52c; ½-blood, combing, 51@52c; ⅜-blood, combing, 53@54c; fine, unwashed, 48c; Mich and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 50c; ½-blood, combing, 50@51c; ⅜-blood, combing, 55c; ¼-blood, combing, 53c; fine unwashed, 46@47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 48@49c; ⅜-blood, 49@50c; ¼-blood, 50c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, January 4. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran ....$	36.50
Spring bran	35.50
Soft winter wheat bran	37.00@38.00
Hard winter wheat bran	36.50@37.00
Standard middlings	35.00@35.50
Soft winter wheat middlings.	36.50@39.50
Flour middlings	36.00@39.00
Red dog flour	44.00@47.00
White hominy	36.50@37.00
Yellow hominy	35.50
Gluten feed	45.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	42.25@42.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	44.25@44.50
34 per cent linseed meal.....	53.25@54.50

Millfeed in small supply with inquiry quiet.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 1, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $18.75; December, $14.40 asked; January, $14.45; February, $14.60 bid; March, $14.65. Alsike, December, $16 and March, $16.25. Timothy, cash, $3.80; December, $3.80; March, $3.90.

Post-Holiday Trade

TRADING was fairly active on the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market after the holiday lull. Offerings were liberal and there was a good movement of most lines, according to the State and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Fancy A 2½-inch Pennsylvania apples topped the market selling as high as $7.00 per barrel. The market generally ruled steady and most varieties sold at unchanged prices. Cabbage was firm, altho with several fresh cars prices were not as high as those established last week. Celery was in moderate demand and desirable stock brought higher prices. Onions were in fairly active demand despite the heavy supply.

Florida spinach showed a wide range in quality and condition and the market was easier. Pennsylvania mushrooms weakened slightly but cranberries held steady. Sweet potatoes were in moderate supply and steady. The white potato market was firm and the demand moderate. Pennsylvania round whites ranged from $7.00 to $7.25 per 150-pound sack, with bulk stock selling at $4.50 to $4.75 per 100 pounds.—W. R. Whitacre.

County News and Comment

Allegheny County, Pa.—A Happy New Year, and a much warmer day than we have been used to. Have had zero weather for about one week and with it quite a sharp wind from the west. A very little snow but enough to offer a little protection to wheat. There is still some outside work to be done on a few farms. Stacks of hay to be baled and some corn to be husked. Most farmers have butchered and there is little danger of any of the meat spoiling with the temperature as it has been for a while past. Many of our best dairy cows are being condemned on the T. B. test and many inquiries for tested cows to replace them. Some inquiry for horses. Good ones scarce and prospects for high prices seem to be the opinion of those in position to know.—C. K., Jan. 1.

Blair County, Pa.—Winter arrived on time and is giving us quite a hustle to keep things from freezing. We have very little snow but the mercury has been staying close to zero since Christmas. Most of the butchering is done and the largest job now is to get the summer wood hauled in and worked up. The Blair County Farm Bureau and the various Granges are holding a number of meetings over the county and in a number of places the banks are cooperating in the farm account work. Prices paid by local dealers for farm produce follow: wheat, $1.55; shelled corn, 75c; oats, 40c; hay, $20; straw, $15; dressed hogs, $18 cwt.; dressed turkeys, 65c; ducks and geese, 45c; chickens, 42c at Christmas. Eggs are rather scarce and bring from 50@60c a dozen. A happy and prosperous New Year to all Pennsylvania Farmer folks.—H. E. H., Dec. 31.

Bradford County, Pa.—Bradford County is again in the grip of real winter. Thermometer has registered as low as ten degrees below zero. Winter thus far seems to be very windy. Main roads are good; by-roads have been almost impassable but are getting better. Little snow on the ground as yet. Farmers are busy in the woods and pressing hay. About the same amount of hay to be pressed this year as last with the price about the same. Early sown wheat looks good. Butchering about all done now. Poultry in general is doing quite well. Very few colds or roup reported to date. Eggs dropping fast. The retest for T. B. in the townships that were tested once is now being started.—G. E. E., Dec. 28.

Clearfield County, Pa.—For a period of ten days the mercury has been hovering around zero, the lowest being about ten degrees below. Fortunately the water supply for stock is pretty strong. A few more days of cold will allow opportunity for an ice harvest for the few who store ice. Motor vehicles still moving, but with some difficulty on our country roads. There is an occasional call to a school, road or telephone board meeting but the old-time call to a spelling bee, a singing school or a teachers' or farmers' institute is not heard. Marketing is quiet just now. Demand for good produce is fair. Apples, $1@2, as to variety and quality; potatoes, $1.50@2; turnips, $1; cabbage, 3c; butter, 60c; eggs, 60c; hay and straw are not moving much as yet. Dressed beef and pork sell in half or quarter at 12@20c.—D. H. W., Jan. 1.

Columbia County, Pa.—Fall work all done and every one busy getting in a good supply of wood for the winter months. The severe cold of the past few days has been felt keenly and those caught without fuel of some kind have had to do some hustling. Everyone is anxious for the strike to end, altho no suffering has been reported in this locality as the result of the strike. Plans are being made for institutes to be held next month in the county. Holstein breeders report the purchase of another herd sire to be used in their block program. The demand for cattle is still good, especially for Guernseys. Poultrymen report flocks laying fairly well for this time of year. Market prices: eggs, 45c; butter, 55c; wheat, $1.60; buckwheat, $1.50 cwt; oats, 40c bu.—J. H. I., Dec. 26.

Dauphin County, Pa. — Temperature first three weeks of December about normal, but at this time is cold and stormy and without snow. Country roads are in fair condition. Some corn remains to be husked, much was husked without being cut, leaving much fodder in the fields. Most grain fields look poor because of continuous cold weather since early fall. Market conditions not very good. Poultry plentiful. Turkeys sold at 50c lb.; geese, 30c. Turkeys seemed more plentiful than for some years. Butter, 60c; eggs are not plentiful and sell for 55c.—I. F. M., Dec. 28.

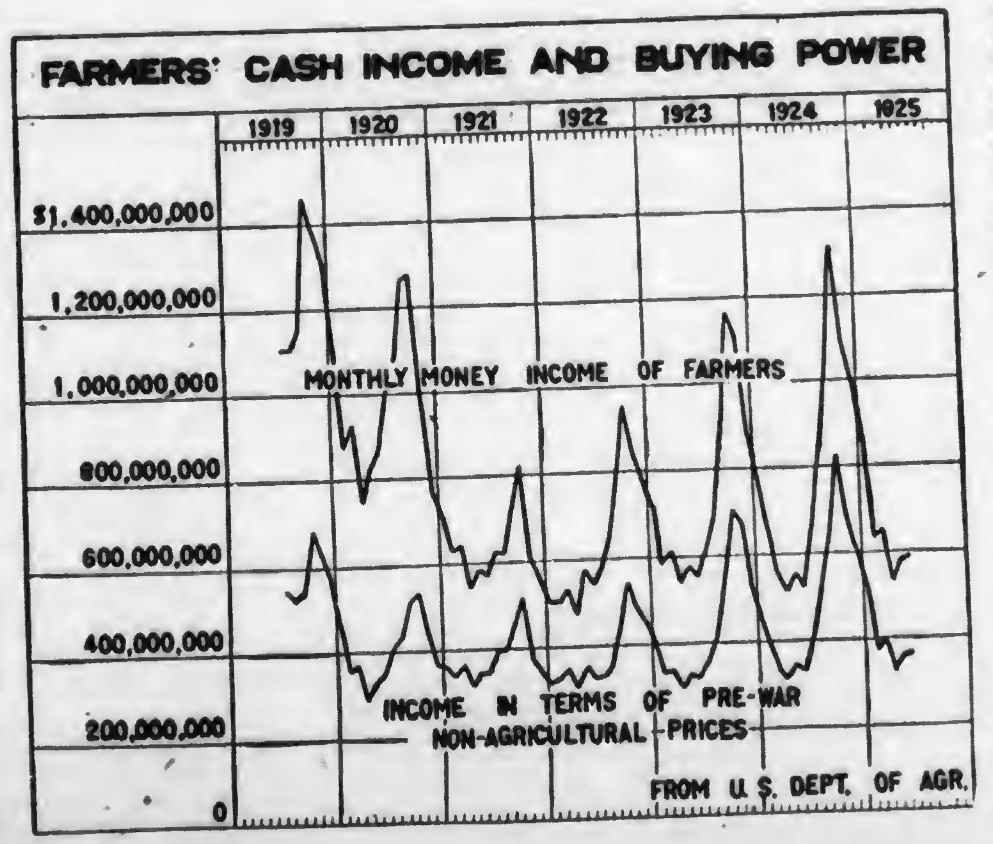
Fulton County, Pa.—Weather has been mild with the exception of last few days which have been intensely cold. Farmers of the county are well prepared for winter. Corn practically all husked, fodder in, manure hauled, large supply of wood prepared for stove and some plowing done. Grain fields are looking very bad, as the grain got but little top this fall. Poultry about all sold. Turkeys always seem cheaper in Fulton than any other county, well matured and fattened turkeys bringing 35c lb. this year. Eggs scarce, with prices lower than usual, 42c; butter, 40c; lard, 18c; beef, by the quarter, 10@12c. Wish all our readers a happy and prosperous New Year.—T. H. T., Dec. 28.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—December was wet with changeable weather. Farmers are busy hauling and sawing wood. There is considerable distress felt thruout the valley owing to the long mining suspension. Most farmers are burning wood. Some have installed the oil burners. Many farmers are doing their butchering just now and housewives are busy taking care of fresh meat. The thermometer dropped to eleven below zero on the morning of the 27th. Ice is in prime condition. Beef is bringing from 13c to 15c by the quarter; pork, 20@25c by the side or wholesale; turkeys brought 53@55c; ducks and geese, 35@38c at the Christmas markets; eggs, 80c; butter, 55@60c; apples, $1.50.—E. A. K., Dec. 29.

Montgomery County, Pa.—December weather much nicer than November altho at present we are having a prolonged cold spell. Farmers have had plenty of opportunities to haul manure and corn stover. The farm products show held in Norristown was a complete success. The exhibits were larger and better than last year. As an added attraction varied programs of entertainment were presented in the evening sessions. The extension representative, Mr. Waltz, has met the farmers at special meetings held in different parts of the county to arrange a definite program of work for the coming year. He was assisted by Mr. Fry of the State College extension department. Prices: wheat, $1.65; oats, 75c; corn, 80c; bran, $1.90; oil meal, $2.80; cottonseed meal, $2.50; gluten, $2.30; hogs, 18c; chickens, 25@30c; eggs, 65c; butter, 60c.—C. N. D., Dec. 30.

Tioga County, N. Y.—Charles D. Marvin, president of Owego village, turned over the first spade full of earth on December 16 which starts the construction of the new nurses' home and training school of the Packer Hospital at Sayre, Pa. Weather open; much rain has fallen. Ground not frozen very deep. Naturalist J. Alden Loring, of Owego, who was with Colonel Roosevelt on his African hunting trip, has on exhibition a mounted goshawk. This bird is a native of United States and Canada but only three specimens, to Mr. Loring's knowledge, have been found as far south as this. R. A. Hellar, head of the Chamber of Commerce, had a pen of ten White Leghorn pullets that finished in fourth place in the egg laying test of one year at Farmingdale, Long Island. No lights were used in this contest. The average egg production during the year for each bird was 240 eggs. One of Mr. Hellar's pullets produced 292 and won second place. Another laid 278 eggs and won third place. The winning pullet laid 299 eggs. He has a new pen of ten pullets entered for the coming year. Anthracite coal is almost impossible to procure in most sections of the county and many are burning soft coal. Potatoes, $1.75@2, according to grade. Retailing for 75c a peck at the stores. Butter, 59@68c; eggs, 80c@$1. Meats keep high, 20c is charged for dressed pork when sold in the carcass.—C. A. B., Dec. 23.

York County, Pa.—Weather conditions during December a little more favorable for farm work than November. Corn about all in the crib. Cutting wood, hauling fodder and manure, and butchering is order of the day. There has been some plowing done during the last two or three weeks. A few stock and implement sales have been held and fair prices received. Two carloads of Michigan seed potatoes were recently received and distributed among the potato growers of the county. The price of York County potatoes, while not quite as high as they were a few weeks ago, still remains around the $2 mark at the farm. Not many to be had even at that price. York and Adams Counties Farm Products Show was held at Hanover, December 15-16 with a fine display of corn and apples. Taken all in all the year 1925 has been a good one for York County farmers. Crops were generally good and owing to short crops elsewhere the prices have been good, tho in some instances, notably potatoes, the bulk of the crop was out of the farmers' hands before the advance in price. Wheat, $1.65; oats, 42c; corn, 80c; eggs, 45c; chickens, 20@25c; turkeys, 40@50c; hogs, 13c; four per cent milk, $2.75 per 100 lbs. W. K., Dec. 23.



Brown and White Eggs

BROWN eggs and white eggs are practically the same in flavor and quality but they do not always sell at the same price. The farmer who sends his fancy white eggs to Boston is likely to be disappointed with his returns, since the housewives in that city have a preference for brown eggs. Dealers in Boston state that there is no fixed premium for brown eggs but that browns generally bring two to four cents a dozen more than white.

The margin may vary due to relative supplies and to the quality of the offerings. Fancy white eggs will naturally bring more than poor grades of white and relatively light supplies of white eggs will tend to narrow the margin.

The housewife in New York City prefers the chalk white eggs and will pay a premium of as high as ten to fifteen cents per dozen to get them. The premium, however, varies much as it does in Boston. One reason for this fact is that the leading poultry farms in the territory supplying New York specialize in white eggs. These are likely to be properly handled and to reach the market in good condition.

Philadelphia, in contrast to New York and Boston, shows no particular preference as to color, quality being equal.—W. R. W.

Prices and Prospects

NEARBY white eggs met a fair demand on the New York market during the early part of week ending January 2nd. Fancy grades held firm but there was some accumulation of medium grades. The market was steady on Wednesday and extra firsts were quoted at 48@50c per dozen on Wednesday and firsts at 47c.

The Philadelphia egg market weakened on December 30 and prices declined. Extra firsts were quoted at 47c and firsts at 44½c. Egg receipts for the period December 22 to 29 totaled 23,576 cases, of which number Pennsylvania furnished 8623.

The Philadelphia live poultry market was firm and supplies were cleaning up well. Dressed poultry was firm with a good demand for fancy stock. Receipts of live poultry were light in New York following the Christmas holidays and trading was rather slow. Trading picked up on Tuesday with chickens and broilers in particular demand. The supply of ducks was not sufficient to meet the demand, and geese were wanted.

Wool Market Quiet

Trading on the Boston wool market has been quiet during the week ending December 30th. The market for domestic fleece wools has been practically at a standstill. Prices, however, have been well maintained and the limited supply of real good fleece wools has had a strengthening influence. In fact, there is a feeling among the trade that all of these wools will be needed before next season's clip is available.

Receipts of spinach from Pennsylvania and New Jersey are very light on the Philadelphia market and the best stock is bringing high prices. The market on Texas and Virginia spinach has been dull but the cold snap cut down receipts resulting in a strengthening of the market. Reports from the Norfolk section indicate considerable damage to the old crop while the young crop is not believed to be badly hurt.

The potato market continued to advance during the early part of the week ending January 2nd. Severe weather retarded trading in some markets. The temperature fell to two degrees below zero in Chicago, on Monday, and altho prices advanced there was little business. Pennsylvania stock opened at $6.50 to $6.75 per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia and advanced to $7.00 by Wednesday. The other eastern markets reported prices ranging from $6.25 to $7.00.

A shipment of strawberries for the New Year's market arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday and sold at $4.00 per quart. This is the highest price ever recorded on the market. Fancy fruit dealers were the purchasers. The first shipment of Florida cabbage also arrived and brought fair prices.

The wheat market was sharply higher during the week ending December 28, with the speculative market very active. World conditions in general show little change and the demand for cash grain is only moderate. Corn and oats were higher due largely to the colder weather.

Holiday dullness was evident in most of the markets but the general tone was steady. Good grades were firm but the lower grades sold slowly. Alfalfa hay was irregular and the demand limited, especially in the northern consuming sections.—W. R. W.

Radio Batteries

(Continued from page 25)

ing posts on the set—carelessness may mean burned-out tubes!

The "C" battery is called upon for little current. Hence, replace it when the voltmeter reads less than four volts (for the four and one-half-volt unit) or when a three-cell flashlight bulb doesn't light brightly across it. The "C" cell has the unique function of improving the tone qualities of the audio amplifier, and at the same time of cutting down the drain on the "B" battery. Use one, by all means, if you wish to lower your expenses for "B" units.

Get Fresh Batteries

Don't buy dry cells at a little store where business is so slight that the batteries remain on the shelf for months. A "B" unit may show a good voltage test when half worn out thru mere standing around. Get fresh batteries. Be careful with wire connections to batteries—have them plainly marked and use strongly insulated wire as a safeguard against short-circuits.

The most common causes of decreasing volume and sensitiveness of a radio set are old tubes and rundown batteries and the battery part of it is the more frequent.—B. F.

"tomorrow"
—was too late!

Yesterday hundreds of persons were killed in accidents. The number of injured ran into the thousands. And a large proportion of these persons had no insurance. The only "estates" they left to their loved ones were blasted hopes, vain regrets and the threat of want.

Yet every one of these persons had told himself that he would take out a policy—"tomorrow" or "next week" or "next month." He intended to take it out sometime—and was too late. The accident didn't wait.

The hazards are all about you! You can't escape them! You can't put them off. "Tomorrow's" insurance will not take care of "today's" accidents. No one can afford to delay taking advantage of this $5,000.00 travel-accident policy offered by the Federal Life Insurance Company to readers of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Get this insurance NOW. Don't wait until the accident.

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Don't wait---"tomorrow" may be too late---Send application today!

Notice: Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any and all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

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I am a reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued thru PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Enclosed is $1.00 (one dollar.)

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Print plainly and carefully
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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Lime Requirements of Land Growing Good Clover

Is it necessary to use lime on land that is producing good crops of clover?

LAND on which clover seems to thrive is evidently offering suitable conditions for the crop—among them, a good supply of lime. There is, nevertheless, much difference not only in the total yield of clover obtained from any given area, but also the rate at which the crops develop during the growing season. Furthermore, two fields supplying different amounts of lime to a clover crop might produce the same amount of clover hay per acre and yet the feed value of the clover hay might differ considerably. Indeed, in order to be able to answer the question fully, one must take into consideration the different purposes that lime serves in the scheme of crop production.

So much has already been said and written about sour and sweet soils that there is scarcely any need at this time for a full discussion of the relation of lime to soil acidity. It would be enough to note that every cultivated soil is losing lime at a varying rate and that sooner or later these losses, if not made good, will lead to the development of soil acidity to a point where the economical production of crops is more or less seriously interfered with. But, since clover is a sensitive indicator of soil acidity, it must be assumed that, ordinarily, the vigorous development of clover is an indication that the soil is sufficiently well supplied with lime and similar substances to make the use of additional applications of lime unnecessary for the time being.

Variation of Soil Acidity

In this connection, it will be well to remember that within the clover family itself there is much variation as to the degree of soil acidity that might interfere with plant growth. Alsike clover, for instance, will thrive on land that is too sour for crimson clover. The latter, in its turn, may do reasonably well on land that is too sour for red clover. Alfalfa requires even more favorable conditions from this point of view than is required by red clover.

Aside from correcting soil acidity, lime furnishes the element calcium, one of the essential constituents of plant growth. Some crops can obtain their calcium from the soil more easily than others. Some crops require much larger amounts of calcium than is required by others. For instance, a ton of alfalfa hay will take out from the soil an equivalent of 100 pounds of limestone, and this aside from what is lost by the soil itself on account of leaching.

Carry a Reserve of Lime in the Soil

It is to be remembered in this connection that the calcium is taken up by the plant roots from the soil solution, and that, when conditions are not favorable for the solution of lime in the soil, the crop may actually be checked for lack of a sufficient supply of calcium. For this reason, it is always well to carry a reserve of lime in the soil when clover and alfalfa are to grow at their best.

Applications of lime improve conditions for plant growth, especially in the heavy soils, by making the ground more open and mellow. This is one of the desirable changes that lime can produce. It helps to bring together the very fine particles of silt and clay, thus encouraging a crumb structure and facilitating the movement of water and air in the soil. It is obvious that land on which clover may grow vigorously may yet be texturally defective for other crops and that the fact that clover is growing well on any field is not a certain indication that the use of lime would not be worth while.

It has often been noted that lime is an indirect fertilizer in that it may help to increase the supply in the soil of other forms of plant food. An application of lime to a sour soil will improve conditions for the growth of bacteria. Because of the greater activity of these organisms more vegetable matter will be decomposed in a given length of time and a greater amount of the plant food locked up in dead vegetable matter will be released. Thus, a better supply of ammonia and nitrates, of phosphates and of potash and lime compounds will be made available.

Guard Against the Abuse of Lime

There is much convincing evidence in the publications of our experiment stations to show that by means of applications of lime we can place at the disposal of our crops more nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Indeed, this may be overdone, as has frequently been observed by farmers and by soil investigators. One should guard against the abuse of lime when it is employed as an indirect means of increasing the supply of available plant food in the soil.

The soil may be well supplied with the mineral ingredients of plant food, and, when such soil is not acid and possesses the right characteristics as to texture, water supply, etc., it will, naturally, grow good crops of clover. Now, we must not forget that clover can use air nitrogen and, therefore, will grow well even when there is a limited supply of nitrogen in the soil.

This is not true of corn or potatoes. Therefore, when clover or alfalfa are grown with the aid of mineral fertilizers, or without these when the soil itself is well supplied with the mineral ingredients of plant food, a very considerable increase in the nitrogen contained in the soil may result. The following crops, not belonging to the legume family, will have to depend on the nitrogen in the clover roots and stubble. This must be attacked by the bacteria and the nitrogen converted into ammonia and nitrates. The presence of lime stimulates these processes of ammonia and nitrate formation and it is, therefore, clear that, even tho clover may grow well on any particualr field, the use of some lime may still be worth while for the reasons just noted.

The type of farming and the use of chemical fertilizers will also serve to influence the farmer's practice as to the use of lime. As it is more intensively cultivated and less frequently seeded down, or kept in sod for short periods only, the soil will tend to lose more lime than similar land not so intensively cultivated. The replacement of lime on such land will have to be more frequent.

Chemical Fertilizers

In the case of chemical fertilizers, we know that substances like sulphate or ammonia or murite of ammonia will encourage the development of acidity in the soil. To a lesser extent, acid phosphate and potash salts will do the same. Hence, again the more or less systematic use of lime may be desirable even when the clover crop itself gives, for the time being, no indications of soil acidity.

There is one other fact bearing on this question which should be mentioned. Some soil investigators are coming to believe more and more that the presence of acid substances in the soil does not in itself interfere with the normal development of plants. They argue that, when a soil reaches a certain degree of acidity, conditions become favorable for the formation of salts of iron and alumina, which are poisonous to plants. If the iron and alumina can be kept in an insoluble condition, good crops may grow on the land in spite of the presence of acid substances.

It has been demonstrated, for instance, at the Rhode Island and the Massachusetts Experiment Stations that the use of very large quantities of acid phosphate really increase the acidity in the soil. Nevertheless, these large applications of acid phosphate (at the rate of ten to fifteen tons per acre), having rendered the iron and aluminum compounds insoluble, good crops of clover and of other legumes can be grown. All told, therefore, the question here discussed may be answered in the negative, but the answer is certain to be qualified in the light of the facts herein noted.—J. G. Lipman.

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The inventor, **J. O. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia,** is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

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Rural America

NO one can know rural and small town America without having once been a part of it. Those who judge it casually are prototypes of the tourist who sneers at Europe's historic buildings because the plumbing is not up-to-date. Wisdom is a natural rather than acquired gift and the homely "horse sense" of people who dwell close to nature and their fellows is more valuable and more admirable than the sour cynicism of those who speak of them as "yokels" and "boobs."

That they cherish old-fashioned virtues, that they still cling to the ideals and traditions of their country, that they still act like human beings rather than poseurs, that they are not ashamed to act naturally rather than with a view of impressing other people that they are "cultured" in the conventional sense of that term, is not to their discredit.

Judge Men by Their Real Worth

To the man broad enough to take people as they are, to estimate their worth by real rather than artificial standards, the society of these "boobs" and "yokels" is more stimulating mentally and safer morally than that of the egomaniacs, snarleyows, and varioloid Europeans who dub themselves "intelligentsia."

Some day, perhaps, some literary genius may sympathetically and understandingly interpret rural America. When that work is well done, there will be much in the picture which our alien-spirited intelligentsia do not know, and in the nature of things could not understand if they did know.—The New Republic.

We heartily agree with the sentiments expressed, but not all those who assume a top-lofty, sneering attitude towards country people were born in Europe by a long ways.
—Editors Pennsylvania Farmer.

Heights by great men reached and kept
Were not obtained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.
—Longfellow.

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Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks	4.25	8.25	16.00	76.00	144.00
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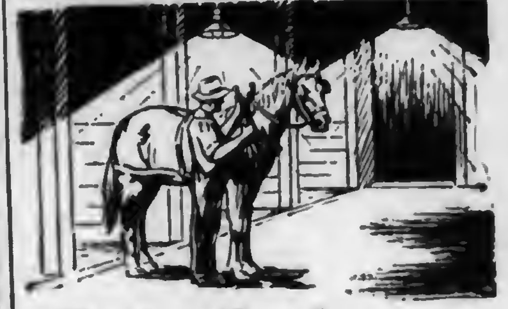

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Healthy Cow
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A Cow Tonic and Regulator

It contains **Nux Vomica**, the dairyman's favorite remedy; the greatest of all nerve tonics.

It contains **Quassia**—a stomach tonic; whets the appetite, promotes digestion.

It contains **Calcium Carbonate** (Lime Salts), so necessary to cows in milk and during pregnancy.

It contains **Calcium Phosphate** (Bonemeal), one of nature's important minerals.

It contains **Diuretics** to keep the kidneys active and **Laxatives** to keep the bowels regular, so that there is no clogging of the system during heavy feeding.

Excellent for cows at calving time. Feed it before freshing. Good alike for all cattle.

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PRICES	
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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
Keeps the Dairy and Stables Healthful and Clean Smelling

Pennsylvania Breeders
BRED SOW SALES
at State Farm Products Show

Pennsylvania Swine Breeders will sell, at the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, an offering of 120 selected bred sows from ten months to two years old picked from the tops in the best herds in the State.

The steady increase in the number and quality of purebred swine in Pennsylvania during the past few years has attracted nation-wide attention. This good blood was largely responsible for the 121 Ton Litters produced in the State in 1925, a record not surpassed by any State in the Union.

Large litters, heavy milking sows, early maturing, easy feeding and proper type animals made this record possible.

You will find your opportunity in these sales to secure animals of proper type as a foundation for a purebred herd or an efficient sow or two that will produce pork at a profit.

DUROC JERSEYS sell Tuesday, January 19 at 2:00 P. M.
Write H. G. Niesley, State College, Pa., for catalog.
POLAND CHINAS sell Wednesday, January 20 at 9:30 A. M.
Write C. L. Rumberger, Uniontown, Pa., for catalog.
BERKSHIRES sell Wednesday, January 20 at 2:00 P. M.
Write J. P. Winslow, Brookville, Pa., for catalog.
CHESTER WHITES sell Thursday, January 21 at 9:30 A. M.
Write R. L. Munce, Washington, Pa., for catalog.

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BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Shall We Beef Her?

Could you tell me what would be the best to do with a cow we have? She freshened last February and we bought her in March. She was shy with us and we were unable to take her away for service. She has come in heat regularly but we intended to beef her, now she is much tamer and our neighbor thinks we should have her served yet. What would you advise? She still gives about eight quarts a day. How long do you think she would be dry? She is about ten years old, drops a large calf, her last one weighed 225 pounds at seven weeks. She is a large Holstein.—H. C. Mc., Safe Harbor, Pa.

It is very doubtful if it will pay you to have the cow bred at this time and feed her practically nine months before you can expect any returns. You are not certain that the cow will settle to the first service which may result in a further loss of time.

Since the cow is giving only about eight quarts of milk at present it is not likely that she will give enough to justify milking her for more than a couple of months. This amount of milk will not pay for her feed at present so that you will have to charge her feed account against the calf and the milk she will produce during the next lactation period. I would suggest that you dispose of her for beef which will be the most economical in the end. The age of the cow is also a disadvantage in attempting to have her bred again and retain her as a profitable producer in the herd.—W. H. T.

Curing Pork

I expect to butcher some hogs for my own use and would like to have you give me a formula for curing hams, bacon and shoulders. Name the ingredients that are commonly used to cure pork that has the flavor of cured pork purchased on the market.—L. R. W., Perry County, Pa.

The successful curing of pork is not a difficult matter under farm conditions. It is important, however, that several common rules of precaution are observed.

Hogs that are to be slaughtered for home use or for market should be kept off feed for from eighteen to twenty-four hours before they are killed. During this time they should have all the water they will drink. Care must be exercised that the hogs are not overheated or bruised just before they are slaughtered. If they are overheated an abnormal condition is created in the system and it will be difficult to properly cool the carcass.

After the hogs have been dressed it is a good plan to remove the warm kidney fat and also split the carcass thru the center of the backbone. Such practice will greatly aid in cooling the carcass and there will be very little danger from bone sour.

Cutting up the Carcass

After the carcass has been cooled and the pork is firm it should be cut into hams, loin, bacon sides and shoulder. All pieces should be neatly trimmed with all scrag ends and surplus fat removed.

The ingredients commonly used are salt, sugar, and saltpetre. Occasionally some other ingredients are used but are not necessary for successful curing of pork. The effect of the three ingredients on the meat is as follows.

The salt has an astringent effect on the meat and is also a strong preservative. Meat may be cured or preserved with the use of salt alone but it has a tendency to harden the muscle fiber and extract the natural color from the meat, and for that reason it is a common practice to use some other ingredient, such as sugar or molasses, in combination with the salt.

Why Sugar and Molasses are Used

Sugar or molasses is used for two reasons: first, to add a sweet and desirable flavor to the meat; second, to counteract the hardening effect of the salt on the meat, and thus retain the more normal texture. Saltpetre is a strong preservative, but is used primarily to help retain the natural color of the meat.

The following formula has given very satisfactory results in curing pork. After the meat has been thoroly cooled and cut into suitable pieces each piece is rubbed with salt and allowed to remain on a table or bench over night. The following day the meat is packed in a barrel with the hams and shoulders on the bottom and the bacon pieces on top. All the meat should be packed with the skin side down with the exception of the top layer.

For each 100 pounds of meat use eight to ten pounds of common barrel salt, three pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpetre. These ingredients should be thoroly mixed and dissolved in four gallons of boiling water. The mixture should be allowed to stand until thoroly cooled, after which it is poured over the meat in the vessel.

If the meat has been properly packed the four gallons of water should be enough to cover the meat. If it is not entirely covered, pour over enough water to cover the meat. The meat should then be topped with a board and weighted down with a clean stone or tile. The meat should be kept in a cool place.

The meat should be kept in the brine for a period of five to six weeks, depending upon the size of the pieces. It is customary to allow from two to three days for each pound of meat in the piece. Frequently the bacon strips are taken out a week or ten days before the hams and bacon are taken out for smoking.—W. H. Tomhave.

Ton Litter Records

PENNSYLVANIA and Illinois each boasts 121 litters weighing a ton or more at 180 days of age. This record ties them for first place.

York was the banner ton litter county of the whole country. Twenty-eight litters in this Pennsylvania county reached the coveted goal in the required time and four of the twenty-eight were grown by S. J. Wiley, Stewartstown, a most unusual feat for a single farmer.

The Pennsylvania record this year also includes the heaviest Berkshire litter ever produced in the United States. Donald T. Smith, Falls Creek, Jefferson County, raised thirteen Berkshires to weigh 3182 pounds. The state also has the largest number of Berkshire ton litters ever produced by a single state, fifteen.

Gentleman—Why don't you get out and hustle? Hard work never killed anybody.

Rastus—You're mistooken dere, boss. I'se lost fouh wives dat way.
—Boston Transcript.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from our choicest mating of high producing hens $3.00. Breneman Poultry Farm, Arthurs, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

FORAGE POISONING OR SO-CALLED CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.—I lost four horses which the veterinarian pronounced poisoned from wild cherry leaves. The horses would shiver at times as if in a cold wind. Also seemed to be blind at times. The urine was black and could not get bowels to move. Breathing was natural until a short time before death, when it became fast and hard. Horses could have gotten very few leaves of the wild cherry trees. Two maple tops were thrown on the fence. Horses stripped leaves off these tops, even biting off little limbs. The leaves had been frozen. Would maple leaves have the same effect as wild cherry? These horses all died within thirty-six hours.—W. H. F., Indiana County, Pa. Horses are sometimes poisoned with wild cherry leaves, where a considerable quantity are eaten, tho in your case it does not appear that many leaves were eaten. The symptoms you describe would suggest forage poisoning. This consists of a poisoning of the nervous system, from eating or drinking feed or water containing poison generated by mold or bacteria. Horses at pasture may contract the disease when the growth of grass is so profuse, that it mats together and the lower part dies and ferments or becomes moldy. Mold in certain stages of its growth is a deadly poison, and it is quite possible that your horses might have found some moldy feed in the pasture, or had been drinking stagnant water, or water from a contaminated surface drainage. Death usually takes place in from four to thirty-six hours after the first symptoms are noticeable. Maple leaves would not produce the symptoms you describe.

RUNT PIG.—We have a runt pig four months old that has a cough. What could we give it to start growing? Also have a driving mare fourteen years old that stays poor. She seems to have small white worms. She eats well, but doesn't drink very much water.—B. M., Columbia County, Pa. Some pigs are runty for the want of suitable feed, but as a general rule, it is due to infection with some, or all of the many disease germs that inhabit old hog lots. Try giving new clean quarters. If you have skimmilk, make a slop with middlings and add ten drops of beechwood creosote once daily for a week. Feed slop morning and evening, with all the corn it will clean up at noon. A handful of tankage could be added to the slop in place of milk. Take wood ashes four parts and common salt one part, place in a box where the pig can have access to it all the time. Horse in poor condition: Get the teeth examined, and if sharp have them filed. Give her a drench of raw linseed oil one-quart and three ounces of turpentine. Also give one tablespoonful of salt once each week.

TOXEMIA.—We have received many useful helps from your valuable paper, now I am going to ask your assistance with regard to a fine young cow valued at about $80. About a month ago her udder became swollen and hard. We treated her for garget. The swelling has entirely gone but her hind quarters are so stiff that she can hardly get up or down. She eats, but keeps getting thinner. She was never sick before and is soon to have her third calf. Can you tell what is wrong? I would be grateful, indeed, if thru you I could save the cow.—Mrs. G. J. K., Greensboro, Md. This cow is probably suffering from a toxemia which accompanies the condition of pregnancy. There will probably be little change until the animal freshens. Death sometimes results in severe cases. The diet should be watched to secure proper elimination. Bran, mashes, oats and roots should be fed. Do not hesitate to call your veterinarian in cases of this nature.

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Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large $1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.
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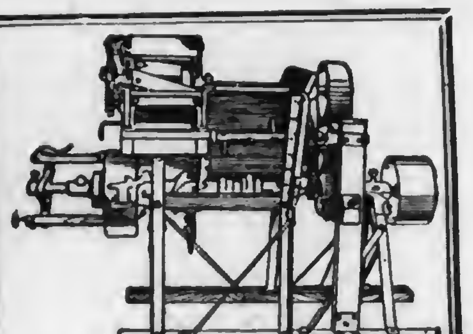

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MAN WANTED—To sell seeds in each county. A good paying position for a man acquainted with farming. Experience not necessary but honesty and industry are. Steady work. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WE PAY $200 Monthly Salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company X-718, Springfield, Ill.

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SALESMEN WANTED everywhere to represent us on liberal commission. The Clyde Nursery, Clyde, Ohio.

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KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.50; Ten $2.50; Smoking 5 pounds $1.25; Ten $2; Guaranteed, pipe free. Pay when received. Cooperative Growers, Elva, Ky.

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I have......acres of orchard ......acres of potatoes,......of truck crops.
P.F. 920 Sign your Name and Address below.

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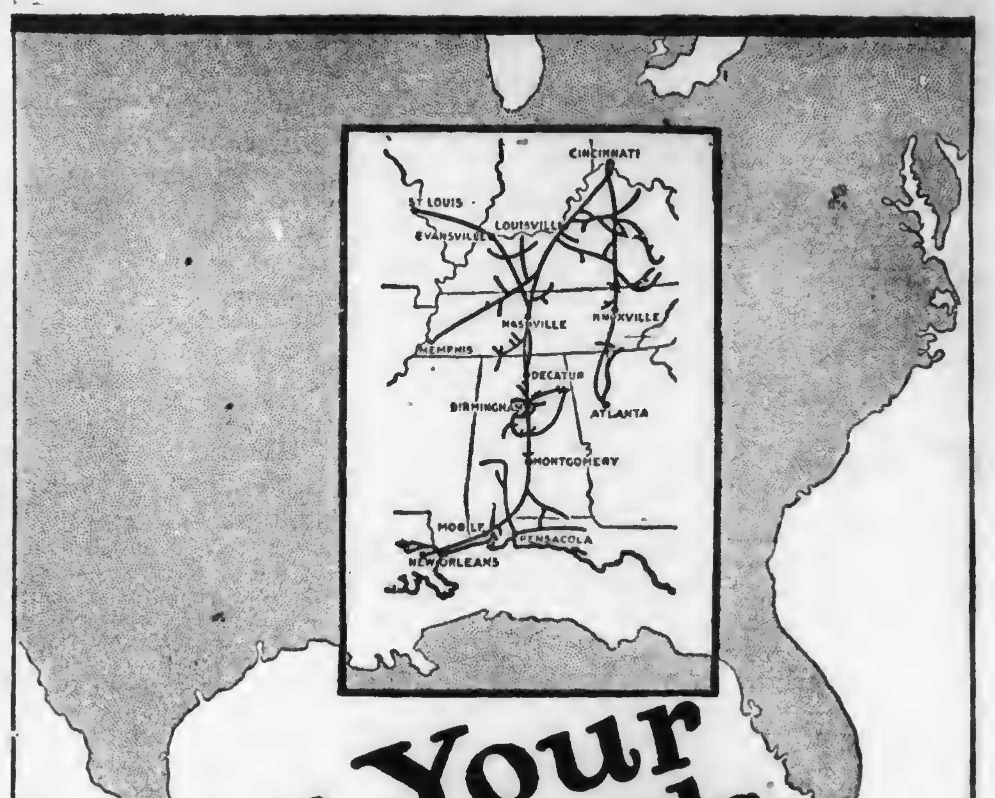

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While this railroad does not own, or offer for sale a single acre of ground, this department will, without cost to you—now or ever—help you to locate in the South; give you advice as to what crops to plant and how to market your products, also have one of its farm agents help you with all of the problems which confront you.

Write today asking for information.

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General Immigration & Industrial Agent
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 3 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1926 $1.00 a year

N.J. AGR'L ... JAN 18 1926

In this issue: What goes on behind the scenes in the famous radio broadcasting station, WGY, Schenectady, New York.

D.F. will keep M.D. away

"DRY Feet every day keep the doctor away" is an adage worth remembering these wintry days. A pair of Top Notch arctics for *each member of your family* is the cheapest health insurance you can buy.

The Top Notch store near you has a complete stock of arctics for all purposes and needs. Built into every pair are the same qualities which have made Top Notch Buddy Boots known as the longest-wearing boots made.

The Top Notch line includes cloth-top arctics in 4-buckle and 5-buckle styles—arctics of *all-rubber* from tip to toe—women's arctics with the new automatic fastener—heavy and light rubbers.

Every pair will save you money because they last so much longer than the ordinary kind which are not fortified at the vital points of wear. Good-fitting and good-looking as well as long-lasting and serviceable.

Ask for Top Notch Rubber Footwear by name and look for the Top Notch cross. The best stores carry it or will get it at your request. Remember—it's the *most economical* footwear you can buy.

THE BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY

Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear

Beacon Falls, Connecticut

We found the weak spots—and made them strong!

IN ALL Top Notch arctics every vital point of wear is doubly fortified.

The heel, an especially vulnerable spot, has the patented Top Notch construction. So these heels last as long as the soles. Strips of the toughest rubber reinforce all other points which have to stand the hardest punishment.

This *balanced* construction makes Top Notch arctics and rubbers unusually durable without being heavy or clumsy.

TOP NOTCH

A GUARANTEE TOP NOTCH OF MILEAGE

Old Colonial Family Homesteads

No. 30—Bonnie Spring Farm

UPON the accession of James II to the throne of England hundreds of persons who differed from him in his religious views were made to suffer persecution in various forms. Of the Quakers alone, over 400 were cast into prison for adhering to their religious convictions. Small wonder then that William Penn, who while at college had become a convert to their faith, should desire to found a colony for the oppressed of all creeds in the New World.

One of those who sought a home in Penn's colony was John Dixon, progenitor of the Dixon family in Franklin County, who, when a youth of eighteen, landed in Philadelphia about 1693.

Compelled to Go to Ireland

He was a Scotch Coventer of the house of Argyle, and other members of his family were compelled to go to the north of Ireland because he refused to renounce his faith and subscribe to the religion of James II. Here the Dixons remained for three years but glowing accounts of the wealth, the possibilities, and the marvelous freedom of Penn's colony reached them, and they decided to cast their lot with others of their countrymen who were leaving for America.

After their arrival John Dixon remained in Philadelphia for some time and then moved to Lancaster County. Thence he went to Carlisle and later to Shippensburg, but finally, in 1737, forty-four years after leaving Ireland, he located in Franklin County on a tract of land one mile from the present village of St. Thomas at the head of Dixon's Run.

The Dixons and Campbells, both of the Argyle clan, were the first settlers in St. Thomas Township. From McCauley's "History of Franklin County," we glean the following of John Dixon: "He had seven sons. Willam, the grandfather of Colonel Dixon, was born at this place, and at the age of seven years he was captured by the Indians and retained in their custody for eleven weeks, a good part of the time in a cave on the adjoining farm.

Troubled by the Indians

Thru the humanity of an old squaw he was returned to his parents and because of the kindness shown her on different occasions, she warned the family to leave for a safer place, for the Indians who had gone away to hold a great council, were to return in two moons and slaughter all the whites. The family took the warning and went back to Carlisle where they remained for about three years."

William Dixon was a sergeant in Colonel Boquet's command, and served to the end of the campaign. He also joined a company that was raised in the county. At the commencement of the war for independence, he was an ensign of his regiment, which position he retained until the end of the war, having declined frequent offers of promotion, preferring rather to have charge of the colors.

When the Civil War began William Dunlap Dixon felt impelled to offer his services to his country at Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861. He was made captain of company D, thirty-fifth regiment, sixth Pennsylvania reserves. All thru the war he was noted for his bravery and nobly sustained the traditions of his ancestry. At the time of his discharge he had reached the commission of brigadier general.

The farm long-owned by the Dixon family is now the property of Colonel Dixon's daughter, Mrs. Edgar B. Diehl, who resides thereon.—Mary Grace Diehl.

No. 31—Longview Farm

LONGVIEW is situated in Union Township, Berks County, Pa., and has been in the Yocom family since purchased from the Penns by Daniel Yoder in June 1749. In 1801 it was bought by his son-in-law, Mr. Yocom, who sold it to his son Daniel in 1806, who, by will, deeded it to his son Isaac in 1860.

The barn on Longview farm.

After the death of Isaac Yocom, his daughter Sarah Jane Yocum bought it and sold it to her brother Albert Yocom in 1897 who farmed it until the spring of 1920 and then sold it to his son Isaac, who is the present farmer and owner.

Isaac's father, Albert, is now seventy-six years of age, hale and hearty, and still helps with hay and harvest.

This farm has been owned and farmed by direct descendants of Yocoms since 1801.—Isaac N. Yocum.

1925 Lynchings

THE following shows the lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were sixteen persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number sixteen for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is seventeen less than for 1923, and forty-one less than for 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, three others had been formally released by the courts, ten were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. All the persons lynched were Negroes and all were in southern states.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 3 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 16, 1926 Whole No. 1496

Radio Seen from the Inside

What Goes on Behind the Scenes in One World-Famous Broadcasting Station

By C. L. WHITE, Associate Editor

I WAS sitting in one of those comfortable, overstuffed chairs in the end of a large, tastefully decorated room. It might have been the living room in somebody's home. Seated in front of me, facing the center of the room, were several musicians with their instruments. Beyond them stood a group of men and women.

Along one wall between two windows was a small writing desk. On the other side were two grand pianos and a phonograph. Near the center of the room, but a few feet apart, were two objects which appeared like floor lamps, with the shades removed and the lights replaced by long black enameled cans.

The musicians were sorting their music and tuning their instruments. The men and women were talking and laughing, or looking at the papers, evidently sheet music, they held in their hands.

A door opened at the other end of the room and a man entered.

He said, "All right."

One of the women said, "Shhhhh."

Everyone stopped talking.

The Warning Signal

The man went to the desk and touched something that gave a "click." On the wall above the desk a brilliant red light flashed on. It was like a railroad signal light.

Another man had stepped out in front of the group. Standing near one of those first cousins to a floor lamp, he began to talk.

"This is WGY, Schenectady . . ." he was saying.

It was the chief announcer of the famous radio broadcasting station, WGY, noted over half the world for its fine programs, starting that monologue so familiar to every listener-in. And I was sitting in a corner of the main studio at Schenectady, New York, waiting to see one of those famous programs broadcast.

The WGY Players. These are the members of the studio staff whose work is described in the accompanying article.

Fifteen minutes earlier I had walked down to the broadcasting station from the hotel and inquired for Mr. Fay, one of the announcers, who was expecting me. Things were humming in the announcers' offices when I arrived. Men and women were shedding coats (How the wind does blow in Schenectady!), looking over musical scores, humming tunes, running typewriters or discussing the evening's program.

Across the hall from the offices I was shown the two studios, one fairly large, the other smaller, with the control room between. The small studio is used for lectures and recitals; the large one for orchestra concerts, plays, etc. An orchestra in the large studio can tune up and be all ready to play the moment a singer or speaker finishes in the small room.

Altho the studios have been carefully built to insure the proper acoustic properties, all special construction is carefully hidden so they appear simply like well furnished rooms in a modern home.

Three men whose voices you have often heard from radio broadcasting station WGY. Left: William Fay, announcer and musical director. Center: Kolin Hager, studio director and chief announcer. Right: A. O. Coggeshall, announcer and program director.

The control board is the principal thing of interest in the control room, which may be entered thru sound-proof doors from either studio. It is twelve or fourteen feet long by about seven feet high, and is covered with a bewildering array of knobs, dials, switches, plugs, and colored lights. Beside the control board is a loud speaker, which takes the programs "off the air" so the operator knows just how they are being sent out to the WGY listeners scattered over four continents. If the voice or the music doesn't sound just right he adjusts a few knobs and in a moment has them going out clearly enough to suit even his discriminating ear.

The generators, the large vacuum tubes, and the other equipment that actually put the programs "on the air" are not in the six-story building with the studios and control room. With the aerial, they are located several hundred yards away, in the heart of the enormous plant where the company that operates WGY makes everything electrical from the smallest of insulators to the largest of turbine generators.

Mr. Fay had installed me in the overstuffed chair in the end of the large studio about five minutes before the program was scheduled to begin. The drummer of the orchestra, who was back in the corner beside me, was unpacking his traps. The other musicians were sorting their music. I had begun to worry for fear they wouldn't have it all straightened out in time to start. The microphones, those cousins of the floor lamp, weren't where they belonged, I was sure, and those who were to take part in the program were busy playing jokes on each other or studying their music.

But shortly a man had placed the microphones in position,—one in front of the orchestra, and the other near the group at the other end of the room. He had brought the cord from one of the "mikes" over by my chair and pushed the plug into a socket in the wall close to the floor.

And now the red light was on, and Kolin Hager, the chief announcer, was talking.

That red light meant "Keep still." I thought: If I should sneeze now I might be heard in Europe, Africa, South America or Honolulu.

And New York City, Too

Mr. Hager didn't stop when he announced the letters WGY. He went on to say this was also station WJY at New York City! While I had been worrying about the orchestra someone had connected the microphone cord that ran by my chair to the famous station in New York City, four hours away by train.

My mind wandered while Mr. Hager told his radio audience about the musical play to be given that evening. I was thinking of the many times I had heard that voice, in various parts of Pennsylvania, when I couldn't see the man who was talking. And I was wondering how many people, over half the earth which is within range of WGY, were listening as I watched him speak.

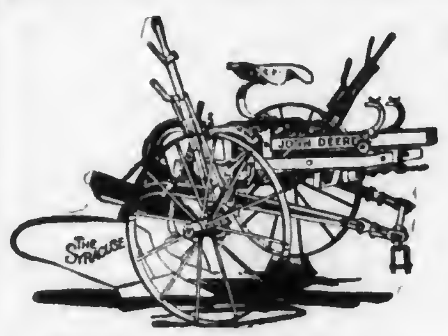
The announcer was saying that the WGY Players would repeat "The Hidden Idol," at the request of hundreds of listeners who had written in about the first presentation a few weeks earlier. "The Hidden Idol" was the 1924 play of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The words were written by Witter T. Cook, now one of the WGY Players.

Mr. Hager gave a synopsis of the story and named the members of the cast. Then the familiar call letters again, and the orchestra swung into the opening number.

I cannot tell you all about the play. If you didn't hear it over your own radio you missed some good music, some thrills and some fun. You wouldn't have gotten all the fun over your receiving set, however, for it didn't all go out thru the microphone. The players were having a wonderfully good time, and so were the members of the orchestra.

The scene of the play was Kookoostan, which would probably

(To page 17)



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(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THERE are a few little matters to which we referred last season and which probably need a little further discussion. One is in relation to keeping a small amount of cabbage for home use. Our plan is as follows: Select small, hard heads, preferably of the Ballhead variety, which are fully mature but have not burst. Trim off the loose leaves and let them lie out in the open several days. If the sun shines, so much the better. The outer leaves will tighten and the entire surface become somewhat seared. It should then be placed in a protected but airy place until freezing weather comes. When it is necessary to put it away we place it on the cellar floor. We still have cabbage of fine quality at this writing.

✦ ✦ ✦

ANOTHER matter is that of the Honeydews. Our success in raising cantaloupes last year did not include the Honeydews we planted, because the vines were much harder to bring to perfection. While only about five per cent of the cantaloupe vines went down with the wilt, or blight, fully fifty per cent of the Honeydews died without a struggle. The other fifty per cent, however, bore well and produced as fine looking melons as we ever saw. We did not know enough about them to know when they were ripe, but after the others were done and it seemed they should be ready to eat we tried several of them and pronounced them no good. Then somebody told us to pull them and put them away to ripen. We did so and a few weeks later we had as good Honeydews as we ever ate in a restaurant. That was the first we knew that this variety of melons did not fully ripen on the vine,—at least not in this country. We are not sure, however, that we shall plant any more of them. A well-grown, fully ripe cantaloupe is better than any Honeydew that ever grew.

✦ ✦ ✦

STILL another question we have queried over in the past is that of the St. Regis, or everbearing raspberry. Our first planting was a substitution by the nursery when we ordered Cuthberts. We grew them two seasons and last fall plowed them up. They are nice, good berries but they are too small, except the first ones, and briggle along all summer producing their crop. It costs too much in these days to go over a patch ten times to get a crop of fruit.

✦ ✦ ✦

I HAVE a letter from an up-state man who is worried over the outlook for the future of farming. He had been in other business until a few years ago when he married, bought a farm and has been succeeding very well. But he sees such a steady drift of people away from the farms that he wonders whether it is worth while to hold on with the hope that his little boys will be attracted to the farm when they grow up and be farmers. He thinks it the best place in the world to live, but this does not seem a sufficient inducement to keep the young people from flocking to the cities. He fears that the time will come when the farms as we know them now will be deserted and food raised on small pieces of land, as in Europe.

✦ ✦ ✦

OUR friend has been thinking, but he has not been thinking straight. People are and have been "flocking to the cities." The proportion of farmers to consumers has been lessening for fifty years. In other words, excessive competition in food production has been becoming less and less each year, thus giving a better chance to those who stick. Nothing has been invented which will do away with the universal human necessities of food and clothing, nor no way of getting them has been devised, other than producing them from the soil. This proves beyond question in my mind that the future promises better for agriculture than it has been at any time in the past. Good farmers should stick and hold on to their land.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE New Year is fairly off. It will be only a few weeks until the birds will come back and the buds begin to swell. During the intervening time the successful agriculturist, whether he be dairyman, gardener or fruit grower, will be studying his business in the light of past experience as well as gathering from others their views and advice. Books, papers, catalogs, will all contribute to inspiration as well as understanding, and no time need be lost because the ground is frozen and cold winds blow. Every day is an opportunity to the wide-awake farmer whether it is January or June.—R. P. K.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Chill Weather Pigs

CHILL weather pigs! Poor little mites, I have no doubt they've hit a world of frosty nights and struck a crooked deal! No doubt they say, "Ah, woe is pig, and grief is baby pork! There's not a soul, methinks, that's big from 'Frisco to New York! Why was I born in lands like these where all is damp and chill, with frozen hornets in the breeze, where so-called zephyrs kill? Why was I born on such a day, in midst of rain and sleet? It takes my baby breath away and nips my tail and feet! Then, too, I feel nobody cares how much I chill and shake, nobody notes my twitching hairs nor sees my bosom quake! Nobody living is my friend, that's very plain to see; I'll shake and shiver to the end; ah, poor and wretched me!"

If pigs are like us human guys no doubt that's what they say when new found problems greet the eyes and seem to spoil the way! If pigs are like us human kind I have no doubt at all they feel they're doomed to go it blind and butt against a wall! If pigs are like us human folks they'll fail to understand that I am here with wraps and cloaks and bring a helping hand. If pigs are like us human jays I doubt that they will see a hint of better, warmer days nor any good in me; but none the less I'm here to aid these poor chill weather swine, I have a box that's neatly made and bedded snug and fine. If later on they come to see the world is not so cold I hope they'll give a thought to me when they are fat and old—J. Edw. Tufft.

"I am Sold on Power Farming"

— Says A. E. GRIFFIN of Texas

"I have been a Fordson owner and Fordson farmer for the past four years," says A. E. Griffin of Lubbock, Texas.

"It would be difficult for me to continue farming without the use of the Fordson. Likewise, it would be difficult for me to farm without the use of the Ford Truck and the Ford Car. These three Ford products are beyond a doubt the most valuable assets a farmer could have and I would not do without them.

"I do not hesitate to say that I am thoroughly sold on power farming. The tractor does not get tired and hungry. It is possible for me to work it 24 hours a day, if desired."

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$495
Fenders $35 extra

Truck
$505
Express Body-Closed Cab

Touring Car
$290

Coupe
$520
All Prices f. o. b. Detroit

Spring work is just ahead. Fordson tractors, like Ford Trucks and Ford Cars may be purchased on terms that allow every responsible farmer to take advantage of this better way to farm. See the nearest Ford Dealer today.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

This picture was drawn from a photograph of A. E. Griffin of Lubbock, Texas, and the Ford equipment he says he would not farm without.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chicago, Illinois.—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 3. Phila., Pa., Jan. 16, 1926 Whole No. 1496

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"You will never offend a person by returning a smile."

Tribute to a Tree

WE ARE indebted to the Service Letter of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters for the following arrangement of Joyce Kilmer's beautiful poem about trees.

I
THINK
THAT I
SHALL NEVER
SEE A POEM
LOVELY AS A TREE
A TREE WHOSE HUNGRY
MOUTH IS PRESSED AGAINST
THE EARTH'S SWEET FLOWING
BREAST. A TREE THAT LOOKS AT
GOD ALL DAY AND LIFTS ITS LEAFY
ARMS TO PRAY. A TREE THAT MAY
IN SUMMER WEAR A NEST OF ROBINS
IN HER HAIR. UPON WHOSE BOSOM SNOW
HAS LAIN—WHO INTIMATELY LIVES WITH
RAIN.
POEMS
ARE
MADE
BY
FOOLS
LIKE
ME
BUT ONLY GOD CAN MAKE A TREE

Money for Foreign Monopolies

THE Wall Street Journal takes Secretary Hoover to task for suggesting to the American bankers that loans should be refused those foreign corporations which use their monopolistic powers to exact extortionate prices from American consumers. Some of the biggest offenders to which Mr. Hoover referred by inference are the potash syndicate, the rubber syndicate and the coffee trust. The Wall Street Journal considers the suggestion that American money should act patriotically as an unwarranted interference in big business. But then, just when did hard, cold cash show signs of having any sentiment, not to say anything of real patriotism? Mr. Hoover's suggestion was made in the interest of the American consumer and is worthy of serious consideration by our financial institutions. However, he warns against any form of retaliatory legislation which would only accentuate rather than mitigate the difficulties.

Attend the Show

EVERYONE whom we have ever heard express himself after attending a State Products Show has spoken in the highest terms of its entertaining and educational values. Each year the features have been greater, and the prospects are that the one to be held at Harrisburg next week will surpass any held in the past. It is to be hoped that weather conditions will be favorable for the largest attendance possible. There will be a splendid opportunity to see some of the best products of almost everything produced in the state and there is no better form of education than that which results from the visible comparison of different articles. In addition to this feature there is the chance to attend some of the most helpful meetings to be found at any time or place. Altogether, the State Products Show is the outstanding agricultural event of the year, and we hope its popularity will lead to making adequate provision for its entertainment in a single place sometime in the near future.

Keep Public Lands for the Public

THERE are many reasons why private interest should not be given greater grazing privileges on national forest lands. The first, of course, is the well-being of the forests themselves. The second is the unfair advantage it would give such meat and wool producers over those who must use privately owned land.

A strong move backed by powerful interests hase been started to have laws passed which would lessen the government's control over the national forests by extending to those who now have limited privileges the perpetual rights to use government lands for grazing purposes. Such wholesale granting of privilege to use public lands for private profit would jeopardize the entire national forest system and should meet with instant and emphatic opposition. But it is going to require effort on the part of the general public to offset the influence of the strong political and economic pressure which these few hundred persons are able to bring to bear upon western congressmen.

Loyalty to What?

DURING the last few years a certain class of newspapers and magazines has kept up a persistent cry of alarm over certain doctrines or political creeds which a few more or less visionary people have put forward. Jail sentences have been imposed for talking "radically," and warnings against "red radicalism" have been numerous. We have been told that the nation was in danger from the undermining influence of disloyal revolutionists who are trying to bring our government into disrepute. It is to be noticed that all this talk has been directed against those who propose a different economic system.

But let us see just who are doing the most to belittle the government. Scarcely a day passes but what some of these same papers and magazines print the most scurrilous articles about Congress, our lawmaking body. In general and in particular Congressmen are apparently held in contempt by these self-admitted loyal (?) spokesmen. Especially such representatives of the people as propose legislation favorable to farmers are subjected to violent abuse. The publications, reaching millions of people, do infinitely greater damage towards lowering the public's respect for the government than could the most violent political radical holding forth on a street corner.

Another instance of the insincerity of these papers, at least most of the class, is the disrespect for the law engendered by their treatment of news concerning the prohibitory amendment which is as much a part of the Constitution as is any other section of that document.

When it comes to the practice of consistency, loyalty, decency and good citizenship it would seem that some of our most blatant and self-righteous publications could find plenty of room for improvement in their own households.

Let the Rural Routes Alone

THERE is a move starting in some places which, if it should succeed, would undoubtedly injure the rural delivery mail service. The sponsors of the movement would abolish the present system of paying salaries to rural mail carriers and put the routes out to the lowest bidder. This may appeal to some who have not given careful thought to the subject, and those who have forgotten the national scandal connected with the star routes during President Garfield's time.

Much is made of the shorter time it requires a mail carrier to make his trip as compared to the time when he used a horse and wagon. Is nothing to be credited him for the up-keep and depreciation of his automobile? The rural carriers are performing a noble service for rural people and no false economic theories should be allowed to cripple that service. Letting the routes out to the lowest bidder would be a certain step towards poorer and slower service. Rural people have a right to the prompt delivery of mail, so that even greatly lengthening the routes by the cutting off of others would be a backward step. Let the busy-bodies who are trying to find something to give them a little notoriety find something other than the farmer's mail service.

Notice

THE ex-members of the old State Board of Agriculture and the Institute Lecturers' force will find an announcement of interest on page twenty-seven of this issue.

Washington Letter

ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—The proposed cut in the appropriation for tuberculosis eradication work in the estimates submitted to Congress by the Budget Bureau has brought a storm of protest from stock raisers and dairymen everywhere. Hearings on the appropriation before the House Appropriations Committee, dealing with agricultural appropriations, were attended by a large number of representatives of the dairy and livestock industries.

Evidence was given showing a gradual reduction in percentage of both cattle and hogs found to be infected with tuberculosis, and this was said to be due to the tuberculosis eradication campaign. The reduction of tuberculosis in hogs in accredited free counties, has enabled the buyers to pay a premium of ten cents a hundredweight for hogs from these counties.

There are now 149 counties that are clear of bovine tuberculosis, and 500 more counties are in process of being cleaned up It was claimed that the progress being made in the fight against tuberculosis is in direct proportion to the amount of the funds used in the work.

DESIRE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.—It was argued that a strong central organization was needed to successfully combat a contagious disease such as bovine tuberculosis, and that this could be supplied only by a federal government. While eradication work is making some progress there are more cattle on the waiting list than ever before. A highly efficient organization has been built up by the federal government and states cooperating, but it is handicapped by lack of funds. The present appropriations are inadequate to keep the organization employed more than eight or nine months of the year. The states are now appropriating around $10,000,000, while Congress appropriates around $3,000,000 for the work. The speakers for the dairymen asked not only that the cut of $580,000 made by the Budget Bureau be restored, but enough more be appropriated to keep the present organization employed the year around in the campaign to stamp out tubercuolsis from the herds of cattle and swine and flocks of poultry.

NO TARIFF CHANGES.—There will be no tariff tinkering this session of Congress. This point is definitely settled. No combination of groups is in sight that has the votes to make any important change in tariff schedules. Any proposal to reduce tariff rates will be turned down flatly. Proposals to increase rates are not welcomed by the protectionist group.

WILL PROBABLY PASS.—It is confidently predicted that the tax reduction bill will get thru the Senate substantially as it passed the House. Nevertheless, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, has given notice that he is prepared to make a fight for continuance of publicity of income tax returns.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

WANT QUICK ACTION.—Instead of politics stringing out the special session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, indications are it will operate to make it short and snappy. As candidates for every seat in the House of Representatives and half of the Senate will be nominated at the May primary, the effect of a prolonged sitting is being given far more consideration than a month ago when talk was rife of holding numerous investigations and preventing action on the program to be submitted by Governor Pinchot until after the primary. It is now recognized, in view of the limited number of subjects submitted and the character of the campaign the Governor will wage for the enactment of his ideas into laws, that it would be dangerous to pile up a heavy expense bill and then turn down the proposed legislation when if it is to be killed it might as well be done promptly and with less cost. It has also been found there is more sentiment in behalf of changes in the election laws than calculated upon in counties containing no large cities.

FARM SHOW, TOO.—The fact that the Farm Products Show and the meeting plans of twenty-five organizations will bring thousands of people to Harrisburg when the special session is under way is having something to do with the working out of plans of the legislative majority. The plans for the show call for the largest exhibits ever seen at the mid-winter exhibition and the public meetings will afford opportunities for discussion of topics of the day.

PREPARING DRAIN ACTIONS.—Officials of the State Highway Department are getting ready to put into effect this spring the new state laws relative to drainage of roads, a number of which were adopted last winter caused some trouble in farm districts. Steps to get people informed of the provisions of laws are to be taken.

WARN ON STALLION LAW.—Officers of the State Bureau of Animal Industry have issued a warning that early registration of stallions is advisable so that names can be put on the lists and that clear titles to animals should be insisted upon. This is the result of experience the last few years. Offering of unlicensed stallions will be prosecuted.

WATCHING SIGN BOARDS.—Judging from reports coming here of reports to courts, considerable attention is being paid to sign boards on highways this winter. Owing to growth of motor traffic off main highways complaints have been made of condition of boards and in some instances supervisors have been ordered to fix them up before spring comes around.

GOING AFTER BORER.—Plant industry officials have given notice the greatest care will be taken to see that the quarantine regulations to check the corn borer are taken. Special attention is being given in northwestern counties to importance of burning all corn field refuse and the areas to be planted in the spring will be looked over as far as possible.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New York Letter

MERCER BOARD ELECTS.—Speaking before the recent annual meetings of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture at Windsor, Prof. W. A. Allen, of the State College poultry department, said that under present conditions farmers must get an average of forty eggs per bird between November 1 and February 28 in order to make a profit. Twelve dozen eggs per year, he stated, give a profit of $4 per bird above feed cost. Officers of the board for the coming year were elected as follows: J. W. Miller, of Princeton, president; C. N. Hutchinson, of Robbinsville, vice president; Howard Rogers, of Crosswicks, secretary; A. C. Reeves, of Lawrenceville, treasurer. C. E. Rue, of Windsor, was named delegate to the State Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Hutchinson delegate to the State Horticultural Society.

STATE FOREST APPROPRIATION.—The New Jersey State Legislature will be asked to appropriate $250,000 for the purchase of additional land suitable for state forest purposes. During the year just closed the State Department of Conservation and Development with an appropriation of $15,000 for the purchase of additional land, added 2471 acres to the state forest reserves. The majority of the acquisition was to the Lebanon State Forest in Burlington County. The program is part of a long-time development by which the state forestry division eventually hopes to bring 200,000 acres into the state forests.

GYPSY MOTH VANISHES.—Only two colonies and twenty-six egg masses of gypsy moth were found last year as compared with 855 colonies and over 3,000,000 egg masses found during the first year of scouting, when control methods were first effected in New Jersey. The State Department of Agriculture last year hired forty-six men who worked in crews. Inspectors were stationed at various nurseries in the originally infected area. The department plans to close in on the original gypsy moth territory during the coming season, and will employ a large force of men to do the inspection work in a thoro manner. The legislature will be asked for an appropriation to make this possible. With such protective measures available, the department expects to eliminate the gypsy moth entirely within a year or two.—B.

Coming Events

Jan. 7-Feb. 19, Dairy Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 7-March 5, Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 18-23, Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 25-30, Six-day Institute covering the Problem of Distribution, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
Jan. 29, Annual Meeting Elk Cooperative Creamery, St. Marys, Pa.
Feb. 1-12, Two Weeks' Course in Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Feb. 2-3, Poultry Meetings, Elk County, Pa.
Feb. 8-13, Forestry Meetings, Elk County, Pa.
Feb. 16, N. Y. State Association of Union Town and County Agricultural Societies, Albany, N. Y.

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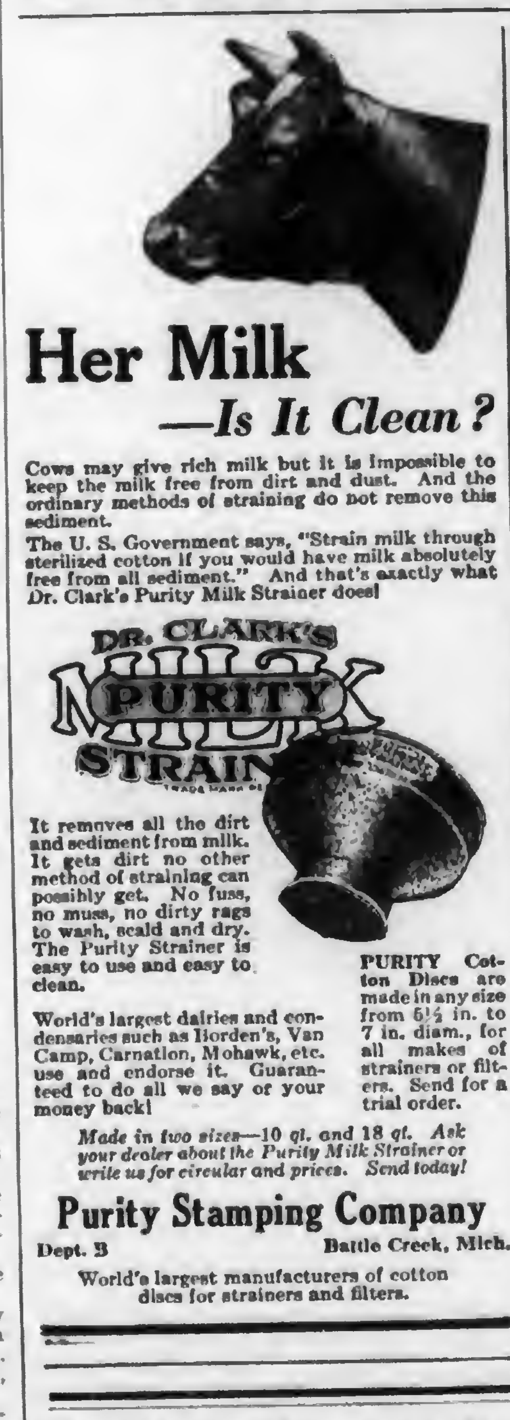
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FREE. Potato growers interested in higher yields per acre—at lower production-cost per bushel—will find helpful information in the newly revised booklet "Better Potatoes." You can obtain your free copy by writing to the address below.

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Cabbage in Frames

What is the possibility of growing Chinese cabbage in cold frames for marketing in December and January? What variety of this cabbage is best for the purpose?—L. B., Cumberland County, N. J.

It is unlikely that, except for home use and for a restricted local trade, Chinese cabbage would prove to be a profitable crop for frame culture. Of the two varieties commonly offered to the trade, Pe Tsai and Wong Bok, the former is too tall for frame culture, and even the latter is so tall that the frames would need front boards at least fourteen inches above the ground level. When such a high south-side wall as this is used, the shadow cast by it in late fall affects at least a third of the space under the frame, and the crop on this third is always inferior to that which receives better light.

The Keeping Qualities

If the frames are not permanent but only temporary, and are placed around the bed of cabbage when freezing weather is expected, the plants then being practically mature, the crop will probably remain in good condition for six weeks or two months.

The keeping qualities of Chinese cabbage after the heads are formed, however, is not as good as the keeping quality of the more familiar cabbage varieties, and there would almost certainly be loss from both seed-stalk formation and decay, the latter due partly to the drip of condensed water from the glass into the loose heads.

In my experience, also, the ordinary strains of Chinese cabbage have not attained the sure heading quality that some of the older sorts have. This means that in frame culture one would suffer a loss because perhaps not over a half of the plants would make salable heads. This is a heavy risk to take, and does not appear to me to be justified except under very unusual conditions.

The use of frames for temporary storage of Chinese cabbage plants moved from the field is more promising, altho the length of time the crop can be so stored is not as great as that which we can expect for Ballhead or even Flat Dutch cabbage. We would store only fully formed heads, so that all the space in the frames would be fully employed. I believe that the frames would have to be made light-tight, as for celery, and the cabbage sold not later than the Christmas holidays.—W. C. Pelton.

Mice Will Nibble

MICE are active enemies of stored squash and pumpkins. They work in the dark, usually from the under side of the fruit so that many a fine squash may be ruined before any signs of damage have been seen. Hubbard squash that has been only gnawed on the surface, the seed cavity not being opened by the animals, will usually keep pretty well, altho its appearance is not improved by the mice.

We find that traps and cats do little good when the mice are working in a pile of squash, as long as the mice can reach the squash easily without exposing themselves. They do not enter traps as long as there are squash seeds within easy reach.

When the squashes have been attacked, they should be looked over, the badly injured ones thrown away, and the good ones stored in a safer place. In case no better place is available, the new pile may be made in the middle of the floor instead of next to a wall, so that the mice will have to pass across open floor. Cats then have a chance at them, and traps are useful if placed near holes in the wall.—W. C. Pelton.

Mushroom Growers Organize

IN THESE days of organization it is only natural that growers of mushrooms should form an organization of their own. Of all the agricultural interests in Pennsylvania theirs is probably the most centralized. Within a thirty-mile radius of West Chester, Chester County, approximately eighty-five per cent of all the mushrooms grown commercially in the United States are produced.

On December 11 a representative gathering of the growers met at West Chester and formed the Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association. The board of directors elected at that time met later and selected the following officers: President, M. R. Darlington, Pomeroy; vice president, George C. Calvert, Kennett Square; secretary, Walter W. Maule, West Grove, and treasurer, E. B. Walton, London Grove.

The Association's First Exhibit

The association's first exhibit appeared at the recent Chester County Farm Products Show and the growers held a banquet the second night of the exhibit. It was to the 350 seated at the tables that the real aims and purposes of the new organization were outlined by the officers and outside speakers.

President Darlington, who has been growing mushrooms for twenty-seven years, spoke of the remarkable growth of the industry in that time. At the present time for seven months out of the year from $12,000 to $20,000 worth of mushrooms are shipped daily to the city markets, nearly all of them going by a fleet of motor trucks making a specialty of mushroom transportation. The average housewife, according to Mr. Darlington, does not know how to cook mushrooms or realize their worth so the association plans an extensive educational advertising campaign in an effort to get two people to eat its product where only one is eating it now.

The Speaker of the Evening

E. L. Nixon, State College, well known in Chester County for his work with potatoes, was introduced as the chief speaker of the evening by his well earned degree, "The Potato Bug," because he was largely instrumental in conquering this pest. Mr. Nixon disclaimed all practical knowledge of the mushroom business but made an exceedingly interesting address which opened the eyes of many growers as to what scientific study can do for the production of mushrooms. It is an untouched field for the scientist and Mr. Nixon said it might take ten years before the underlying scientific truths can be enumerated and practiced with the same degree of success as is done today in other agricultural lines.

Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, who was one of the pioneer mushroom growers, told the gathering some of the advantages to be derived from a strong

organization as he had learned them from his several years presidency of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

He said that as nearly as could be ascertained between ten and twelve million dollars was invested in the industry in the territory represented at the banquet and he was looking for big things from the new organization.

L. R. Downing, Downingtown, one of the directors of the new organization, in responding to his name when all officers and directors were called upon by the toastmaster, expressed the hope that all those present would help the association find a suitable slogan or trade name which could be used in connection with its advertising. He recalled the various turns placed upon sun to advertise citrus and western products and hoped an equally catchy name or phrase could be found for the only agricultural food product which is grown in darkness.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

Peach Yellows

DURING the past five years peach yellows has been definitely curbed in Pennsylvania by careful state inspections of peach orchards. W. A. McCubbin, plant pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, recently completed a report on the inspection of 665,493 peach trees in thirteen counties during the 1925 season. Only 2326 trees, or about one-third of one per cent, were found diseased. Five years ago, when inspecting work started, 287,466 trees were inspected and 4½ per cent found diseased.

Figures Tell the Story

The following figures tell the story of how peach yellows has been reduced in peach orchards in Pennsylvania:

Year	Trees inspected	Per cent of yellows
1925	655,493	.35
1924	674,012	.89
1923	482,614	2.21
1922	442,507	2.50
1921	287,466	4.45

While the disease is not now prevalent, Mr. McCubbin warns against anyone gaining the impression that the disease is completely eradicated from the state. The inspection work must continue since one of the characteristics of the disease is that it seems to come in waves.

The Fruit Exhibits

THIRTEEN classes of apple exhibits will add color to displays in the big State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg next week, according to Dr. S. W. Fletcher, secretary of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania and staff contributor of Pennsylvania Farmer.

Varieties galore will be represented in the barrels, boxes, baskets, hampers, trays, and plates of apples which will come in from the fruit growing sections of the state.

Prizes to Be Awarded

More than two hundred dollars in prizes will be distributed among the winners. Outstanding among the prizes is that which goes to the leading fruit county. To the county horticultural association having the largest number of members taking premiums in the thirteen classes of the fruit show a large banner and $50 in prize money will be awarded.

The State Horticultural cup will go to the exhibitor of the best bushel box, basket or hamper of apples in the regulation classes of the apple show. This cup will become the property of the exhibitor who wins it three times, not necessarily in successive years. The name of the winner each year is to be engraved on the cup.

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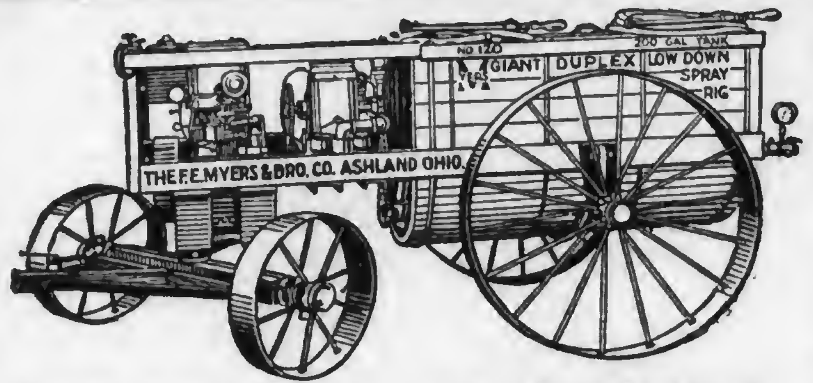
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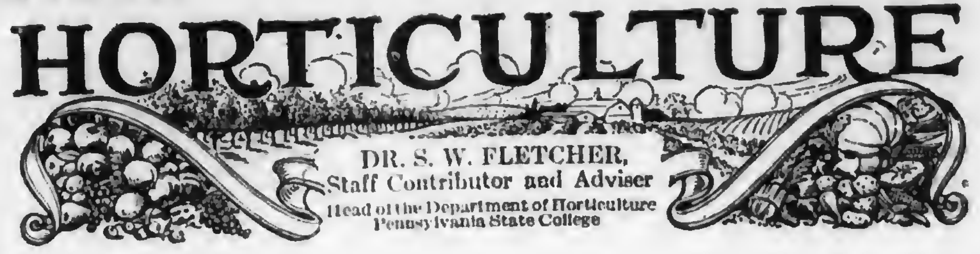

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Pennsylvania's Competitors in Apple Growing

(Continued from last week)

ONE of the most striking developments of recent years has been the extension of local marketing to districts which heretofore have been strictly wholesale. This has been brought about by hard surface highways and motor trucks. Adams and Franklin Counties, once carload shippers exclusively, now are disposing of a steadily increasing proportion in truck loads to towns and cities within a radius of 125 miles. New York will have practically no competition from Pennsylvania in carlot shipments to other states in a few more years.

The outstanding problems of the future in Pennsylvania apple growing relate mainly to marketing. If we are to possess our own markets we must not only produce a better grade of fruit, thru better spraying and other improvements in culture, but also merchandise it more effectively. This means improvement in packages, grading, farm storage and sales methods.

Drift Toward Round-bottom Bushel

The drift is decidedly toward the round bottom bushel. The hamper still prevails in the Philadelphia district and the barrel in the Cumberland-Shenandoah district, but the bushel is supreme in the remainder of the state and is gradually encroaching on the barrel. Box packing has made no headway whatever and is not likely to. Various types of special packages are being used on our increasing number of wayside markets.

The United States standard grades are rapidly winning recognition. They have found instant favor in the wholesale district, where shipping point inspection is now firmly established. Local market growers, however, have been slower to see the advantage of using them, altho it is certain that packing in standard grades will do as much to create confidence and improve sales in local markets as in wholesale markets.

With nearly ninety per cent of our apples going to nearby markets and hence requiring a regular supply thruout the season, farm storage becomes a paramount factor in Pennsylvania horticulture. There has been a marked increase in the number of storages during the past few years. Most of these are bank cellars built into a hillside with one or both sides and one end against the earth bank, a dirt floor, and possibly covered with soil also.

The temperature of this type of cellar is determined and controlled, not by ventilation, but by the normal temperature of the ground at that time of the year. The above ground insulated storage, in which the temperature is regulated by ventilation, is not common in Pennsylvania.

Marble Research Laboratory

We are fortunate in having within the state the Marble Laboratory of Canton, Pennsylvania, a research agency devoted exclusively to a study of problems in the construction and operation of the farm storage. The present widespread interest in this subject in Pennsylvania may be traced largely to the notable investigations of this laboratory. These experiments have demonstrated the great importance of constant ventilation in the farm storage, not to control temperature, but to keep the fruit dry and to remove the gaseous products of ripening and decay. Bulletins covering the work are available to any who are interested.

Our State Horticultural Association recently has embarked on a publicity venture that promises to be fruitful. Ten thousand booklets describing the best ways to cook apples and the best season to use prominent Pennsylvania varieties were distributed to our members at cost, which is about three cents each. A local market grower buys these, has his name printed on the cover and distributes them to his customers. This has been a very effective bit of advertising.

Publicity Enterprises

The association also has distributed a large number of placards which show an attractive red apple and admit that Pennsylvania apples are superior to ordinary run of fruit. The association proposes to continue this publicity. I wish, however, that it were only a part of the nation-wide advertising campaign to "Eat Apples," and not necessarily Pennsylvania apples either. Apples are still losing in competition with bananas and oranges and will continue to do so until the apple industry as a whole—not any fraction of it—handles this problem in a large way.

The Japanese beetle is spreading in spite of the quarantine; it is only a question of a few years before it will overrun southeastern Pennsylvania. Eventually it will find its way to western New York. But there is little cause for alarm. It is yielding to spraying and cultural treatment in the orchard and there is every probability that its natural enemies soon will multiply and hold it in check, as is now the case in Japan. Ten or fifteen years from now, perhaps, it will not be a devastating scourge, but just another one of the long list of bugs we have to watch; and probably far less injurious than the codling moth.

The Oriental fruit moth is a much more serious problem and is threatening the very existence of the peach industry in some sections. It has not yielded to spraying, but cultural practices give partial control. Here again, apparently, we must await the development of natural enemies and they are bound to come, as they have with all other major pests.

Deer Loss Increases

Pennsylvania fruit growers are concerned at the rapidly increasing loss from browsing by deer. As a result of an excellent system of game protection, there are now more deer in a large part of Penn's Woodland than when the Red Men roamed these forests. They have ruined or severely damaged many thousands of fruit trees as well as many acres of farm crops. The damage is local, not general. Young trees are browsed until they are worthless; in bearing orchards the damage is confined to the lower limbs. The state will fence a badly damaged orchard, paying half the expense, but this is little relief to an impecunious fruit grower.

The last legislature authorized the State Board of Game Commissioners to designate certain areas within which fruit growers and farmers who are damaged may kill the deer themselves, either buck or doe, at any season of the year when they are damaging private property. The Game Commissioners also are authorized to designate certain areas in which a short open season on doe may be declared.

These provisions give some relief

but they arouse the animosity of local sportsmen and hurt local sales. Our ultimate objective is to require the state of Pennsylvania to assume full responsibility for its livestock. It owns and protects the game, hence it should either prevent the damage or pay for it, not thrust the burden of responsibility on the property owner. The deer problem in Pennsylvania is bound to become increasingly acute until it is settled right.

The apple industry of Pennsylvania on the whole, is in a flourishing condition; new planting is going forward steadily but conservatively; and in spite of the discouragements of the past few years there is a general feeling of confidence in the future of the industry. We do not propose to yield our unequaled markets to the apple growers of New York or Washington without a struggle. It will be a fight to a finish, a fair field and no favor, and all in a spirit of friendly rivalry. May the best state win.—S. W. Fletcher.

Nursery Stock

IMPROPER cellar storage, extended period in transportation, immaturity, and faulty planting all influence the success of growing nursery stock.

We are all interested in the quality of trees that we are to plant next spring, consequently we should consider the proper protection of these trees for the next few months, says John U. Ruef, fruit extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College.

The Storage Cellar

As we all know, the greater percentage of the nursery stock is transferred from the nursery row to the storage cellar or shed. This is done primarily to facilitate packing and shipping, but unfortunately the practice permits many of our trees to be injured during the period spent in storage. The storage cellars are good, bad and indifferent; as a result, our trees vary in condition. A condition frequently made more serious by delayed delivery is the loss of moisture due to improper storage.

A number of Pennsylvania growers are avoiding trees of low vitality by purchasing their stock in the fall and giving it proper protection during the winter months. There are a number of additional advantages in carrying out this practice, such as availability for spring planting and certainty of obtaining the desired varieties and number of each.

The trees should be "heeled-in" directly after arrival. A location should be selected which affords good drainage. In this case it is advisable to avoid locations near buildings or meadows where mice are likely to be troublesome. A trench should be dug eighteen to twenty-four inches deep.

Care of the Trees

The bundles of trees are then cut open, and the trees inclined toward the south at an angle of forty-five degrees, with the roots in the trench. The roots are freed of packing material and then thoroly covered with soil. Precautions should be taken to have the soil firmly packed around the roots. The trench is then completely filled so that about two-thirds of the trees are covered with soil. This also helps surface drainage. The success of heeling-in depends on good drainage and the exclusion of air around the roots.

It is still possible for growers who are contemplating planting additional trees next spring to obtain their trees and make provisions to give the proper winter protection in order to possess trees of good condition for spring planting, says Mr. Ruef.

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Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash containing Cod Liver Meal at fifth month and feed all year round

Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on

This life-sustaining, growth-promoting, vitamin-charged ingredient brings much the same effect to your poultry as *spring sunshine all year round*—leading directly to these

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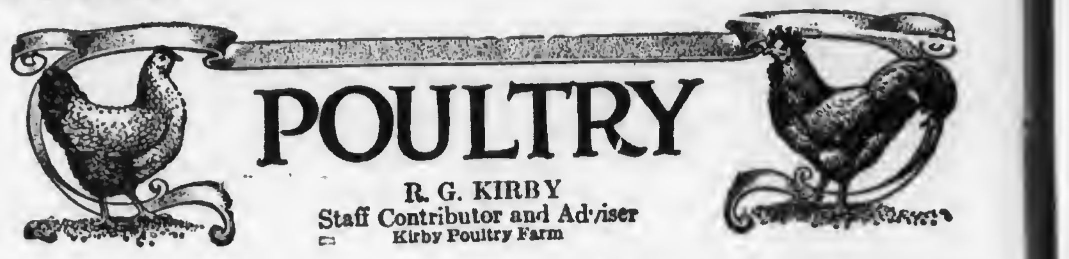

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Still Losing Birds

I had a flock of more than 100 Rhode Island Reds and lost over half of them last summer. They would only be sick a short time. I decided to change and get an entirely different breed so a week or two before I did away with the old flock I got a flock of about 100 Barred Rocks. Now they are beginning to die. Have already lost five or six. I cleaned and fumigated my hen house thoroly. Is there anything you can advise me to do?—M. H., Susquehanna County, Pa.

You give no symptoms which would indicate a specific disease. Performing a postmortem and studying the internal organs may give some clew. If the sick fowls rapidly became thin and the liver shows grayish nodules, the trouble may be tuberculosis. If the flock has not had a laying mash and green feed, some of the losses may be due to digestive disorders.

Sometimes hens die from eating moldy or spoiled grain. Decayed meat and other poisonous substances found on the range often cause sudden losses.—R. G. Kirby.

Keep Houses Clean

Please answer the following questions in your valuable paper as soon as possible. This summer coccidiasis developed in my flock of White Rock pullets at the age of three and one-half months, lost about five hundred. How can the houses and runs be disinfected so it will be safe to use them again next spring? Could good portable brooder houses be built from a round stave silo twelve by thirty feet which will not be used any more?—C. F. C., Lehigh County, Pa.

If colony houses are thoroly cleaned in the fall and not used during the winter, the sun and air give them a lot of disinfecting. In addition spray the walls and floor with a strong solution of commercial coal tar disinfectant or stock dip.

If possible the colony houses should be moved to soil on which no poultry have been raised for several years. If this is impossible the plowing and liming of the soil will improve conditions. Plowing helps to turn under the soil rich in poultry manure and bring up the clean soil. Seeding the range helps to use up the fertility added by the birds.

Both Colony and Brooder Houses

I would wish to take the silo down and use as much of the material as possible in building portable shed-roof colony houses with dimensions either eight by ten or ten by ten. It might be possible to use the material in making round brooder houses. Colony brooder houses of that type are now on the market and give satisfaction.

Good colony houses can always be made of scrap lumber of almost any kind if the sides are later covered with heavy roofing paper sealed at the seams to keep out draughts. Narrow wooden strips should then be nailed over the seams and the strips painted to improve the appearance of the buildings.—R. G. K.

Care of Chickens

Would like to have you send me a book on how to take care of and feed chickens and also on health conditions.—H. L., Erie County, Pa.

We do not have books for distribution on the care of poultry, but by addressing the Division of Publications, Washington, D. C., they will send you available bulletins on poultry management. The Orange Judd Co., New York City; MacMillan Co., New York City, or the Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, will send you a list of books which they publish on the raising of poultry. You can also obtain information from the Pennsylvania State College poultry department.—R. G. Kirby.

Broodiness in the Flock

WHY does a hen go broody? Hundreds of years ago, the hen laid one or two clutches of eggs during the year, perhaps twenty to thirty in number. She would set on those eggs, hatch them out, and rear her family to maturity. The remainder of the year she recuperated for the next season's work. Man, however, thru the domestication of the wild fowl, has changed things to suit his wants, and by good methods of selection, breeding and the use of well balanced rations has turned the twenty to thirty-egg hen into the one of today, capable of producing 200 to 300 eggs in a year.

Leghorns Almost Immune

Today we have the Leghorn which is almost, but not quite, immune from broodiness. Some flocks are more broody than others, even tho given the same feed, care and management, because some have been bred along non-broody lines, while little or no attention to this has been given others. I find it a good practice to band a bird every time she goes broody and see how many times she tries to take a vacation. I have seen some hens go broody five times during the season. Such a hen should never be used as a breeder regardless of her egg production. We will get less broodiness in our flocks from year to year if we never breed from a hen that goes broody. Should this be impossible, it is best not to breed from a hen that goes broody over three times. This does not mean, however, that a broody hen is not profitable. I know of a trapnested hen that laid 250 eggs and went broody five times. That egg production was good, but she shouldn't be used as a breeder.

Broodiness is an inherited characteristic and may be transmitted to offspring just as good egg production can be transmitted from one bird to another. If it is necessary to purchase eggs for hatching it is best to get them from a man who is not bothered to death with broody hens.

There is a woman in Pennsylvania who had 250 R. I. Reds last summer and had as high as 150 in broody coops at one time, yet she bred from the same flock of hens this year. If she keeps on she may have a flock that will be 100 per cent broody at the same time.

Of course, care should be taken to select a male bird from a flock of hens that lacks the broody characteristics. One may have a wonderful flock of non-broody hens, but get a male bird from a hen that is persistently broody and he will tear down in one season what it will take five years to build up.

There are dozens of old fashioned ways of breaking up broody hens, such as immersing them in the watering trough, putting them in a barrel for a week without food or water, tying a string to one leg or tying splints about the knees so they can't set, and many other inhumane things. Just what happens when we do such foolish things?

Results of Improper Treatment

Suppose a hen has been laying heavily for the past month and then decides to go broody. In her body are dozens of yolks varying from the size of a pin point to a full sized yolk. Suppose we put her in a barrel without food or water for a week. The yolks are absorbed back into the body and she exists upon the nourishment derived from them. Should we let these yolks be absorbed back into the body in this way? Emphatically, no. What we want to do is feed that hen the best we ever fed a hen in our life and get those eggs out of her.

Just as soon as a hen shows the inclination to stay on the nest, place her in a broody coop. A coop that will answer this purpose is one having a slatted bottom. Two-inch slats two inchs apart are all right. Suspend such a crate from the ground and let her get plenty of fresh air. Feed a good scratch feed and a good mash in small containers, along with plenty of water, grit, and oyster shell.

Worth While Methods

It would be well to feed the hen moist mash that can be cleaned up in fifteen minutes, once a day. This will enable her to get a good forcing into her system and come back into laying in a hurry. A hen should not be in a coop more than two to five days before she will come back into laying, tho I have known of hens that would go broody for fourteen to twenty-one days, then lay twenty eggs, then go broody again for the same length of time, and be profitable hens. Such hens may be profitfitable, but are far from desirable.

Heat in the summer is worse on a hen than cold in the winter. We have all seen hens overcome by the heat during July and August. The remedy is to have ventilators in the rear of your house immediately below the roof and the same in the front of the house. Windows below the roost in the rear of the house are a decided advantage in overcoming this trouble.

Small windows of six glass eight by ten inches every ten feet will give more light for scratching under the roosts in winter and if removed will give a better circulation of air in summer. Remove the windows in the front of the house and have plenty of open space. This enables the air to circulate and keeps the temperature many degrees below normal.

Ventilation the Prime Factor

When the laying quarters are "sweat boxes" instead of comfortable nests, a hen is more inclined to set than where the nests are cool. To further overcome broodiness, the bottom of our nests are made of fine wire instead of board. This gives a cooler nest and at the same time allows the fine chaff and dirt to fall thru to the floor.

In summing up the following five points are worth remembering:—

1. Place the hen in a slatted coop as soon as signs of broodiness are noticed, and feed a good laying ration.

2. Band birds each time they go broody.

3. Breed from non-broody hens or hens that go broody no more than two or three times.

4. Get rid of hens that are almost continually broody.

5. Provide quarters that are well ventilated during the hot summer months.—L. W. Steelman.

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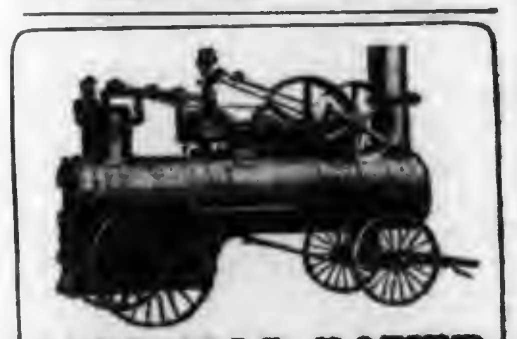

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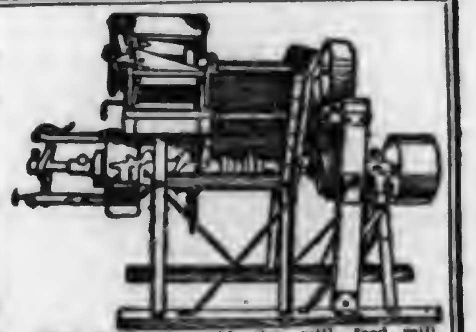

"New Peerless" combination mill, feed mill, wood saws, and concrete mixer will be shown at The Tenth Annual State Farm Products Show, on the first floor of the E-B Building, 10th and Market Sts., Harrisburg, Penna., January 18th to 22nd, 1926. See our exhibit, let us explain to you how hundreds of farmers are producing milk cheaper by using "New Peerless" combination mill to grind their home-grown products into dairy feed. *Write for catalogue.*

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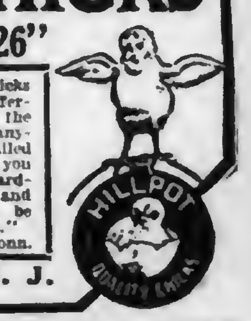

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White Rocks—S. C. R. C. Reds—White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
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After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest cream separator improvement in 25 years. It is *guaranteed* to skim cleaner. It runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

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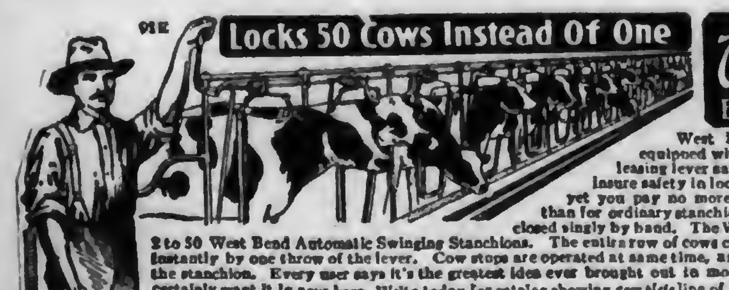

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West Bend Automatic Stanchions equipped with our wonderful locking-releasing lever save you time and labor—and insure safety in locking up or releasing the cows, yet you pay no more for West Bend equipment than for ordinary stanchions that must be opened and closed singly by hand. The West Bend lever controls from 2 to 50 West Bend Automatic Swinging Stanchions. The entire row of cows can be locked up or released instantly by one throw of the lever. Cow stops are operated at same time, and when set guide cow into the stanchion. Every user says it's the greatest idea ever brought out in modern barn equipment. You certainly want it in *your* barn. Write today for catalog showing *complete* line of West Bend Barn Equipment.
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DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Lactation Period

I have a large Holstein cow that gives forty-two pounds of milk when fresh. She is dry for three and a half months. Do you think her lactation period could be lengthened by feeding her plenty of good feed when she is dry? I cannot see why she always dries so soon. I fed her well last year but she is dry again for almost four months.—H. W. F., Berks County, Pa.

The probability is that the feeding of plenty of good feed to your cow when she is dry would not greatly lengthen her lactation period after she freshens. The characteristic of drying off too soon is an individual habit with different cows. The cow that has a habit of drying off at the end of eight or nine months after she freshens will probably continue to do so regardless of the feed given her. On the other hand, there are many cows that can scarcely be put dry even after they have been in milk for eleven to twelve months.

Cows Should Be Dry Six Weeks

Cows should be dry about six weeks before they freshen in order to give them an opportunity to build up a reserve supply of nutrients which will facilitate a large yield of milk and butterfat after they freshen. A cow that stands dry longer than eight weeks is likely to be unprofitable unless she gives an exceedingly large flow of milk during the period when she is milking. It is the total yield of milk and butterfat for the year that counts.

If this Holstein cow averages thirty-five pounds of milk for 300 days she is a good cow even tho she may be dry the rest of the year. In fact, any Holstein cow that will produce 10,000 pounds of milk per year testing three and one-half per cent of butterfat will probably make her owner an excellent profit over and above the cost of feed. If she produces 9000 pounds of milk in a year she will be worth keeping.

The average cow in Pennsylvania only produces a little over 4000 pounds of milk. This is too low a production to be worth while. Probably in the neighborhood of 6500 to 7000 pounds is about the dividing line below which yield it does not pay to keep cows.—A. A. Borland.

To Hold First Meeting

THE first regular annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association to be held at Harrisburg, January 20, during the State Farm Products Show, will be addressed by more than a score of speakers, announces A. A. Borland, head of the Dairy Husbandry Department of the Pennsylvania State College, president of the association, and staff contributor of Pennsylvania Farmer. Many of those who will appear are known the world over in dairy circles.

C. L. Burlingham, assistant general manager of the Breeder's Gazette, and formerly national secretary of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association; H. E. Van Norman, formerly president of the National Dairy Exposition and the World's Dairy Congress and now president of the American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago, and R. W. Balderston, secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, will speak at the big Dairymen's Banquet scheduled for the evening of January 20th.

At the banquet winners of the milk and butter exhibits in the state show will be announced, and 290 cow testing association members who have herds averaging 300 or more pounds of butterfat per cow will be honored.

Other speakers who will be heard during the day include S. J. Brownell, C. R. Gearhart, and R. H. Olmstead, all members of the dairy extension staff of the Pennsylvania State College.

After Thirteen Years

AFTER he has used the same milking machine for thirteen years what a dairyman tells you about it ought to carry some weight. If you will visit a little with Norman L. Spencer, Chester County, as I did recently, you will find that this is the record on which he bases his statements.

We had just finished a good supper, so he had no need to hurry but as he started to tie up the cows for the evening milking I looked at my watch. One hour later the milk was cooling, the cows out, everything washed and we were out in the starlight talking about his fine stand of alfalfa.

Thirteen years ago Mr. Spencer's father was milking twenty-eight cows when his help suddenly left him. It was a case of get a machine to do the work or go out of the dairy business. The machine was installed and has been there ever since. Only fourteen cows are being milked now but they are making "A" grade milk which is shipped to the Philadelphia market.

Mr. Spencer uses a two-unit outfit and does all the milking himself before and after his man comes and goes for the day's work. In this way he is able to devote all the time with the man in the field. It has been found that the two units make it possible for one man to get the greatest efficiency from the machine. Three were tried but while doing the "stripping" a machine often was left too long for the good of the cow and the man lost time running around trying to keep things moving properly.

When I asked Mr. Spencer the usual question about the effect on the cows, he pointed out a fine black and white which had been machine-milked for the past seven years. The pailful she gave would have been a credit to any dairyman and apparently the machine hadn't hurt her in any way. "You bet we wouldn't have kept it all these years if we weren't satisfied with the results," added Mr. Spencer. And what more evidence was needed?

But this milking machine does more than milk, it also provides electric lights for the house, barn, garage, chicken house, pig pen and places outside. The generator and batteries are in the room with the engine which runs the compressor and the two hours it runs each day are sufficient to furnish all the lights needed the greater part of the year. Of course, only a few of the lights are burning at once and then only for a short time but Mrs. Spencer says those in the house alone are worth all the milker cost.—T. H. W.

Carbon County Records

LEWIS A. ZIMMERMAN, Lehighton, not only has the highest herd average in the Carbon County Cow Testing Association which recently completed its first year's work, but also the highest C. T. A. herd average in Pennsylvania. With three milkings per day, Mr. Zimmerman's herd averaged 15,958 pounds of milk and 519.6 pounds of butterfat for the year and nine cows in the herd produced more than 500 pounds of fat during the year.

Wallace Drumheller, also of Lehighton, has the second highest herd average in butterfat among the cow testing associations in Pennsylvania for the year 1925.

With an average production of 9650 pounds of milk, the Carbon County C. T. A. takes first place among the Pennsylvania associations for 1925. First place for butterfat production was lost by only one-tenth of a pound, the average production being 333.4 pounds. No other association, tho, can boast of nineteen cows in the 500-pound butterfat list.—A. L. B.

A Silo for Every 133

FOR all of the states of the Union there is an average of one silo for 133 head of cattle and if they used the silo as Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin do, this country would need 1,500,000 more silos. By using the silo as the three base states are now doing, eighteen per cent of the crop would go into the silos which would absorb 600,000,000 bushels of corn and more than take up our surplus.

The proper use of the silo would have a most beneficial effect on the livestock industry. Beef, butter and milk would be produced at less cost and with less labor. This would not affect the volume of supply but it would give the farmer considerable more profit, and better fit him to compete with foreign producers.

Will Award Ribbons

THE Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association is offering a ribbon to all C. T. A. members whose herds have produced an average of over 300 pounds of butterfat during the year 1925. A purple ribbon will be given to the owners of all herds which produced 400 pounds of butterfat, a blue ribbon for those herds with from 350 to 400 pounds, and a red ribbon for the herds which have an average production of from 300 to 350 pounds.

These ribbons will be presented at the banquet to be held in the Masonic Building by the Dairymen's Association on Wednesday, January 20, during the week of the Farm Products Show.—A. L. B.

Wins Silver Medal

"CARRY ON LADY LETTY," a young Jersey cow, owned by the Bureau of Dairying, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has established a new senior two-year-old Jersey record for Maryland by producing 571 pounds of butterfat and 12,417 pounds of milk in 352 days.

She carried calf 210 days of the test and won the American Jersey Cattle Club silver medal in addition to the state championship. She also produced 1500 pounds more milk than her dam made as a mature cow.

Dumb-Bell—Who is the smartest man living?

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Dumb-Bell—Why Thomas A. Edison?

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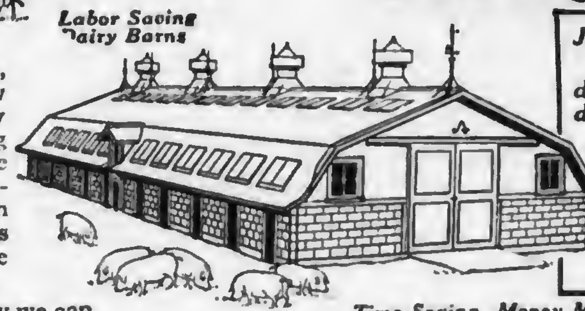
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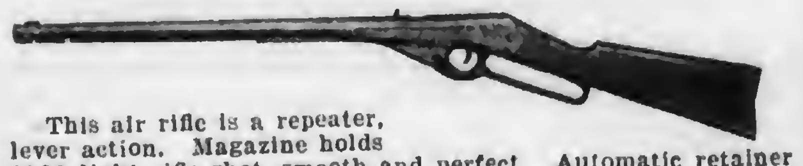

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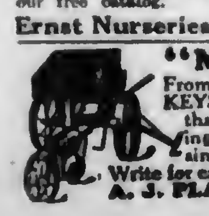

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A Going Cooperative

This Exchange Has Loyal Support of Its Patrons

THE Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is an outstanding example of what eastern farmers can accomplish for themselves thru cooperative buying. In eight short years this cooperative institution has grown from an idea into a farmers' organization with more than 16,000 members, doing a business of more than six million dollars annually at a sales expense of less than three per cent. It bought, in April, 1925, for $300,000, one of the finest feed mills in the country located at Buffalo.

The Eastern States is organized as a non-stock cooperative. The patrons are the sole owners. To them reverts any surplus which accrues over running expenses and reserve for working capital. The patrons elect their own officers and board of directors. The board appoints its executive committee, and holds it responsible for the administration of its policies thru a paid staff and office at Springfield, Mass.

Included on the board of directors are officers and active members of state and county farm bureaus, of state and local Granges, of legislatures, of dairymen's associations, of state departments of agriculture, of state chambers of commerce, trustees of agricultural colleges, and officials of large manufacturing and business interests.

Common Interest Prevalent

Much is being said about the common interest existing between industry and agriculture in solving agriculture's problems. There is a common interest and business men and farmers can work together. This is demonstrated by the manner in which farmers and business men have cooperated to solve the problems faced by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange in distributing supplies to farmers. The exchange is so organized that not one of these men can profit personally from the time and effort he has put into the direction of the business, but he can profit indirectly as agricultural pursuits become more profitable thru proper methods of buying and marketing.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has succeeded because it has stuck close to sound fundamental principles of cooperative business. This does not mean that ideals have played no part in the remarkable development of the exchange. Sound idealism and vision have made of the exchange what it is today. The loyalty on the part of the membership has been an inspiration to the management, but that loyalty has always been based on a thoro knowledge of the fact that their cooperative was being soundly managed and directed along right lines—that their cooperative was worth supporting.

A committee consisting of the college dairy specialists from the states in which the exchange operates determine the formulae of the dairy and stock feeds. The poultry experts are consulted for the poultry rations, and all the manufactured feeds of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange are distributed on the open formula basis. Most up-to-date mixing machinery is used to insure exact blending of the rations, the dairy and stock feeds all passing over a screen and a powerful magnetic separator just prior to entering the sacks.

Farmers Served Thru Stations

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is serving farmers thru 450 stations in New England and Delaware. As groups of farmers about a shipping station become interested in the work of the exchange and desire the service, the exchange, thru a field man, helps get the station started. The field man keeps in touch with the farmers and the local organization so that the exchange at all times may give satisfactory, regular, dependable service. Most stations have monthly shipments, the cars arriving regularly enough so that farmers by ordering a full month's requirements may depend upon having their grain hold out until the arrival of the next car.

The exchange's practice of sticking closely to the work it was organized to accomplish has won for it the support of the agricultural leaders in the seven states in which it is functioning. There has been the closest cooperation between the extension service, the colleges, the farm bureaus, the Grange and the Eastern Farmers' Exchange. In short, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is a bona fide farmers' cooperative feed manufacturing and distributing organization.—A.

From a Subscriber

DEAR PENNSYLVANIA FARMER:—Enclosed find check to extend my subscription another year. Farming with me just now is more a matter of theory than practice, but I hope to get into the harness again next spring. I can't feel right, however, to let Pennsylvania Farmer lapse, altho I have consented to forego the pleasure of some other journals, for altho P. F. is edited by humans and is therefore fallible in its opinions, it seems to be one of the few papers whose diction, whatever else it may be, is always safe and sane.—Wm. A. Libby.

Mixing for Strength

STRENGTH is generally considered the most important quality in concrete construction. According to the rural engineer at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture the three factors governing this desirable quality, are: (1) the fineness of the materials used in coarse and fine aggregate; (2) the quantity of water used in relation to the cement, and (3) the cleaness of the materials.

Various Mixtures

Various mixtures, such as 1-2-4 and 1-3½-7 are used because different classes of work require varying degrees of strength. Just as very coarse aggregate weakens the concrete, so a fine sand strengthens it, altho a sand may be too fine for good results. In the standard formula the first figure always stands for the cement, the second for the sand, and the third for the pebbles or crushed stone. Thus a 1-2-4 mixture means one sack (one cubic foot) of cement, two cubic feet of sand, and four cubic feet of pebbles, or coarse aggregate. This particualr mixture is suitable for foundations for farm machinery and concrete work in general.

Too much water is not good, for a sloppy mixture makes weak concrete. The best mixture has equal parts of water and cement regardless of the proportion of aggregate.

Clean materials are necessary for strength. Sand or gravel containing clay, loam, vegetable matter, or humus makes poor concrete. When possible, sand and gravel should be washed before being used in concrete work.

Much concrete has only fifty per cent strength because of a failure to observe one or all of these simple requirements.

Radio Seen from the Inside

(Continued from page 3)

be the same if you spelled it Cukoostan. I wouldn't know just where to find it on the map, but the names of some of the "natives" who appeared in "The Hidden Idol" are sufficient to indicate the kind of country it was supposed to be. For example, there was the Rajah of Kookoostan, stern, cruel and inscrutable; General Allaghab, the leader of his army; and Hasahdha, a temple dancer.

The story dealt with the adventures of a party of Americans who were trapped and taken prisoner by the Rajah. Just then they thought they were to meet their fate, they discovered it was all a big hoax. The Rajah was a friend, the General Allaghab turned out to be an American darkie who liked his fried chicken and corn pone as well as the next one.

Spooks in Kookoostan

Some weird things happened in Kookoostan, and, of course, the orchestra was there to help chase quivers up and down the radio listener's spine. The man who played the cello was particularly adept at producing quivery, quavery sounds. Whenever he achieved a particularly spooky one he looked around at me with a grin to see if I enjoyed it as much as he did.

The evening gave me some good exercise in self control. Some of the situations were very funny, and I wanted very much to laugh aloud. But I wasn't on the program and I didn't want to send my "ha-ha" to Europe or California, so I managed to restrain myself.

But one of the jokes caught the man with the clarinet off his guard. He relieved himself of about half a "haw-haw" before he saw the red light on the wall and remembered that he had better save the rest of it for some other time. And the first violinist helped him to remember by turning slowly around and giving him a look of mock severity, evidently intended to mean, "Say, boy, where were you when the brains were passed out."

The love scene in "The Hidden Idol" probably satisfied the radio audience, but it didn't appear just right to the observer in the studio where the lovers were holding forth. The sweet nothings the hero was supposed to be whispering into the shell-like ear of the heroine were spoken directly into the mouthpiece of the unemotional microphone, while she stood back out of the way. Then he went to his corner, while the girl made eyes at that black tin can and said to it the sweet, soft things intended for him alone.

The Love Scene

The climax of the love scene was a kiss, of course.

Did the heroine trouble her lover to come forward for the osculatory exercises?

Not at all.

She gave herself a vigorous smack on the wrist and saved him all inconvenience.

This wasn't the only time these actors took advantage of the audience that could hear but could not see. The lid of a phonograph when struck with a drumstick sounded enough like a distant tom tom to send a chill down the spine of an imaginative listener. A bottle, rattled around in an empty glass pitcher, made a perfect substitute for ice. The General of color couldn't have made the flying dominos sound just right on the carpeted studio floor, but he secured a natural effect by rolling them on a board held up in front of the microphone.

Necessary to Make Audience "See"

The average theatrical performer, appealing to the sense of sight as well as that of hearing, has a comparatively easy task. But the WGY Players have to make their voices carry to their radio audience a moving picture of the stage scenery, the costumes and the action of the play. The necessity of making the radio listener "see" the stage and everything on it calls for the highest type of skill on the part of the actor before the microphone.

Nevertheless, this method of giving a play has its compensations. I am sure that Kolin Hager, playing the part of General Allaghab, was glad that he could make himself sound like a southern negro without the aid of burnt cork and loud clothes. And, while this is no place for compliments, it would have been a shame if Pansy, the "colored" servant girl, had played her part in anything but her natural complexion.

The three acts of the play passed very quickly. The rapid succession of thrilling and humorous situations was broken only by the frequent musical numbers.

Finally the cast gathered around the microphone for the last chorus, the haunting "Spooky Blues." The singers put their best into that song. It had a rhythm they liked.

Then the music stopped.

The show was over.

Mr. Hager was before the microphone. Now he was not General Allaghab, head of the army of the Rajah of Kookoostan, but the chief announcer. He told the radio audience that they had been listening to Stations WGY of Schenectady and WJY of New York City broadcasting a production of the WGY Players from the main studio of WGY at Schenectady. He said good-night to those listening thru the New York station and WJY was disconnected.

"One Moment, Please"

While he was speaking the members of the cast and the musicians had left the room. When he finished with "One moment, please," and followed the rest, he left only Mr. Fay and myself in the studio.

Mr. Fay sat down at the desk at the side of the room, turned a switch, and started talking into the small microphone before him. In a low, even voice, he told about the programs to be broadcast from WGY during the next week. While he was speaking I opened the sound-proof door and went out into the control room to see how his voice sounded as it came from the loud-speaker by the operator's desk. It was the same voice, only stronger, and louder. Evidently the radio announcers substitute electric power for the lung power that must be expended by the ordinary public speaker.

I went back into the studio. Mr. Fay was finishing. He looked at his watch and, using that formula so familiar to every radio fan, he gave the time and "signed off" until the next morning. He snapped a switch, the red light on the wall went out, and the evening's program was finished.

ALL programs broadcast from station WGY at Schenectady are sent out on four wave lengths. The wave length at the main station is 379½ meters. At experimental stations a few miles away the same programs are simultaneously broadcast on wave lengths of 41.88 meters, 109 meters and 1560 meters.

TUNE IN— *with Goodrich*

... the entrancing strains of the Goodrich Silvertown Cord Orchestra have set many feet a-dancing. These weekly programs, also featuring the Silver Mask tenor, are listened to by thousands of farmers. Every Thursday—ten to eleven, eastern standard time.

... *And enjoy the* BEST *in Footwear as well ...*

Look for the Red Line 'round the Top when you buy your next pair of boots or gaiters. That marks the genuine Hi-Press, worn by millions for its longer service.

Goodrich "HI-PRESS" *Rubber Footwear*

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, *Akron, Ohio*

TOM OF PEACE VALLEY

By John F. Case

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(Continued from last week)

THE first term in high school had been completed and Tom was home and ready to take up the real job of cultivation. But before that John Roberts again had accompanied him to the Valley and had smiled at the garrulous account of Grandsire Martin as he recounted an undreamed spectacle. For those of the Valley had beheld Sam Woodson, knight of the rod and gun, awkwardly steering his pony team as he "scoured" the shovels of a cultivator that had spent many seasons sheltered only by the "big shed"—all outdoors. "See that the shovels are shining," had been the teacher's instruction and it would be no fault of Sam's if his son was handicapped by rust. After hours of plowing during which time, according to Grandad, Woodson had "plowed up half the mounting" there followed added hours of patient scouring and polishing with sandpaper and grease rag. The cultivator was old and rickety, a relic of long ago when good farmers thought it a disgrace to be caught riding, but the shovels on Bob Durham's new riding cultivator were no more glistening than those of Tom's when he took his place between the handles and started down the first row. It had been amusing to Sam Woodson's friends as he wrestled with rust but they did not know that with each jab of the sandpaper he was moulding a bullet to help his son's warfare. Gone was all pretense of indifference on the part of Sam Woodson. In honor bound not to so much as pull one weed from the field yet in every possible manner he was going to show the faith that was in him and encourage his boy. With the sublime faith of motherhood manifested by Mary Woodson and the winning spirit of his father to cheer him on John Roberts felt that there would be no handicap in lack of family interest to help Tom win. Here he knew were tremendous factors for many a lad who has entered the long grind of a contest with courage and determination has had his ardor dampened and his work ruined by the indifference of those to whom he looked for encouragement. The fight was on and Tom's parents were in the second line, cheering him on to victory.

MY, HOW the corn had grown! Kind had been the gods of sun and shower and the plants were sending down strong rootlets to take on invigorating life. As the team, now trained to fair efficiency, heeded voice and rein and Tom kept steadily on, one by one the dwellers of the Valley came trooping in. Quite casually they came in little groups or singly with lame excuses that they "just happened by and thought they'd stop a mite an' watch Tom work." Still the undercurrent of feeling that farming was a job beneath hunter and fisherman but John Roberts smiled inwardly as with growing satisfaction he noted the comments. "Never seed no field like that did ye?" was the challenge of Lame Bill, avowed partisan. "Ain't nary nother one in this state so good I reckon an' Tom's tryin' to beat all 'Outside' agrowin' corn on it. Put seed in thar that he said was wuth as much as Old Trail, my 'coon dog. Well, it's a sort of pup of Trail's," and Lame Bill chuckled enigmatically. "Ain't nary one of you to pull a rostin' ear this summer or you settle with me. Hear that now?" In the Valley a cornfield was common property in time of roasting ears and Tom grinned appreciatively. But the warning need not have been given. As the Valley folks talked and visited all pretense disappeared and as one family they expressed their faith in the lad who was "blood kin." Little they knew of seed or soil, the handicaps of Tom's environment and little training. The call of blood had triumphed and as one man Peace Valley was behind a champion. "Here's the fellow that learned him how to do it," Lame Bill informed and the mountaineers came crowding to shake his hand. "He's the feller that I told you about 'raisin' wheat' endurin' the war," Sam Woodson told them and with the laugh that followed Roberts saw that they knew the story well. They might not know books but red-blooded courage was a thing the men of mountain and Valley could understand and henceforth John Roberts was to be one of them, blood brother of strong men.

WITH school over, Tom found the chief plain of parting was separation from his room mate. Unlike in temperament but each with strong individuality Tom and Marvin had become far more than just school friends. To them had come the abiding friendship which when clean and pure has been told in song and story since the days of David and Jonathan. Had it not been for the contest plot Tom doubtless would have accepted the generous offer of Marvin's father, accompanied his chum and added to his savings by the liberal wage assured. "You can get home often enough to cultivate your corn," Marvin urged, "and think of the good times we'll have together this summer. Think of the way we'll make mother's fried chicken hide out, too. Jiminy, Tom, you just can't afford to fool your time away on five acres of corn."

"I'd like to go," Tom had responded, "but I'm new at the game and I've got to make up with hard work for what I don't know. Maybe I wouldn't be worth what your dad has offered me. Anyway, I've got to watch my field. I've got a hunch, Pep, that the fellows who stole my seed aren't going to let that corn mature if they can help it. They don't know that I got the box back but they'll find out I've got a good prospect. Day and night if necessary I'm going to be on the job to see that nothing more happens for Mr. Roberts has trusted me."

"You are nutty," had been Marvin's inelegant reply. "Nothing can happen to a corn field." But Tom, playing his "hunch" went over the hills to the Valley where he would work and watch. True, he might pick up a little money by helping Mr. Benson after use of the team and plow had been repaid in labor but only $14 of the generous sum his uncle had provided was left at the term's close. No very promising foundation for future educational expense but deep in his heart Tom had resolved that somehow he would carry on. He was beginning to realize what possession of the magic key of knowledge really meant to one who would strive to gain possession and then use it to unlock the mysteries of Mother Earth.

FAITHFULLY John Roberts visited their plots and supervised their project work. During the summer months his "flivver" became a symbol of progress to the folks of Blanton community for wherever Roberts went things grew as they never had grown before. His field of service was proving far more than work with his boys alone for seldom did Roberts visit a farm home that he was not called upon to give helpful advice or suggest some labor saving improvement which would mean much to mother or dad. At first the farm folks had held aloof, asking these little favors only on suggestion of the lad in school, but soon the young teacher with his sincerity and zeal had won all hearts. Before many months had passed they were wondering how Blanton neighborhood ever had gotten along without the pleasant and efficient chap who had a habit of saying, "Sure, let's go ahead and do it," then proceeding to lead the way. It was as a leader, not one who drives, that Roberts inspired his students during the grind of class room or summer toil. Occasionally he called the boys together for demonstration work and one such occasion again found Tom Woodson and Marvin Manning at the Durham farm. There was another visitor, too, for "Slim" Barnett had come to feel a proprietary interest in Tom's field and had invited himself to go along and see what a rival's project looked like. So they stood together as Durham, cocky and arrogant as ever, paraded his fine team before the gathering then started down a corn row.

"Doggoned if this corn ain't about as good as ourn," confided "Slim" to Tom. "It ain't right that anything should grow so good fer that feller. He's got a mean eye. Look at the ornery cuss! Any feller that abuses a dumb critter ought to be shot." The horses had not turned promptly at the row's end and "Bull" was lashing them savagely. "We gotta skin him, Tom," was "Slim's" decision. "It would be a plumb disgrace to let a skunk like that whup us."

Tom grinned for the extent of "Slim's" work as "we" was draping his fat form over a stump while his friend cultivated. "We'll do our best, 'Slim'," he replied, "and who knows, maybe the time will come when you will have a lot to do with making a win possible." It was good to have friends and well wishers. Little, did Tom realize that his casual remark to "Slim" was fraught with prophesy. But seeing the Durham field with its rich promise of future growth brought forceful reminder that right here at home was real competition while out over the state thousands of other lads were bending every energy toward winning promised rewards. As the ponies took their way homeward Tom's lips set in grim lines that made him seem an older boy. He wasn't beaten in the first quarter's play, it would take the full game to tell who was on the winner's end. But Tom missed the friendly conferences with John Roberts, the inspiration of his irrepressible smaller chum. His work was in danger of becoming just a grinding job, a bad thing for one of Tom's intense, silent nature. And Mary Woodson, no student of psychology but a mother with the intuition of mother love, knew that something needed to be done. Home to the cabin one night came Tom to find Marvin Manning sitting under a shade tree, ineffectively trying to make the pup Trailer sit up and beg. With a whoop Tom grabbed his chum and the boys executed a war dance while Trailer danced excitedly about.

"Your mother invited me to come over for a day or so and go bass fishing," Marvin informed. "Said she thought you were working too hard. Now you ought to do like me, save yourself for a good old man." Tom grinned in sympathy as Pep went hobbling across the lawn, picturing an old, decrepit man bowed down by toil. Perhaps it was more than could be expected, this keeping one's nose to the grindstone every day. Wouldn't Pep's eyes stick out when he showed him some of the beauties that lurked in the clear, deep pools which only he and his father knew. Up in the loft that night the boys visited and laughed until Father Woodson's warning voice reminded them that unless they hushed soon there would be little sleep before the morning's quets. Gone was the obsession of fighting a winning battle, the constant reminder that unremitting care was necessary if his corn crop was to come up to expectations. Tom was just a boy again with no responsibility except that of catching the biggest bass that ever had taken fly. And his mother smiled in her sleep knowing that wise had been her plan.

DAWN found the boys slipping noiselessly along a stream which rippled over gravelled bars and sandy stretches to fill deep pools whose placid surface shone silvery white in the rising sun. Marvin carried a minnow bucket. Tom's hatband was adorned with a row of artificial flies. Stealthily they approached a pool and just as they stopped to peer thru the surrounding bushes a giant bass broke water to leap high and fall with a resounding splash. "Geementily!" Pep gasped, "didga see that whale? Lead me to 'im. He's my meat." Tom grinned silently as he showed Marvin how to adjust a minnow then with a beautiful cast whipped his fly over the mirrored surface of the pool. Like a flash the lure was taken and after a few minutes' exciting play Tom drew his prize to the water's edge, then held him high while the excited Pep danced and yelled like a Comanche Indian. "Shut up," was Tom's stern command. "You'll scare all the fish into deep water. One of us may catch that big fellow if we keep quiet and try long enough. Now get that minnow wet." And as Marvin awkwardly cast his baited hook again there was a strike and within a minute Tom's visitor was rolling on the bank as he frantically clutched at a big bass which, tossed far back and freed, was flopping back to his watery home. "Grab 'im, Pep!" Tom yelled, then dashed forward but too late. With one final flop the fish, eluding his pursuer's clutch, regained the water and a second later Marvin fell sprawling to plunge head down into the pool. As he crawled out a dripping and dishevelled figure Tom gave way to howls of mirth. "That's goin' in after 'em, old man," he yelled, wiping tears from his eyes. And for once a crestfallen and subdued youngster had no reply to make. But game to the core Pep demanded, "Show me another fish. I'm learning how to make 'em bite, anyway."

"TOO chilly for you to wear wet clothes," was Tom's rejoinder, "and there isn't going to be any trouble catching all the fish we can carry home. They are biting today and I'm going to add that big fellow to my string. We'll just build a fire and after you get dried out and we've fished a few other pools we'll come back here." Sitting near a roaring fire Tom confided to his chum that of all the lads of his acquaintance Marvin was the only boy who ever had been brought to the hidden pool. Nor did Marvin fail of understanding as to what that might mean. For stream and forest had been store-house for the Woodson family. Long before the garments were thoroly dried the impatient visitor had donned them and the boys went on to try their luck at another pool. The shadows were lengthening when they came back to the starting place and on Tom's stringer hung many a bronze beauty while to Marvin's lure had come many fish only to be lost in his inexperienced eagerness. Only two small bass were the reward of his first day's effort but to Marvin they were more precious than if cast from gold. Tired but bubbling with happiness he sat down on the bank as Tom prepared for a final cast.

"Try your luck, too, Pep," Tom advised. "You never can tell what might happen. You've still got a frisky minnow and another minnow like those you are carrying might want to make a supper of him. You are welcome to anything in the pool except the big fellow, he's my meat."

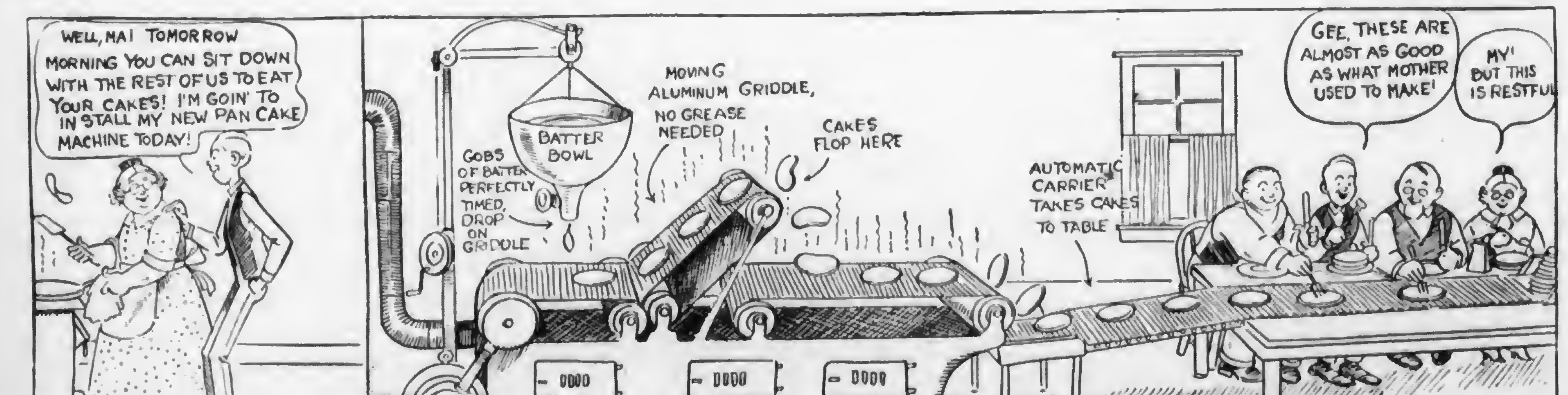
No challenge ever was delivered to Pepper Manning without acceptance. "That so? Well, I wouldn't swap my 'minnows' for your whole blamed string. But just for that, Mister Smarty, watch your Uncle Fuller show you how to fish. Gimme one of those flies." Grinning in amusement as he "kidded" his chum Tom fastened the fly then let his own lure sweep in a graceful curve. But altho he reeled and cast again and again not even a minnow rose to the alluring bait. Meanwhile, a few steps away, Marvin was making ineffective efforts to get his hook a few yards from the bank. "Coming fine, Pep," Tom commended but like every expert fisherman he couldn't help joking the novice who now and again snarled his line. "You'll make a real fisherman in about a thousand years." But a second later all "kidding" was forgotten as Marvin's fly disappeared in a swirl of water and as he drove the hook home a mighty bass rose high to shake savage and dripping jaws as he fought to free the stinging thing that held him fast.

"Jiminy Crickets! Tom, oh, take 'im! Lord A'mighty he's gone." Down went the bass to unknown depth while Pepper, reeling frantically, implored his friend to take the rod. But Tom Woodson, true sportsman and friend who knew what winning such a victory would mean refused tho his fingers tingled for the feel of the rod and reel. The fish was Marvin's, win or lose, and in calm but intense tones he gave advice. Here was a battle royal between a lad who never before that day had cast a lure, and a scarred veteran of the finny tribe. Up came the bass, to leap high again, a magnificent picture against the setting sun. And now with clenched teeth and steady hand Pepper Manning fought a fight that seemingly could have but one end.

"Easy, old man! He's tiring, give him line. Now reel him slow. Let him jump," as the bass made one last desperate leap. "He's hooked to stay, never get loose unless you tear the hook out. No! No!" as Marvin made as if to toss the fish on shore. "Play him until he's all in. Easy, easy, you've got him!" With Tom's confidence compelling presence at his side Marvin carried the fight until finally the great bass weakened and was gently drawn to the water's edge. There Tom slipped his fingers into the fish's gills and held him up, a prize undreamed of in all Marvin's wildest imaginings. Wordless for a moment they stood high on the bank, the great bass between them and then with the reaction the lad who had fought and won broke forth in alternate laughter and sobbing. "Know exactly how you feel," Tom comforted as he patted his chum's shoulder. "My dad helped me catch my first big one and I nearly throwed a fit after it was all over. Old man, this is the biggest bass that ever came out of this creek. Say, I'll tell you what we'll do." In his excitement Tom was relapsing into the vernacular of his father. "This big feller ain't goin' into no skillet. Lame Bill is a natural born taxidermist and his house is full of mounted animals. He'll fix this feller up until you'll think he's ready to jump at you. Boy, some fish!"

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*For Quantity Production* : : : : : : : : : By Leet


WELL, MA! TOMORROW MORNING YOU CAN SIT DOWN WITH THE REST OF US TO EAT YOUR CAKES! I'M GOIN' TO IN STALL MY NEW PAN CAKE MACHINE TODAY!
BATTER BOWL
GOBS OF BATTER PERFECTLY TIMED, DROP ON GRIDDLE
MOVING ALUMINUM GRIDDLE, NO GREASE NEEDED
CAKES FLOP HERE
AUTOMATIC CARRIER TAKES CAKES TO TABLE
GEE, THESE ARE ALMOST AS GOOD AS WHAT MOTHER USED TO MAKE!
MY! BUT THIS IS RESTFUL
MOTOR
WOOD BURNING STOVE

Did you ever hear this one?—

He was selling meat-slicing machines and his first canvass was a Dutch butcher. He started right off with a demonstration, slicing diligently at the slab of bacon until it all had been cut. Then he turned to the butcher and asked: "What do you think of 'er? Some machine, eh?"

The butcher, eyes shining and his face wreathed in smiles, slapped his hands approvingly and said: "Py gollies! Dot's fine! Dot's a great t'ing. Effry butcher in dis town should have vun."

Then elapsed a period during which neither spoke. The salesman placed another slab of bacon in the machine and repeated the demonstration. Then he turned again to the butcher. "Don't you think that's a time saver—a real investment?"

"Sure! Dot's de stuff, all right."

"You think it's a good thing for you?"

"Sure! Dot's de perries."

"You know you need it, don't you?"

"Sure! I should say so."

"Well, why don't you buy it?"

"Vell, vy don't you ask me?"

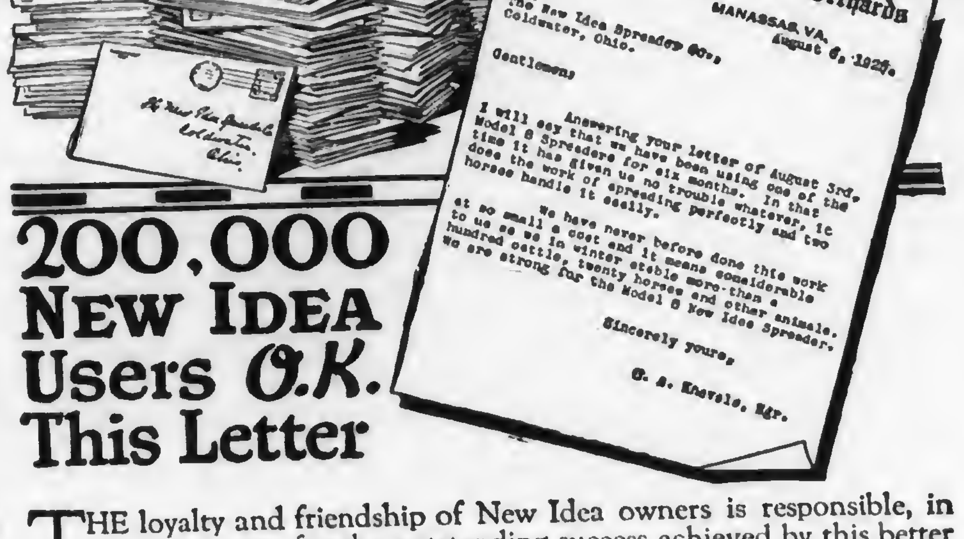
William was thirsty for knowledge and interesting facts shone like jewels in his brain. "I read today," he said to Michael, "of the wonderful progress made in aviation. Men can now do anything—absolutely anything—a bird can do."

But Michael was tired of wonders. "Is that so?" he answered. "Well, when you see an airman fast asleep, hanging onto a branch of a tree with one foot, I'll come and have a look!"—London Answers.

"Yes," said the man in the ancient overcoat with bulging pockets, "Bill and me are in partnership, but we don't carry the same goods."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, Bill goes around sellin' a stove polish that leaves a stain on the fingers, and I go around next day to the same houses with the only soap that'll take it off."—Haversack.


The New Idea Spreader Co, Coldwater, Ohio.

Ben Lomond Farm and Orchards
MANASSAS, VA.
August 6, 1925.

The New Idea Spreader Co.,
Coldwater, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of August 3rd, I will say that we have been using one of the Model 8 Spreaders for six months. In that time it has given us no trouble whatever, it does the work of spreading perfectly and two horses handle it easily.

We have never before done this work at so small a cost and it means considerable to us as we in winter stable more than a hundred cattle, twenty horses and other animals. We are strong for the Model 8 New Idea Spreader.

Sincerely yours,
G. A. Shavele, Mgr.

200,000 NEW IDEA Users O.K. This Letter

THE loyalty and friendship of New Idea owners is responsible, in great measure, for the outstanding success achieved by this better spreader. Our best advertising has always been the well-deserved praise of farmers who have bought our machine.

NEW IDEA SPREADER
An Invention ~ Not an Imitation

Our present Model 8, introduced about two years ago, is the last word in spreader construction. It is the perfect result of 26 years of hard work, honest service and careful study. And just as we have always set the pace in the spreader field, we again lead the procession with our "balloon tires." They are extra wide, ride over soft fields without cutting them up, and have continuous cleats which give better traction and easier riding. No wonder users say it is "the easiest running Spreader built."

See the New Idea dealer today or write us direct for catalog and prices.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY
COLDWATER, OHIO

The largest independent spreader factory in the world—not in any trust or combination.

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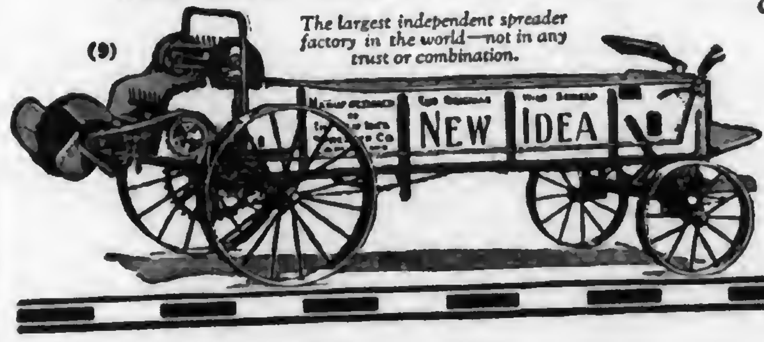


Covered by Original Patents. Widely Imitated—Never Equalled

FAMOUS Ohio SPREADERS

Special "Gold Bond" Offer

In every neighborhood where a farmer buys this spreader we sell many more.

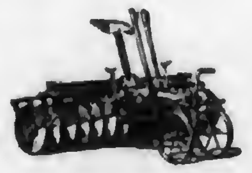
Farmers tell us that it is the strongest, best built machine they have ever seen or used.

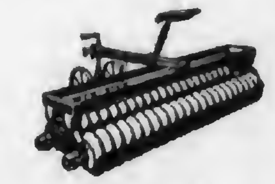
To get this spreader into every neighborhood we are making our special "Gold Bond" offer. It will save money for every farmer who needs a spreader.

Ask your dealer for particulars on this remarkable offer—or if he cannot tell you about it—send us his name.

"Good Equipment Makes A Good Farm Better"

Black Hawk Planters


Disc Harrows


Pulverizers

The Ohio Cultivator Company
Bellevue, Ohio

SILOS GENUINE YELLOW FIR
Famous Automatic-take-up-hoop.
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
International Silo Co., Dept. 14. Meadville, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Congratulations to the prize winners in the contest "Winter Is Here." The drawings were so good that I had to give extra prizes! That's fine, keep it up. We'll draw again sometime.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How did you like Christmas? I think it's just great. I love to go around Christmas eve giving baskets of food to the poor. How many Forum readers do that?

I have many pets but the ones I like best are Prince, my Scotch Collie, and my Angora kitty, Fluffy.

I love flowers and have a big garden filled with all kinds. Now I have a plot fifty by 100 feet filled with Dutch bulbs of tulips, narcissus, hyacinths and some iris and other bulbs. Do you like flowers and birds, Cousin Ruth?

FIRST PRIZE DRAWING
Bernice Stanley, Otsego County, N. Y.

We have a tree that has a nest of birds that I never saw before. They are pure white with a tuft of feathers of black on top of their heads like a blue jay.—Louise Stifany, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I wish you a happy New Year. We all had a splendid Christmas and hope Santa Claus filled your stockings, too. I am nine years old and in sixth grade at school, where all the eight grades are taught.

SECOND PRIZE DRAWING
Thelma Lucille Miller, Franklin Co., Pa.

Our new consolidated school is nearly ready for us to go into. Four rural schools will go in the new building. I live on a farm of 218 acres, and enjoy feeding the calves, chickens, and little pig.—Nina Duvall (9), Washington County, Pa.

Dear Forum:—I wish more boys from Centre County would write. I always read the letters and give the recipes to my mother.

We don't live on a farm but we have three acres of a meadow. We have two cows, a Holstein and a Jersey. My brother and I have a dog that is a very good watch dog. —William Everhart, Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I go to Church School and I am in the eighth grade. Yesterday was Christmas and we had a chicken roast and had a fine time. I received lots of presents.

We live on a farm. I milk two cows and help my mother with all the work in the house. We had an entertainment at our school on the Thursday before Christmas. We had a fine time. I was Mrs. Santa Claus in a dialogue and it was a funny one. Our teacher gave us a tumbler for our Christmas present and Santa Claus was around and treated us to candy and oranges.—Freda K. Spence (12), Adams County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Sometimes we play football at our school. We like to play football. Cousin Ruth, have you seen guinea pigs? I have two. In summer I put them outside on the lawn, while in winter I keep them in a coop so they won't freeze. They are pretty little animals and I like them very much.

My father has taken Pennsylvania Farmer a long time. I always read the Forum page. I like it very much so I decided to write.—Bobslaw Nowilas, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Cousin Ruth, do you like skating? I like skating very much. The water is frozen over now so I am going skating today.

Well, Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends, this will be the last time I can write to you this year. We have watch service at our church tonight. —Anna Gaventa, Salem County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have four rabbits, two gray ones and two whites ones, but they are tame. I also have two cats. I almost ate too much candy on Christmas and didn't feel very good.

Cousin Ruth, did you enjoy your Christmas? I did, and I hope you did, too. Did you have a Christmas party? I didn't, but I think it would be a fine idea to have parties for poor children who do not have as many things as we do. I help my father at the barn. We have about sixty or seventy chickens. My sister Carrie milks the cows.—Iva Shadle (12), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a large dairy farm called Braeburn Farm. It is a branch of the Hermes-Grove Dairy. My father and big brother milk sixteen cows every day. They keep thirty horses and about 210 cows. I like to watch the bottling machine bottle the milk.—Blanche Eastman (11), Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I would like to belong to your dandy club. I'm in the eighth grade but I'm poor in writing so excuse it. I go to the Eberhart School in Butler County.

For pets I have two little calves. Well, I didn't know that I could write such a long letter. I hope you won't get tired reading it. Hope you have some more drawing contests.—Paul Krenisky (13), Butler County, Pa.

FIRST PRIZE DRAWING
Paul Krenisky, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Readers:—I hope Santa Claus was good to you and all the Forum members. He was good to me and brought me lots of nice presents.

Our school had a Christmas entertainment on December 23rd. I was in it. My father got a radio for Christmas. I like it very much.—Clementine Beaver (11), Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have two weeks' vacation for Christmas. My I hope it snows so we can go sledding. We have two sleds. We have a tree. I went with my daddy after it. We always have lots of fun at Christmas time. Does someone have a good recipe for making pop corn balls?—Gladys Fuller (9), Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—In looking over the last Pennsylvania Farmer I saw a boy who had been trapping. I have been trapping, and I have caught four skunks, three muskrats, one mink, and four weasels. I have had pretty good luck, I think.

I have a pony, horse, one spaniel and a Collie dog and two kittens. We have thirty acres and five acres of woods. It is very cold here now.

I wish some of the boys would write about their trapping.—Abbott Conley, Morris County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I enjoy reading Forum letters, especially from the boys. I live on a farm. I can milk, drive horses, and do lots of work on the farm. We live one and one-half miles from school. So we drive a pony. I have one sister that goes to school with me. I have two brothers and two sisters. We have lots of fun playing together with our pets and pony.—Boyd W. Smith (10), Tioga County, Pa.

SECOND PRIZE DRAWING
Louise Henrie, Columbia County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Freda K. Spence.
CLARION COUNTY.—Lethia Strohmyer.
FULTON COUNTY.—Harold Stenger (X).
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Bobslaw Nowilas, Louise Stifany (X).
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Rufus Kreider.
PERRY COUNTY.—Clementine Beaver.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Iva Shadle.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Nina Duvall (X).
WAYNE COUNTY.—Jennie Szczesny.

NEW JERSEY

SALEM COUNTY.—Anna Gaventa.

MARYLAND

CECIL COUNTY.—Anna Beers (X).

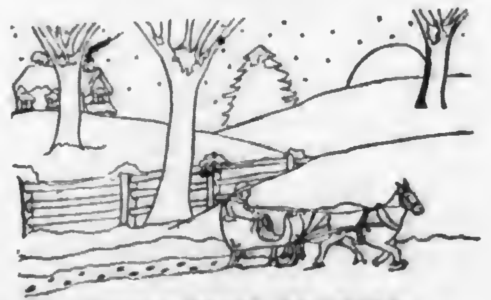
Contest Drawings

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Virginia Althoff (X).
BEDFORD COUNTY.—Lorene Corle.
BERKS COUNTY.—Lucy A. Cocks.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Annabel Roberts, Marian Roberts.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Margaret Andre, Horace T. Smith, Henrietta Siegrist (X).
BUTLER COUNTY.—Paul Krenisky (X), George Fox, Nellie Fox.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Mary A. Musser (X), Kenneth E. Smeltzer, Leonard Smeltzer, Frank Urban.

THIRD PRIZE DRAWING
F. Mildred Highland, Cumberland Co., Pa.

CHESTER COUNTY.—Alice E. Gee.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Louise Henrie (X).
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—F. Mildred Highlands (X), Martha Highlands (X), Hattie Warren (X).
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Mildred Lytle (X), Thelma Lucille Miller (X).
GREENE COUNTY.—Esther Luse Bell.
INDIANA COUNTY.—J. Elinor Dible.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Katherine Geckowsky.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Orpha R. Rettew, Elizabeth Weaver, Lena Zimmerman, Lydia Zimmerman (X).
LAWRENCE COUNTY:—Joe Curynar.



THIRD PRIZE DRAWING
Lydia Zimmerman, Lancaster Co., Pa.

(Continued on page 27)

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This puzzle is not so hard as it looks. "My first" means the first letter of the word you are to find, and so on thru the little rhyme. Several of the letters—the third, fourth and seventh, for example—will be easy to find. I'll help you just this much—the first letter is "V,"—now get your pencils and a piece of scrap paper and find the others. Mother will tell you that you need this same important thing which these letters spell if you want to store apples, and father knows that even the hen-houses have to have it. When you have found this word, send it to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by January 23rd. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

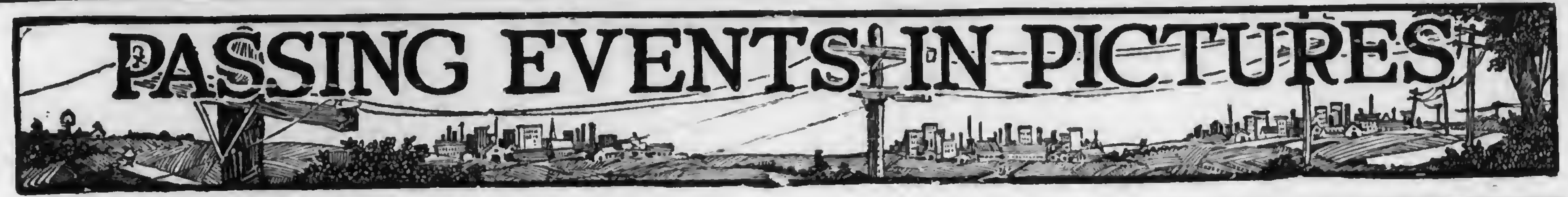
The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

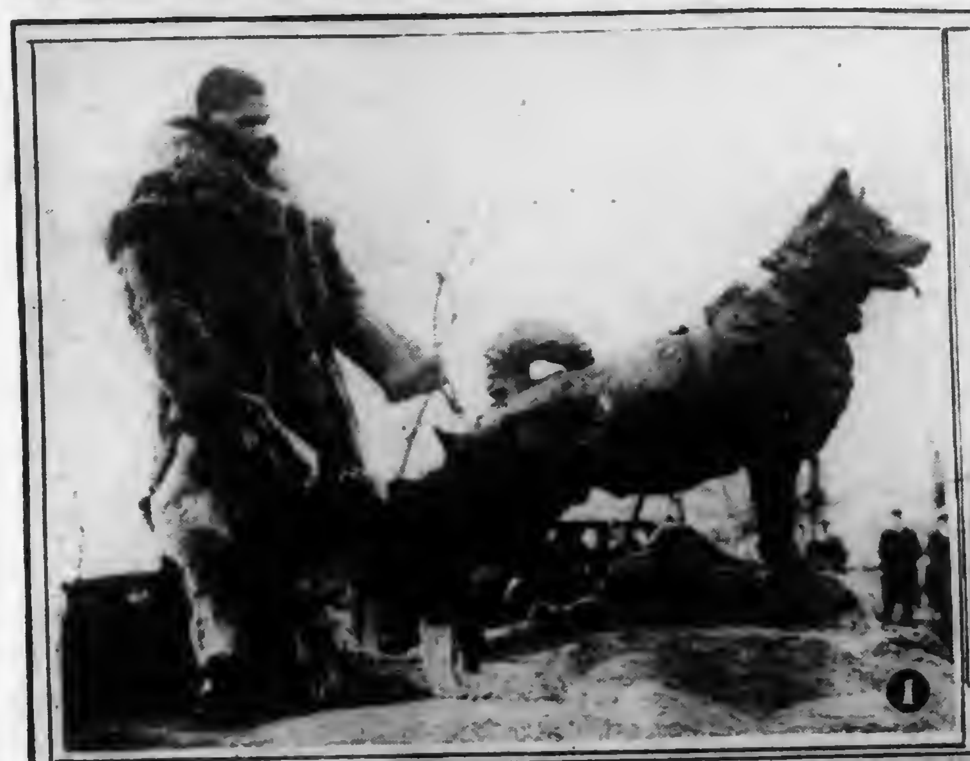
The answer to the puzzle published in the December 26 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: SAFETY FIRST.

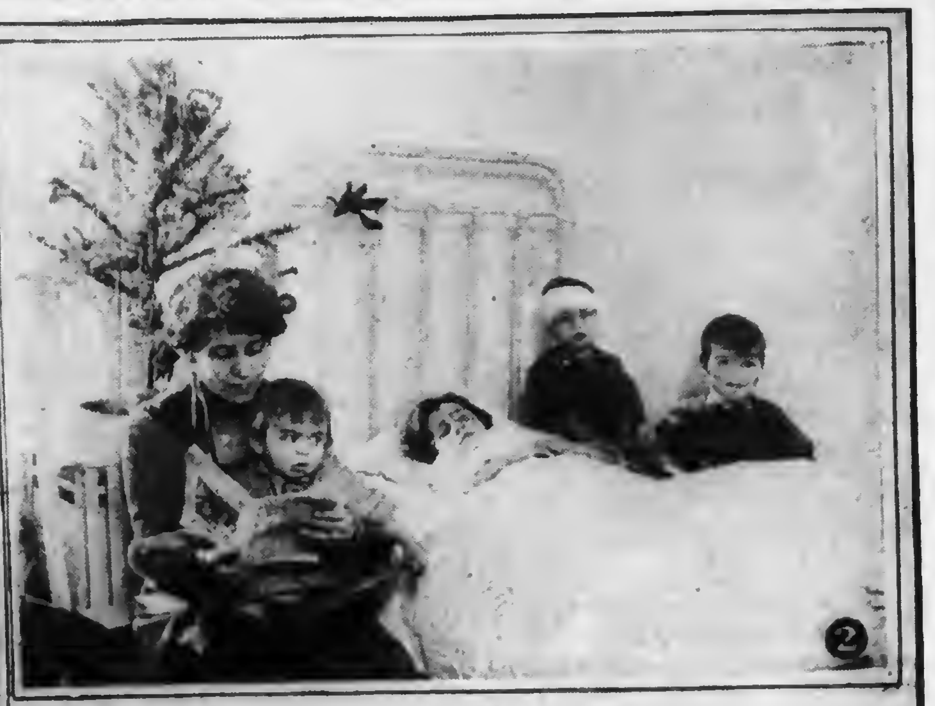
The puzzle prize winners are: Florence Bealor, age 13, Newport, Pa.; Nina Duvall, age 9, Coal Center, Pa.; Glenn Fulmer, age 10, Shelocta, Pa.; Paul Greenfield, age 10, Jasper, N. Y.; Mamie Kolodcbak, age 9, Millville, N. J.; Frances Lauver, age 12, Millersburg, Pa.; Garson A. Lutz, age 12, Kempton, Pa.; Edward W. Mays, age 10, Clarion, Pa.; Florence Schuler, age 12, Jackson Centre, Pa.; Mike Spewak, age 9, Waymart, Pa.

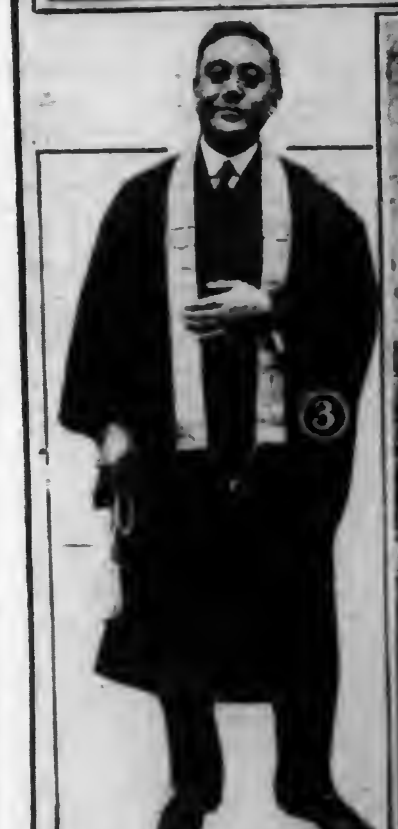
My FIRST is in THRIVE but not in THRIFT.
My SECOND in PRESENT but not in GIFT.
My THIRD is in TEN but not in THREE.
My FOURTH is in PLANT and also in TREE.
My FIFTH is in PINK and also in WHITE.
My SIXTH is in BATTLE but not in FIGHT.
My SEVENTH in ANGRY and also in MAD.
My EIGHTH is in FATHER but not in DAD.
My NINTH is in LIONS and also in MICE.
My TENTH is in OATS but not in RICE.
My ELEVENTH is in NOT, NEITHER and NOR
But not in IT, EITHER or OR.
My WHOLE is something you need in each room
To bring health and happiness into full bloom.

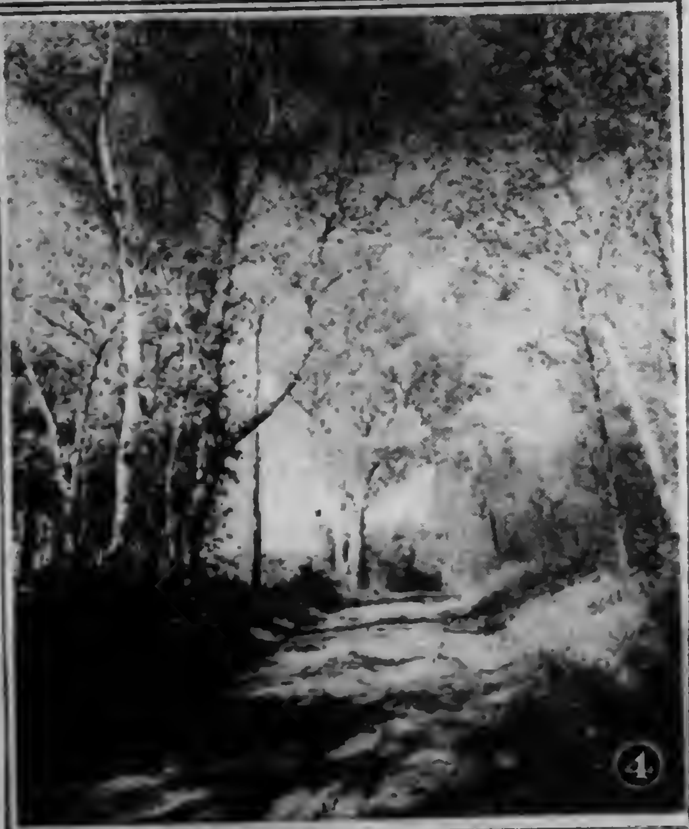


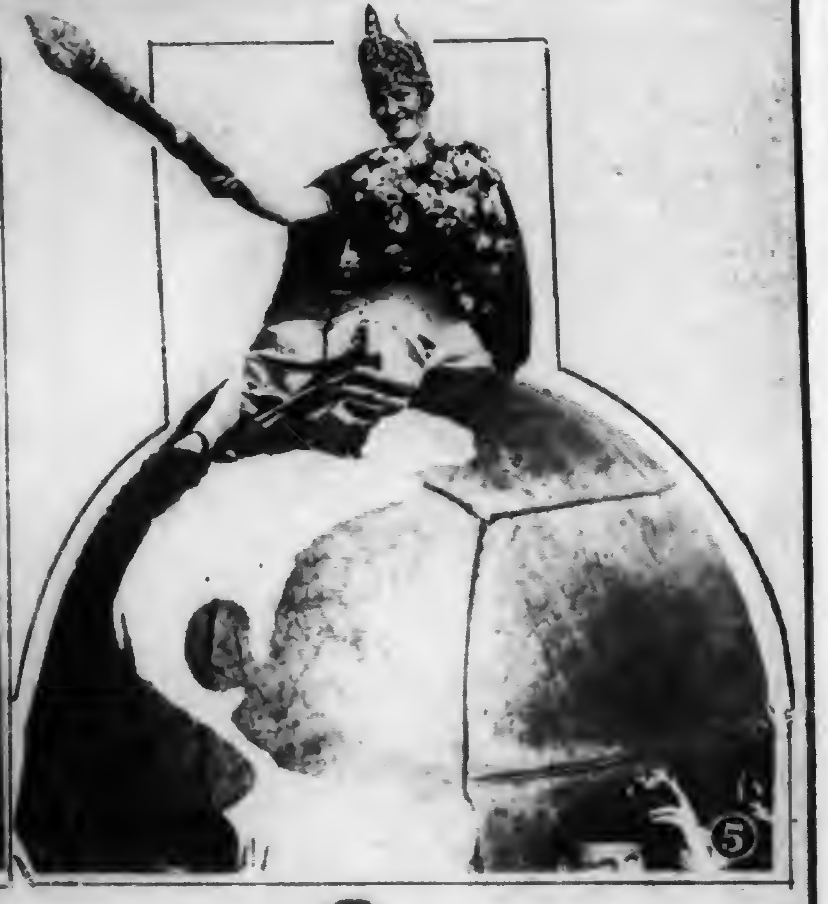
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

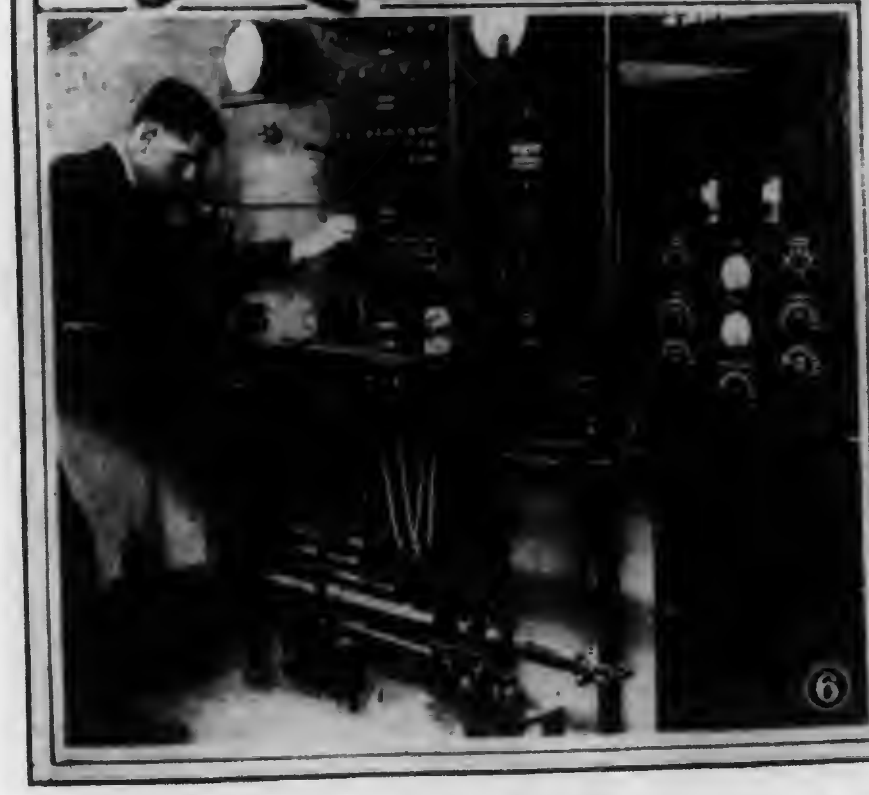


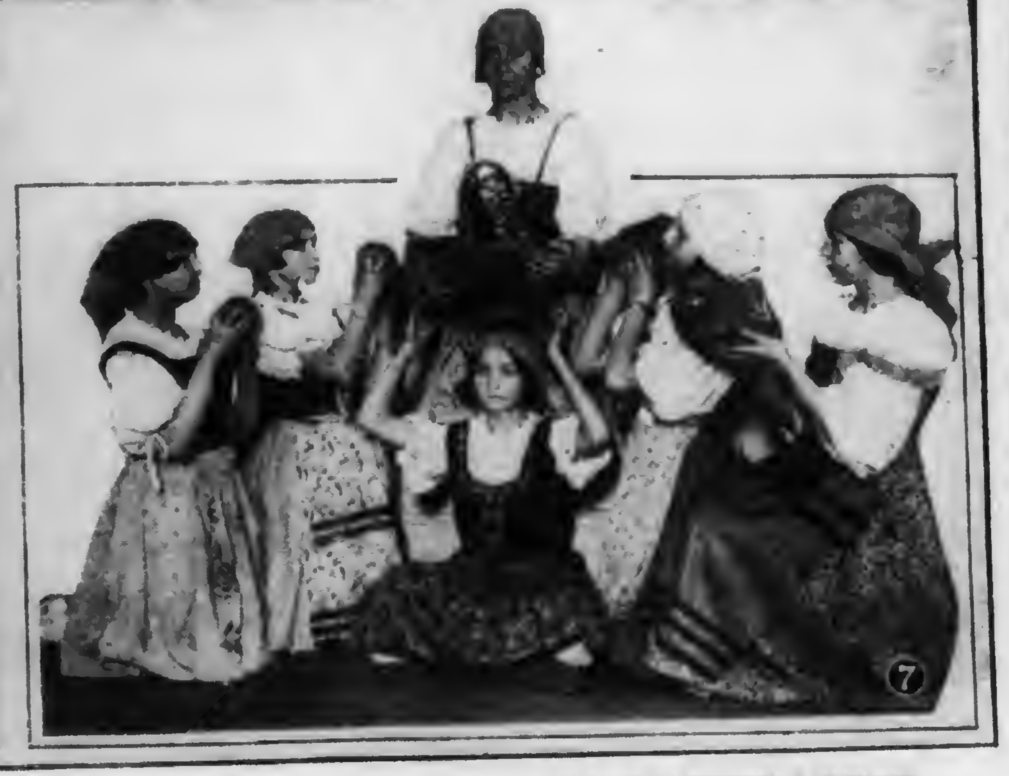












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1.—Last winter Gunnar Kassan and Balto drove to Nome, Alaska, with diphtheria anti-toxin to relieve the epidemic there. This winter a monument of bronze was unveiled in New York City by Gunnar Kassan with Balto by his side.
2.—Mrs. Coolidge found time during the holidays to bring happiness into the lives of the unfortunate little tots at the Children's Hospital in Washington, D. C.
3.—Count Sonyo Otani, head of the largest sect of Japanese Buddhists, recently visited President Coolidge.
4.—White birches, the white hands of the forest, lure many motorists to the roads of Maine.
5.—A novel float in the Tournament of Roses, an annual event, which takes place on New Year's day in Pasadena, California.
6.—No doubt many enjoyed the program broadcast the world over from this powerful radio broadcasting station on New Year's day. A part of the control room is photographed here.
7.—The custom of giving miracle plays on Christmas day was again revived by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Winter Jams and Jellies

Some Delicious, Different, and Tasty Recipes

THE supply of sweets put up in summer diminishes fast. Here are delicious jams, different from the usual, that may be made in winter and kept thru the summer for picnics.

PINECOT PRESERVE

Number three can grated pineapple, or broken slices cut into pieces

½ cup lemon juice
1 cup light brown sugar
1 pound dried apricots
½ cup pecans

Soak apricots overnight in water to cover, cook, rub thru sieve, add pineapple and sugar. Cook five minutes, add nuts and cook five minutes. When dropped from tip of a spoon on a cold saucer this should be thick enough to spread.

ORANGE JELLY

½ pound white part of orange peel
½ pint water
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice

Peel orange thin, using yellow part, cut in thin strips with scissors for marmalade. Run white part thru food chopper, let stand with water and lemon an hour, add 1½ pints cold water, let stand an hour. Boil gently ten minutes, cover and let stand till cold, boil five minutes, and let stand covered till cold again. Drain thru jelly bag, then thru flannel to clarify. This is orange pectin which will make other fruits jell. Combined with orange pulp and juice it makes orange jelly.

MINT JELLY

2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
1 pound sugar
2 drops oil of peppermint
2 drops green vegetable coloring
1 pint orange pectin.

Orange pectin, sugar and color are boiled almost to the jellying point, flavor added and when it gives a good jelly test, is poured into hot jelly glasses which have just been boiled. After a few moments the scum which rises is removed with a teaspoon. When cold, cover with smoking hot paraffin, put on cover, and label.

The jellying point is 219 degrees Fahrenheit. When you lift the wooden spoon, move back and forth a moment, then drop and you will notice three drops running together to form a sheet or flake.

AMBER MARMALADE

1 large orange
1 large grapefruit
1 large lemon
1 pound sugar

Select tender, clean, smooth thick-skinned fruit. Wash and pare and run white part thru food chopper, cut yellow part in thin strips; remove "rag" and slice pulp. Add three times the bulk of water, boil fifteen minutes, let stand overnight. Next morning, boil ten minutes and let stand again. When cold, reheat, add sugar and cook over a rapid fire to the jelly stage about 222 degrees.

For conserve add 1 cup pineapple, ½ cup seedless raisins and ½ cup nut meats. Marmalade should be clenr, not at all brownish in cast, with strips of peel transparent and tender.

CALIFORNIA CONSERVE

3 pounds dried apricots
2 pounds raisins
2½ pounds sugar
Juice of 2 soft skinned lemons

Soak apricots overnight in lemon juice and water covering them, cook in the same water, add raisins, sugar and lemon. Add finely cut lemon peel. Cook until a rich syrup is formed.

CHERRY CHUTNEY

1 quart canned cherries
½ pound seeded raisins
1 cup brown sugar
1-16 teaspoon ground allspice
⅛ teaspoon ground cloves
½ cup honey
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
Grated rind of one orange
2 lemons
1 cup mixed pecans, hazlenuts and Brazil nuts

Cook until thick, taste to be sure you like the spicing, and pour into glasses.

QUICK JAM

½ pound mixed dried fruits, figs, apricots and peaches
2 cups water
2½ pounds sugar
½ pint bottle commercial pectin

Soak fruit overnight, run thru food chopper, add water in which it was soaked, sugar and pectin. Cook to jellying point without scorching. This jells quickly.

PINEAPPLE CONSERVE

1½ pint pineapple
½ cup currants
½ cup figs, chopped
1 cup orange pectin
¾ cup sugar
1½ cups water or more if needed

Mix fruits, cook five minutes, add sugar and pectin, cook till it jells.

PRUNE CONSERVE

4 pounds prunes
2 pounds sugar
2 small oranges
½ pound English walnut meats

Soak prunes and sliced oranges overnight, boil until tender, mash, and lift out pits with a teaspoon. Add sugar, cook until thick, adding nuts five minutes before finishing, using heavy aluminum kettle, stirring often with wooden spoon to prevent scorching.

CHEAP PRUNE JAM

4 cups water
1 cup prunes
½ cup dried currants
2 oranges
1 cup sugar

Soak fruits, cook till tender, remove pits, add sugar, cook till it jells. This makes only four glasses.

These jams are all tested, all good to taste and different. If you find you do not like raisins or the bitter flavor of orange peel, omit. Most of my friends like these flavors. These jams are not oversweetened; they taste of the fruit rather than being syrupy. If you prefer to use more sugar it may disguise the fruit flavor.

Be careful to get the exact jellying point, when the jelly just flows from the spoon in a sheet. When cool, it must quiver, yet not flow. The jams spread easily. When dropped from a spoon they retain the slightly rounded shape. Do not let a scorched flavor spoil them.—Mrs. Doris W. McCray.

Comfort at Last

TWO years ago we installed a pipeless furnace and during the severe winter our house of seven rooms is comfortable. The dirt is all in the cellar, and the heat is more evenly distributed. We are all pleased with it and find it an economical means of heating.

Our latest improvement is a lighting plant for house and barn. The plant needs very little attention, gives a fine light and costs less than oil used to. This plant also pumps our water into the house and barn. Running water for the kitchen and bathroom is what we wanted long ago, but funds were not available. But it isn't always the lack of money on the farm that is responsible for existing conditions, often mere thoughtlessness is the cause.

We have not acquired these conveniences all at once but have bought them one at a time so that we have not felt the expense so much.

Often the farm woman herself is to blame for going along in the same old rut and doing without labor savers. Let her realize the problems before her and rearrange her kitchen in such a way as to take the fewest steps in doing her work. If we wish to improve our minds, and make our homes more beautiful and comfortable, we must eliminate the kitchen drudgery by the use of up-to-date devices.—Mrs. S. U.

Using Up the Silk Scraps

Most Homes Have a Place for a Woven Cover

THERE are many uses for the old silk petticoats, dresses or scarfs but one of the most attractive and durable is to have woven covers for the piano bench, library table or davenport. Cut into strips one inch wide and sew together as for rag carpet. If possible have two or three

balls of solid color to be woven across the ends.

The illustrated cover has a wide stripe of black at each end, about four inches deep, the next three stripes are one inch each, bright pink, black and white checked, then rose and white figure, blue two inches wide, yellow three inches wide, bright green one inch. The body of the cover is made of short strips of all colors.

A square woven with narrow stripes in border makes a wonderfully pretty piece for the round table. If used for the cedar chest it can be woven the desired length to have the stripes hanging over the ends.

One and one-half pound of rags will make a yard of cotton but the silk requires about double the weight and sometimes a little more. —C. S.

Sugar-Cured Bacon

THE bacon should be in pieces one inch to one and one-half inch thick, six to eight inches wide, and fifteen to eighteen inches long.

The "cure" is made by allowing for every 100 pounds of meat, eight pounds of salt, two pounds of granulated sugar and two ounces saltpetre mixed thoroly together.

Sprinkle the bottom of the container in which the meat is to be packed with the mixture.

Dampen the top side of the pieces of meat (not the skin side) with a whisk broom dipped in water. Then rub the salt mixture thoroly into the top, edges and ends of each piece.

As soon as a piece has been so rubbed, lay it, skin side down, on the layer of salt in the container. Sprinkle with the salt mixture, put another prepared piece of meat in and proceed as before.

Every seven days from the time of first packing, take the meat out, rub each piece as before, sprinkle with the salt mixture and repack.

The bacon that is one inch thick should cure for fifteen days, that of one and one-half inch thickness twenty-two days. Heavier bacon takes more time in proportion to its weight.

At the end of the curing period, wash the meat thoroly, hang in the smoke house for twenty-four hours to drain, and smoke until it is a light chestnut color.

Rosy Cheeks and Health

CHRISTMAS has gone leaving in our homes many toys and interests, new to our little folks. You have undoubtedly kept up with your reading and profited by Mrs. Mumaw's splendid article in the December 26 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer offering suggestions on the occupation of the little one under six. Now do not swing the indoor pendulum too far, but remember that out-of-door games, involving fresh air and health-giving exercise, by far eclipse any set entertainment in the house.

Dress the little tots comfortably for needed warmth, without destroying freedom for action, and suggest the outside. Normal youngsters will prefer it to any other fun. It will help their appetites and their rest periods, build up their general health, give them red blood and rosy cheeks. It also helps parents to chase with them a bit, too, but still it's better to let them alone for the greater part of the play time.—G. S. S.

Have You Made This Mistake?

Daughters Should Be Allowed to Cook at Home

WE HAD enjoyed so much having her in our home—the girl who had earned several domestic science diplomas—and I had learned—oh so many things from her—this bit of a winsome girl who went into my kitchen and made a cake that she knew would not fall and why it would not.

"How lucky your parents are to have such a capable daughter," I said to her, "especially your mother who can take a real vacation with ease when you arrive."

And she laughed, mirthlessly.

"You have touched a very tender spot in my anatomy," she said by way of explanation. "My mother to this day would not trust me to get a whole meal unassisted. You know my aunt has always lived with us and I was always crazy to mess around in the kitchen, but they shooed me away—they could do it much quicker because they knew how. And so I took a domestic course and then another—to learn how—only they have no faith in my type of learning."

She twisted the tell tale ring on her finger and added: "But I know that I will put my course in college to practical use soon."

How many mothers—good ones—are in the class with this mother? It is so much easier to do it ones self than be patient while the young daughter is learning. But it is doing the daughter a grave injustice not to let her learn the rudiments of cooking and housekeeping in her own home.

Above all when the girl goes to the kitchen to cook don't nag and boss. She has to learn the same as you and I did—by experience. If she asks for advice, give it, judiciously, not lavishly, and if she makes a cake that fails remember that there are things in life more tragic.

One wise mother of my acquaintance has established a nice custom in her home. She has one daughter who is now in the teens. Every other week the daughter has entire charge of the kitchen and the mother does not go near. The daughter does all the buying and tries a new dish each meal. During that week the mother has charge of the housework (the washing is sent away) including the family mending. The next week they alternate.

One Mother's Method

This mother and daughter have another nice custom. When the daughter has a guest her mother does all the housework and cooking and the daughter is free. When the mother has guests daughter takes charge of everything.

Another mother friend of mine has a younger daughter who will some day be a good cook. When the child was quite young she gave her a recipe and had her make one dish for a meal. The family was generous with praise and did not criticise. Now the mother writes out a menu and permits, not drives or makes, the child to get an entire meal while she is in another part of the house. The child is proud of her accomplishment and naturally does her best.

It is the daughter's right to have the chance to learn these things in the home.—May H. Mumaw.

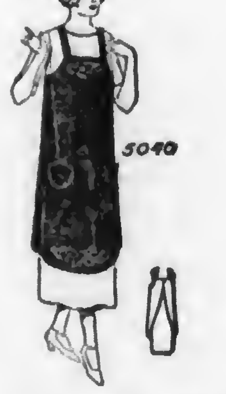
Editor's Note:—Will the reader desiring help on "Macaroon Baking" please send her complete address to the Household Editor?

Something for All Occasions

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5040.—Apron Model.—Sateen embroidered in colors would be attractive. It is also good for gingham, unbleached muslin, chambray or rubberized cretonne. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5153.—A New Model.—The design here portrayed shows the skirt with the new inverted plaits, and the blouse with fulness in front below the yoke extensions of the back. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires five yards of 36-inch material. If bodice is made of lining or other contrasting material it will require ⅞ yard. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1⅞ yard with plaits extended. Pattern, 10 cents.



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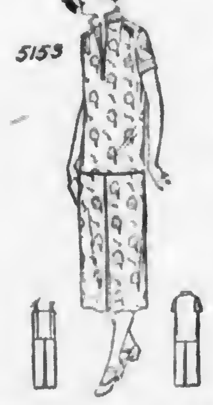
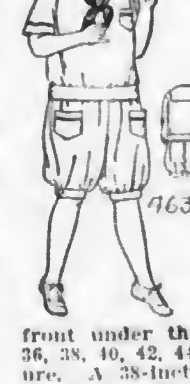


5153

4633.—A Popular Model.—The blouse and bloomers are separate. One could join the bloomers to an underbody. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5317.—A School Dress.—Flannel, jersey or wool rep could be used for this model. The right front overlaps the left front in a notched outline, above a center kick plait. This plait is repeated at the center back. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make as illustrated a 10-year size will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material, and ¾ yard of contrasting material to face collar, cuffs and pocket opening. Pattern, 10 cents.

5192.—A Stylish Dress.—Charmeen, kasha, taffeta, crepe or linen would be appropriate. The closing is at the center front under the jabot. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 yards of 54-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



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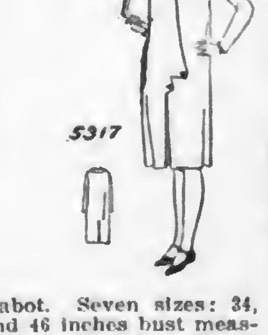
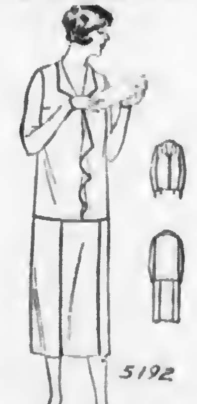


5317

5303.—A Coat Dress.—Figured silk with trimming of crepe in a contrasting color is here portrayed. This design could also be developed in fine serge or in broadcloth. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 40-inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2⅜ yards, with plaits extended. Pattern, 10 cents.



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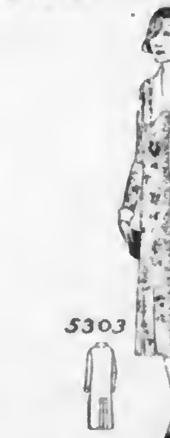

5303

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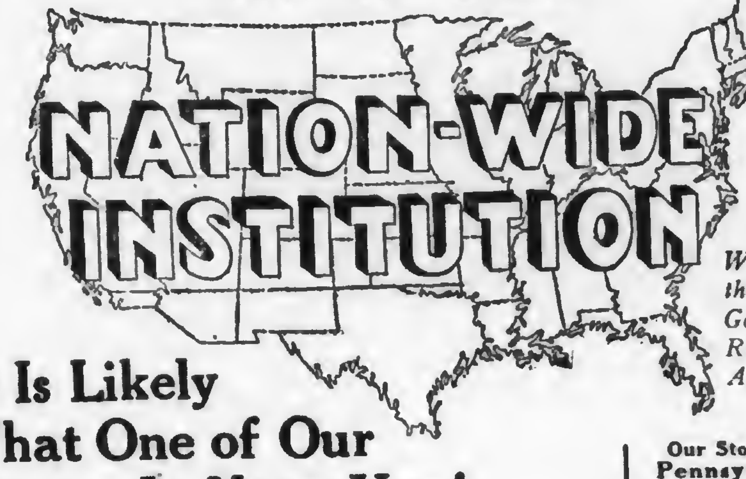

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BRAINARD FOOTE

Auto Battery for Radio

THERE are so many automobiles in use nowadays almost everybody has something to do with one. The automobile storage battery receives such severe treatment that it generally doesn't last so very long before it fails to turn the starter over snappily. Ordinarily, the battery is thrown away when the new one is installed in the car.

A radio battery, while it may have as many ampere-hours on its nameplate as the auto battery, is made in lighter fashion and will not stand the rough jarring the auto battery receives. It has thinner walls and plates, too. Therefore, the radio battery, even tho of the same voltage as the car battery, is not suitable for use in the auto. On the other hand, the auto battery will do for the radio set, even when rather poor in the car, since radio service is less exacting.

Determining Battery Voltage

Most cars use a six-volt storage battery—the same as is used on a radio set. The storage battery voltage can be determined by counting the vent caps—one to a cell. Each cell yields two volts and they are connected in series to add up to six. There are three cells in the usual car and radio battery. A few makes have a twelve-volt battery (six cells). To use this on a radio, one has to make a tap at the center and use only half of it at a time.

Be sure to mark the polarity, if you haven't a voltmeter which will give it to you. The positive is always the dirtiest terminal—the one that is very hard to unfasten in the car. Clean the battery thoroly—a good wash with soap and water and scrub brush outdoors will do the job.

To make contact with the terminals, heavy copper wire may be wrapped around a number of times and twisted, or a hole can be drilled into the lead terminal, tapped and a machine screw inserted. Another good scheme is to make a side cut with a thin hacksaw and hammer a clip into the slot thus formed. Mark the polarity by scratching plus and minus signs on the wax coating or else paint the plus pole red.

You won't be able to charge the old battery fully, but will get a year or more of service out of it.—B. F.

Need Proper Combination

THE wavelength range of a radio set is governed entirely by the combination of its tuning instruments. Almost every set has a fixed coil of wire and a variable condenser for adjustment to any of the broadcast waves. Many sets have two or three such combinations, all approximately or exactly the same. If the set fails to tune low enough or high enough, the fault is to be found in this coil and condenser combination.

The ideal radio set tunes from 200 to 550 meters uniformly. Few sets are perfect in this respect. Many cover the stated range but do not receive stations at the low and high extremes satisfactorily. Any such defect is a matter of coupling to the aerial and between the radio frequency stages.

Should the set tune too high and not get short waves at all, even when the dial is set at O, the fault may be remedied by unwinding or removing some of the turns of wire from the coil. KSD, being the highest wavelength broadcasting station, is a good guide for the upper limit. KWY should come in around ninety or ninety-five. WNYC at about eighty-five or ninety is satisfactory

Dictionary of Radio Terms

UNDER this head we'll provide short discussions from time to time of radio terms that are likely to be confusing and misunderstood.

RADIO COILS.—Coils are given an almost endless variety of names. A coil is what the name implies—a length of wire wound 'round and 'round on some suitable "form" or holder. A coil is sometimes called an "inductance" just as a condenser is called a "capacity," altho these terms really refer to the properties of the instruments. You often hear a coil called a "winding."

Coils vary greatly in shape—they can be cylindrical, and called "solenoids," or "helices" (singular: "helix"); spiral, and termed "pancakes," or "spider-webs;" circular, and named "toroids," etc. One special form of winding was, technically, a "curtate epitrochoid." A loop is nothing but a square or diamond-shaped coil.

Construction of "Low-loss" Coil

A "low-loss" coil is constructed so as to handle radio energy with a minimum loss. Such loss manifests itself by having to oppose the resistance of the wire if it is too small in size; by radio energy leaping the space between wires if they are too close together and by creating disturbances in the tubing or framework on which the coil is wound if the material of the framework is unsuitable or too bulky.

The ideal radio coil is like a helical spring—the turns of wire being slightly separated and held up by nothing more substantial than thin air. Naturally, such a coil is impossible of actual attainment, so the manufacturers get as near to it as can be by using skeletonized frames for their windings.

✣ ✣ ✣

A CONDENSER, electrically, is a storehouse for electricity. It may be briefly described, mechanically, as two separate metallic areas with insulating material between. The latter may be mica, hard rubber, air and many other non-conductors of electricity. The larger the area and the closer the separate metal areas or plates, the more electricity can be stored.

The insulating material is called the dielectric. In radio we have small size fixed condensers, made up of copper, brass or metal foil plates and mica dielectric. These are made up in various sizes, .00025 mfds., .0005 mfds., .001 mfds., and many others. Mfds. stands for micro-farads, the unit of condenser storing capacity.

A variable condenser is used for controlling the wavelength of receiving sets and while much bigger than the fixed condenser of similar electrical capacity, the extra size is necessary on account of the greatly increased separation between the plates. Air forms the dielectric and there are a number of plates in both groups. One group of plates is movable, turning on a shaft and as they are more and more interleaved, the capacity increases.—B. F.

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WeTan and make to your order from your Cattle, Horse and all kinds of Hides and Furs, Men's Fur Coats, Robes, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets. Repairing and remodeling latest styles. Ship us your work and save one-half. New Galloway Coats, Robes, Gloves and Mittens for sale. We are the oldest Galloway tanners: 39 years continuous business. Free Style Catalog, prices and samples. Don't ship your hides and furs elsewhere until you get our proposition.
Hillsdale Robe & Tanning Co., Hillsdale, Mich.

Baby Chicks

Write today for our Special offer to you for ordering your Baby Chicks, 30 to 60 days before you want them. Our prices are right. Our chicks are right. Guaranteed.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
Box O, Linesville, Pa.

BOLENS Garden Tractor

Does seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensible features, patented arched axle, tool control, power turn, etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. Write GILSON MFG. CO., 504 Park St. Port Washington Wis

Pierce's "Superior Quality" Chicks
Blood tested—Ohio Accredited.

Write for our big free catalog which tells all about our superior quality chicks. Our chicks are blood tested and every breeder has been selected and legbanded by an expert trained at Ohio State Uni. We have won many cups and ribbons at shows from National down. Took all firsts for two years at Big Wood County Fair. Write today. It will be worth your while.

PIERCE'S SUPERIOR CHICK HATCHERY,
Box 115-P, Bowling Green, Ohio.

NEWTON'S Compound For Stock

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

RAISE CHICKENS!

MAKE MONEY WITH OUR BABY CHICKS. Start right by buying the best. Inspected flocks purebred Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas. Chicks parcel post prepaid guaranteed. Write NOW and get special prices.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY HATCHERY
Sta. X East Liberty, Pa.

BUY C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS

PEDIGREED TOM BARRON MALES are at the head of our No. 1 flocks of Barron White Leghorns, mated to choice, selected Barron Strain hens. We do not believe better Barron Blood Leghorns can be obtained in this country. Also Chicks from good, selected Barron Strain flocks of Leghorns at a less cost. Also Chicks from selected, heavy laying Barred and White Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds at very reasonable prices in quantities from 25 to 1000. Jersey Black Giant Chicks. Write me your wants and get Catalog and full particulars and prices before placing your orders elsewhere. Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

C. M. LONGENECKER, DEPT. B ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

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and WEAF should be at eighty to eighty-five.

Where one cannot tune high enough, getting WEAF, for example, around ninety or ninety-five, there aren't enough turns on the coil. Four or five may be added and a test made of the new dial setting for WEAF, which will be lower than before.

It is possible, of course, to alter the wave range by altering the variable condenser. This is not easy, particularly where it doesn't tune high enough, for it would then be necessary to add plates. If it tunes too high, plates can be broken off. But this is likely to injure the frame of the condenser. The coil is the easier to change.—B. F.

Variable Condensers

How do the various kinds of variable condenser compare. I notice advertisements of "Straight-line" condensers. What does that mean?—F. B.

"Straight Line" means little, of itself. A variable condenser may be "Straight-line Capacity" in type. This means that the capacity varies uniformly with the dial motion. Its rotor plates are semi-circular. Its tuning crowds the stations of shorter waves too much. "Straight-line Wavelength" is better from this standpoint and probably the best average tuning instrument unless you are hard after DX stations. Then use a "Straight-line Frequency" instrument. In this capacity increases much faster than dial movement.—F.

Is This Advisable?

I have been advised to put a .002 mfds. fixed condenser across the secondary of the second audio transformer in my set.. Is this advisable?—H. F.

Perhaps a .001 mfds. size will be large enough. If you use a horn type speaker it may be helpful in suppressing the high tones and bringing out the low, making the output more mellow. It sacrifices the volume to some extent.—B. F.

How Do They Work?

How do "Tube Rejuvenators" work?—J. E. S.

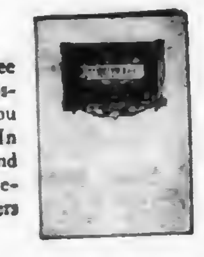
Tubes become exhausted when the thorium is "boiled away" from the surface of the filament. They can be renewed and used for quite a while by lighting them very brightly for a short period. This brings the thorium that is deeply embedded in the filament to the surface and there it may be used.—B. F.

Killing a Battery

IT HARDLY seems possible but I found a good Chester County farmer who has been refilling the cells of his home lighting storage battery with water dipped from his spring. And the chances are, to make matters worse, that he was carrying it in a metal container of some kind which should not be used even for pure distilled water.

Of course, there was a heavy deposit in the bottom of each cell, in some cases it touched the plates, and my good friend complained he would have to buy a new battery. His treatment was about the worst he could give something which needs only a little care to give it a long life.

Commercial distilled water can be bought very reasonably at service stations, or nature's distilled water, rain, can be obtained with only a little trouble. After it has rained enough to wash clean a slate, tile or shingle roof, and if there are no metal gutters or snow guards, rain water may be caught in any kind of container, except metal, and used to replace the water which has left the battery cells. If it is to be kept before being used it should be tightly covered.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.



ATWATER KENT RADIO

Radio, *yes*—
but what kind?

This is a commonsense advertisement, meant for farmers, their wives and children.

The set shown is the MODEL 20 COMPACT Price, $80

Every Sunday Evening
The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, in Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9:15 o'clock Eastern Time, 8:15 Central Time, through:

WEAF . . . . *New York*
WJAR . . . . . . *Providence*
WEEI . . . . *Boston*
WCAP . . . . . *Washington*
WSAI . . . . *Cincinnati*
WCCO . *Minneapolis-St. Paul*
WFI } . . . . *Philadelphia*
WOO } *alternating*
WCAE . . . . . *Pittsburgh*
WGR . . . . *Buffalo*
WOC . . . . . . *Davenport*
WTAG . . . . . . *Worcester*
KSD . . . . *St. Louis*
WWJ . . . . *Detroit*
WEAR . . . . *Cleveland*
WLIB . . . . *Chicago*

YOU already know that a radio set is a good thing to have, and if you don't get one pretty soon you'll begin to feel you are lagging behind the neighbors.

But as the kinds of radio sets are as the sands of the sea for number—and as nobody wants to make a mistake—you may be hesitating.

If you will select your radio just as you select your livestock or farm machinery, you can't go wrong. You learned long ago that poor animals and poor implements don't do the job, and, in the long run, cost more than good ones.

It's the same way with radio. Who makes it—and how? What's its reputation? Whatever set you buy, your satisfaction will depend on the answer to these questions.

Atwater Kent Radio comes from the same manufacturer who makes the Atwater Kent ignition system for automobiles. It is designed in our own laboratory. It is made in the largest radio factory in the world with as much care as if this were the smallest factory in the world and a reputation was yet to be won!

So strictly is the integrity of our nameplate guarded that one out of every ten workers in the factory is a tester—and every set has to pass 159 tests before it can leave the factory.

The result is that when Atwater Kent Radio reaches your home it is absolutely dependable—*and it stays so.* You do not have to fuss and tinker and apologize.

In addition, it has *all* the other good qualities—tone and volume, range and selectivity—without the sacrifice of any one to over-emphasize another. It is so good looking that it makes an agreeable companion in any room.

And the price is the lowest at which reliable, full-powered (you'll need that!) thoroughbred radio can be sold.

That's the whole story. It is so compelling that more farmers and their families—as proved by *every* survey—intend to buy Atwater Kent Radio than any other make.

Listen to your neighbors' sets. Consult the nearest Atwater Kent dealer. Look outside and inside. Tune the stations in and out. Make any test—any comparison—for performance, appearance, price. That's the way Atwater Kent Receiving Sets and Radio Speakers are sold.

Send for it!

We will gladly send you free a copy of this beautifully illustrated 32-page booklet if you will just write and ask us. In it you will find descriptions and prices of Atwater Kent Receiving Sets, Radio Speakers and other equipment.

ATWATER KENT MFG. COMPANY
A. Atwater Kent, President
4769 WISSAHICKON AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

You'll need this, too

A good set deserves a good mate. Remember that the sound, as it comes to you, is made in the speaker. The best radio set cannot do itself justice if the reproducing instrument is inferior.

So you will need an Atwater Kent Radio Speaker. It is designed to give you the true values of speech and music, without blurring, without loss of high or low notes—and it does.

If you already have a set with another speaker—try it with the Atwater Kent Radio Speaker and note the difference.

Model H, with 9' flexible cord, $22

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY!
BE PREPARED!

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
211 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
66 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent.

A Dime Brings Two Test Packets

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N.Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Send 10c in coin to A. L. Rice, Inc., 114-B North St., Adams, N. Y., for two test packets, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

WANTED

A few live agents to take orders for Scott's Soybeans and Scott's Bacteria. Applicants should give bank reference.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO., Marysville, Ohio

Agricultural Week

TENTH ANNUAL

State Farm Products Show

and

Educational Meetings

HARRISBURG, PA.

Jan. 18-22, 1926

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

January 11, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, box, $6.50@7.50. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1; Texas, new, $3@3.25. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $4@4.25; ton, $55@60. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.15@1.25; Texas, new, $2. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.75@2. CELERY, Calif, standard crate, $8@8.50. EGGPLANT, Fla, crate, fair condition, $3.50@4; poor, $1. KALE, Va, bbl, $2.50. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house 3-lb bskt, 50@55c; 10-lb bskt, $1.50@1.60; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, $3.75@4.25; Arizona, $2.50@3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Ohios, Indianas and Mich, small to medium, $2.25@2.50; medium to large, $2.50@2.75; fancy, $2.75@3. PARSLEY, Texas, bu bskt, curly, $3; plain, $6. PEAS, Calif, box, $9@10. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $4. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Michigan Rurals, $6.75@7; Penna and N Y round whites, $7@7.25. RUTABAGAS, Canadian, bulk, 100 lbs, $1.50. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $10. SPINACH, Tex, bu bskt, $1.75@2. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Del, $2.50@2.65; N J, $2.75@3. TOMATOES, Mex, repacked 6-bskt crate, fancy, $7.50. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.15@1.25; new, Texas, bu bskt, 75c@$1.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $4; Kings, $5.50; Hubardstons, $3.75@4; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.15@1.25; smaller, $1. CRANBERRIES, N J, 50-lb box, $9. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, $1@1.25.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Receipts, 3000 head; lower; prime heavies, $12@12.25; heavy yorkers, $13@13.30; light lights and pigs, $13.15@13.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5000 head; steady; sheep, $10.50; lambs, $17.

Calves—Receipts, 50 head; steady; top, $16.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27.50; No 1 clover mixed, $26; No 1 clover, $26; No 2 timothy, $22@24; No 2 clover and clover mixed, $20@22.

Oats—No 2 white, 49½@50c; No 3, 47½@48½c; No 4, 45@46c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow, ear, 73@75c; No 3 yellow, ear, 65@70c; mixed ear, 65@70c; No 2 yellow shelled, 89@90c; No 3, 86@87c; No 4, 81½@82½c; No 5, 75½@76½c; No 6, 68@72c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

January 11, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.75@10.90; fair to good, $8.50@9.75; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14@16; common, $10.50@12.50; Tenn, choice, $14@15; fair to good, $11@13; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7@9; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@8; lambs, extra, $17.25@17.50; medium, $15@16; common, $13@14.50.

Hogs — Western, best, $14.25@14.50; nearby, heavy weights, $13@13.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $18@20; heifers, $15@17; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $23@28; country dressed, $19@23; sheep, good wethers, $18@21; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.75; lambs, $30@32.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@22; light clover-mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@23; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton Soft winter bran, city mills, $36; western spring bran, $35.50@36.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.78@1.83 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.76@1.83 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 87½c bid; No 3, 84@85c bid; No 4, 81½@82½c bid. Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, new kiln dried, 87½@88c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 52¾@53¼c; No 3 white, 51¾@52¼c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 45½c; high-scoring goods, 46½@49½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 45c; 90 score, 44½c; 89 score, 44c; 88 score, 43c; 87 score, 42c; 86 score, 41½c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@60c; cartons, 49@51c; good prints, 88@91 score, 46@48c; cartons, 47@49c; ordinary farmers' prints, 43@45c.

Cheese quiet but firm. New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26@26½c; held, 27½@28c; longhorns, round lots, 26@26½c; jobbing, small lots, 28@28½c; single daisies, held, 26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

January 11, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 58@65c; fresh eggs, 50@55c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50; squabs, 25@35c ea; ducks, $1.25@2.25.

Vegetables—Beans, green, 25c qt; dried limas, 20c pt; dried soup, 13@15c qt; beets, 5@8c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 35@50c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; dried corn, 20c pt; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; eggplants, 20@30c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25c qt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 3@5c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 13c bch; potatoes, white, 40c ½ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@25c ¼ pk; radishes, 10c qt; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25@30c qt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; grapes, Malaga, 25c lb; Tokay, 13c lb.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.63; corn, 78c; hay, baled, timothy, $17@18; straw, $11@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41; shorts, $39.50@40.50; hominy, $41.50@42.50; middlings, $43.50@44.50; linseed, $58@59; gluten, $50@51; ground oats, $41@42; alfalfa, regular, $42@43; alfalfa meal, fine, $46@47; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $47@48; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $37.50@38.50; 18 per cent, $42@43; 20 per cent, $41@45; 24 per cent, $49.50@50.50; 25 per cent, $52@53; horse feed, 85 per cent, $45@46.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending January 9, 1926: Market slow, trading hampered by snow. Compared with week ago: Beef steers steady, some sales in-between kinds 25c higher; top, $9.50; some held above $10; bulk, $8.75@9.50. Bulls, she stock and canners closing steady to strong. Stockers and feeders firm at week's 25c advance; bulk of sales $6.50@7.25. Calves holding firm; top vealers, $16.50. Hogs, strong to 25c higher for week; top westerns, $13.75; bulk, $13.25@13.50.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 13 cars; 7 Penna, 2 Chicago, 2 Canada, 1 Indiana, 1 Iowa, containing 333 head, 206 head trucked in. Total: Cattle, 539 head, 10 calves, 607 hogs. Receipts for week ending January 9, 1926: Cattle, 61 cars; 19 Penna, 13 Virginia, 10 Chicago, 6 St Paul, 3 Iowa, 2 Indiana, 2 Canada, 2 St Louis, 1 Tennesse, 1 Ohio, 1 South Omaha, 1 Missouri, containing 1522 head, 549 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total: Cattle, 2071 head, 60 calves, 2440 hogs, 179 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 55 cars containing 1423 head, 27 calves, 625 hogs, 139 sheep.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)...	$ .44	$ .48½	$ .49	$ .41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.).....	.41½	.43½	.54	.59½
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	.32½	...	.28	.29½
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia).......	7.25	7.13½	6.17½	1.42½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.00	10.00	10.37½	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	24.50	20.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia.......	1.80½	...	1.68½	1.91
Corn, No 2 yellow (Philadelphia).......	.88	...	...	1.44½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.53	...	.52¾	.70½

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.50@10.50
Fair to good	8.75@ 9.50
Medium to fair	8.00@ 8.75
Common to medium	6.50@ 8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.50
Medium to good	4.75@6.00
Common to medium	3.75@4.75
Canners and cutters	2.00@3.75
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.25@16.50
Medium	11.25@14.25
Common	5.00@11.25
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs..	12.75@13.25
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs	13.25@13.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs...	13.00@13.75
Rough stock	10.50@12.75

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 48c; choice, 46@47c; do, good, 44@45c; do, prints, 48@50c; do, blocks, 47@49c; do, ladles, 35@37c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@35c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 30@35c; store packed, 30c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 30@35c; process butter, 42@43c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts offered at 40c, bid 39c, no sales; street sales small lots Md, Penna and Va fresh-gathered firsts, 40@41c; W Va, firsts, 39c; southern firsts, 37@38c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30@32c; 3½@4 lbs, 28@30c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 26@28c; young chickens, large size, fat, 35@36c; small to medium size, fat, 35@36c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@33c; all kinds, poor and thin, 26@28c. Old roosters, 18@20c. Ducks, White Pekins, 32@34c; Muscovy, young, 30@32c; puddle, 30@32c. Geese, nearby, 26@28c; Kent Island, 26@28c; western and southern, 20@22c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 53@55c; old toms 45@46c. Guineas, young large, 75c; young, small, 50c; old, 35c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

January 11, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter weak; receipts, 8046 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 44½@45c; do, extras, 92 score, 44c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 42@43½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31½c.

Eggs irregular; receipts, 10,042 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 41@42c; do, storage, unquoted, fresh gathered, firsts, 39½@40c; do, storage, 31@32c; fresh gathered, seconds, 35@38½c; do, seconds and poorer, storage, 29@30½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 49c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 43@48c; nearby pullets, 38@39c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 44@47c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 46¾@48c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 42½@46c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 143,877 pounds; state whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, unquoted; do, average run, unquoted; state whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 28@29c; do average run, 26½@27½c.

Live Poultry steady; chickens, by freight, 28@31c; by express, 32@33c; broilers, by freight, 45@50c; by express, 32@35c; fowls, by freight, 32@35c; by express, 32@35c; roosters, by freight, 19c; turkeys, by freight, 35@40c; by express, 45c; ducks, by freight, 34c; geese, by freight, 24@26c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, fresh, 26@39c; do, frozen, 26@48c; fowls, 20@36c; old roosters, 16@24c; turkeys, fresh, western, spring, 43@55c; do, southern, 43@58c; do, southwestern, 43@54c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1010 head; steady; steers, $7@10.35; state bulls, $3.75@7; cows, $2.50@6.

Calves—Receipts, 2250 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $8@17.50; culls and little calves $6@8.50; buttermilks and grassers, $5.50@6.50; fed calves, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3650 head; steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $11@17.35; culls, $11@12.

Hogs—Receipts, 3000 head; steady; light to medium weight, $12.25@12.75; pigs, $12.50@13.25; heavy hogs, $12@12.50; roughs, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows (all prompt shipment): City bran, $36; middlings, $36, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $34.60@35.10; standard middlings, $35.10; flour middlings, $35.10; red dog, spot, $43.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $36.35, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 30 per cent protein, $39.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $53.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $29; No 2, $26@28; No 3, $23@25; sample, $14@17. Straw—large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.01⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.72⅝. OATS, No 2 white, 54½c; No 3 white, 53½c; No 4 white, 52c; ordinary white, clipped, 53@56c; fancy white, clipped, 57½@58½c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c.

Poultry—23@28c lb; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Eggs—40@45c doz; storage, 39c doz.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@12c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 2@15c stalk; carrots, 3@8c bch; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c box, beets, 1@5c ea; 10c box; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; peppers, stuffed, 5c ea; spinach, 18@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk; 75c@$2.50 bu; pears, 10@20c ¼ pk.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.88; corn, $1.20; oats, 65c; rye, $1.15; bran, $2.10 cwt; middlings, $2.20 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1; oats, 50c; rye, 95c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

WOOL MARKET

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 53c; half-blood combing, 53c; ⅜-blood combing, 54@55c; fine, unwashed, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 50@51c; half blood combing, 51@52c; ⅜-blood combing 53@54c; ¼-blood combing, 54@55c; fine, unwashed, 46@47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—Half blood, 48@49c; ⅜-blood, 49@50c; ¼-blood, 50c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; compared with week ago: Light and medium weight fed steers 15@25c higher; weighty steers around 10@15c lower; extreme top, $11.50 for all weights; stockers and feeders and fat heifers, 15@25c higher; fat cows and canners and cutters strong; bologna bulls, 15@35c lower; vealers, 75c@$1 lower. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat steers, $8.85@10.35; fat cows, $5@7; heifers, $7@8.25; canners and cutters, $3.85@4.50; veal calves, $12.50@13; stockers and feeders, $7@8.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7000 head; largely 25c lower than Friday's best prices; underweights, 25@50c off; bulk better, 225@300-lb butchers, $11.55@11.75; desirable 160@180-lb averages mostly $12@12.25; 140@150-lb selections, $12.40; tops, 130 lbs up, $12.35; 160-lb up, $12.25; bulk packing sows, $9.75@10.10; desirable killing hogs, $12.50 down; heavyweights, $11.30@11.65; medium, $11.40@12; lights, $11.25@12.25; light lights, $11.25@12.50; packing sows, $9.20@10.10; slaughter hogs $12.25@12.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000 head. Compared with week ago: Fat lambs, strong to 25c higher; yearling wethers, 25c higher; cull natives and aged sheep steady; feeding lambs weak to 25c lower. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $16.50; feeding lambs, $16.25; fat yearling wethers, $13.60; 2-year-old wethers, $12; fat ewes, $9.25. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, $15.50@16.25; cull natives, $12@13; feeding lambs, $15@16; slaughter yearlings, wethers, $12.50@13.50; wethers, $10.50@11.50; fat ewes, $8.50@9.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 9, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $19; January, $15.15 asked; February, $15.15; March, $15.15; October, $15. Alsike, cash, $16; January, $16.25. Timothy, cash, $3.85; December, $3.85; March, $3.90.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, January 11. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.00@36.50
Spring bran	35.50@35.75
Soft winter wheat bran	36.50@37.50
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00@36.00
Standard middlings	35.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	36.50@38.50
Flour middlings	38.00@38.50
Red dog flour	43.50@46.00
White hominy	36.75
Gluten feed	45.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	38.50@40.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.00@42.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	43.50@44.25
34 per cent linseed meal	53.70@54.20

Mill feed in better demand with continued light output.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

THE first heavy snowfall of the season hampered trading on the Philadelphia produce market January 9 and most lines moved slowly, according to the State and Federal Bureau of Markets.

The feature of the week was the boom in the cabbage market. Prices advanced to $90.00 per ton on Thursday, or an advance of $50.00 over the early part of last week. During the latter part of the week receipts increased and the market weakened.

The potato market opened firm with round whites ranging from $7.00 to $7.25 per 150-pound sack, and closed steady with prices showing but little change. There has been considerable stock showing freezing injury that has been sold at a discount.

Apples moved slowly under a light demand. There were some fancy Adams County Baldwins offered that brought top quotations. Strawberries have been arriving in larger quantities and altho there was a fair demand prices dropped sharply. Carrots held firm and most other root crops were steady. The celery market was firm and prices held about steady.

The feed market has developed an easier tone as the demand continued dull. Wheat feeds are easier with offerings moderate and the demand limited. Linseed meal market is firm but quotations are practically unchanged. The production is smaller with the demand less active. Cottonseed and alfalfa are unchanged.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

BUTTER markets for the week ending January 9 opened in the buyer's favor with prices at all markets sharply lower than at the close of the previous week. This condition continued thruout the greater part of the week. On Thursday eastern markets appeared to rally to some extent and small advances were effected.

Chicago also developed a steadier tone but real buying support was lacking and stocks moved out in a rather unsatisfactory manner. Confidence in the situation was by no means universal. Receivers viewed accumulations with apprehension and buyers had not forgotten the result of carrying a surplus during the recent declines. The markets so far as the average trade was concerned closed unsettled with a very nervous undertone apparent.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—We had ideal weather conditions this fall. All outside farm work is practically completed. About one-half of the sod had been plowed before the ground froze. Grange meetings are well attended and a great deal of interest is created in the meetings. Installation of officers with splendid installing teams create an additional interest in the first meeting of the new year. Another carload of dairy feed has been unloaded by the local Grange. The Berks County Agricultural Extension Association held a community meeting, mapped out its program for the year and made proper assignments to prominent farmers in the community which will be carried out under the supervision of the association. Butchering season is at hand and from reports gathered some heavy hogs and heavy steers have been slaughtered. No snow of any account, ground bare and frozen. Ice reported to be seven inches thick. Wheat, $1.70; potatoes, $2.20.—W. N. M., Jan. 4.

Broome County, N. Y.—Cutting wood is order of the day. Many farmers who usually burn coal are selling wood. It brings from $3 to $4 per cord. No dry wood can be purchased. A great deal of corn was left standing. Some well filled with ears. A few fields of buckwheat were unharvested because of the heavy fall rains. Potatoes are scarce. A neighbor sold thirty bushels at a store for $2.50 per bushel. We have fine weather and roads for this time of year. Hens are laying unusually well. There have been numerous farm auctions this fall and winter. Everything brings a good price but cows, hogs and sheep bring unusually good prices. Whitney Point reports ice nine inches thick in the coves and everything set for harvesting. Present weather is warmer and threatens to thaw rather than freeze.—E. M. C., Jan. 2.

Centre County, Pa.—We have had a lot of cold weather in December. Today was warmer with sunshine. The State Highway Department is planning to protect the main roads in Centre County this winter from snow drifts. Thirty-five miles of snow fence have been erected at different points along the road where in former years snow drifts were deepest, and two large snow plows are waiting to remove the snow when it comes. At the annual meeting of the Centre County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association it was reported that in comparison with the local price at the time of the sale a pool netted an increase of $1114 over what the members would have received from local buyers. The threshermen of Centre County held their annual meeting and transacted important business. They listened to a talk on the importance of carrying compensation insurance for all employes. Local grain market: Wheat, $1.75; oats, 35c; rye, 90c; corn, 75c barley, 80c; buckwheat, 80c.—A., Jan. 6.

Clarion County, Pa.—The thermometer was hovering around five to fifteen degrees below zero the first day of the New Year but today it is thawing very fast Snow that covered grain fields has about all gone again. Farmers not doing very much but chores and repair work. Some corn to be husked yet. Butchering still on the go. Hogs for market getting scarce. Eggs plentiful and falling off in price. Beef cattle plentiful and not much sale as the price offered is too low and farmers are hanging on for more money. The roads are frozen so hard and deep rutted that it is almost impossible to get along with a team. Market prices: wheat, $1.65; oats, 50c; potatoes, $2.50; butter, creamery, 62c; country, 40c; eggs, 40c; oil meal and cottonseed, $2.75 cwt.; bran, $2.25 cwt.; buckwheat, 1.50 cwt.—C. R., Jan. 1.

Juniata County, Pa.—Last week the thermometer registered around zero. Today it is warm like spring, the frost is coming out of the ground and the roads getting muddy. Have had no snow since October 30th. Grain and grass look good. Some ice houses were filled during the recent cold wave. Some hogs yet to butcher. Cattle feeding with the prevailing low prices of feeding stuffs has received a new impetus. Farmers not doing much except cutting wood and feeding stock. The seventh annual meeting of the Juniata County Agricultural Extension Association, which was held at Mifflinstown on December 19, proved to be one of rather unusual interest. A number of scarlet fever cases reported in the county. Local prices are: wheat, 1.75; corn, 70c; oats, 40c; eggs, 34c; butter, 45c.—C. B. F., Jan. 6.

Lawrence County, Pa.—We have been passing thru a season of extreme cold weather. Young people enjoying the fine skating. Butchering usually the last job for the farmers before the holidays are finished. A little let up now and relaxation while planning for the new year. Stock is wintering well despite the cold weather. Most farmers grind their own feed and have water in the barns. No longer do the cattle seek shelter from the winter winds around a straw stack and drink from an opening thru the ice. Men are more humane and stock responds to kind treatment. The signs of the times spell progress. Butter scarce. Eggs more plentiful and are down to 40@50c; ear corn, 40c. Not much demand for hay; timothy, $15; clover, $18.—M. L. V., Dec. 31.

Lebanon County, Pa.—January started with a cold wave, but weather has moderated considerable. Many farmers are engaged in getting wood for fuel and shredding corn fodder. Many are still slaughtering hogs and beeves for their own use. Farm stock sales more numerous each week. Prices realized on these sales are generally good. The stock on most farms is in good condition and wintering well. The wheat fields generally made a good appearance prior to the strong winds lately. A little snow would be beneficial to wheat and grass fields, however. Prices: wheat, $1.65 bu.; rye, 90c; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; hay, $18; straw, $11; butter, 60c; eggs, 50c; milk, $2.50 cwt.—P. L. M., Jan. 4.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—The latter part of Christmas week the mercury dropped to eight and ten below zero and stayed there for three days. At present there is little snow, but on various ponds and lakes, ice is thick enough so the regular work of putting up ice for creameries, dairymen and for village consumption has begun. The season for ice harvesting is much earlier than it has been in several years. A number of veterinarians are now engaged in the tuberculin re-test, following up the campaign carried on thruout the country this fall to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. People in various parts of the county noted a brilliant blazing meteor or comet, which made a beautiful display in the western sky about 5:30 P. M., December 29, lasting more than five minutes by the watch. Granges are active and thriving splendidly. The next sub-district meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association will be held in the Grange Hall, at New Milford, January 9—an all-day meeting. Former treasurer of the League, Director L. M. Hardin, will be the speaker.—E. L. M. B., Jan. 5.

Prices and Prospects

THE hay market was draggy during the week ending January 2, with holiday dullness depressing the demand. Offerings were generally ample for current needs. The market is in stronger position than a year ago. Considerably less hay remains to be marketed than at this time last year, according to dealers' reports. Nearly one-half of the marketable surplus of timothy in the leading producing states had left farmers' hands on December 15, compared with about one-third in 1924.

The grain future markets continued active and advanced sharply, while holiday dullness prevailed in the cash grain markets. Wheat prices advanced to new high levels but the market was highly speculative. The colder weather stimulated the demand for feed grains and combined with the advance in wheat resulted in a firm market for both corn and oats. Prices made considerable advances.

Potato Markets Break Records

The mill feed market is firmer as the result of higher grain prices. Offerings of wheat feeds by the western mills are light but eastern buyers appear unwilling to pay higher prices.

Potato markets broke all recent records during the week ending January 9th. Prices have been advancing since around Christmas time and altho trading slowed down over the holiday season, the markets have been generally firm. Pennsylvania round whites sold at $7.00 to $7.25 per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia on January 6 with some sales up to $7.50. The highest price previously recorded this season was $7.25 during the week ending November 7th. Bulk stock sold at $4.65 to $4.85 on January 6, but considerable stock showing freezing injury ranged from $4.00 to $4.50. New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh markets have made price advances and Chicago in the West reports improved trading and higher price levels.

Cabbage prices advanced $5.00 to $20.00 per ton during the last week in December. An unusual condition existed in Philadelphia on December 31, when bulk cabbage made a jump of $30.00 per ton and sold at $70.00. On the same day in 1924 cabbage sold as low as $17.00. The condition was due to exceedingly light offerings.

Receipts increased during the early part of the next week and prices dropped to $60.00 per ton, but on January 6 offerings were again light and sales were made at $85.00, shattering all previous price records. The situation is abnormal and increased receipts would undoubtedly force price to normal.

Domestic fleece wools were generally quiet on the Boston market during the week ending January 5th. It has been possible to purchase Delaines of fairly good stock at around 52c in the grease, delivered East. The spot stock of fleece wools has been reduced somewhat thru the week due to some of the larger manufacturers buying in volume.

The egg market opened weak in Philadelphia but strengthened on Tuesday and by Wednesday prices had advanced 2c per dozen. Extra firsts were quoted at 42½c and firsts in second hand cases at 40c. Egg receipts totaled 34,385 cases from December 28 to January 5 and of this number Pennsylvania furnished 1719.

Live Poultry Firm

The New York live poultry market was firm with a scarcity of fancy fowl and chickens. Prices continued to advance. Ducks and geese were in demand. The situation was much the same in Philadelphia and the market held firm under moderate receipts.

A decline of 3½c on ninety-two score butter featured the Philadelphia market during the week ending January 6th. The decline was in line with sharp reductions at other large distributing points, notably Chicago and New York, and was featured by successive daily declines. Neither buyers or sellers displayed any confidence in the situation. Buyers operated close to immediate needs and dealers, with some accumulations after the New Year holiday, were pressing sales daily to the point of offering sharp concessions. A factor of considerable influence was the receipt of offerings of foreign butter for prompt shipment.

Fancy Danish butter was offered at 37c to 38c c. i.f. To this must be added eight cents a pound duty for tariff. In addition the make thruout the western producing territories is reported as showing an increase and offerings of centralized cars are being made more freely. The week closed with ninety-two score quoted in Philadelphia at 46c, in New York at 45c and at Chicago at 43c.—W. R. W.

Old Institute Workers

A COMMITTEE, representing the old State Board of Agriculture and the Institute Lecturers, has arrange a get-together meeting and banquet at Harrisburg, on Tuesday of Products Show week, January 19th. The first session will be held in the Assembly Room of the Public Library, corner of Front and Walnut Streets, at two P. M. A banquet will be held in the Harrisburg Auto Dealers' Club, third floor. Fourth and Market Streets at 5:30 P. M. The charge will be $1.25 per plate.

It is hoped that a large number of those who at one time made Farmers' Institutes such a helpful factor in the promotion of better agriculture and the improvement of rural life will be present. Those expecting to attend are requested to notify John M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Contest Drawings

(Continued from page 20)

MERCER COUNTY.—Amelia Geiger, Erna Geiger, Steven Lapikas.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Frances Heflybower.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Jennie Szczesny.

UNION COUNTY.—Dorothy Clarke.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Delbert Dunkle, Ila E. Dunkle, Roy G. Dunkle.

WAYNE COUNTY.—Eleanor Clark.

WYOMING COUNTY.—Lucille Ione Post.

MARYLAND

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Russell Ingram.

NEW JERSEY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Mary Semus (X), Michael Semus (X).

SALEM COUNTY.—Esther Inman, Marie Winstel.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—Jennie Hovan.

NEW YORK

OTSEGO COUNTY.—Bernice Stanley (X).

(X) Members.

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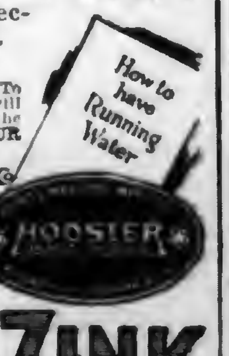
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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Replacement of Plant Food Removed by Crops

Is it necessary to replace in fertilizers all of the plant food removed by the crop?

THE frequent analyses of plants during the past seventy-five years have made us quite familiar with their composition. We know that a large part of the dry material present in crops is derived from the air. Roughly speaking, a ton of dry plant substance contains 1000 pounds of carbon. This carbon, the main constituent of dry plant substance, is of air origin. Every 10,000 parts of air contain three parts of an invisible gas known as carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas. This is decomposed by green leaves and the carbon utilized for growth purposes.

There are three other constituents in plants which directly or indirectly come from the air, namely, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. The oxygen and hydrogen are found in water which the plants take up from the soil. It is evident, therefore, that the great amount of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen derived from the atmosphere need not be replaced. The supply is, for all intents and purposes, inexhaustible. Recent investigations have shown that in greenhouses, where vegetation develops very rapidly, the supply of carbon in the air may be used up so fast that the supplying of additional quantities makes for larger crops. Under field conditions, the natural supply of carbon seems to be adequate for all purposes.

More Complicated Problem

In the case of nitrogen, the problem is somewhat more complicated. Nearly four-fifths of the air consists of the element nitrogen, but this is a simple invisible gas which plants cannot use. The well-known exceptions are plants like clovers or alfalfa, which, in the presence of certain bacteria in their roots, can make use of air nitrogen. Other plants—and in part also clover and other legumes—must obtain their nitrogen from the soil in the form of nitrates or ammonia.

Under ordinary conditions of farming, the nitrogen taken up by crops may reduce the supply in the soil to a point where the yields become small and unprofitable. We are all familiar with the appearance of wheat or corn growing on land deficient in nitrogen. It is not only the crop itself which reduces the supply of nitrogen in the soil. The vegetable matter, as it is decomposed thru the action of bacteria, is converted in part into nitrates and these are, in part at least, washed out of the soil.

It has been shown time and again that very often a pound of nitrogen is lost in the drainage for every pound taken up by the crop. Under practical conditions, therefore, the use of manures and fertilizers supplying nitrogen is recognized as necessary.

Result of Experiments

By tabulating the numerous experiments with fertilizers, it will be found that, where the application of fertilizers has given an increased crop, nitrogen has more often than other fertilizer ingredients produced an increased yield in the Northeastern, Middle Atlantic and Southeastern States. The experiments reported from western Europe show the same results. It is quite proper, therefore, to answer the question in the affirmative in so far as nitrogen is concerned.

Aside from the four ingredients directly or indirectly derived from the air, there are others found in the ash of plants, such as phosphates, lime, magnesia, potash and compounds of iron and of sulphur. In the case of phosphates, containing the element phosphorus, a replacement is often necessary. In fact, it is the present fertilizer practice to use more phosphorus than is removed by the crops. At any rate, this is true in a large portion of the farm areas where commercial fertilizers are used more or less regularly.

Accumulate in the Top Soil

Since phosphates do not become very easily soluble in the soil and since any soluble phosphates applied in commercial fertilizers become insoluble and fixed in the soil, the phosphates employed in commercial fertilizers tend to accumulate in the top soil as has been shown by actual analyses. In spite of this accumulation, the limit has apparently not been reached insofar as the profitable use of phosphorus-carrying materials is concerned. It has been shown that very often the leaving out of phosphate for one year may lead to a decreased crop even tho for many years previous fertilizers containing this ingredient have been applied in substantial amounts.

In the case of lime and magnesia, the supply of these ingredients in the soil is reduced not only because of the removal by crops but also because of the formation of soluble salts, such as nitrates and sulphates, which are carried away in the drainage. There is, for this reason, a pronounced tendency in all humid areas for cultivated soils to become acid. Liming from time to time becomes necessary in order that the lime supply in the soil may be maintained.

In the case of potash, the situation is somewhat different. Some soils are naturally well supplied with potash. When crop yields on such soils are moderate or small, the natural supply may be sufficient. On the other hand, where an effort is made to grow very large crops, the natural supply may not be sufficient and the use of potash fertilizers may prove profitable.

Returns from Potash Fertilizer

For instance, where the average yields of wheat per acre are fifteen to twenty bushels, or of oats, twenty-five to thirty bushels, the use of potash fertilizers may scarcely be expected to show profitable returns. On the other hand, where the land has been improved to a point where the yields are thirty bushels or more per acre of wheat, the application of small quantities of potash fertilizers may be worth while. The crop itself must be considered in this connection.

Potatoes are an outstanding example of crops which draw on the potash supply of the soil so rapidly as to create a temporary deficiency. It has been shown experimentally that potato yields are increased when potash fertilizers are used for the reason that the soil potash itself was not being made soluble fast enough to feed the rapidly growing crop.

Materials containing sulphur may or may not be present in the soil in sufficient amounts to provide for all of the needs of the growing crops. Long before commercial fertilizers became a well known commodity, farmers used land plaster to stimulate the growth of clover. In some instances, truly wonderful results were reported.

Modern investigations have shown that the favorable effects obtained from land plaster are to be ascribed largely to the element sulphur present in the land plaster. But, since present-day fertilizers usually contain more or less land plaster, we are no longer concerned with the replacing of the sulphur taken out by the crops treated with commercial fertilizers.

On the other hand, in sections of the country where commercial fertilizer is not used, applications of gypsum, of ground brimstone or of other sulphur-carrying materials may still be a matter of practical significance. For instance, it is reported from sections of Oregon and Washington that very large increases in yields of alfalfa and clover are obtained when materials containing sulphur are applied. As to iron, even the lighter types of soil contain enough of it to make replacement unnecessary.

Supply Nitrogen in the Fertilizer

It seems, therefore, that in progressive farming a part of the nitrogen should be supplied in commercial fertilizers. The rest of it should be taken from the air by means of legumes used as green manures or as regular crops in the rotation. The replacement of all of the nitrogen in commercial fertilizers would be an expensive method and at times costly enough to be prohibitive. The phosphoric acid should be replaced in large part at least, and preferably completely, in order that a deficiency may not develop in the soil.

In the case of potash, it would be desirable to replace a portion of that removed in the crop. The proportion to be replaced is to be determined by the climate, a soil type and the character of the crop. As much as seventy-five to 100 per cent should be replaced in the case of light soils and under conditions of intensive cropping. For less intensive methods, replacement should be to the extent of fifty to seventy-five per cent.

In the case of medium and heavy soils, the replacement should be to the extent of fifty to seventy per cent in intensive production and to the extent of twenty-five to fifty per cent in the case of less intensive production. Lime should be replaced more or less regularly, especially where alfalfa, clover and other legumes represent important crops in the rotation.—J. G. Lipman.

Popular Bulletins

THE State Department of Agriculture received requests for about 25,000 bulletins during 1925. These include publications prepared by Department specialists on more than fifty different subjects.

Among the most popular bulletins are Bulletin 392, "The Mushroom Industry of Pennsylvania;" Bulletin 404, "Bovine Infectious Abortion;" Bulletin 407, "The Farm Electrified;" Bulletin 412, "How Farmers Can Secure Electric Service by Cooperative Effort."

Control of Japanese Beetle

The bulletins on the Japanese beetle, namely, Bulletin 390, "The Japanese Beetle in Pensylvania;" Bulletin 406, "Sprays for Japanese Beetle," and Bulletin 410, "Control of Japanese Beetle in Lawns," have all been popular during the past year.

Bulletin 400, which contains a directory of county and state agricultural organizations, published for the first time in 1925, has been requested in practically every county. The crop and livestock report, Bulletin 409, proved exceptionally popular and hundreds of requests were received for it, a number coming from other states.

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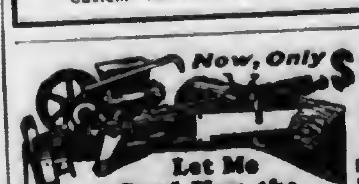

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Pennsylvania Swine Breeders will sell, at the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, an offering of 120 selected bred sows from ten months to two years old picked from the tops in the best herds in the State.

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DUROC JERSEYS sell Tuesday, January 19 at 2:00 P. M.
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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Housing and Feeding the Breeding Ewes in Winter

WITH winter it becomes necessary to give some thought and attention to the housing and feeding of the ewe flock. It is not important that expensive quarters be provided, but they must have comfortable quarters. If the flock is large it should be divided so that each lot contains about fifty head. A group of this size is easier to handle and the sheep will thrive better than when a greater number is kept in one flock.

The quarters in which the flock are housed must be dry, free from drafts, sunny and well ventilated. It is not necessary that the quarters be warm as sheep do not suffer from the cold if they are protected from the wind and have a dry bed.

Plenty of Exercise Necessary

The ewes should have access to a yard where they can be turned out for exercising every day when the weather is suitable. The exercise is necessary to insure strong, vigorous and healthy lambs. If the ewes cannot exercise the lambs as a rule lack strength and vitality.

In addition to producing weak lambs the ewes are not able to withstand the ordeal of lambing nearly as well as the vigorous and well kept ewes. In some cases it may be a little difficult to get the ewes to go out for exercise. This difficulty can be overcome by scattering some hay over the ground of the pasturage so that the ewes can nibble at it while out during the day.

The feed supplied the ewes is very important. It should consist very largely of good clean roughage. The most acceptable roughage consists of clean corn silage fed in limited amounts, ordinarily not over three pounds per head daily should be in every ration where it is possible to provide it. In addition they should have good clean clover or alfalfa hay. This should be allowed in such amounts as the ewes will consume daily in addition to the silage.

The Kind of Grain to Feed

Roughages such as oat or wheat straw or timothy hay have no place in the ration of the breeding ewes. The ewes may be allowed to pick over some clean corn stover during the day.

The amount of grain to feed the breeding ewes will depend upon the condition they are in and the quality of the roughage. If the roughage is of good quality it will usually not be necessary to feed grain until four to six weeks before lambing. Such feeding will bring the ewes up to lambing time in medium condition of flesh and usually in condition to produce a liberal flow of milk.

The kind of grain to feed will depend upon the feeds on hand, a combination of five parts corn, three parts oats, two parts of wheat bran and one part linseed oil meal is a splendid combination for sheep. Other combinations such as corn four parts, and one part oil meal may be used to advantage.

The ewes should be allowed one-half pound of the grain mixture daily. When the ewes are fed this amount of grain there is no danger of getting them in too high condition at lambing time. After lambing the amount of grain allowed daily can be materially increased so that the ewes will produce a good flow of milk for the lambs.

The liberal feeding of breeding ewes not only means a strong lamb crop, but it will also result in a heavier fleece of better quality than is secured from a flock of ewes that are poorly fed. Liberal feeding, clean surroundings and dry, comfortable winter quarters are very essential to successful sheep raising.—W. H. Tomhave.

Round-up of Calves

IN THE round-up of club calves at Mercer, Pa., last month, the Hereford steer owned by Leonard Beach, Venango County Baby Beef Club member, topped the thirty-seven calves from the baby beef clubs of Clarion, Mercer and Venango Counties. The calf weighed 1068 pounds and in the sale which followed the showing of the baby beeves topped the price list at seventeen cents a pound.

Bland Tait, with a junior Shorthorn calf, took first in the Mercer entries, and Andrew Masson, with a senior Shorthorn calf, led that division of the Mercer County Club. David Delp and Gorge Pollard, both with Shorthorns, tied for first on merit in the Clarion County group, but the benefit of the doubt went to David Delp because his animal showed a higher daily gain.

The thirty-seven club calves averaged $12.34 per hundredweight, and the average price for the entire sale was $11.77 per hundred pounds.

Leonard Beach and his Hereford steer which topped the round-up recently held at Mercer, Pa.

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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

BUNCHES ON LEGS.—I have just purchased an eighteen-month-old mare colt and I notice a bunch on the inside of each knee the size of a walnut. I think the bunches have grown since I've had her. I feed pretty well, also give her plenty of exercise. She is a purebred Percheron. Please let me know whether this condition is curable.—G. H., Albion, Pa. From your description, it would seem advisable for you to consult a veterinarian regarding this purebred filly. These enlargements may be bone growths or simply liquid in the tendon sheaths. The treatment of each would vary hence the necessity of a careful examination of this animal. I feel sure that long range treatment would be ill advised in this instance.

CURB.—I bought a 1600-pound horse three years ago. Now he is eleven years old. When I bought him he had a small curb, now the heavy cord is four or more times its natural size and tapers to natural size where it connects to postern joint. He does not limp but rests leg half the time and steps a little heavier on toes than on heel. Can I cure this?—M. A. G., Lewisburg, Pa. Curb is a thickening of the ligament that passes over the point of the hock. In some cases it can be reduced by the application of a blister. Massage is beneficial and should be applied in a downward direction. A blister can be secured from your veterinarian and applied to the affected part. The animal should be tied where he can not get to the part to bite during the time the blister is on. The condition is of such long standing that treatment will be aimed at relief and not complete cure.

FISTULA OF WITHERS.—I have a horse nine years old. He has a wound on top of his shoulder. It is like a boil. Pus has been running for a month, and a week ago he got small boils on both sides of his shoulders. Please state what is the cause.—P. W. G., Benton, Pa. Your horse may have fistulous withers, a condition usually described as a boil discharging on the top of the neck. Such cases are treated usually by an operation in an endeavor to remove the dead tissue causing the boil. Such an operation is performed only by a veterinarian of considerable training. Should this be only a skin wound it should improve by dusting dry boric acid powder on the wound daily. The parts should be kept clean and as dry as possible. The smaller spots are probably infected areas caused by organisms from the upper wound being rubbed into the skin of the shoulder.

SORE THAT IS SLOW TO HEAL.—Five months ago my horse ran away and calked herself on her ankle bone. I have been putting pine tar on it but it does not seem to heal. She knocks the scab off when she lies down at night. Have been putting on powdered calomel and powdered alum, equal parts, but it seems to make slow progress. Please tell me what to do to aid in healing this cut. A. V. S., Cachecton, N. Y. Keep the wound clean, using a solution of creolin and after drying wound with cotton apply a reasonable amount of tincture of iodine, one ounce; glycerine, one ounce; tannic acid, one-half ounce. Apply to wound with cotton.

ITCHY SKIN.—Our young cattle are inclined to lick themselves; also each other, until the hair sheds. I have sprayed with disinfectants; they are not lousy.—A. B., Lycoming County, Pa. Give each animal a teaspoon of salt and a tablespoonful of baking soda in feed twice a day; also groom your cattle, as the dust and dirt on skin causes them to itch. The preparation you have been using is a proper remedy to apply to them.

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MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, best of breeding. Farm raised. Oak Spring Farm, Crystal Springs, Pa.

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SINGLE experienced white man or strong boy over 16 years wanted for permanent place on small fruit and dairy farm near Phila. No smokers. R. Crowell, Buckingham, Pa.

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ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 4 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1926 $1.00 a year

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Good management paid the old debts and built a new creamery for a Mercer County dairymen's organization that was nearly down and out. See page three.

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Box 846 YORK, PA.

Old Colonial Family Homesteads

No. 32—The Carhart Farm

THE old house on our farm has been remodeled. The old Dutch Colonial roof has been taken off and some things changed altho in the picture you will see that the old Dutch door is still on the kitchen, and is in fact the only door to the house. This door, and its hinges, were made by the blacksmith. The nails that were used to put them on were also made by the smith. The house is still in very good repair, filled in with soft brick from bottom to top.

This farm is a truck farm of twenty-five acres. It was bought in two tracts, fifteen in one and ten in the other. The one of ten acres was bought by my grandfather in 1798. I have the old deed for this purchase. It was sold to my father in 1861 then sold to me in 1906. In 1923 I sold it. My grandfather died at eighty-two and twelve days and my father at eighty-two, two months and two days.

The lane from the house to the barn. At the right is the packing house.

I am sorry that I cannot now get the true facts about the first part, the fifteen acres, which I know would go back to four generations, or over 160 years. It was purchased so long ago that I cannot find the facts in the records at our county seat but I hope to find them somewhere later.

The farm is situated in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and is now on the state highway leading from Keyport to Red Bank.—Iva Carhart.

The Car in Winter

"WHY, I had plenty of oil when I left home only a couple of hours ago, and to be doubly sure I put in another quart," peevishly explained Mr. Doe to the garage man. "How on earth could a bearing burn out with the crank case full of oil, and only fifty miles from home?"

"It is hard to tell offhand, but you have some bearings burnt anyhow," remarked the garage man.

This experience is one of hundreds that occur every winter. Many a driver has started on a winter trip with a full crank case as shown by the gage, only to be halted by this exasperating trouble.

Mr. Doe's irate inquiry is well answered by J. H. Holloway of the Engineering Experiment Station of Purdue University, Indiana. Time after time Mr. Doe has freely used the carburetor choke to start his cold engine, with the result that at each start some of the excess gasoline, which is necessarily drawn from the carburetor during choking, works past the piston rings, diluting the oil.

This dilution is further increased in a running engine by the condensation of gasoline and water vapor that leaks into the crank case from the combustion chamber. Therefore, it can easily be seen that altho the gage shows a full crank case the actual amount of oil may be small and due to the presence of the water and gasoline is seriously impaired in lubricating value.

On long trips the crank case gets hot enough to vaporize the gasoline and water which escapes thru the breather vent leaving only the oil that is poor in quality, being combined with sludge and sediment, and an insufficient quantity. This small amount of dirty oil cannot properly lubricate the engine, and results in burned bearings and excessive wear to other parts.

Here are a few of Mr. Holloway's winter rules:

(a) Reduce choking to absolute minimum.

(b) Use as lean a mixture as possible.

(c) Use high test gasoline for best results and easy starting.

(d) Provide a good radiator cover.

(e) Keep the engine warm—(it suffers from the cold, too). Cold radiator water greatly increases dilution.

(f) Drain and refill the crank case for a long trip.

(g) Watch the oil pressure—if it falls, stop engine immediately.

Observe these rules and your engine will wear longer, be quieter and give more satisfactory operation.

The old house has only one door and that enters the kitchen. The shadows in the picture are cast by a white mulberry tree, nearly 100 years old, that stands at the end of the house.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 4. PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 23, 1926 Whole No. 1497

A Good Manager Saved This Creamery

Under Him Greenville Dairymen Paid Off the Old Debts and Built a Fine New Plant

By HUGH FERGUS

GREENVILLE had a sick creamery. All its nurses, (the directors) and many of its patrons said that the symptoms pointed to the disease known among creameries as Failure. And no wonder. It started early in 1918 with $10,000 capital. Later in the year this was raised to $20,000, but in spite of this the management paid out more than they took in for ten out of the twelve months of the first year.

Finally, on one of the many nights when the directors met one of them got up and said, "I hear there is a good creamery 'doctor' operating the government creamery at Grove City with outstanding success. Perhaps we can hire him to manage this one."

Oh, my no," said another director, "he would cost too much."

So the question was argued back and forth until finally it was decided to try to hire J. C. Joslin, the manager of the Grove City Creamery. The result was that their offer was attractive enough to lure Mr. Joslin into the Greenville management and, as has often been proven, the high priced man turned out to be the cheapest in the end.

Ten Thousand Dollars in Debt

In December, 1919, when Mr. Joslin came to Greenville he found the creamery ten thousand dollars in debt and the twenty-five patrons bringing about 1500 pounds of milk to the creamery daily. Now there are 165 patrons bringing in 18,000 pounds daily.

The creamery was started on account of the war. Greenville, a manufacturing town of several thousand people, had over a dozen farmers retailing milk in the town. Naturally there was a lot of duplication on the routes covered. As the war progressed it became hard enough for these men to get their work done on the farms without having to retail milk.

Finally one of the men, who was the hardest pressed, called a meeting of all the retailers, and the creamery was started, primarily as a plant to retail milk. The first man hired to run the creamery was a good machinist but totally inexperienced in the operation of a milk plant. They were successful in cutting the more than a dozen retail routes to four, but in getting rid of the surplus the management fell down.

One of the first things Mr. Joslin did was to put in a system of accounting. This led to the discovery that a branch of the creamery at Sharon had already caused a loss of $1000 and so far as he could see could not immediately be turned into a profitable proposition, so it was closed up.

Specialized in Sweet Milk and Cream Products

Then, as at Grove City, nothing but sweet milk and cream were accepted. The result was that butter, cottage cheese, and milk that was retailed in Greenville were of the very best quality and brought the top price on the markets wherever sold. This naturally meant a better price for them and in turn a better price to the farmers for their milk. In two years all debts and back dividends were paid.

In 1924 the business had increased to such an extent that the old building was inadequate. The business was also out of proportion to the capital stock. So the directors and Mr. Joslin met and decided to reorganize and build a modern up-to-date plant.

The new capital was fixed at $100,000. Twenty-five thousands dollars of this was to be preferred, sold to the town people who had helped to foster the creamery from the beginning, and to pay a seven per cent dividend annually. The $75,000 common stock was to be divided among the farmers and was to have as a dividend the balance of the net profits, after deductions incidental to operating all creameries were made. Thus far the common stock has paid quarterly dividends averaging twenty-seven per cent.

Farmers Purchased Stock

They tried to get farmers to buy the stock in proportion to the number of cows they owned, but some who had the adverse beginning of the creamery fresh in their minds were skeptical and would not buy. Now when such success has been assured they cannot get any.

The creamery belongs to the Pittsburgh Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company and pays the patrons for their milk on that basis. In the past five years they have made a profit of $50,000 after paying the D. C. S. price, taking out for taxes and reserve.

Now the skeptics will say, "How can they do this and do an honest business?" Well, they retail 500 gallons a day in Greenville. This year (1925) they expect to sell 50,000 gallons of ice cream. In summer they sell cream and condensed skimmilk in Pittsburgh. In winter when the ice cream business is slack they wholesale milk in Pittsburgh. Cottage cheese and butter are two other products but they are the least profitable.

As Mr. Joslin took me over the fine new plant that was about ready for occupancy and explained the various parts of it and the pieces of machinery and their uses I could not help but feel that the future for the dairymen around Greenville was indeed rosy.

Maple Sugar Season Will Soon Be Here

Now Is the Time to Get Equipment Ready for the Harvest in the "Sugar Bush"

IT IS now high time for the maple sugar producers to get busy as the season is again almost at hand. Makers in the northern section often find the season ready to open by February 20, but more often it is a week or two later. Makers have often lost half and even more of their crops by not being prepared for the first run which is generally sweeter and, therefore, the best producer.

The Right Time for Tapping

The time is right to begin tapping trees when the weather becomes warm, with the temperature going above freezing in the day time and below freezing at night and with a southwest or a mild west wind. When the days begin to get warm, sunny and bright, the sap flow will soon start if not checked by high winds. Even then the sap flow will continue with quite a high wind from the southwest but it will be completely checked if the wind comes from other directions.

One should never tap trees unless they are at least ten inches in diameter. Where the trees are large enough two buckets can be used per tree, placing the buckets about two feet apart.

When tapping a 13-32-inch bit is often used. Its direction should be slanting slightly upward into the tree which will allow proper drainage of the sap. Make two holes about four inches apart for each bucket. With an ordinary tree the hole should not be over one and one-half to two and one-half inches deep at most. Use spouts that are easily driven in to insure close fit and small air space and which extract easily. Try to tap in a new spot each year. Do not tap just above or below the old holes, but about ten inches to the side of them.

Vermont experimenters have found that they get their best sap flow by tapping the tree about four feet up from the ground. The earliest flows come from tappings on the south side of the trees, altho tappings on the north side get a longer period of flow. The tapping, if done properly, in no way injures the tree. Bore into the wood with the bit, remove shavings and drive spouts in at once so as not to permit drying out. Drive them tight enough to hold the pail or bucket, yet not tight enough to split the wood.

Large Outlay Not Necessary

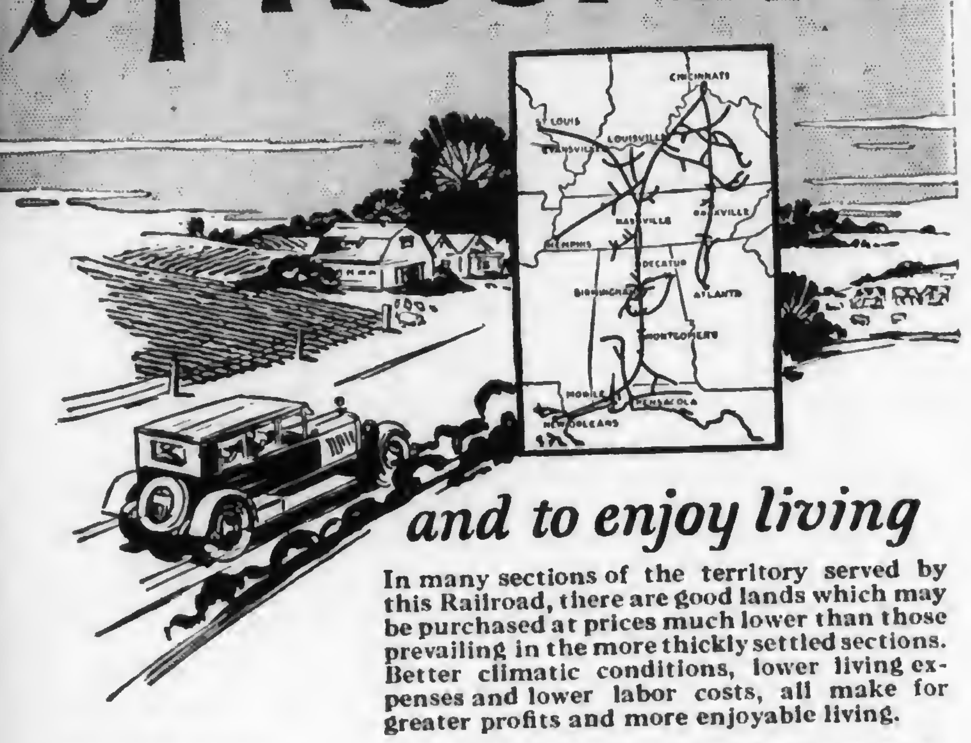
Apparatus for syrup and sugar making does not necessarily represent a large outlay. A number of sap spouts are needed, either wood or metal;. the metal ones being preferred by many. The sap is usually gathered in buckets, so one can tell the number needed by counting his trees and making an estimate. The larger trees will require more than one bucket.

Some who cannot afford the new sugar making equipment on account of the high cost, give up the idea of making sugar, at a great loss to themselves when they possess a good "sugar bush" or even a few good trees, as it is well known that ten to fifteen trees usually will yield enough syrup for family use and in (to page 32)

The Heaviest Berkshire Litter

Donald Smith, pig club boy of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and his litter of thirteen purebred Berkshires which weighed 3182 pounds at 180 days. This was the heaviest Berkshire litter in the whole country in 1925.

GO SOUTH to PROSPER



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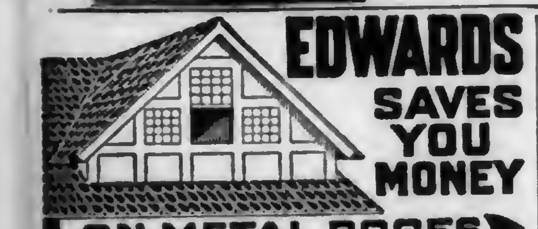

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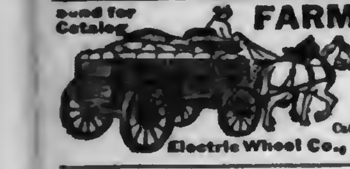

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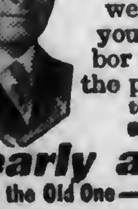

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

I HAVE received more letters asking about our radio, concerning which I wrote recently, than I have had in relation to any other one subject. The statement that we had heard direct from the station at Los Angeles, California, seems to have impressed many people. In this connection I want to say that getting a station on the Pacific Coast is not an everyday experience. In fact, it is very seldom that it can be done. Here are a few ifs. If the atmospheric or ethereal conditions are just right, if the aerial is of the right length, if the tubes are new and if the batteries are strong, it can be done.

* * *

SEVERAL readers have kindly offered to furnish our late inquiring friend with scions of the Yellow Newtown Pippin. This variety is a good one wherever it will bear even if the fruit is not fancy, but it should be borne in mind that the apples come to perfection in comparatively few localities. In many places they are exceedingly subject to scab. We had one tree of Newtowns on the old Home Farm. It had been top-worked and bore many crops of fine apples, but usually a large part of them were unsalable because of scab. We did not spray in those days.

* * *

WE ARE planning to buy a few hundred baby chicks this year. Of course, we want them from good laying strains and without a predisposed tendency to white diarrhea—if we can find them. There has been a great deal done towards cleaning up the hatchery business during the last three years. I wish readers would write me their experience in this regard, especially those who have raised chicks without loss from the white diarrhea.

* * *

IT HAS been interesting to hear the potato growers express themselves as to the planting of next year's crop. About half of them will plant the acreage usually planted. Some will plant more, while others will reduce their acreage. It looks as if the rush to plant high-priced seed would not be so great as is sometimes the case. This is wise, and I hope it proves to be the final decision of growers. Surely, information concerning acreage, yields, prices, etc., is sufficiently widespread in these days so that farmers might apply sound judgment in planting and avoid disastrous surpluses.

* * *

I HAVE read with much interest the reports of results achieved in making artificial manure. The first successful attempt was made in the English experiment station. The process has been tried on this side with good results. It is accomplished by piling straw, fodder, spoiled hay and other refuse in a flat pile, wetting it and introducing a special kind of bacteria into it. After three or four months the pile of material is converted into real manure, and analyzes about the same as barnyard manure. Market gardeners will be interested in further developments. —R. P. K.

Test Seed Potatoes

THE extension service in Potter County has for the past six years been conducting demonstrations to prove the comparative yielding qualities of different strains of potatoes. Seed from many sources has been imported. Many growers are seeking a super-yielding variety of white potatoes.

Last year a few bushels of a new White Rural potato were planted in the demonstration fields. It proved a better yielder than Russets or other White Rurals in a test on two farms. The county agent has completed checking up on the potato seed demonstrations this year. The tests of the new seed were made on the farms of Ben Tomke and Straley Bros., near Germania, with the following results:

Straley Bros. farm:—
Tramp Rural ......250 bu. per acre
Somerset Rural ....297 bu. per acre
Russet Rural ......263 bu. per acre

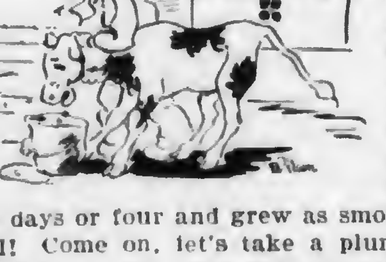
Ben Tomke farm:—
Sir Walter Raleigh.240 bu. per acre
Somerset Rural ....270 bu. per acre

The results have been similar for three years. The Somerset Rural has been freer from disease than any other white potato among the 100 different strains tested in six years.

That this seed may be distributed generally thruout the county, each Grange is asked to form clubs of ten or more members who will plant five bushels of this seed side by side with their own seed.—M. C. S.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Patience Pays



THIS calf is such a stubborn lad, he will not learn to drink! He'd drive a hasty fellow mad, or else to gin, I think! The scamp's been weaned for seven days yet will not yield a speck, altho his hungry body sways from hock-joints to the neck! I force his head into the pail, and say, "I warn you now! You must take on some food or fail; That's gospel, Master Cow! Take one good sip you'll bawl for more, this is your mother's milk, you lived on it three days or four and grew as smooth as silk! The same old milk, but in a pail! Come on, let's take a plunge! Why do you switch that knobby tail? Why do you rear and plunge? 'Tis for your good and not for mine that I propose a feast! Come on, old boy, fall into line, and take one gulp at least!"

The rascal! He puts forth his strength and gives a mighty lurch, he always rams his tether length and knocks me from my perch! He rams, and snorts, and blows his nose, he acts like one insane, while I, as Heaven surely knows, don't mean to give him pain! Well, I could lick the little scamp and thrash him with a whip; I could proclaim that calf a tramp and loose my temper grip; I could cut loose and cuss and swear, shoot words against his face, I could pump sulphur in the air, and fall from hope and grace; but I know very well indeed when such a fit was o'er that calf would down as little feed as he had done before! So, I must take the patient way, I'll triumph in the end! He'll drink six bucketsful some day and class me as a friend!—J. Edw. Tufft.

$15000.00 Cash Prizes

For Feeders of Dairy Cows *and* Beef Cattle

Big Rewards for Skill in Feeding

This is a new kind of prize contest. There was never anything like it before. It is not a contest of feeding materials. We want to know who the *best feeders* are. The prizes we offer are *for skill in feeding.*

Many feeders are making big money right along—month after month—because they know their animals and how to feed them right. They should be encouraged and rewarded for their skill. Thousands of others should have the benefit of their experience.

So we have planned this unusual contest for feeders who get the best results from rations balanced with Corn Gluten Feed. You can feed your home-grown feeds, a ready-mixed ration, or anything you like, just so one-fourth or more of the grain mixture is Corn Gluten Feed.

120 Cash Prizes, Totaling $15,000.00

There are prizes for Cow Testing Associations—Independent Herds—Champion Cows—Beef Cattle Herds. Individual prizes for Cow Testers—County Agents and Representatives of Agricultural Colleges and High Schools and Purebred Associations. Special Prizes for Co-operating Feed Dealers.

These Awards Are—

1 Grand Prize of		$1,500.00	2 Prizes—each	$ 150.00	$ 300.00
2 Prizes—each	$1,000.00	2,000.00	9 Prizes—each	100.00	900.00
4 Prizes—each	500.00	2,000.00	1 Prize of	75.00	75.00
4 Prizes—each	400.00	1,600.00	48 Prizes—each	50.00	2,400.00
4 Prizes—each	300.00	1,200.00	35 Prizes—each	25.00	875.00
3 Prizes—each	250.00	750.00			
7 Prizes—each	200.00	1,400.00	120 Prizes, making a total of		$15,000.00

Contest Starts April 1 and Closes September 30, 1926

No Charge to Enter

It does not cost you anything to enter this contest. If you are milking six or more cows, or feeding 40 or more beef cattle, you are invited to compete for these prizes.

You will make more money on your feeding by coming in than you will by staying out.

It will be a rich experience for you—any way you figure it. You will gain a better knowledge of feeding materials and how to feed for larger profits.

If you show unusual skill in feeding, you will win a prize and be that much ahead.

Conditions of Contest

The conditions—or rules—are few and simple:

1—You must feed 6 or more dairy cows or 40 or more beef cattle.
2—One-fourth or more of your grain ration must be Corn Gluten Feed.
3—The amount of feed and production of animals must be properly certified.
4—Application to enter contest must be made on our blanks so we can give you the proper classification and know the kind and number of animals you are feeding.

The rules, classifications and all particulars are fully explained in our "Bulletin No. 4." Mail the coupon at once for this bulletin and application blanks.

Note:—In the event of a tie for any prize the full amount of the prize will be paid to each of such contestants.

You have 10 weeks to get ready. It will pay you to start now. Don't put it off. Please fill out and mail the Coupon.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Managing Director
Feed Research Department
729-208 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Fill Out and Mail This

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Chicago, Ill.

Please send "Bulletin No. 4" governing your big prize contest for feeders and application blanks to enter in the class checked below.

Name ____________________
Street or R. F. D. ____________________
Town ____________________ State ________

☐ Cow Testing Association ☐ Individual Dairy Herds ☐ Beef Cattle

No. 24

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

NEFF LAING, Manager
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Vol. 93, No. 4. Phila., Pa., Jan. 23, 1926 Whole No. 1497

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

There is only one failure possible, that is, not to be true to the best one knows.
—Farrar

Keep Sane about Potatoes

THERE is some straight thinking needed on the part of potato growers just now. Possibly we had better say on the part of intermittent potato planters, as it is the farmer gamblers who cause most of the trouble from surplus production. The unusually high price of potatoes this season is no justification for a large increase in acreage the coming summer. The white potato acreage in 1925 was 3,113,000 acres, producing a yield of 323,243,000 bushels, while in 1924 there were 3,348,000 acres yielding 425,283,000 bushels. Thus it is seen that, owing to favorable conditions, the yield in 1924 was thirty-two per cent greater, while the acreage was only three per cent larger. The average yield per acre in 1925 was a little more than 103 bushels per acre and in 1924 it was 127 bushels. If it had been the same in 1925 as it was in 1924 the total yield would have been about 400,000,000 bushels and the price would now be about one dollar per bushel instead of three dollars. The in-and-out fellows in farming are forever taking the poker by the hot end, yet they do not seem to learn the lesson. Let them be wise and quit the practice of plunging in potato raising.

The Delaware Bridge

IN RESPONSE to the invitation made here a few weeks ago for readers' views on the question of tolls in connection with the Delaware bridge several have expressed themselves and everyone has favored the collection of tolls until the bridge is paid for. Since the editorial was published, the State Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce have passed resolutions favoring the collection of tolls. In addition to this Governor Pinchot recommended the repeal of the "free" passage in the law in his recommendations to the extra session of the legislature.

But from letters received there seems to be a good bit of misinformation in the minds of some people. The state government of Pennsylvania is pledged to pay one-fourth of the total cost, the City of Philadelphia one-fourth and the state of New Jersey the other one-half. A little knowledge of human nature will readily show why, under this arrangement, many people in Philadelphia favor a free bridge.

Inflated Land Values

SOME of the commercial and financial agencies are claiming that the chief cause of the farmer's troubles is to be found in the high valuation placed on farm land. There is no doubt some truth in this in many places, but what can the farmer do about it? Aside from lowering the value of his property on his inventory sheet and thus reducing his "overhead" it would do him little good to offer his farm for one-half what he could get for it. It is the assessor's valuation after all that sets the amount of tax the farmer must pay. But, after all, the rise in the general level of farm land prices is not nearly so great as the rise in the value of land devoted to other purposes. Town and city property, business and manufacturing cities have, in prosperous places, risen several hundred per cent in the same time. Why should not farming be profitable enough to allow for the same increase in land values and yet pay out?

Enforce Arbitration

WHAT'S the matter in the hard coal industry? We say "in" the industry because the trouble undoubtedly is within the industry itself. Other big industries seemingly have gotten past the age of periodical strikes and lockouts and are able to settle their differences within themselves. But the coal producers are still lagging in this respect, causing themselves and the general public extreme loss and inconvenience. Their actions and attitude are those of twenty-five years ago and indicate that they have failed to keep pace with the progress made in other lines of business so far as the adjustment of human relations is concerned. The present situation in the hard coal industry is naturally reviving the demand for a scheme of enforced arbitration, a demand that was quieted some years ago by the voluntary adoption of improved methods in many lines. Practically every big industry passes from the state of a private affair when the product becomes a public necessity, hence the demand that the public keep its hands off private business is not well taken in the cases where the public is vitally concerned.

Our Biggest Problem

THE editor of this paper last week sat in a conference of agricultural editors from every part of the country except the Pacific Coast. We were interested to note the very different character of the farm problems in the different sections of the country in comparison with the questions before the farmers in this locality. The questions discussed included surpluses, banking facilities, railroad rates, cooperative organization, price fixing, waterways, tariff schedules, federal legislation, etc. Most of these questions, or some of them, are pertinent in all the localities largely given to the immense production of one or a few products which are sold and shipped in a wholesale way. We found most of these questions are not vital in the Northeast States. Here, production is much more diversified. The market is close at hand to almost all farmers. In fact, not nearly enough of anything is produced to supply the millions of consumers who are within hauling distance of the farms in this section.

But this does not mean that we have no agricultural problems to solve. Our condition of independence has bred in us a carelessness which makes us indifferent to what we might do. The biggest question which eastern farmers have to solve is that of how to put into force uniform packing and grading rules. We are losing our markets to competitors from other sections because of our lack of standardization in the preparation of our products for market, and this will continue as long as we put on the market poor and indifferent stuff. Cooperative organizations are needed for this purpose if for nothing else. Commodity organizations should be organized in every neighborhood and they should invite the aid of state and federal marketing authorities to the end that all might know what standard packs and grades are and then enforce the rules with all members. Let there be a persistent effort put forth by all farm leaders to accomplish the adoption and practice of proper grading. If this were done the problem of surpluses and glutted markets would be solved.

The Extra Session

THE extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature is fairly under way. It bids fair at the present time to be just what the neutral observer expected, an arena in which shrewd games of politics will be played before the people, and where jugglery and sleight-of-hand tricks will be performed. Politicians will continue their old-time methods as long as the people fall for their tricks and follow them. They have no fears as long as the voters follow them, or as long as they remain at home on election day. If the people want any of the legislation passed which Governor Pinchot has recommended it will be necessary for them to get after their representatives and senators at once, else it is likely to be beaten. It looks now as if the time will be spent chiefly in playing personal and gang politics instead of honestly studying the needs of the Commonwealth. However, an aroused public when it acts concertedly can have anything it wants.

Washington Letter

CORN SUGAR AS A PRESERVATIVE.—A bill amending the pure food law so that corn sugar will not be held to be an adulterant when used as a preservative in canned goods, has been approved by the Senate manufacturers' committee. The secretary of agriculture has held that the term sugar applies only to sucrose, a product of beets and cane. Corn sugar is a product known as dextrose, but essentially the same as sucrose for all practical uses. This ruling, however, requires that canners who use corn sugar as a preservative must label their cans in a manner that would lead the consumer to believe that an adulterant had been used as a preservative and sweetener.

FREIGHT RATES.—Convincing reasons have been advanced by witnesses from several western states at hearings before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, as to why Congress should pass the Gooding bill, which would prevent the railroads charging higher rates for short than for long hauls.

It was plainly indicated that unless the railroads can be prevented from cutting rates to destroy water competition, there will be little use of the government appropriating money to develop our inland waterways.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING.—The administration measure, known as the McNary-Haugen cooperative marketing bill, to create a division of cooperation in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is not an emergency measure, but a long time program, declared Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, at the opening of the hearings on proposed agricultural

legislation before the House Committee on Agriculture. Neither does it conflict with the Dickinson bill to overlap any other bureau or department. He is convinced that cooperative marketing is fundamentally sound, but it needs the active cooperation of the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, and other representatives of the cooperatives placed their organizations on record in favor of the adminstration bill. The proposed measure has the endorsement of cooperative marketing organizations handling four-fifths of all the agricultural commodities sold cooperatively in this country. Judging from the attitude of members of the Committee on Agriculture, it will have little opposition in Congress.

NOT WARRANTED BY FACTS.—The newspaper statements that Secretary of Agriculture Jardine "backs the Dickinson agricultural surplus disposal plan," is not wholly warranted by the facts. Secretary Jardine says he believes the Dickinson bill may pave the way for more tangible consideration of the agricultural surplus problem. He says the bill "provides for the establishment of a government board with broad powers to attack the surplus question in a scientific way; but he has some reservations as to certain portions of the bill.

REPORT ON ECONOMICS OUTLOOK WILL SOON APPEAR.—A report on the economic outlook for leading crops and livestock produced in this country will be issued by the Department of Agriculture, February 8th. It is intended to help farmers plan crop and livestock production to meet probable consumptive demands in the United States and abroad. It will deal with a long list of farm products, with a review of the agricultural credit situation, and outline the situation relative to major expenses of agricultural production.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS WILL MEET.—The annual meeting of school superintendents will be held in Washington, February 21-25th. Many group meetings will be held, including three sessions of the Department of Rural Education. In addition there will be a sectional conference of county superintendents and a similar one for state supervisors of rural schools. It is expected that many interested in rural schools will be in attendance and that out of the discussions may come some useful ideas in regard to the improvement of country schools.
—E. E. Reynolds.

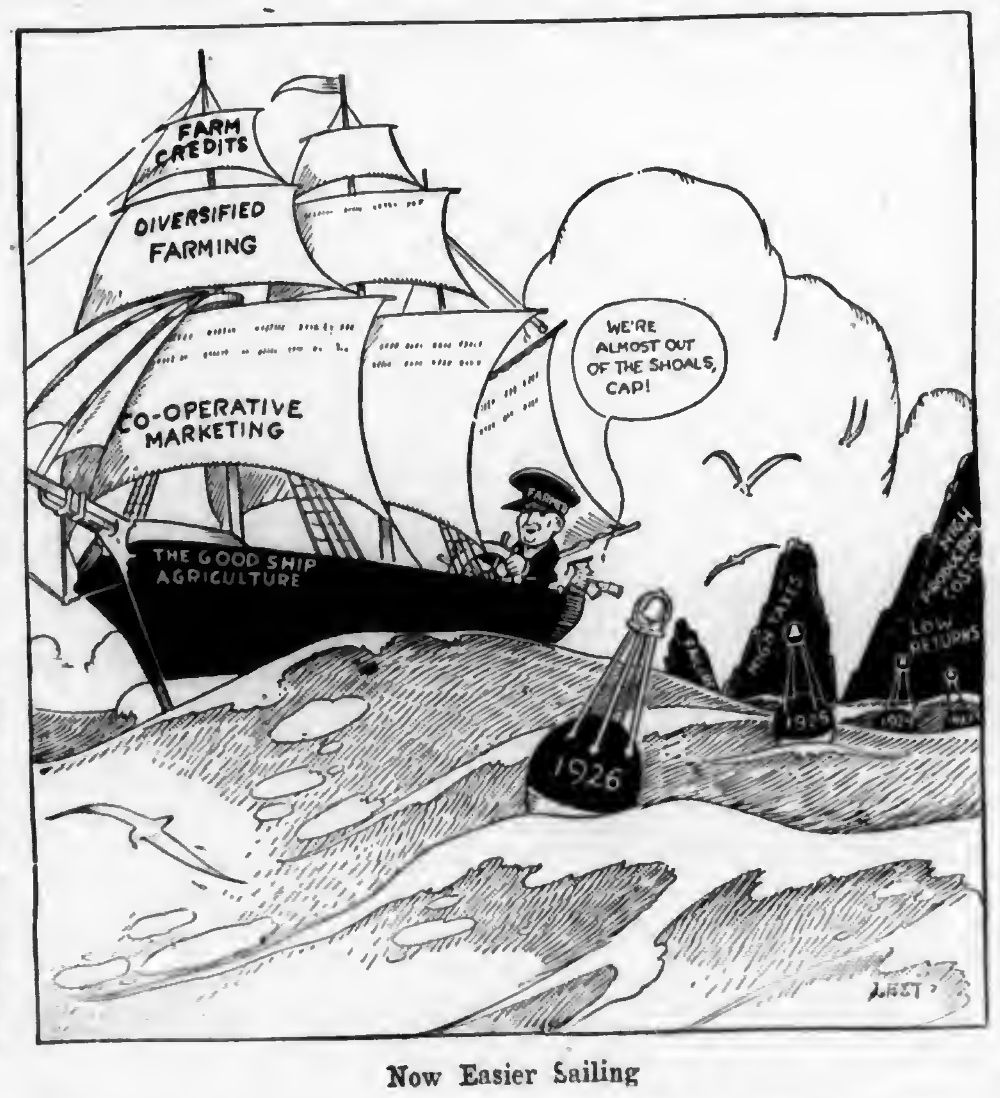
Harrisburg Letter

RATE CLAUSE TAKEN OUT.—Regulations for the furnishing of electric power to rural districts of Pennsylvania, approved a few days ago by the Public Service Commission and to be promulgated unless an appeal is taken to the courts, provide a complete system for obtaining connections for current where lines are within a reasonable distance, but without the proposition for single rates. Details of the regulations are to be formally announced by the commission and will cover all features, the plan being to later work out a method of procedure whereby service can be asked and costs apportioned. The rate clause was the subject of strong attack because it was claimed that it would put the farmer with a possibility of a growing demand for current, thru development of appliances and uses for power, on the same basis as a small merchant whose demands would be stationary.

FIGHT ON POWER BILLS.—Prospects are getting better every day for a hot fight in the special session of the legislature just convened over the Pinchot Giant Power bills. There are eight such bills, covering features of the dozen and a half presented in the last regular session. Two of them relate particularly to country lines, one affording a means for organizing companies for strictly rural business and the other providing methods for rural power districting and distribution. The big electric interests object to the enactment of the bills at this time and are demanding hearings.

BARN FIRES DROP.—Predictions of a decrease in the number of barn fires, especially those due to "green" hay, in the latter part of 1925 have been borne out by the preliminary figures reaching the State Bureau of Fire Protection. The percentage of decrease is said to be remarkable in some counties and in those sections where drives were made to demonstrate how fires could be controlled and the thermometer made as useful as in dairying, state officials say results have been gratifying. It is the plan to issue a report showing just what is meant by the tests and how the figures sized up.

PARASITES GOING STRONG.—Official reports on development of the parasites of the Japanese scale are said to reveal very satisfactory results in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania and the tiny bugs, which it is hoped will slow up the pest, have been getting acclimated and showing a disposition to multiply. The coming summer will be a test. Meanwhile the state and federal quarantine restrictions will be enforced.



Now Easier Sailing

WATER SUPPLY SURVEYS.—A new departure has been taken by state authorities in charge of water by arranging for surveys of areas whence large water companies draw their supplies. The streams are being gone over and every possible source of pollution, residential, agricultural or industrial, mapped. In some instances companies are cooperating in the plan.

FOREST FIRES AWAY DOWN.—Less than 500 forest fires occurred in Pennsylvania woods coming under supervision of the State Forests and Waters Department in the last half of 1925. This is less than half the number, as well as acreage, of 1924 and lower than any recent year. Fires in farm woodlots were very small in number and size.

MONEY FOR ROADS.—Enough money is said to be in sight for undertaking a considerable part of the construction of the primary road program during the coming spring and it is believed a showing can be made which will be worth while before the proceeds of the bond issues are all used up. The February bidding will be on over 200 miles.

SNOW HAS NO TERRORS.—The first snow of the season did not cause much trouble for the State Highway Department snow clearing brigades and there was no delay due to blocking up of roads. Many thousand feet of snow fences are being constructed by the state this year in sections where drifts have impeded travel in the past.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

POULTRY PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION.—The Salem County program of hiring detectives to help in breaking up the poultry stealing ring now operating in South Jersey has awakened considerable interest in other counties. Poultrymen and farmers in Gloucester and Cumberland Counties are now contemplating an organization of poultry farmers to combat the activities of poultry thieves. United action on the part of the farmers in the various counties is considered the only way of breaking up effectively and permanently the organized bands of marauders. It is probable that a protective association financed on the basis of number of fowls will be the outcome of the present agitation.

COLLEGE MARKET INSTITUTE.—Commencing January 25 the New Jersey State College of Agriculture will conduct a marketing institute in an effort to improve methods of distribution. The sessions, which will run for a week, are designed primarily to help farmers who are confronted with marketing problems. The enrollment for the institute is coming from members and managers of farmers' cooperative organizations, bankers in rural districts, superintendents of city markets, transportation officers, and farmers and their sons who are heavy producers. The question of marketing thru roadside stands and organization management are two of the problems of wide interest to be specially considered during the week. New York City markets will be visited as a phase of the institute course.

CAPE MAY POULTRY NOTES.—The Cape May County Poultry Association held a well attended annual meeting on January 7, at which time the organization set its cap to increase its membership by another 100 during the coming season. With rapidly growing seashore resorts adjacent to Cape May farms, poultry raising has assumed an increased importance in the county within the last few years. The New Jersey baby chick industry, previously centered almost exclusively in Hunterdon County, has broadened so as to create many hatcheries in Cape May and adjoining counties. The largest increase in the poultry population of the state within the last few years has taken place in this area.

WHITEHOUSE GRANGE INSTALLS.—At the mid-January meeting of the Whitehouse Grange in Hunterdon County the following officers were installed for the coming year: Master, P. David Reed; overseer, Howard Burdette; lecturer, Rev. William Fassitt; steward, Edward Fassitt; assistant steward, Raymond Cornell; chaplain, Charles P. Oliver; treasurer, Theodore C. Vliet; secretary, Miss Ethel Burdette; gatekeeper, George Eckholm; ceres, Mrs. Ella M. Reed; pomona, Mrs. Hugo Ade; flora, Mrs. Bertha Oliver; lady assistant steward, Miss Dorothy Koch.—B.

New York Letter

STATE RENTS WATERWAYS.—The water power resources owned by the state along the Barge Canal and in the natural waterways will have been completely leased out under state regulation by January 1, 1927, at a combined annual rental of $500,000. But two big projects remain before the waterpower commission, the 1000 horsepower of Long Sault Channel in the St. Lawrence River, and the development of 175,000 horsepower in the lower Niagara gorge. Hearing on permits for these has been set for February 15th.

MILK WAR FEARED.—Dairymen are dismayed to learn of the proposed invasion of eastern milk markets by cheap outside milk, to be shipped here in tank cars. Two new companies have made public such plans, one having purchased fifteen plants in northern New York, and the other is building a two million dollar receiving and distributing station in Newark, and is placing Ohio and other Middle West stations under New York City Board of Health regulations. Western farmers are being told there is a shortage of milk here, when in reality there has been a surplus lasting over the fall and winter period for the first time.

TO CHECK THEFT OF FARM CROPS.—Cortland County farmers, most of them non-members of farm organizations, came out in the greatest numbers last week ever known in the Farm Bureau's history in the county to discuss the bureau's plans to check thefts of farm property. A vigilance committee has been appointed and farms will be posted and rewards offered for information leading to arrest of thieves.

DAIRY CHANGES.—After long agitation of a needed increase in the four cents a point increase now made for milk for each point of a tenth of one per cent above three per cent butterfat the farmers of the state are almost startled to have Prof. H. H. Wing, of the State College, announce his belief that the rise should go to six cents a point. This is more than dairymen had hoped for but is no more than they feel is just and it is believed that such increase would do more to encourage the production of high grade milk than anything else. Prof. Wing believes the change would be as valuable to Holstein owners as to others.—M. G. F.

Coming Events

Jan. 7-Feb. 19, Dairy Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 7-March 5, Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 18-23, Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 25-30, Six-day Institute covering the Problem of Distribution, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
Jan. 29, Annual Meeting Elk Cooperative Creamery, St. Marys, Pa.
Feb. 1-12, Two Weeks' Course in Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Feb. 2-3, Poultry Meetings, Elk County, Pa.
Feb. 8-12, Forestry Meetings, Elk County, Pa.
Feb. 16, N. Y. State Association of Union Town and County Agricultural Societies, Albany, N. Y.

Let's put back what we take from the soil

MEN who make good money at farming are very careful to keep their soil fertile and rich. They realize that there are poor years and good years in farming but that the man who puts manure on his fields in the right way will reap big profits.

The McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader is one of the most valuable machines on the farm. It increases yields, pays for itself in a hurry and goes on building bank accounts.

It spreads smoothly and evenly, putting on just as light or just as heavy a coat as you want. The pitchfork method of spreading cannot equal the yields that follow the McCormick-Deering. That has been proved many times. Besides, hand spreading is hard work; the McCormick-Deering saves many hours of time and much hard labor. Its good strong beaters tear the manure rapidly and spread it well beyond the wheels.

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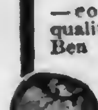

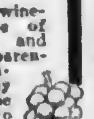

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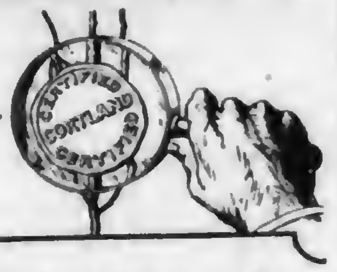

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Winter Lettuce

Can I expect to grow Iceberg lettuce in cold frames so as to have it for use all winter and until the spring crop outdoors is ready for use?—L. C. K., Salem County, N. J.

Until it heads Iceberg lettuce is very hardy and will stand temperatures down to twenty degrees in cold frames without protection other than the glass. When the heads are forming, however, the crop is much more likely to be injured by frost. Thus, you may expect to have green leaves to eat from this kind of lettuce most of the winter if the plants are started late enough that they do not begin to form heads before freezing weather starts. You may expect to get good heads up until Christmas if you start the plants early enough that the heads are well formed before severe frost.

To Prevent Injury from Cold

To keep the heads from being injured when the temperature goes down to twenty degrees or less you would have to provide mats, cornstalks, or other form of covering for the glass. If the sash are in a windy place, where west and north winds can get at them freely, it will be very hard to keep the temperature above the danger point for partly-formed heads.

It does not seem likely, therefore, that any one lot of Iceberg plants will give you both good heads and a continous supply during the winter, nor that with the same kind of protection you could produce both early heads and a winter supply in the same frame.

The leaves of the Iceberg type of lettuce, when the plants are grown in frames, are apt to be tender and sweet, even when no real heads are formed. Thus, as leaf lettuce this variety is satisfactory under glass, whereas the man who expects solid heads in winter is apt to be disappointed.—W. C. Pelton.

Handy After a Big Rain

A narrow cement walk like the one pictured above makes work around hotbeds and cold frames easy in muddy weather. A walk not over a foot wide often answers the purpose and the cost is repaid by better returns, since the frames may be cared for at the right time.

Brussels Sprouts

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER subscriber sent in three lots of Brussels sprouts seed for trial this summer, and we grew plants of each. There was supposed to be a difference in the length of stem and in the method of disinfecting the seed. We could see little variation in the appearance or behavior of the three lots. All three were rather variable in size and vigor, as Brussels sprouts plants are apt to be. Some plants produced sprouts twice as large as others, and some of them produced harder sprouts than others. In one or two plants no hard sprouts at all were produced, the buds opening up into clusters of leaves without making any of the miniature heads that constitute the commercial crop.

The first buds of all the plants opened into tufts of leaves, instead of making marketable sprouts. These facts suggest both the desirability of careful selection of parent plants when seed is to be saved, and also the necessity of timing the planting of seed in such a way that the first buds will not appear before cool weather.

Lice in Brussels Sprouts Crop

We had much trouble to keep lice from the Brussels sprouts crop this year, and in fact did not fully succeed in doing this. At the end of the warm period, when the sprouts were well formed, the lice were at work among the sprouts and could not be reached with dusts and sprays In the case of plants that formed somewhat loose sprouts, which were open at the base like poorly formed cabbage heads, the lice penetrated well into the sprouts, and made them unattractive for the market.

The sorting of the crop to eliminate the lice and keep out diseased and soft sprouts takes so much time that almost any effort to protect the plants from lice and disease from the very start of the season is justified. Even at twenty-five or thirty cents a quart, which has been the local price this season, the cost of sorting and cleaning lice-infested sprouts is too great to make the crop profitable.—W. C. Pelton.

Marketing Institute

SOME of the most prominent marketing authorities in the east will speak at the marketing institute which is to be held January 25 to 30, 1926, at the State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

Chris L. Christensen, in charge of agricultural cooperation, United States Department of Agriculture, is scheduled to speak on "Cooperation in Denmark." Rob R. Slocum, agricultural economist, also from the United States Department of Agriculture, will speak on "Marketing Poultry Products." He will also give a demonstration of egg grading.

L. A. Cooley, manager of the Atlantic Coast Products Association, is scheduled to speak on "Managing a Cooperative."

Members of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture on the program and their topics are: A. L. Clark, chief, "The Work of the State Bureau of Markets," and, "The Consumer's Side in a Marketing Program"; B. W. Sherbourne, market reporter, "Roadside Stands"; Kenneth Hankinson, specialist in city marketing, "Marketing Fruits and Vegetables"; P. B. Bennetch, specialist in dairy marketing, "Marketing Milk in New Jersey"; H. B. Weiss, chief, bureau of inspection and statistics, "Factors Influencing Prices"; H. B. Bamford, transportation specialist, "Transportation Problems."

Others to speak will be Dr. John Martin Thomas, president of Rutgers University, and Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station, who will give the welcoming addresses at 11 A. M., Monday.

The sessions will last from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day. On Wednesday evening, January 27, a dinner will be held at the Hotel Klein.

Pruning Apple Trees

ACCORDING to horticulturists at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, who have conducted pruning experiments with apples for a number of years, apple trees require comparatively little pruning for best results, while low-headed trees are said to have decided advantages over high-headed trees.

The pruning tests were made with Baldwin, Boiken, Esopus, Hubbardston, McIntosh, Spy, Greening, Rome, and King, all good standard varieties. The comparison of little and much pruning was made with trees all headed about two feet above the ground when set out in the orchard. After the tree is started properly, little pruning will later produce a tree with a larger head, having a greater bearing area, with less effort on the part of the orchardist than will much pruning. This condition developed in about ten years in the station experiments, and the trees maintained equally as good shape and symmetry. The specialists say that this applies to all standard varieties of apples.

High and Low Heading

With regard to high and low heading of apples the station workers found that the root systems of the low-headed trees were more firmly established in the soil and thus offered greater resistance to the wind than did high-headed trees. This should be an important advantage, especially in exposed locations. The low-headed trees were also much larger and stockier in the trunks and branches and had larger heads with a greater bearing area than did the high-headed trees.

Spray Increases Sales

ADDITIONAL information on the question, "Does Orchard Spraying Pay?" has been secured by County Agent R. S. Clark in orchard spraying demonstrations in Huntingdon County. Three varieties of apples were used in these demonstrations.

The trees which were sprayed showed a yield of 94.9 per cent salable fruit and only 5.1 per cent defective fruit. The proportion of salable and defective fruit from the unsprayed trees was just the reverse of the above figures.

Of the total yield from the unsprayed trees only 6.3 per cent was salable while 93.7 per cent was found to be defective. The total cost of the increased yield due to spraying was 91.6 cents per tree. This included cost of materials, labor, and interest and depreciation on the spray machine.—A. L. B.

Happiness can't be worked from the outside in; it has to be worked from the inside out.

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You can have a real garden with this great Dollar Collection of "True Blue" Vegetable seeds. Every variety included is the best of its class. For many years this collection has been known as the biggest dollar's worth of really good seeds on the market. Here is what your dollar will buy:

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Our Hutchinson Carrot is the most popular variety with market gardeners. In every way superior to the Danvers. Darker in color, grows one to two inches longer and holds its uniform fullness to the butt end, yielding 20% more crop per acre. Pkg. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. $1.25; lb. $4.10, postpaid.

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The World's Finest Fruit and Ornamental **TREES, VINES and PLANTS** *for Spring Planting*

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY Trees, all the leading commercial Varieties grown from bearing orchards of known Genuineness, unequaled in quality and price, sold on a positive guarantee, write today for our fifty-six page catalog Brim full of information.

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According to U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1348, power and labor costs, on the average, represent approximately 60 per cent of the cost of producing farm products.

Sixty per cent is the general average. Your costs will be higher or lower according to the efficiency of your equipment and methods. Whether higher or lower, you can make a material saving by using a Case tractor and power farming machinery — because they make possible the most efficient methods of producing farm crops.

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Saves All The Hard Labor Transplanting
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Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnip, 7 Splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c. 65 varieties in all; worth $1.

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That there are no better seeds than Maule's, has been proven yearly by our more than half a million customers to their own satisfaction.

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ONCE GROWN ALWAYS GROWN

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim —then you have a laying hen

YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
200 hens the 25-lb. pail
500 hens the 100-lb. drum
For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

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Varieties	Prices On: 50	100	300	500	1000
Barron English S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$15.00	$44.00	$72.00	$140
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Anconas	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
Silver Laced Wyandottes, R. I. Reds	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
Jersey Black Giants, Marcy Strain	13.00	25.00	72.00	120.00	
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POULTRY

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Disease Transmitted

Please let me know thru your poultry adviser how bacterium pollorum infection is transmitted from hens to baby chicks. I have an incubator, 2640-egg capacity, 528 eggs can be put in every five days. Is it possible to infect chicks if eggs are put in from untested flocks if trays and bottom of machine are thoroly disinfected with coal tar disinfectant after every hatch? Am doing custom hatching and there are only a few blood tested flocks in this community.—C. F. C., Lehigh County, Pa.

White diarrhea is transmitted to the chick thru the egg from a hen which is a carrier of the disease. By means of the blood test the carriers can be removed from the flock. If the incubator trays are thoroly cleaned and placed in the sun and both the trays and inside of the machine are sprayed with coal tar disinfectant, there will be little danger in using them to hatch eggs from flocks which have not been blood tested.

I find a small hand potato sprayer handy for covering the inside of an incubator with a fine film of disinfectant. The machine is first carefully brushed to remove the dust. Any droppings on the side walls can be scraped loose with a chisel. When the machine is free from dirt, pump a cloud of misty spray thru the doors and then close them tightly for a few minutes.—R. G. Kirby.

Give Them Sunshine

IN BUILDING colony brooder houses it pays to remember the comparatively recent discovery that pure raw sunshine helps to prevent leg weakness in chicks and window glass filters out the violet rays which are so necessary to normal growth. Instead of using large windows which swing back and forth, some of the best modern colony houses have windows sliding up and down the same as in a dwelling house.

On windy, sunny days the upper sash can be dropped and the chicks can enjoy the pure sunshine while the lower sash acts as a windbreak. On still, sunny days the lower sash can be raised and the chicks can enjoy the front of the brooder house in the sunshine.

Glass Substitutes Valuable

The glass substitutes which do not filter out the violet rays are very valuable in colony brooder houses. Often the spring winds are very strong even on bright sunny days. It is fine to give the chicks the benefit of the sunshine without exposing them to the chilly wind.

It is found that cod liver oil is a substitute for sunshine but I see no objection to using all the sunshine possible plus the cod liver oil as a supplement when it is necessary. Sunshine is our cheapest and best disinfectant for a brooder house floor, as well as a promoter of growth. It pays to construct the brooder houses so that plenty of raw sunshine can strike the growing chicks.—R. G. Kirby.

Meat Scrap for Poultry

WHEN sacks of meat scrap are stored for several weeks in the feed house or elevator there is a tendency for the scrap to gather in large lumps. If these lumps are dumped into the poultry mash it is difficult to make a uniform mixture. My method is to lay the lumpy meat scrap sacks on their side on the floor without opening. Then I walk on the sacks. They are turned over a few times and the walking repeated.

This powders up the meat scrap in a short time and it can be poured from the sacks like fine brown dust. It is easier than breaking up separate lumps with the shovel.

When feeding high grade tankage I have found it more apt to lump than meat scrap and powdering the material while still in the bag helps to save time in properly mixing the mash. It pays to use high grade meat scrap or high grade tankage. The very low grades of tankage which are really fertilizer should not be used as poultry feed and are not so intended by the manufacturers.

To Test the Quality

If you have any doubt as to the quality of meat scrap, place a little in a dish and cover it with boiling water. If it sends off the odor of spoiled meat the scrap should not be used. If meat scrap is stored on the farm be sure to keep it in a dry place. The fact that bags of meat scrap draw flies does not mean that the scrap is not good. Flies are naturally attracted by the odor. It is best to keep the scrap in a darkened bin where flies will not easily find it.

When making a home made laying mash I always add the bran to the meat scrap and mix the two thoroly before adding the middlings, ground corn and ground oats. This helps to obtain a good distribution of the meat scrap. Carelessly mixed mash might give the hens thirty per cent meat scrap one day and ten per cent the next and produce second rate results.—R. G. Kirby.

Sometimes Old Hens Pay Best

REPORTS from the Nebraska Experiment Station indicate that it costs $1.50 to develop a pullet to the time of production while a hen can be fed thru the molting period for thirty cents. It was also found that some pullets laid 200 eggs during their pullet year but produced more profit during their second year when laying only 150 eggs. The difference of fifty eggs in production was not equal to the cost of producing the pullet.

It has been the general impression among most poultrymen that pullets paid the best and that the surest way to keep up poultry profits was to produce a large flock of early hatched pullets to turn out fall and winter eggs. In fact the farm flock with too large a percentage of old hens has often been classed as a mismanaged flock. Possibly the farmers with vigorous two and three-year-old hens in their flocks have not lost as much as might be expected.

Depends on Quality of Old Hens

The whole question rests on the quality of the old hens. Among my two and three-year-old Barred Rock hens kept for breeding purposes I note a great resemblance to pullets after the molting time. These hens have been thru a lot of culling and have been saved because they have neat feminine heads, an active disposition, a good shape for egg production and positively no tendency to take on fat.

A beef type hen baggy with fat could never approach a pullet in egg production. Such hens are apt to be spring layers and not good fall or winter layers. They should be culled out, not because of their age but because of their type. Possibly they produced little profit even during their pullet year. I have noticed that my hens produce eggs of good size late into the fall because they are largely late molting hens and do not readily cease production during the fall. Their eggs are first grade stock.

Eggs of Leghorn Pullets Small

Many of the eggs from my Leghorn pullets are rather small during the late summer and early fall and bring only three-fourths as much per dozen as hen's eggs.

I have always envied some of my friends in the dairy business who can build up a high producing herd with fair assurance that it will be good for several years of service. As soon as a large heavy laying flock of hens and pullets are produced, another year has passed around and the poultryman must work with patience and skill to reproduce that flock.

One of the greatest values of culling has been the finding of the type of hen which can be left in the flock for two years and occasionally three years without failing to produce a profit. This type of bird will be a great help on the general farm where it is profitable to keep a fair sized flock of hens but the abundance of spring field work makes it difficult to care for many colony brooder houses and replace most of the laying flock every year.—R. G. Kirby.

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PEDIGREED PROTECTED CHICKS

All from full daughters of 306-egg Champion Keystone Maid and 304-egg Champion Lady Victory and from our other noted contest winners. Full count guaranteed to LIVE as well as arrive safely. **Act Now.**

Most Profitable Poultry Known

306 eggs per year

Pennsylvania Poultry Farm
Box W, Lancaster, Pa.

103-DEGREE Incubator

Guaranteed to Hatch More Chicks

The extra chicks hatched pay for the incubator in a short time. Finest construction, but cheaper because it gets better results.

Patented 2-circuit hot water heating system and tilting chimney. World's two greatest incubator improvements—found only in the 103-Degree. Correct temperature, ventilation and moisture continually regardless of outside changes. No sleepless nights, no chilled or roasted eggs.

FREE TRIAL FOR ONE HATCH

Try it, compare it. Don't keep it if not all we claim. Write today for beautiful free book and Free Trial Offer.

FREE BOOK

103-Degree Incubator Co.
Box 39 Crown Point, Ind.

$13.95 Champion Belle City Incubator $21.95
140 Egg 230 Egg

80 Egg Incubator $11.95; Hot Water Copper Tank, Self-Regulated. $3.95 buys 80-Chick; $7.05 140-Chick; $9.05 230-Chick Hot-Water Brooder. Save $1.95. Order both.

80 Size Incubator and Brooder—$15.95
140 Size Incubator and Brooder—$19.95
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Over a Million Users

Freight Prepaid

E. of Rockies and allowed West. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine and I will ship by Express Prepaid. Order now or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It also gives Low Price on big capacity Incubators, Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders. They are all fully Guaranteed. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 68 Racine, Wis.

STOCKYARD
CLEAN BONE MEAL

Ton $35.00 1-2 ton $20.00 Bag $2.50

Good enough to eat. Great for every growing animal and plant. Gives wonderful results with hens, pigs, calves, gardens, fruits and flowers.

Order a sample bag. No free samples.

Consolidated By-Product Co., Stock Yards, Phila.

BABY CHICKS
From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Pierce's "Superior Quality" Chicks
Blood tested—Ohio Accredited.

Write for our big free catalog which tells all about our superior quality chicks. Our chicks are blood tested and every breeder has been selected and legbanded by an expert trained at Ohio State Uni. We have won many cups and ribbons at shows from National down. Took all firsts for two years at Big Wood County Fair. Write today. It will be worth your while.

PIERCE'S SUPERIOR CHICK HATCHERY,
Box 115-P, Bowling Green, Ohio.

CHICKS White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes

From officially-tested breeders—free from white diarrhea infection.

Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, High Production
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

Write for illustrated folder and prices.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm.
Box 61, Wallingford, Conn.

BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right.

Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Association.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio

Baby Chicks

Write today for our Special offer to you for ordering your Baby Chicks, 30 to 60 days before you want them. Our prices are right. Our chicks are right. Guaranteed.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY,
Box D, Linesville, Pa.

Poultry Accounts

THE keeping of poultry accounts helps to make the business interesting. Without accurate accounts the profits are apt to be overestimated or underestimated. When the poultryman buys feed it looks like the business was nothing but expense. When you have a good day selling eggs and birds it looks like a very profitable venture. Only the figures down in black and white can tell an accurate story.

On the general farm poultry accounts are often lacking because there are no separate feed bins for the birds. The hens and hogs receive corn from the same crib. The ground grain bought for the cows may be borrowed to mix up a laying mash for the hens. The eggs may be traded for groceries and the hens given credit for the necessities they have brought into the home. If you do not care whether the hens pay or not that is an easy way of running the flock.

Just a Small Notebook Necessary

In keeping poultry accounts a small notebook is all that is necessary. Enter up the amounts spent for feed and charge the hens for the home-grown feed that goes into their bins at market value. Give the hens credit for all eggs produced and all poultry meat sold. I do not think it is necessary to charge the hens with waste material, skimmilk and buttermilk produced at home or straw for litter which is later returned to the soil in a more valuable condition.

At the end of each year an inventory of the flock can be made and compared with the inventory of the previous year. The figures plus a study of the inventory give a fairly correct idea of the year's poultry business. It is a great help in planning operations in the year to come. —R. G. Kirby.

"When you come upon a friend quarreling with another friend do not attempt to be a peacemaker, but find some important business which quickly takes you elsewhere."—Inscription 2300 years old on a mosaic in a palace at Ostia, Italy.

***The New* DREW LINE**

COAL BURNING BROODER
Bigger and Better for Less Money

At last!—It's here! Just the kind of a coal-burning Brooder you have long been waiting for—at the price you want to pay. For simple construction—for ease of handling—for accurate heat control—and for economy of first cost and future operation—this remarkable new Drew Coal-Burning Brooder will surpass anything on the market. We want you to compare it point by point with others—see its many new convenient features—for if you do, you will agree with us that for fine quality, true value, perfect performance and low cost this new Drew Line Brooder has no equal.

Burns Either Hard or Soft Coal—

but, the big, outstanding features which make the New Drew Line Brooder superior are:—*1st* It coals through the hover, without raising or removing the canopy. *2nd* Every other section of the big 60 inch wide cover is *hinged* so you can reach under any part of the canopy at any time—*easily.* And *3rd*—the thermostatic control of simple check and draft dampers on the stove gives an accurate and positive control of the temperature at all times.

Don't fail to get all the facts about these and other improvements on the new Drew Line Coal-Burning Brooder. Drew Line Brooders and Poultry Equipment are sold by good dealers everywhere. See them at your dealer's before you buy, or

Write for our Free Poultry Book

If you do not know the Drew Line Dealer in your locality—write us. We will send you his name, also a copy of our valuable book, "Profitable Poultry Keeping." Tells the methods and equipment used by other successful poultrymen and describes the new Drew Line Coal-Burning Brooder fully. We send it FREE and postpaid on request. Write for it NOW.

The Drew Line Company
Dept. 2609
Fort Atkinson, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y.

D9

Better Poultry Equipment For Less Money

The BEST Feed for Baby Chicks

Globe Chick Starter

The experience gained in nearly a quarter of a century devoted to the manufacture of Globe Poultry Feeds together with our strict adherence to a policy of permitting nothing to go into them except high grade materials that have proven absolutely correct, has established a reputation for Globe Poultry Feeds second to none. Poultry raisers everywhere have found by experience that for dependability, uniformity and quality, Globe Feeds are unequalled. If you want the BEST feed for your baby chicks you'll find it in Globe Chick Starter.

Raises BIGGER, Healthier Chicks—Less Losses

There is no "guesswork" about Globe Chick Starter. Every ingredient used is of KNOWN quality and PROVEN value. It is in no sense an experiment. In a test made on our experimental farm last season 1,078 chicks were raised to 8 weeks of age out of 1,100 hatched. Globe Chick Starter and Globe Chick Scratch were used exclusively. As an experiment, and while we do not recommend it, 300 of these chicks were kept indoors without sunlight and **not a single case of leg weakness developed,** proving conclusively the proper balance of our ration to supply the necessary vitamines. These three hundred chicks kept indoors under these unfavorable conditions grew rapidly and averaged 1½ pounds in weight at the end of eight weeks.

Why take chances with your chicks this year when you can feed Globe Chick Starter and KNOW that you are feeding a feed you can always depend on as being uniform. One that is tried and tested.

How to Raise Baby Chicks with

(5)

Write for Free Baby Chick Folder

We want to send you free and postpaid our folder, which tells you how to care for your baby chicks—how you can raise them this season without the customary death losses—how to make them develop quickly into profitable broilers and strong healthy pullets. This valuable folder will be sent absolutely free to anyone who will send for it — fill out and mail coupon or post card.

The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago - - - Minneapolis

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.,
Dept. 20, Chicago or Minneapolis
Please mail me FREE and POSTPAID folder "How to Raise Baby Chicks With Less Losses."
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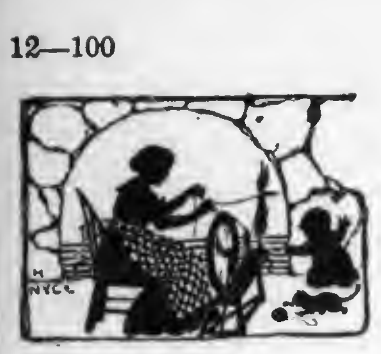


OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Plans for February Fun

The Birthday Month Offers a Variety of Ideas

THE second month of the year has such an unusual number of birthdays why not hold a birthday party if planning a social evening during the month? The invitations may be decorated with the zodiacal sign for February and the primrose, the flower of the month.

The authors Dickens, Longfellow, Lowell, Ruskin, Hugo, Lamb; the musicians Mendelssohn, Handel, Paganini, Victor Herbert, Sembrich; the statesmen, Sir Robert Peel, Montcalm, Lincoln, Cardinal Newman, Queen Anne, George Washington, as well as Sir Henry Irving, Jules Verne, Thomas Edison, Charles Darwin and Charles Lamb, were all born in February. With such a list to draw upon you might have a guessing contest.

The picture of an English inn with these words below: "Born, February 7, over 100 years ago," might suggest Dickens. Lamb may be represented by a miniature lamb placed somewhere about the room and the letter "L" tacked to the floor, Lowell. These and many original ideas can easily be worked out.

* * *

LOVERS of Dickens the world over celebrate his birthday, which falls on the seventh day of February. For such a celebration, invite the guests to come in costume, representing characters from some of Dickens' books or the titles of his books. As the guests arrive take the name of the character represented. When all have assembled, pass cards and pencils, then allow time for the guessing of the characters present.

* * *

LAST winter we tried a new way of choosing partners that proved to be most amusing. It was in the form of an auction. The boys or men went to an adjoining room and were "sold off." Each lady was given a sack of beans, each bean representing a dollar, with which to buy a man.

Two sheets were placed across the opening between the two rooms, so arranged that between them the hands, and beneath them the feet, of the men offered for sale could be placed. An auctioneer auctioned off each man to the lady who made the highest bid. The purchaser bought the goods offered for sale merely by seeing the hands and feet!

* * *

TO ASSURE a jolly valentine dinner the hostess should invite Madam Grundy, The Chaperon and Mrs. Busybody, to aid her in entertaining her guests.

Madam Grundy should wear a full skirt, with hoops, a kerchief, and silk mitts. Her hair should be arranged in the style of the 50's, with cunning curls bobbing over each ear. Mrs. Busybody may wear a similar dress, only a little stiffer, without the bobbing curls. "The Chaperon" is a doll, made of wood and mounted on a strong pivot pin placed in the center of the dining-room table.

As the guests arrive, Madam Grundy separates them, "shooing" the men to one side of the room, the women to the other. All the men are given cardboard hearts, and a pencil. The women are given large pasteboard keys. Then, at a signal, the men are to write the description of the kind of girl they like best; the women are to make a list of their matrimonial assets.

When the lists are completed, the men set out to find their affinities and each woman endeavors to prove that she, and she alone, has the key which will unlock the heart of the man with whom she is at the moment coquetting. When they have finally paired off, each couple must appear before Madam Grundy and prove their fitness for each other.

Then to the Dining Room

When the couples are all arranged they go into the dining room, where Mrs. Busybody greets them. When the guests are seated, Mrs. Busybody spins the Chaperon on the pivot, announcing that the couple she faces after she makes the spin will be the first to answer a list of questions, which may run something like the following:

For the ladies: What is your disposition in the morning? Do you solemnly promise to black your husband's shoes at least once a week? Can you burn the steak without trying? How often do you become mad? etc. For the men: How old do you look? Are you willing to spend anything but meal time with your wife? Are you worth what you are being paid? Can you drive your car with one hand? etc.

These questions are only suggestions; it might be more fun to give questions more closely fitting the individuals present.

For souvenirs, give the ladies small boxes of safety matches, the men toy frying pans.—E. W. G.

Touches of Color

ONE of the present fads is a flower on the coat lapel or fur collar. A bright flower brightens up the whole costume, and young and old indulge in this fancy. Nearly everyone has on hand some flowers that have done duty on a hat. Get them out and straighten the petals and leaves a bit by gently working them with your fingers. If their body seems gone you can stiffen them with thin glue water. Amateurs often dip old roses in melted thinned paraffin to restore luster and body.

* * *

If you want to brighten up a plain dress of any dark shade, try braided wool. You can make bands, belts, cuffs, collars and even pockets of charm. Four ply braids, using several strands of gay yarn in each group, and with the same colors on the two outer groups, and the same on the two center groups. Braid from the two outer sides toward the center like weaving, over, under, etc.—Mrs. E. A. K.

Old Window Shades

IF only the lower half of your window shade is torn or soiled, why not take it off the roller and turn it end for end, first making a new hem, using the long stitch on the sewing machine?

If it is too badly worn for further use as a shade, soak it all night to remove the starch, wash thoroly, and you will be surprised to find what nice cloth you have. An ingenious mind will find dozens of uses for just such cloths in the daily round of housekeeping.

One woman uses good uppers each spring to make scarfs and table covers for the summer camp. Another makes covers for the porch tables. They require no washing and are very easily dusted. They decorate beautifully, too, with oil colors.

A picture book that rolls pleases every child. Pictures from magazines can be pasted on both sides, and how they do amuse the sick or convalescent.—Mrs. C. W.

DUTCH CHEESE PIE

Prepare sweet milk and sugar just as you would for custard pie. Add one well beaten egg and one cup Dutch cheese, well drained but not sweetened. Use any preferred flavor. Pour into crust-lined tin and bake in moderate oven. A very economical recipe when eggs are costly.—Mrs. M. C. Smith.

OVER THE RADIO

Lessons That Can Be Learned While You Are Working at Home

HOW many of our readers grasp the opportunity of listening to the radio talks given by Betty Crocker, famous cooking school teacher? All who do profit greatly by it as she teaches many helpful things concerning the home in general, as well as valuable lessons in cooking.

It is a busy time for most of us, but if we carefully plan for those fifteen minutes, no time need be lost. We can do different small tasks like peeling potatoes, mending, darning, etc., while our mental self is being fed. Careful instructions were given last fall for planning, cooking, and serving the Thanksgiving dinner. Many of us are wiser wives and better cooks since these valuable and interesting lessons on the potato and macaroni. Everyone will relish the baked spaghetti recipe she gave us.

BAKED SPAGHETTI

2½ cups spaghetti
2 quarts water
4 teaspoons salt
¾ cup diced bacon
½ cup bread crumbs
2 cups tomatoes
½ cup grated cheese
½ cup onion
4 tablespoons butter

Cook spaghetti in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, rinse well with cold water. Fry diced bacon until crisp, add onion, and brown nicely. Then add tomatoes and seasoning and let boil several minutes, then add grated cheese. When cheese has melted add spaghetti, pour into baking dish and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven. Ten portions.—Mrs. C. C. G.

Basket Weaving Again

LAST week one of our readers wrote asking for help with her weaving. Her letter has made me wonder if many of our family are taking up again this winter the reed work which we so much enjoyed last year. Do you want any new lessons, and perhaps some more advanced models? Or have some of you had trouble and put a basket aside unfinished? Remember the old adage: "He who makes no mistakes does nothing," take new courage, and write us of your wishes, and of your troubles, if you have had some.

Another reader writes: "I am simply amazed at my own accomplishments with baskets since the lessons you have given us on our page. All my life I have been a great lover of reed work, and never did I dream that I, too, could weave so well from instructions on a printed page."

Kenyon Cox says, "The highest aim of art is to make some useful thing beautiful." Let us then in planning our work keep that thought uppermost in our minds, whether it be a basket for flowers, a quilt for the guest room, or a play dress for the two-year-old.—G. S. S.

Welcome and Farewell

SOMETIMES we must "Speed the parting and welcome the coming guest." I want to be among the first to welcome the new editor, and to voice the hope of everyone that our Mrs. Harrington will be as much appreciated in her new service as she was on the Home Page of Pennsylvania Farmer.—Clarice Raymond.

A Unique Indoor Garden

Woods Earth in a Sunny Window Quickly Blooms

IF YOU want something that is different for the sunny window during the winter months, get some of the plants that grow wild in the neighboring woods and bring them in. Many of the native woodland plants blossom in the spring between April and the first of July. Nearly all of these can be forced to blossom in February or March in the sunny window.

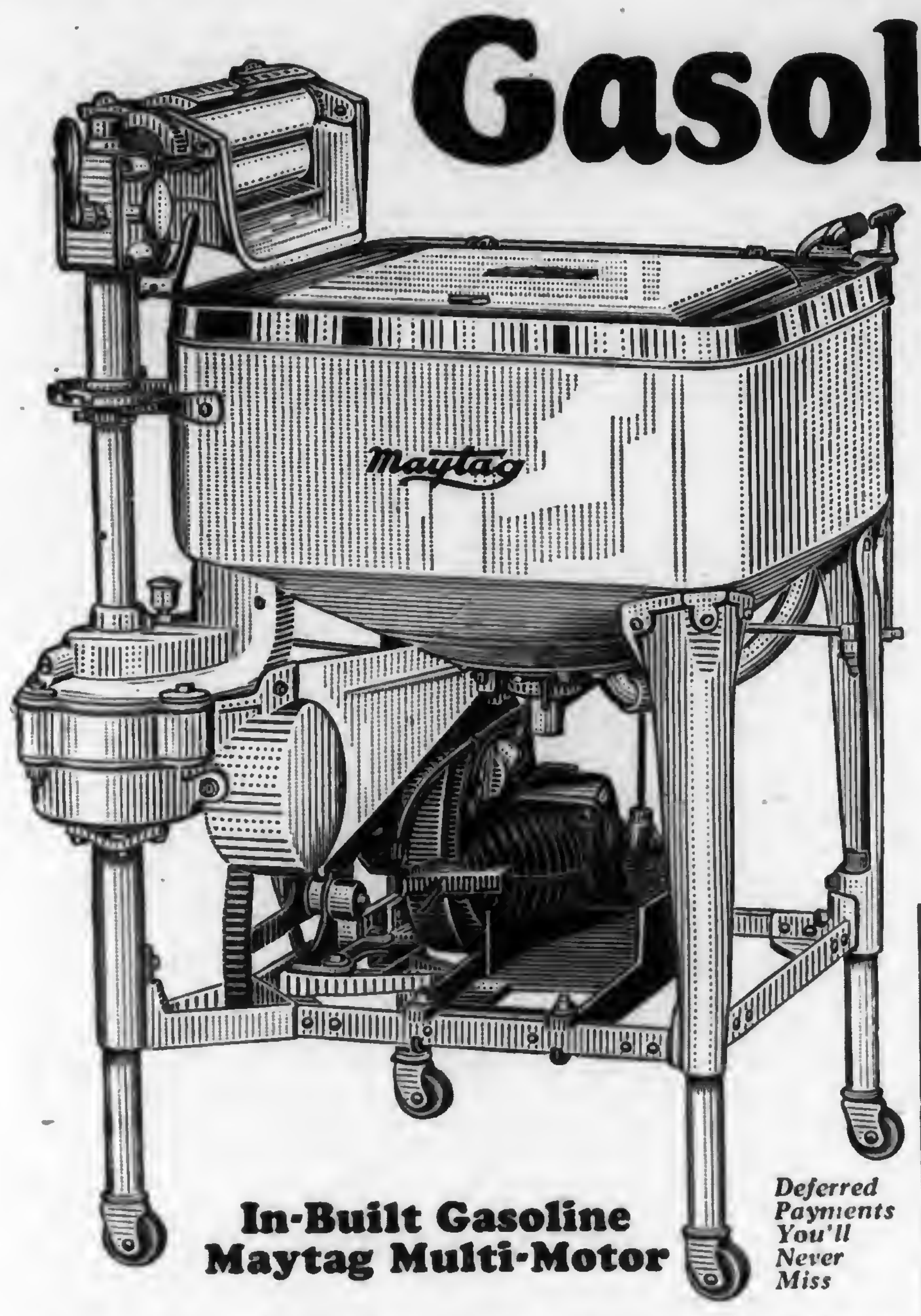
I have had nice plants of Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Dog-tooth Violet, Calopogon which is one of the prettiest of our native orchids and various others of the most delicate flowers of spring. All of these plants must be allowed to remain outside until the roots freeze solid. The freezing starts them into growth.

After cold weather comes on, go out in the woods to a moist place, where there are various grasses, vines and plants growing. Find a place that is not too shady, then, with an old ax, cut out a piece of earth of the size of your window-box. Trim this so it will just fit the box. Put it in a sunny window and give plenty of water.

About a week after the frost comes out of the earth, a growth of various kinds of plants will be seen. In this way you can treat yourself to some pleasing surprises in the matter of varieties. Often the bit of earth a foot square and six inches deep will show five or six kinds of plants and there is sure to be a riot of green if you can manage to get some Partridge Berry in the clump.

If you can locate any particular kind of flower which you desire to have in the window, take up the roots carefully and you may be sure of the blossoms. The wild lilies and plants of that family are particularly desirable.—C. H. Chesley.

Gasoline Power in a genuine MAYTAG



In-Built Gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

The Maytag Multi-Motor Aluminum Washer must sell itself by a trial washing in your own home. With the exception of the motor, it is identical with the electrically-operated Maytag that has sold itself to thousands of city housewives—that rose to world leadership in less than two years.

It sells itself on the speed with which the new Gyrafoam principle washes clothes—a big washing in half the time required by other washers. It sells itself on the convenience of the low-set, all-metal, safety wringer, that swings into seven positions and automatically adjusts the tension for a small handkerchief or a heavy blanket. It sells itself on the economy of the life-time, self-cleaning, heat-retaining, big capacity cast-aluminum tub.

9 Outstanding Maytag Features

1 Washes faster.
2 Washes cleaner.
3 Largest hourly capacity. Tub holds 21 gals.
4 Most compact washer made—takes floor space only 25 inches square.
5 Cast aluminum tub—can't warp, rot, swell, split or corrode—cleans itself.
6 Easily adjusted to *your* height.
7 Clothes can be put in or taken out with the washer running.
8 All metal wringer. Self adjusting. Instant tension-release.
9 Electric motor for wired homes—Gasoline motor where no electricity is available.

9 Reasons for World Leadership

Free Trial for a whole Week's Wash

There's no cost, no obligation whatever. Simply call any Maytag dealer listed below and ask him to send you a Maytag Multi-Motor Washer. Then gather the biggest washing you can find, and with no other influence but the performance of the Maytag itself *in service*, make your decision.

Test first your daintiest garments—they are safe in a Maytag. Then test it on heavy rag rugs, or blankets and finally on grimy overalls and work clothes. Don't hand-rub them. Just let the gyrafoamed soapy water in the Maytag tub do the cleaning.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
EASTERN BRANCH: 1319 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Only the Maytag has this powerful, simple, in-built gasoline engine. Runs as smoothly as an electric motor; starts with a turn of the foot lever and does a big washing with a few cents worth of gasoline. Maytag builds it so that homes without electricity can enjoy a genuine Maytag Aluminum Washer. **For homes with electricity it is built with electric motor.**

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New Jersey

City	Dealer
Asbury Park	F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City	Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne	Devlin & Sons, Inc.
Bound Brook	Smith Elec. Co.
Camden	Camden Maytag Co.
Egg Harbor City	George Senn
Elizabeth	Maytag Appl. Co.
Hackensack	Gotham El. Sales Corp.
Haddonfield	Haddon Elec. Supply Co.
Hammonton	Rice Hdwe. Co.
High Bridge	Service Appliance Co.
Hightstown	Radio Sport Shop
Hopewell	Hopewell Elec. Shop
Kearney	Banister & Pollard
Metuchen	David A. Power
Millville	Dan Henderson
Mt. Holly	Creedon-Madden Hdwe.
Newark	Banister & Pollard
New Brunswick	Elec. Maid Shop
Newton	W. F. Howell Hdwe.
Passaic	The Maytag Shop
Paterson	The Maytag Shop
Paulsboro	Haviland & Clark
Penns Grove	F. H. Elliott
Perth Amboy	Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman	C. C. Pidgeon
Plainfield	Winn & Higgins, Inc.
Port Norris	J. R. Prichard
Princeton	L. L. Zapf
Red Bank	Charles K. Hopping
Roebling	Roebling Gen. Store
Salem	D. J. McCloskey
Sussex	Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Toms River	A. W. Dorsett
Trenton	Trenton Maytag Co.
Vineland	Ted Lenote
Washington	Ford Furn. & Carp. Co.
Wildwood	R. W. Ryan

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Addison	H. B. Rishebarger
Allentown	E. P. Saeger Co.
Altoona	Geo. A. Wilson
Ambridge	Mytinger & Young
Arnold	John Fedan & Co.
Bellwood	G. A. Wilson
Bethlehem	Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford	Hallstrom Brothers
Bradford	Jos. Marks Furn. Co.
Bristol	M. I. Ardrey
Brownsville	Reed Radio & El. Co.
Butler	A. Troutman & Son
Carbondale	Whitenights
Catasauqua	W. T. Kleppinger
Chambersburg	Maytag Sales Agency
Chester	Chester Maytag Co.
Clairton	Glenn & Richards
Clarion	Ditz & Mooney Hdwe. Co.
Clearfield	Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville	Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville	M. D. Thompson
Connelsville	Reed Radio & El. Co.
Coraopolis	R. N. Fertee
Cresco	J. A. Seguine
Cresson	Soisson Elec. Co.
Dormont	Goerge S. Hards Co.
Doylestown	R. L. Clymer
Dubois	Woolridge & Forcey
Duquesne	Robert H. Hunt
Eagles Mere	C. E. Bigger
Easton	James E. Hauck
Emlenton	H. B. Mitchell Co.
Erie	Lawrie Brothers
Freeport	Williams & Kaul Elec. Co.
Gettysburg	Gettysburg Dept. Store
Greensburg	Douglass Maytag Co.
Greenville	Egbert Brothers
Grove City	Cramer El. Necessities
Harrisburg	Maytag Washer Co.
Hazleton	Whitenights
Homestead	Homestead Maytag Store
Hooversville	Daniel Shaffer
Indiana	The Lightcap Maytag Co.
Jeanette	Frank Levin Furn. Co.
Johnstown	Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square	John H. Voorhees
Kittanning	Mateer-White-Campbell
Lancaster	Strawbridge & Tredway
Lansford	J. Howard Williams
Latrobe	Latrobe Elec. Appl. Co.
Lebanon	Lebanon Electric Co.
Leechburg	Leechburg Furn. Co.
Lehighton	J. Howard Williams
Lewiston	Lewiston Maytag Co.
Ligonier	L. B. Weller
Lock Haven	H. E. Pursley Co.
McKeesport	F. C. Wampler & Son
Malvern	Suplee Hardware Co.
Manor	Race Street Market
Mansfield	G. L. Strait & Son
Martinsburg	Nissley & Carper
Meadville	Dewey W. Hanes
Middleburg	Walters Hdwe. Store
Mifflinburg	Mifflinburg Hdwe. C
Monessen	Monessen Maytag Co.
Monongahela	Wilson Elec. Co.
Montrose	Cooley & Son
Mt. Carmel	Thomas H. Tiddy
Nesquehoning	J. Howard Williams
New Brighton	J. W. Young
New Castle	Sample Super-Service
Newport	S. H. Goodling
Norristown	J. F. Boyer Plbg. Co.
Oil City	George J. Veach
Oxford	Earnhart Brothers
Pennsburg	Charles V. Rotenberger
Petersburg	Good Maytag Co.
Philadelphia	N. Phila. Maytag Co.
Philadelphia	W. Phila. Maytag Co.
Philipsburg	Maytag Sales Co.
Pittsburgh	J. Stanley Espy
Pittsburgh	Maytag Store
Pittsburgh	Regent Elec. Co.
Pottstown	Pomeroy's, Inc.
Pottsville	J. W. Reiley
Reading	E. R. Snyder
Renovo	C. F. Maxwell
Reynoldsville	Mrs. Madison McCreight
Royersford	Gamble Urner Co.
Salina	Frank Weister
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Scranton	Whitenights
Shamokin	Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon	Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah	J. W. Reiley
Slatington	Jones Brothers & Miller
Souderton	J. M. Landis & Co.
Sunbury	Zuern Maytag Co.
Sykesville	Wise Sisters
Tamaqua	J. Howard Williams
Tionesta	S. S. Sigworth
Titusville	Dame & Westergren
Towanda	Harden Brothers
Troy	Preston & Jaquish
Uniontown	Reed Radio & El. Co.
Upper Darby	Dela. Co. Maytag Co.
Vandergrift	George Wiant
Warren	Metzger Wright Co.
Waynesburg	Donald C. Beatty
Wellsboro	Wellsboro Elec. Co.
Westfield	C. Hancock & Son
West Chester	Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton	A. C. Ehrler
Wilkes Barre	Whitenights
Williamsport	Neylart Hdwe. Co.
Williamstown	J. W. Reiley
Yardley	William C. Beener
York	Strawbridge & Tredway

State of New York

City	Dealer
Albion	John J. Larwood
Auburn	Allen Maytag Co.
Batavia	Charles Mancuso & Son
Binghamton	Crocker & Ogden
Boonville	Palmer Brothers
Brooklyn	Peter J. Tarzian
Brooklyn	Tarzian Bros., Inc.
Buffalo	Buffalo Maytag Co.
Buffalo	Kolipinski Bros.
Canandaigua	Young Maytag Co.
Catskill	Catskill Hdwe. Co.
Corning	Young Maytag Co.
Cortland	G. H. Wiltsie
Dundee	Carpenter Elec. Co.
East Rochester	Carpenter Hdwe. Co.
Eaton	E. B. Robie
Ellenville	R. S. Walker
Elmira	Charles W. Young & Son
Geneva	Young Maytag Co.
Frankfort	A. G. Jonas
Fulton	T. J. Johnson
Greece	W. H. Anderson
Hancock	E. B. Tatbox
Herkimer	Domestic Appl. Co.
Honeoye	C. C. Eldridge
Hornell	Hunt Maytag Company
Hudson	Berkshire Elec. Supply Co.
Huntington, L. I.	C. M. Felt
Interlaken	Case & Rappleye
Irondequoit	J. F. Muxworthy
Ithaca	Amos Barnes
Jamaica, L. I.	L. I. Maytag Co.
Jamestown	Maytag Shops, Inc. (Good Housekeeping Shop)
Jordan	Brace Hdwe. Co.
Kings Ferry	Roy A. Tuttle
Kingston	R. S. Walker
Lacona	Mrs. C. S. Hoorer
Leicester	B. P. Reynolds
Livonia	Kenn Brothers
Lyons	Marshall-Barrick Co.
Malone	C. F. Mason
Medina	John J. Larwood
Middletown	R. V. Matthews
Mount Vernon	The Maytag Shop
Naples	John M. Vierhile
Newark	Mattison Hdwe. Co.
Newark Valley	V. G. Saddlemire
New Berlin	F. A. Ballard & Co.
Newburgh	John Schoonmaker & Son
Newfane	Newfane Hdwe. Co.
New York City	Goth'm El. Sales Co.
Niagara Falls	Louis G. Brown
Norwich	F. E. Skinner
Nunda	Nunda El. Lt. Co., Inc.
Ogdensburg	Northern Maytag Co.
Olean	Langs Hardware
Oswego	Smith Hardware Co
Pawling	E. M. Crowe
Peekskill	William J. Donovan
Pine Plains	Paul G. Roberts
Pittsford	S. G. Crump
Pleasantville	Marshall Hdwe. Co.
Port Jervis	R. V. Matthews
Port Jefferson	Letch Music Shop
Port Richmond, S. I.	F. E. Drucker & Bros.
Poughkeepsie	Charles P. Raymond
Richfield Springs	Buchanan Hdwe.
Rochester	Sibley Lindsay & Curr
Roscoe	Roscoe Hdwe. Co.
Salamanca	Hunt Maytag Co.
Schenectady	Modern Hskpg. Shop
Schenevus	Grover T. Chase
Spring Valley	Rampaugh Elec. Co.
Syracuse	Ohio Maytag Co.
Tivoli	Edmond P. Redder
Tonawanda	H. B. Koenig
Tupper Lake	Tupper Lake Garage
Utica	H. D. Morehouse & Son
Walden	T. L. Millspaugh
Walton	J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown	Northern Maytag Co.
Watkins	Thompson & Pellet
Wellsville	Hunt Maytag Co.
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Yonkers	The Maytag Shop

State of Maryland

City	Dealer
Baltimore	Baltimore Maytag Co.
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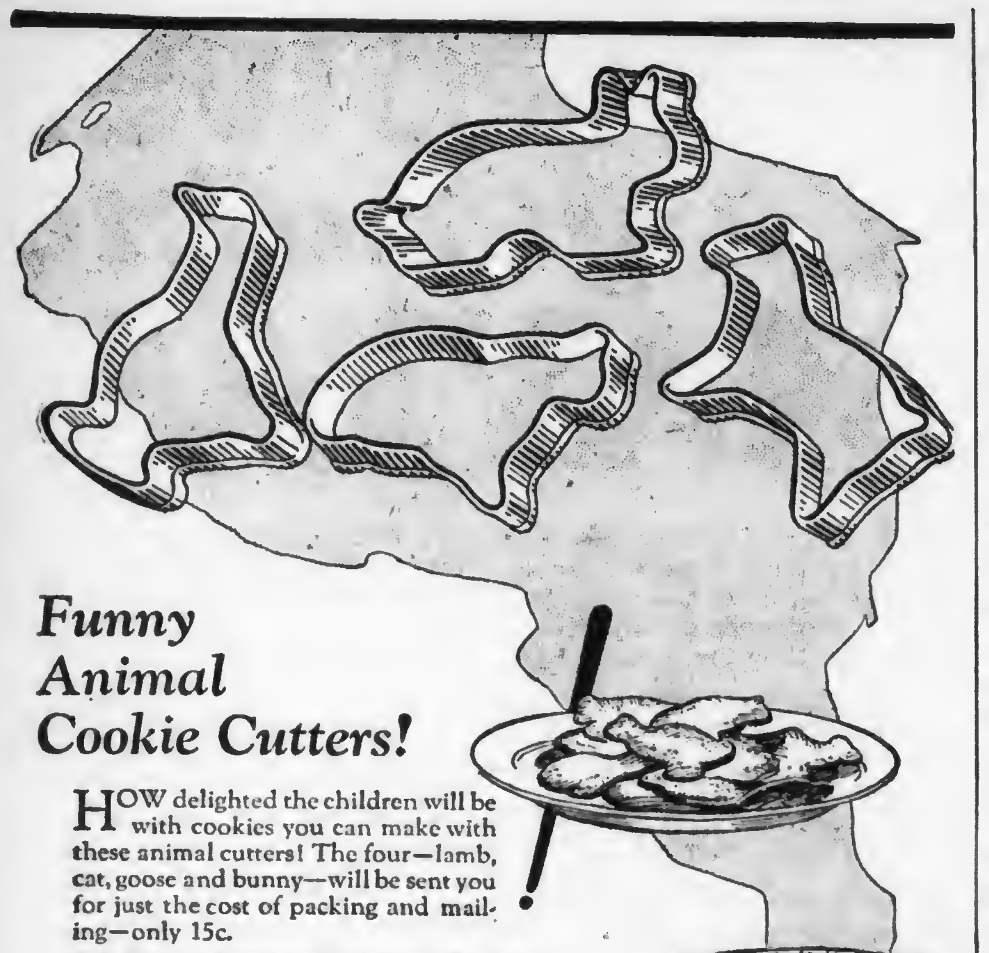
Maytag Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT



Funny Animal Cookie Cutters!

HOW delighted the children will be with cookies you can make with these animal cutters! The four—lamb, cat, goose and bunny—will be sent you for just the cost of packing and mailing—only 15c.

We also send you a Davis Cook Book, with many recipes for other good things easy to make with Davis Baking Powder. This pure, sure baking powder raises food twice—once in the cold dough and again in the oven, insuring feathery light baking. In addition, it costs you less and you use no more than of any other high-grade baking powder.

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OK for 47 years

Only one set to a family. Offer expires Apr. 1, 1926

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Gentlemen: As per your offer, please send me the Cookie Cutters and the Cook Book. I enclose 15c in stamps to cover postage and mailing.

Name...

Address..

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Just Be Foolish Now and Then

It Relaxes Tired Muscles to Have a Bit of Fun

IF ONLY everyone could learn in youth the value of a sense of humor how much healthier and happier the whole world would be. We plod on and on, thinking so seriously about everything and forgetting that just being foolish once in a while relaxes tired nerves, prevents their snapping and the "snapping up" of each other.

One evening a few friends came in and we just naturally started laughing so heartily at our improvised vaudeville show with its impersonations and characterizations that we decided to get together once every month for a "just foolishness" night.

Perhaps the most wholesome and entertaining night is the one when we have our gymnastic singing class. We sing only the funny songs, choosing many of the school and college parodies, and while we sing, our leader, a man of spirit and humor, puts us thru some gymnastics which do not tire us but certainly relax every overworked muscle. It is enough to make the sourest person laugh to see my fat neighbor singing a birdie song, her arms flopping like wings, her little feet hopping and her head going from side to side. There are a lot of little, trifling hurts and misunderstandings among neighbors rubbed out at these sings and any time now one is likely to step into a home and find the mother and daughter laughing as they work or singing over the last night's favorite song.

Little Old Lady Entertains

One evening we were pleasantly surprised by a little old lady of sixty who took it upon herself to give us a fashion show. We did not know what she had planned nor ever dreamed that she could act so well, but when she came parading out in Martha's new cape and my gay hat on her silver hair, there were gasps of admiration as well as laughter.

We have had album nights when the old, old pictures were brought out and laughed at, for they are funny. This naturally becomes a story telling affair at which the young folks listen eagerly.

Sometimes it is just a fudge party or if in winter a "candy pulling" at which we revive the old fun of pouring our candy lakes on pans of packed snow.

Effect on Daily Life

Somehow or other these foolish times have had their effect upon our daily life, making us more tolerant of the children when chores seem a burden to them. I have learned to let the dishes stand an hour longer while I read a story which has just come in the mail or stop to "pillow fight" with the twins. I notice, too, that Dick does not hide his wet head so often after a stolen swim since I understand that it is his way of being foolish. Dad, who never used to think he could leave work unfinished, calls off the boys now and then on hot days. They dig a can of worms and go "cross lots" to the trout brook.

"It's funny that I never knew all these years that a man can work faster and better after he has played awhile!" Dad said the other day as he wiped his hands on the kitchen towel, "I used to think you had to keep everlastingly digging, but I was missing the best—getting acquainted with you and the kids!"

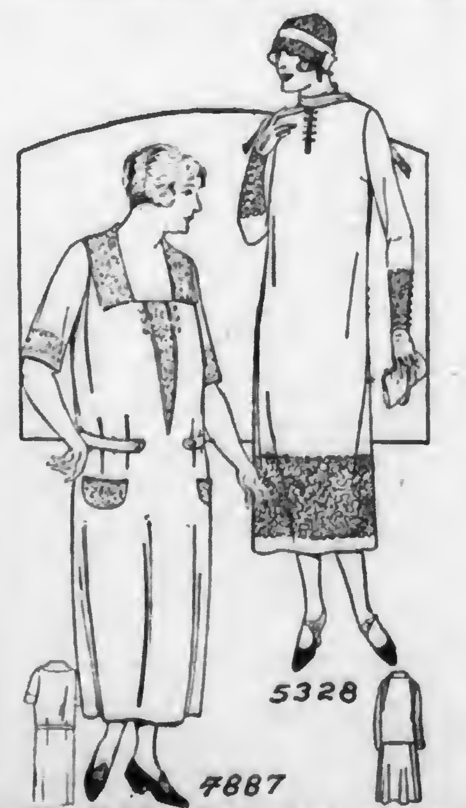
So we have resolved not to let life rush and crowd us so fast that our neighbors, our friends and our children are denied fellowship, and the few hours we spend in foolishness!—E. M. P.

Warning!

ARE your children permitted to absorb all the funnies of all the papers? We hope not. So many are grossly crude, cultivating a sense of humor in the wrong direction. Many in which animals figure are interesting and instructive. Our children need fun, good wholesome fun, and they greatly enjoy a magazine of their very own.—L. M.

When Evenings Are Long

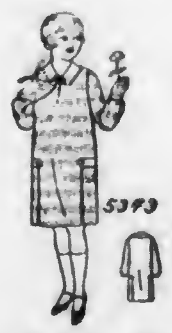
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

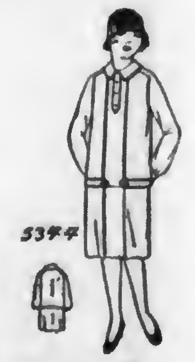


4887.—Morning Frock.—Linen, gingham or crepe could be used for this design. Eight sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅜ yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 3⅜ yards of plain material and ⅝ yard of figured material. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

5328.—A New Frock.—Faille silk or kasha braided with soutache or decorated with embroidery would be suitable for this design. The back shows the long waist and flare skirt. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 54-inch material. The width at the lower edge is 2 yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

5313.—A Simple Frock.—Percale, gingham, wool crepe or flannel could be used for this design. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material, with ⅜ yard of contrasting material for band cuffs, and facings on collar and belt portions. Pattern, 10 cents.





5344.—A Popular Style.—One could use wool rep for this style or velveteen, balbriggan or jersey. The blouse has the new epaulette sleeve. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material. Braid or binding in a contrasting color will form an effective trimming. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1925-1926 Book of Fashions.

Chase Pain Away with Musterole

When winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism tingles in your joints and muscles, get out your good friend Musterole.

Rub this soothing white ointment gently over the sore spot. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble, you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief.

Better than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, Musterole works without the blister Grandma knew.

For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism and congestion of all kinds, rub on Musterole. Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube on the bathroom shelf.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

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NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, **J. O. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia,** is offering to send a lamp on 10-day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

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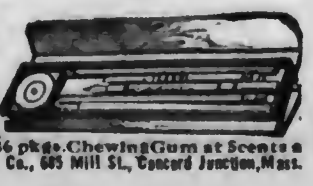
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.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It's a Brute *for* Wear!

–this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

SLIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.

These boots have rugged strength—and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

When you get "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes you'll find they've got long wear built all through them! And they are as flexible and as comfortable as you could wish.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon line is the result of 75 years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—*and shows it!*

Buy a pair. *It will pay you.*

United States Rubber Company

Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—an all rubber arctic that slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth surface washes clean like a boot. Red with gray sole, all red, or black—4 or 6 buckles.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON

Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers

Trade Mark

To Keep Harness in Repair

Form the Habit of Mending and Oiling Regularly

HARNESS mending is one job that can be done during the winter months when there is no pressing field work on the farm.

With work harness representing a considerable investment, as it does today, it is good business to have it in good condition at all times. A little occasional care and repair will often save major and expensive rebuilding.

Weather is one of the worst enemies of harness. Leather contains certain animal and vegetable oils which act as preservatives and which are washed out and lost in time. If these oils are not replaced, the leather soon deteriorates.

Regular Attention Important

All harness should be given an occasional oiling. Some folks have a specified time and oil their harness regularly which is even better than an occasional oiling. One large Ohio corporation, which operates several hundred wagons and horses, has always had a rule that a driver's work is never finished Saturday evening until his set of harness has been washed and oiled for the following week. He doesn't get his pay envelope at the office until the harness is attended to.

The best preparation for oiling harness is a mixture of neatsfoot oil and castor oil. This may be rubbed on the leather with a rag or sponge after washing the leather thoroly with warm water and castile soap. Or better still, the harness may be dipped right into a tub of oil and allowed to soak. If the oil is heated a little the action can be hastened. I have known farmers who allowed the harness to hang in a tub of oil for several hours, allowing the leather to take up as much oil as it would. Leather in good condition will not take up a great amount of oil but leather which has become dry, and hard and cracked will take up a surprising amount. Oil will improve leather, but it can scarcely be expected to bring back to life a piece that has been neglected for years.

After the harness has been soaked in the oil, it should be taken out and allowed to drain for several hours, hanging in a warm room or in the sun. The excess oil drips back into the tub and can be used again. When all of the oil that will has drained off the harness should be rubbed clean with a rag. This treatment will add years to the life of a set of harness.

When harness is systematically oiled it is possible to discover slight tears and abrasions before they become serious. A little rip in the stitching can be repaired in just a moment while a small rip allowed to remain untouched for months will develop into a serious tear which may let go any moment when a team is pulling a heavy load uphill.

Keep a Supply of Waxed Thread

It is always a good plan to have a supply of waxed thread and a few harness hardware repairs on hand for minor repairs. In this way a badly worn buckle or cock-eye can be replaced at home before it breaks and causes any damage or expensive delays.

Waxed thread can be prepared at home from a ball of number ten linen thread and some cobbler's wax. This wax can be prepared from equal parts of pitch and rosin heated and mixed thoroly. It will give strength and smoothness to the thread. Should it stick when drawing it thru the leather the addition of a little beeswax will make it slide more readily.

Heavier thread should be used for repairing heavier parts of the harness, such as traces and breeching straps. In preparing thread for this use, several plies of the regular number ten thread can be twisted together. Light harness straps can be sewed with three plies of thread while tugs and heavier pieces should be sewed with about five or six.

The common method of making a heavy waxed thread is to break off about five feet of thread, hang it over a hook or nail and then twist the strands open and break the thread off with a ragged end. Place the next thread over the nail and break it in the same manner until the required number of plies have been laid up, being sure that all have uneven and tattered ends. This uneven end will give the finished thread a fine point when finished and twisted.

Now melt a portion of the cobbler's wax on a piece of leather and with the thread over a nail, take hold of the lower end about six inches from the end and twist it by rolling it on the thigh with the palm of the hand, holding it with the thumb and finger after each roll to keep it properly twisted.

Applying the Wax

Wax this twisted end with the wax pad and then twist and wax the other end in a like manner. Now take the thread down and twist it over the thigh and wax until it is all waxed and smooth. The twist can be equalized by drawing the thread over the nail a number of times. Waxing is best done by pulling the waxed pad vigorously back and forth over a small portion of the thread at a time.

Needles may be threaded by drawing the fine end of the thread thru the eye of the needle and folding the end back along the thread and holding it with the thumb and finger while twisting the needle. The wax will cause the fine end of the thread to wrap smoothly around the main thread and thus be secured. If the thread has been twisted too much, it may knot during the work and if it hasn't been twisted enough it will have flat spots. A little practice will make one perfect.

To Mend a Broken Strap

In mending a broken strap, the ends should be beveled with a plane or sharp knife for a distance of about three or four inches. The two beveled sides should be laid together and held securely in place in a vise or clamp.

With a harness awl, punch a hole clear thru both pieces. Take a thread with a needle on each end and run one needle thru this hole until the threads on each side are of even length. Now punch another hole a short distance ahead of the first one, run one needle thru in one direction and the other one in the other direction and draw the thread up tight. Continue in this manner up one side of the break, across the end and down the other side. For absolute security, one or two crisscross rows of stitching may be put in.

To finish the stitching, place the left needle and thread thru the last hole, then place the right needle in the hole and when in this position wind the left thread once or twice around the needle. Then draw both threads up tight. This winding locks the threads in the leather.

Another small hole is then made back on the splice at a point about one-eighth of an inch below the next to the last stitch and the right thread is passed thru, drawn up tight and both threads cut off close to the strap. A neat appearance can be given to the work by running a metal roller or finishing wheel over the stitching. This forces the thread into the leather and gives a more uniform appearance to the stitching.
—F. A. M.

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Therefore you save both time and transportation charges in trading with this near-to-you, complete, fully stocked Baltimore house of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Nearness to You Means Better Service

The seven big plants that together constitute Montgomery Ward & Co. were located for the convenience of our customers. We built this house in Baltimore because we wanted to serve you better, to save you freight charges. It stands as proof of our appreciation of your patronage, proof of our desire to be of better service to you.

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Consider the power of $60,000,000 in cash when used to buy goods *for you!*

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Raw materials are bought. We buy the new live rubber for our tires. We buy raw silk. We buy china at the potteries of Europe. The whole world is our market in our plan of service for you.

Ward Quality is Always Maintained

We make our low prices by *big buying*, expert buying and the use of ready cash. It would be far easier to make a low price by merely *cutting the quality of the goods.*

The inside of a shoe does not show. Live rubber *looks* no different in a tire than old rubber. It is easy to make a low price. It is difficult to make low prices and also keep up quality. That requires all of Ward's vast resources and experience and skill! The "Golden Rule" is our policy in all our dealings with you.

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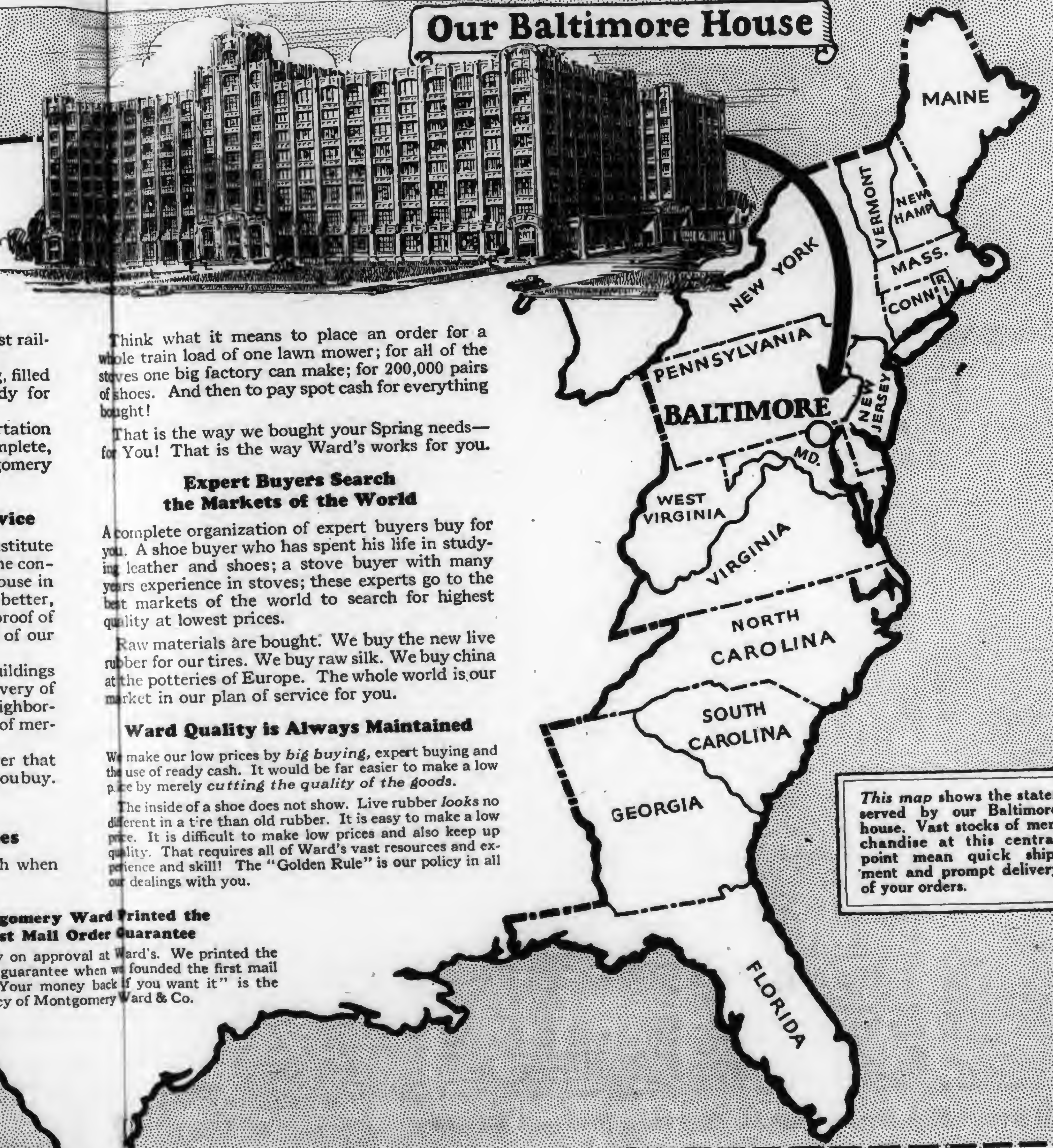
You always buy on approval at Ward's. We printed the first mail order guarantee when we founded the first mail order house. "Your money back if you want it" is the 54-year-old policy of Montgomery Ward & Co.



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A copy of our Wall Paper Sample Book will be sent to you free, if you are interested. Shall we send you a copy? ....

TOM OF PEACE VALLEY

By John F. Case

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(Continued from last week)

MARVIN'S prowess as a fisherman was assured and the story lost nothing in the retelling when Lame Bill showed the great bass to admiring visitors. Generously Tom had refused to take any credit and had forbidden Marvin from telling that he'd even given advice. "Fought that air fish an hour and fifteen minutes," was the way Lame Bill described the heroic deed. "Didn't have the strength to pull him out. Tom was down fishin' at another hole and when he come up he found that little younker in a dead faint, still holdin' onto the pole. Throwed some water in his face, Tom did, an' he come to and dragged Mister Bass out on the bank. I'll say that younker is a game un!"

"But how did he know that the fight had lasted an hour and fifteen minutes?" an unsuspecting questioner always would inquire. That question was Lame Bill's bait and he set the hook deep and skilfully. "Looked at the 'four-o'clock' flower on the bank," he made answer, "an' told the weight by the scales on the fish's back." By that time it usually was decided Lame Bill was somewhat of a joker but there was no mistaking the size and beauty of Marvin's prize. In the days to come the great fish was to serve as mute reminder of a wondrous day and the friendship that knits the heart of boyhood and holds it fast.

There's truth in the old saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." There was new spring in Tom's step, renewed determination in his voice as with Marvin he went down to his project plot the day after their fishing trip. It was heart-warming, too, to hear his friend's praise of his work so far and listen to his exclamations of admiration. Marvin Manning knew corn. He knew, too, when cultivating had been properly done and what good soil meant in yield production. After the first voluble outbreak at sight of the field Tom's visitor perched on a stump nearby and with a degree of seriousness unusual to him proceeded to "lay down the law." It would have been amusing to John Roberts had he heard the pepper-pot's clear cut commands. "Son," was the admonition, "this is your Uncle Fuller speaking to you. Remember what I told you about fishing? Didn't I prove I was right? You've got a sure winner in this field if you do your part. No such soil on our farm or anywhere else in the county that I've seen. Now, doggone you, dig in! Don't let me catch you leaving a weed in this field. Two more cultivations and then the hoe. Now don't stand there looking at me, get to work." With a broad grin Tom saluted in mock humility, then the ponies which were now well trained swung into action.

Surely the gods of moisture were good to the Valley that favored year. With frequent showers and intense heat, Tom's corn grew so rapidly that you could "hear the jints crackin'," according to "Slim." The third cultivation was in progress when John Roberts appeared unannounced. As he stood looking over the noble field there was a song of thankfulness in his heart. Assuredly the boy was doing his part and only misfortune could prevent profitable return. Warm was the teacher's clasp and hearty his words of commendation. "If you can do this well your first year, Tom," Roberts said, "you will make a real farmer in a few years. No boy or man could help being proud of a field like this but the fight isn't won yet. You've got a hard job and a warm one, too, with the hoe after the last cultivation. And remember next time you are just barely to kiss the roots. Better get an old-fashioned double-shovel for that. And don't let me catch you leaving a weed in the field."

FRANKLY glad to see his teacher friend Tom assured him every instruction would be carried out, then told him of Marvin's visit and the dire threats that his friend had made if he failed to make good. Roberts grinned, then reproached Tom for not inviting him to a fishing party. "I heard about Pep catching that big fellow," he announced. "By the reports he must have been a whale. Wouldn't have been a bad idea to have kept it quiet. You may have fellows up here fishing that you'd prefer to stay away." With the teacher's warning again came to Tom the premonition of some unforseen happening but he only answered that the pool was hidden and no one could find the way. Long the friends talked until the descending sun warned Roberts that he must be starting home. Then suddenly Tom pointed to the surrounding trees and with a sharp command "Come on!" was off with the teacher at his heels. For Tom's keen eyes had glimpsed peering faces thru the screening foliage. And folks of the Valley had no reason to conceal their identity.

Into the timber dashed teacher and pupil, to hear in the distance scurry of flying feet and crash of bushes. But strive as they might the pursuers could catch no glimpse of the fugitives who had taken alarm at the first evidence they had been seen. The handicap was too great and breathless and panting Tom and Roberts returned to the team. "It may just have been some fishermen who thought they'd get into trouble," Roberts remarked. "Then again it may have been somebody who just wanted to look at your corn and was afraid you'd resent their bothering you."

But Tom Woodosn had no illusions. "I know well enough who it was," he replied grimly. "Pep, the little fool, has been bragging about my corn and 'rubbing it in' on some of those 'Outside' fellows. They've come up to see for themselves. Well, much good it will do 'em. And the next fellow I find snooping around is going to get a dose of lead. I'll bring the shotgun along after this."

"None of that, Tom," Roberts reproved sharply. "You've got to learn to fight your battles with your hands alone. But keep your eyes open and I'll find out easily enough if any of the boys you suspect were away from home. Keep on digging in and I'm sure you will be mighty well satisfied when the season ends. Next time I come I hope to bring a visitor. His approval of your work will mean as much to you as to me, Tom, for he's my boss in this state. With the state supervisor I hope to get out to see your corn after the ears hang thick on the stalks. Until then, goodbye." Someway, as Roberts left the field for home, Tom felt lonely and in need of the encouragement that contact with those who follow the same line of endeavor gives. How fine it would be if another boy on the next farm as was true with many of his fellows was striving for the same end, eager to share experiences. Here not one of the Valley was engaged in similar work. And then to cheer him came thoughts of the loyalty of the Valley folks, their frank pride in his achievements, their willingness to fight for him. After all it was the honor of Peace Valley he was defending and as he took his slow way homeward Tom again resolved to work as he never had worked before. And he'd watch, too. That the mysterious visitors had some sinister purpose in view he had no doubt. When he told his father of the day's happening, without a word Sam Woodson took down "Old Betsy" the gun which was his favorite and began to jam shells into the magazine. "None of that, dad," Tom had commanded as sharply as the reproof had come to him. "You are going to help me fight but it will be with our hands and brains. The 'Outside' hasn't won over us yet and it never will." And Sam Woodson's heart beat warm as he felt that here was a son of the Valley who still was true to the home he loved.

AS THE days passed and Tom toiled with hands and hoe many the time when it seemed as if the work was unendurable. High rode the sun in a brassy sky and to the lad accustomed at suc htimes to the shade of a rippling stream where lurked hungry fish or at the most to berry picking jaunts the field was almost a torture chamber. But the teacher had said, "not one weed in the field," and Tom proposed to follow that injunction to the last morning glory. No bugle call, no flaunting banner to inspire the disciple of agriculture to heroic deeds, only a promise to one called "friend" and the will to carry on. Yet despite his discomfort and the feeling at times that no reward could be worth such effort unconsciously the field had become a part of Tom's very life, the towering stalks a living emblem of possible achievement. Sometimes when he paused to rest he thought of John Sheldon and again seemed to feel the pressure of that strong, toil-worn hand. "Don't leave nary weed, son," Sheldon had told him, "for every weed is a robber that steals your grain. Just remember that you are fightin' robbers when hoein' corn and it will make the work a lot easier." In his own field the champion would be wielding a hoe. So despite the mild protests of his mother who thought that Tom was overdoing the job and should take more days off for recreation he stuck to his work. When the time came for the promised visit of Roberts and his friend it would have taken a microscope to find a weed. Even Sheldon could have found no fault.

IF THE Woodson field had been beautiful in early summer it was magnificent when the big ears gave promise of rich reward. So nearly had he lived with his contest plot that to Tom the field had become a sentient thing. Now the leaves whispered as they swayed in a gentle breeze or sang a militant march that presaged victory when the wind roared thru that living forest, so deeply rooted that not one stalk would yield. Tom came to love those sturdy stalks as a proud father loves the son who gives promise of lusty manhood. The job was done so far as human endeavor could make it so. And Tom's pride was shared by all the Valley folks who before their eyes beheld a miracle. It became common custom to make Sunday visits to the field and while admiring to engage in speculation as to the possible yield. When squirrels began to take their usual toll the keen-eyed hunters rallied as if to a feud call, wiping out the furred tree dwellers until as Lame Bill plaintively complained it was necessary to "go ten mile to find a squirrel fer seed." But when Zip Coon followed the red and gray invaders it was Lame Bill and his famous hound who led the attack and soon instinct reminded the 'coon family that it was not healthful to visit a certain field, no matter what promise of roasting ears. While other members of the vocational agriculture class bewailed the ravages of bird and beast the protected plot in Peace Valley went unscathed.

Again the visitor stood looking down into Peace Valley and exclaimed over the beauty of the scene. A few years older than John Roberts but the same virile, intelligent type of manhood Herbert Saunders, state supervisor of vocational agriculture, had won promotion thru untiring and constructive effort when in charge of an agricultural class. Farm-reared as Roberts had been he had brought to his new field of endeavor not only experience and technical college training but symphathetic understanding of the problems confronting farm boys. Now Supervisor Saunders was out on a tour of inspection, going direct to the project plots, sharing the joys and hardships of the men who called him chief. The story of Tom Woodson's heredity and environment had been told by Roberts and with lively interest the visitor approached the Woodson's humble home. "I'll bank on one thing, Jack," Saunders remarked as they rambled down the long hill, "and that's the honesty and integrity of folks who live here. They may not be up on the fourth dimension and the chances are that they vote as a mass instead of as individuals but they live clean and think in the terms of our forefathers. And when they fight they give every ounce that's in them. If this young wildcat of yours doesn't give a good account of himself he isn't one of the breed."

Activities of Al Acres:—*Slim Wishes That He Had Been Fore and Not Aft* : : : *By Leet*

HANG ON, SLIM! AND I'LL SHOW YOU HOW MY GLIDER-BOB WORKS!
?
THERE'S TOO MUCH BALLAST ON THE TAIL, SLIM!
LOOK, SLIM! NOW IT'S WORKIN' FINE!
GLUB GLUB!
LEET

"Never fear," Roberts had replied. "Altho Tom is only sired by a mountaineer and his mother a woman of more gentle breeding he's got all the fighting instincts of his father's people, coupled with the trained intelligence that comes from his mother's blood. You won't find anything yellow about Tom. Remember this is his first year to farm and that every summer before he's loafed and fished instead of handling a hoe or cultivator. Wait 'til you see his field; that should prove to you whether he's 'game' or not." And then Sam Woodson was welcoming them with the simple dignity of the mountain born while Tom's mother made them feel that refinement and culture was not unknown even in humble environment. Supervisor Saunders was won by the firm clasp of Tom's hand and the clear glance of his eyes before they had journeyed to the field. But when they had beheld what indeed seemed a miracle after the other unkempt, unthrifty fields which they had passed that morning Saunders gripped the lad's hand and congratulated him sincerely while John Roberts beamed with pride. "Tom," announced the supervisor, "I've looked over thousands of project plots in my visits the last few years but I've never seen one that showed better care than yours. And I know what it means to hoe on a hot day when the other boys have gone swimming and the sun finds the place that's thin on your shirt. You've done a mighty good job here and I'm not forgetting the part Jack Roberts played in helping you. On the farm, rather than in the class room, is where we find the real test of an instructor's ability to teach. I'm not saying you are going to win a prize but I can tell you this; the other fellows will have to scratch gravel or take your dust. Now we'll have to be getting back to look over some of the other fields." Here was encouragement indeed and for the first time Tom began to vision the possibility of winning more than county recognition. But only time would tell. No crop is safe until the last ear or grain is safely cribbed or binned.

THE coming of Roberts and his chief had been made known and one by one the Valley dwellers trooped down to stand in silent admiration as they scanned the field or to briefly acknowledge introductions as they were presented to the visitors. But as they gathered in little groups discussing the continued growth of the lusty ears, Roberts could sense an atmosphere different than that which he first had met with. The field was theirs as well as Tom's. Had they not protected it against depredation, was not the grower one of their own blood? As he stood looking at these people so nearly primitive Roberts found himself harking back to the days of long ago when veneration for the cereal king was part of the religion and simple faith of those who called upon the gods of sun and rain to give them corn that they might live. Never again would those of Peace Valley be but trappers and fishermen. Agriculture had wrought its magic spell and opened eyes to the possibility of food production. Even now Tom was beginning to get requests for a "little of that thar seed" and to gladly promise in event the crop matured. It now seemed more than possible that he could go back to school another term and there was a song in Tom's heart as he expressed his gratitude for the visit and saw his visitors depart. And before that Roberts had called him aside for a bit of friendly information.

"Now that it's all over and the corn is 'laid by'," Roberts had said to Tom, "I don't think it disloyal to give you a quiet tip. Bob Durham had a wonderful prospect but he slighted the cultivation after the job got old for him and failed to give the fourth as instructed. He absolutely refused to hoe, too, and his mother backed him up. Bob's out of the running in competition with your field altho he'll grow a lot of corn. You've got a real chance to win, old man, providing nothing happens. Anyway, you are going to have a lot of good seed to sell and I don't want a bushel disposed of except what your friends here may want until you consult me." Always the provision, "unless something happens." Remembering that Roberts had found proof that Durham and Johnson had been away from home that day when mysterious faces had peered out from surrounding woods Tom again was filled with foreboding. His friends had helped him protect the plot against furred and feathered thieves, could they prevent attack from those more cunning? And would such attack come? He could only wait and watch but it was hard to guard a cornfield. Some of his disquieting thoughts were conveyed to Sam Woodson and again Tom's father took down "Old Betsy" from the wall. Nor would he promise that the ready weapon of a mountaineer would not be used. No dweller "Outside" could "do dirt" to a son of his and get away with it.

A mysterious summons had come to Tom Woodson at his home in Peace Valley. "Come to the corner store in Blanton at eight o'clock tonight," the voice had said, "and you'll hear something that will interest you." Demanding the name Tom found himself talking to a 'phone that gave no answer. Disturbed and perplexed he wondered if he should inform his father and ask help and counsel. Then reflecting that this might merely mean one of the "Grubs" in trouble and that the presence of an older person might mean embarrassment Tom decided he'd tell no one and would go alone. At the worst it could mean only some new scheme of the "Wasps" and Tom had proved abundantly able to look out for himself. Saddling his pony he rode away, thoughts racing faster than pony footfalls as he neared the town.

EIGHT o'clock found him at the corner store, a trysting place of high school students. Ten minutes past and still no happening. Had the whole thing been a hoax and was Durham or one of his pals furtively watching and laughing at the credulity of a "Hill Billy?" Then as if in answer a slouching figure brushed past and Tom caught a muttered "Hello, kid! Follow me but don't let nobody see you." It was "Hard Luck" Joe Grimes. What information could Joe have that would prove valuable? But at a discreet distance Tom followed, to see Grimes turn into an alley, furtively look around then beckon him on. Soon they were in the shack Joe called home and the outcast barred the door. A dirty and menacing figure, and a shock of alarm went thru Tom as he thought of what it might mean were he called to measure strength with this man who held the record of a criminal. But Tom's face was impassive as Grimes turned to him and in a voice husked from drink began to speak. No foe but a friend was Grimes and Tom listened with rapt attention to the latest plot of his enemy.

"KID, I don't want no one to find out that I phoned or you've been here," Grimes began. "Old man Durham has got it in for you and he's got something on me that would put me in jail again. Don't matter what, but he's a hard one and I ain't goin' to take no chance. I was up in the old mill, none of your business why." Tom grinned as he recalled the stories of Joe's hiding there to 'sleep off' a debauch. "Layin' there," Grimes continued, "I heard that smart aleck young Durham they call 'Bull' come in with some of his friends. When they begun talkin' and I found it was about you I just pricked up my ears and listened. There's ten on 'em goin' to raid your corn patch tomorrow night. None downright 'ornery' except Johnson and that 'Bull' I reckon but he's made 'em believe it will be a right smart fun to spoil an acre or so to knock you out of winnin' some prize. Talked about some seed they'd stole from you and hid. Said they'd seen your corn an' believed you'd got the seed back. Ain't aimin' to let no 'Hill Billy' beat 'em and you sure are goin' to lose some corn if you don't head 'em off."

As he listened Tom's anger had risen to white heat. His "hunch" nad oeen right after all and once more he must fight for his own. But ten against one; that was the unfairness of it. "I won't forget you for this Joe," said Tom as he arose to leave, "and right now I'm going down to call 'Bull' out and whip the filling out of him. They may raid my corn tomorrow night but 'Bull' will have to send someone to take his place."

With a cry of protest Grimes sprang to his feet. "Don't be a fool," he roughly advised. "Whippin' Durham won't keep 'em from destroyin' your corn fer you can't watch it night an' day. Let 'em come an' scare the life outen 'em, then they'll stay away. Besides somebody may have seen you come here. Don't get me into trouble, kid. I wanted to help you fer once when the other boys was mean to me you took my part. Joe Grimes doesn't fergit a friend but Old Durham is a hard one and I'm afeared of him."

(To be continued next week)

News and Notes

THERE are twice as many telephones in Pennsylvania now as there were ten years ago. The state now has a telephone for every eight persons.

* * *

A ninety-six-year-old man, the last of those who rode on the first passenger train in the United States in 1834, recently went from his home in Michigan to New York to see once more the crude locomotive that hauled the first train between Albany and Schenectady.

* * *

The cost of generating electricity is only about twenty per cent of the total bill. The other eighty per cent is the cost of delivering service from the power plant to the customer.—Public Service Magazine.

* * *

It is estimated that life insurance companies hold about twenty per cent of all farm mortgages in the United States. In September, 1924, their outstanding farm mortgage loans amounted to $1,781,000,000.

* * *

A single grain of rye sown in the fall on a Clarion County, Pennsylvania, farm produced seventy-four stalks the following year. Another grain on the same farm produced seventy-eight stalks.

* * *

Only one of the eleven railroads delivering freight to New York City has freight tracks running directly onto the island of Manhattan. Other railroads carry their freight cars to the city on car floats. It is estimated that more than 800,000 cars are taken across the river to New York annually from Jersey freight terminals.

* * *

Vegetable growers in Davis County, Utah, sometimes grow as many as 1800 bushels of onions per acre, on trrigated land which sells for as much as $2000 per acre. This territory lies on the eastern border of the Great Salt Lake.

* * *

A full blooded Oneida Indian recently laid 218 tons of bricks in less than seven hours in a brick laying contest in Kansas. The contest was a feature of the celebration of the completion of a brick highway. "Indian Jim" placed 46,644 nine-pound bricks in proper position at the rate of about two a second.

* * *

Helium, the gas used in the ill-fated airship Shenandoah, was discovered in the sun and was named before it was discovered on the earth. The sun is more than ninety-two million miles away from the earth.

* * *

Every three hours Philadelphia opens a new store, says the Real Estate Board. A new house is completed every forty minutes, every nine days a new office building is erected, every three weeks a new school is opened, and three new churches are organized each month.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Rastus and Joe had been accepted by the local board and were talking over the service.

"What you gwine do?" asked Rastus.

"I'se gwine in the infantry. Whah you gwine?"

"I'se gwine in the cavalry."

"Niggah, don't jine the cavalry; come on wif me in the infantry."

"No suh. They gives you a hoss in the cavalry.

"Niggah, when that captain gives the word to retreat, ah don't want to be troubled with no hoss!"

Auntie, sewing in her bedroom, noticed that little Muriel, whom she had left to play in the sitting room below, was unusually quiet.

At last she went downstairs and opened the door. She saw Muriel sitting in an easy chair with her hands folded.

"Well, dear," said auntie, "can't you find anything to do?"

"I can't find anybody to play 'Hide the Thimble' with me," the child replied, "so I've hidden it myself, and now I'm waiting to forget where I put it."—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

Young Edgar was summering at the Stackpole farm and eagerly sought every opportunity to assist Mr. Greenbury.

One afternoon they had been making hay while the sun shone, and after finishing a high haystack Edgar shouted from the top: "Say, Mr. Greenbury, how am I going to get down?"

The old farmer studied the problem a minute and finally solved it.

"Oh, jest shet yer eyes an' walk round a bit!"

A furrier was selling a coat to a woman customer. "Yes, ma'am," he said. "I guarantee this to be a genuine skunk fur that will wear for years."

"But suppose I get it wet in the rain?" asked the woman. "What will happen to it then? Won't it spoil?"

"Madam," answered the furrier, "did you ever hear of a skunk carrying an umbrella?"—Success.

Two deaf men met on a country road. Dave had a fishing pole in his wagon. When he saw his friend Jim he stopped.

"Goin' fishin'?" shouted Jim.

"No," Dave replied, "I'm goin' fishin'."

"Oh," said Jim. "I thought mebbe you was goin' fishin'."

The Parson (about to improve the golden hour)—When a man reaches your age, Mr. Dodd, he cannot, in the nature of things, expect to live very much longer, and I—"

The Nonagenarian—I dunno, parson. I be stronger on my legs than I were when I started!—London Opinion.

"Sammy, did you kill the rooster for tomorrow's dinner?"

"No, I went out to do it, but I thought it would be better if the poor fellow got a good night's rest first, because he's got such a hard day before him tomorrow."—Life (New York).

Boy—I want to buy some paper.

Dealer—What kind of paper?

Boy—You'd better give me flypaper; I want to make a kite.—Haversack.

"Some defeats are only installments of victory."—Jacob Riis.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My father died when I was three months old and my mother died when I was three years old. Then I was sent to an orphan home from which my uncle took me.

I am on a farm with him and we have four dogs which are Pointers and Setters. We do not have any stock yet on account of just moving on this farm of sixty-five acres.

We have a six-room house with a furnace and also have water in the house. We have a bank barn and other buildings.

I have a little more than half a mile to walk to school, but I don't mind it. I like it here on the farm and expect to farm some next spring.

My uncle is busy training the dogs. I like to watch them working on birds when my uncle takes them out. He takes them out every day. It's wonderful the amount of intelligence they display.—Frank Seder (X, 12), Allegheny County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My father started taking Pennsylvania Farmer in the autumn of 1925. I generally go for the mail myself. I can hardly wait till I get the magazine. The first thing I turn to is the Forum page.

I would like to join your circle and do all I can for your page and get all the boys and girls to join that's possible, for I guess you would like more to join.

My father owns a large farm. We have lots of cattle, horses, pigs and chickens. I do most of the milking myself. I have one pet, a dog, his name is Shep and he goes almost every place I go. He is full of fun.

I go to Mt. Philip School. We have lots of fun skating on the creek on the school grounds. I like my teacher very much. At our school the patrons hold a meeting every month. The children prepared a program for the meeting and the teacher helps us. We have fine times at the meetings.

Every Saturday I go with my father to take music lessons in Frederick, for that is where my music teacher lives. I take music lessons on a piano.

Oh, I am so glad that winter has come for then comes sliding, skating and all the winter sports and it is so much fun. I think that winter is the best season of the year. It is getting late and I am geting sleepy so I must go to bed now.—M. Ruth Summers (X), Frederick County, Md.

Join the contest, won't you, and tell about the fun you have skating on the creek with your schoolmates.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—The church and schoolhouse grounds were donated by Jacob Kimmerling an early settler, in whose honor the place is now named, Kimmerlings. I go to this Sunday school.

The Kimmerling Grange Hall is near our place. I am a member of the Juveniles. In the fall we had a "wienie" roast. Every meeting we have programs by the children.—Mary Kauffman (X, 11), Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Why not have some nature riddles? Here is one. These birds are here in winter when the ground is white with snow. They are recognized while on the ground. When flying you can see gray and white plumage and the white tail feathers. They are very common about houses and are very tame, coming into the dooryard to feed upon crumbs thrown out for them.

The song is a sweet thrill which has a beautiful effect when given by a whole flock in unison. Their nest is made of grasses on the ground, beside a stone in a bunch of weeds or under a small shrub, where it is well hidden. They lay three or four eggs that are whitish, sprinkled with reddish brown.—Esther Luse Bell (X, 12), Green County, Pa.

Look for the answer on the page next week.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am going to tell you about our school social. We held it on December eleventh. There are only eleven scholars in our school. We held it in a nearby Grange Hall. Our program consisted of songs, dialogs, recitations and jokes. My sister and I sang a dialog song: "Mister Moon and Miss Sunshine." I was Miss Sunshine. We had yellow and orange dresses and caps on.

I was also in a dialog entitled "The Deaf Grandparents," and gave a recitation entitled "The Night after Christmas." After the boxes were sold we had a guess cake. Each one who wished to guess had to pay five cents. As no one guessed it was auctioned off and brought two dollars. The cake contained a clover leaf. Then we ate our lunch and it wasn't very long before we went home.

The proceeds were $30.35. Our teacher bougth us a ball.—Mary Rebecca Baer (X, 9), Mercer County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County, Frank Seder (X). **Bucks County,** Rebecca Bond, Mildred Craven, Paul E. Kohler, Jr., Emma Michener, Martha H. Schultz. **Cambria County,** Verna Ivory, Georgia Randall (X). **Centre County,** Gladys Poorman. **Chester County,** LaVerna Rodeffe, Emma Shantz. **Clarion County,** Margaret Atkinson. **Clearfield County,** Ruth Roover. **Columbia County,** Belva Peater. **Cumberland County,** Hazel Stouffer, Pauline Trimmer (X), Harriet Ann Warren (X). **Dauphin County,** Eva I. Ensminger, Pauline E. Rhoads, Robert Shoop.

Erie County, John Sikora (X). **Fayette County,** Imogene Carson. **Greene County,** Esther Luse Bell (X). **Lancaster County,** Dora Habecker, Dorothy A. Heller, Hazel Kurtz, Ruth Myers. **Lawrence County,** Joseph Cwynar, Elizabeth Jacobson. **Lebanon County,** Mary Knuffman (X). **Lehigh County,** Frances Wright. **Luzerne County,** Genevieve York (X). **Lycoming County,** Philip Guillaume. **Mercer County,** Mary Rebecca Baer (X), Erna Geiger. **Northumberland County,** Mildred Hoffman (X).

Perry County, Dorothy Bender. **Schuylkill County,** Harvey S. Fromm (X), Melvin L. Shadle. **Somerset County,** Ferne Bender. **Susquehanna County,** Beatrice Pierson. **Tioga County,** Mildred Mack, Dora Meckes. **Wayne County,** Helen Holbeft, Teresa Kittner, Esther A. Seaman (X). **Wyoming County,** Genevieve Weiss (X).

NEW JERSEY

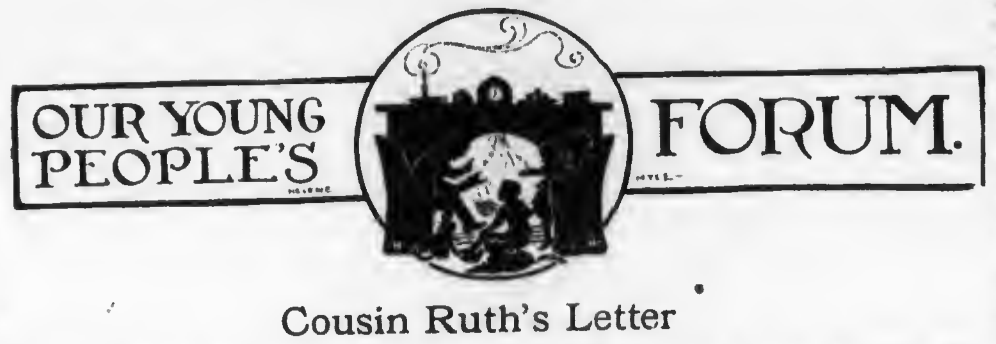
Cumberland County, Harriet Bradway, Annetta M. Zimmerman. **Middlesex County,** Evelyn Oehler, Billy Ziegler. **Passaic County,** Ellen S. Pulis (X). **Salem County,** Florence Friant.

NEW YORK

Albany County, Esther Rowland. **Delaware County,** Gladys Mondore. **Madison County,** Lora Elder. **Sullivan County,** Viola Walter. **Ulster County,** Martha Gray (X), Margaret Smith.

MARYLAND

Frederick County, M. Ruth Summers (X). **Talbot County,** Lola Sanger (X). **Worcester County,** Anis Margarette Smith.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—You must be having lots of fun in the out-of-doors this wintry weather. It's been a good while since I last buckled a skate strap or plunged off my sled into an icy snowdrift, tho it doesn't really seem long since I was the proud owner of my first sled, a sled that didn't "live" long.

In the meadow in front of the house was a very steep hill. My uncle learned just how steep one day when we went out together for an afternoon's fun.

We climbed the gentler of the two slopes, dragging the new sled after us. Looking down from the top my courage failed. I was afraid to risk either the sled or myself to that hill, but my uncle, older and braver, took the plunge and a few minutes later I helped pick up the pieces! His short, swift ride had suddenly ended among the tussocks in the meadow below.

I've forgotten into how many pieces that sled splintered or how many bandages uncle needed but I do remember that in a few days uncle gave me a glorious big flier, that I could steer, to take the place of the broken sled.

"Winter Sports" Contest

But now that I can't run out at noon for a skate on the creek or a coast down one of the nearby hills, as you can, I want to hear about your good times. We'll make it a contest and for the best three letters telling of your "Winter Sports" there'll be three prizes—a pair of skates, a fountain pen and a school-box outfit.

Make believe that you're writing to a city child, who doesn't have hills for coasting, or ponds for skating, or snow for sleighing, all about the fun you're having now. Remember to write neatly so that the make-believe city child can read all you want to tell him or her. Spell correctly, you wouldn't want him to see mistakes, and make the letters so interesting that he would enjoy every word—if he were real!

A Few Rules to Remember

In the upper left hand corner write the word "Contest," at the top the title, "Winter Sports," and then the contest letter. At the end sign your name, age and address. If you want to read them over and decide the contest letter write it on a separate sheet of paper then the contest letters can be found easily when I want to read them over and decide which one of you wrote the best letter to his imaginary city friend.

Address all letters to Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., and have them reach me before February 6th. Don't forget, those who send in interesting, different contributions, of any kind, any week, will receive the Forum membership pin. If you write an especially good letter for the contest you will win both a contest prize and a pin.

COUSIN RUTH.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Since it has been such a long time since you had a cross-word puzzle, I thought you might like one this week. You will find that I have given you a clew to each word in the sentences which follow.

Adam and Eve lived in the Garden of (14 down).

There are (21 across) dimes in every dollar.

Some people consider (10 down, abbreviation) an unlucky day.

You can learn how to do most things if you try (9 across) enough.

She had an (12 down) in her head all night so she felt sick in the morning and her face was pale and (4 down).

They called Lincoln "Honest (1 across)."

Would you like to eat (1 down) apple?

Some people learn to say (6 across) and some are afraid to say (2 down) to a goose.

The (16 down, abbreviation) Mr. Smith is the new minister at the Baptist church; (18 across) is very popular.

Little (20 across) is the name of the heroine of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

William Howard Taft is the only living (5 down)-president of the United States.

After the fight the pirates were very badly scared and (15 across) before their captors.

A storm at sea is an (3 across)-inspiring sight.

(19 across) is an old form of "you."

Without (17 down) you could not see and without legs it would be difficult to (7 down).

An (8 across) is used in chopping down trees.

Some people give their old worn-out clothes to the (13 across)-man.

Then hen lays an (11 down) every day.

When you have filled in the puzzle, send the answer to me so that it reaches me by January 30th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

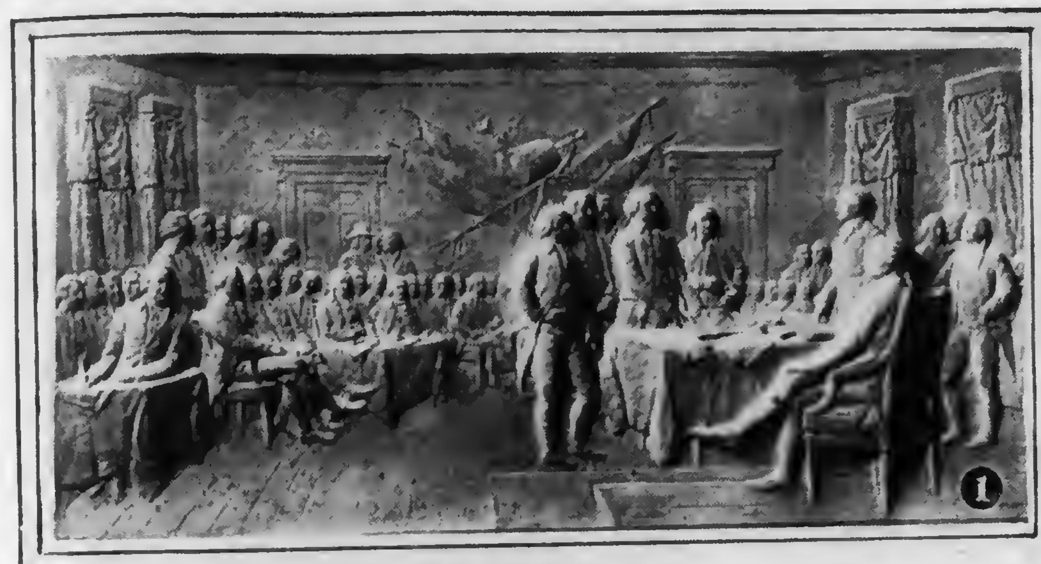
The answer to the puzzle published in the January 2 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, BALTIMORE, TRENTON, WILKES-BARRE, HARRISBURG, ALBANY.

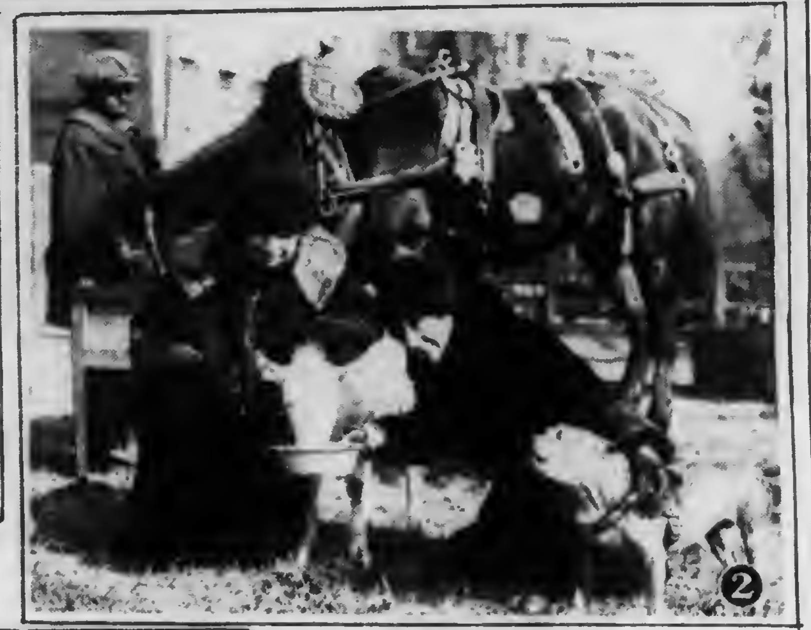
The puzzle prize winners are: Mary Brown, age 12, Bridgeton, Pa.; Margaret L. Dierweckter, age 11, Sheridan, Pa.; Jacob H. Flick, Jr., age 10, Somerset, Pa.; Pauline Lankford, age 10, Hurlock, Md.; Betty Manbeck, age 10, Lewisburg, Pa.; F. Earl Minnick, age 8, Rough and Ready, Pa.; Helen Petrosky, age 10, Whitney, Pa.; Norman Reed, age 11, Hegins, Pa.; Francis Seder, age 12, Tarentum, Pa.; Mary Wallace, age 10, Franklin Springs, N. Y.

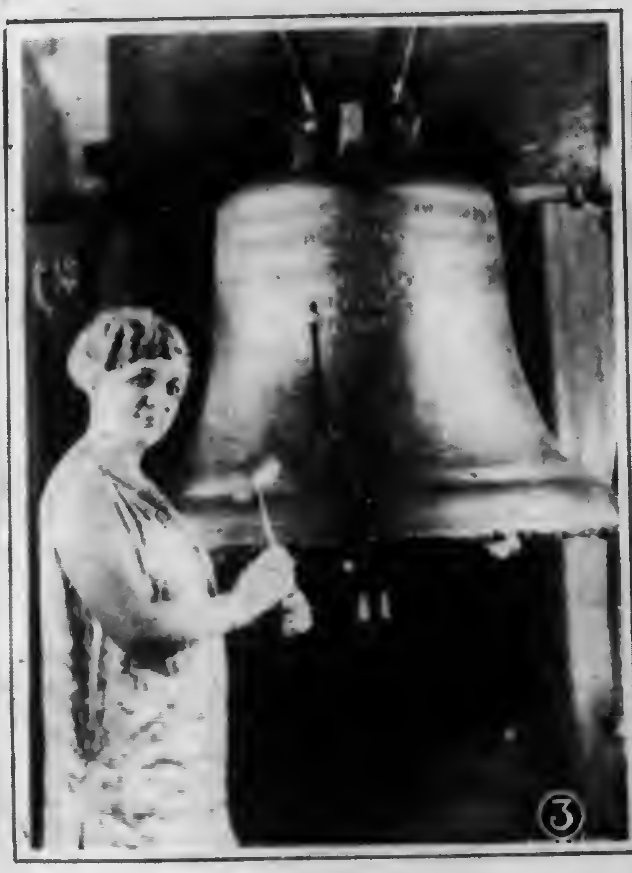
1	2		■	3	4	5
6		■	7	■	8	
■	9	10		11		■
12	■	13			■	14
15	16				17	
18		■		■	19	
20			■	21		

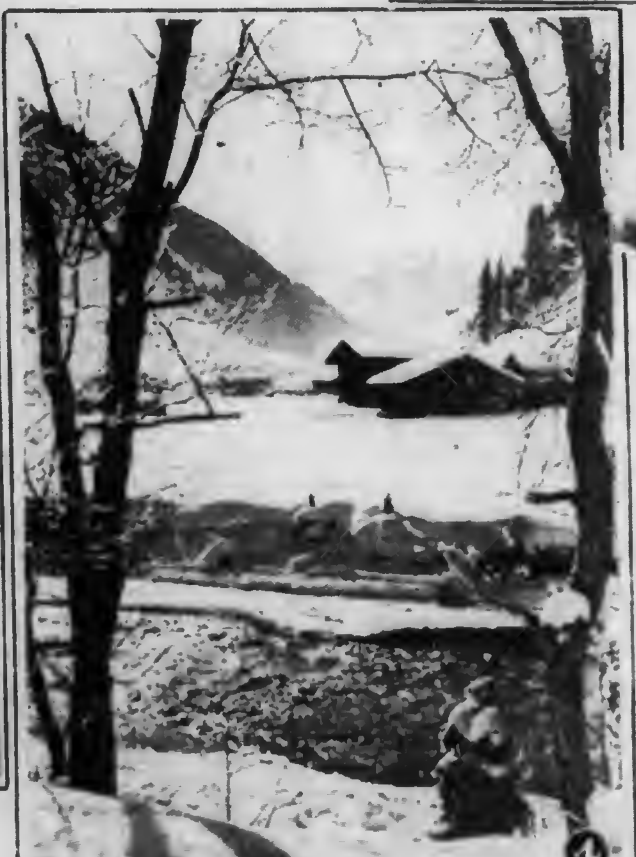
MY HOME IN THE WINTER TIME
Emma R. Rapp, Lehigh County, Pa.

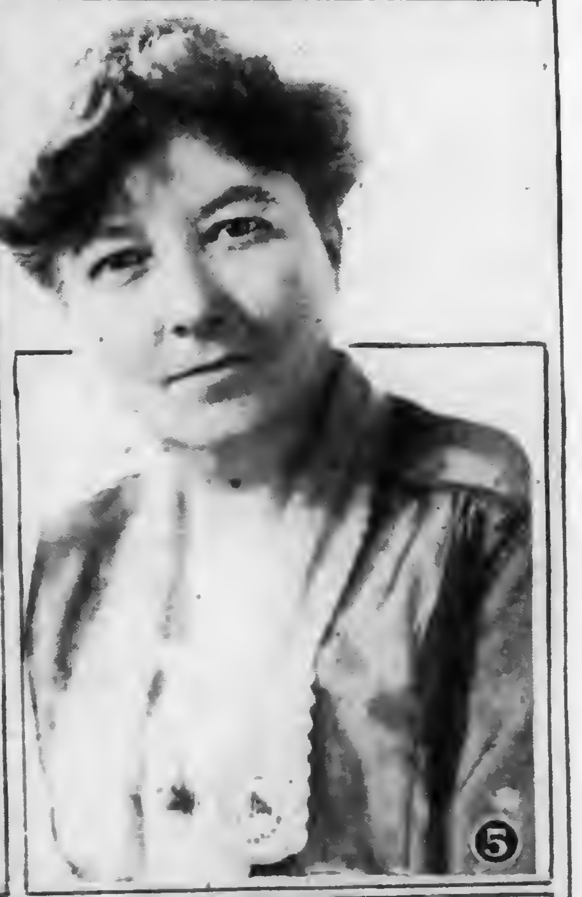
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

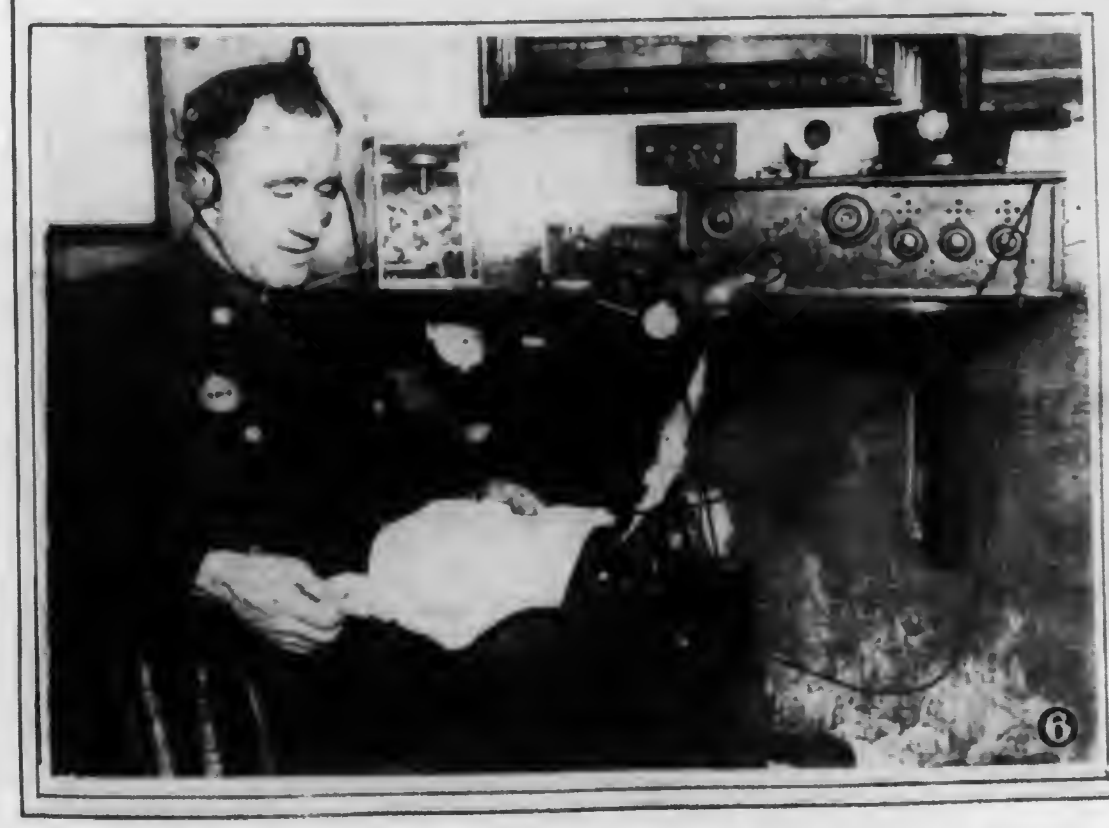


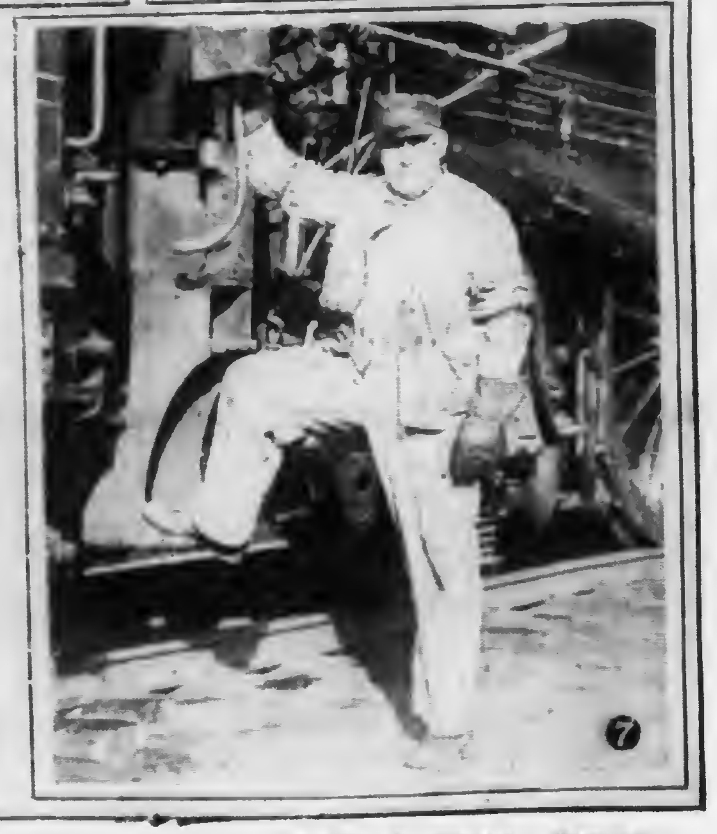












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—This bronze bas-relief of the forty-seven signers of the Declaration of Independence was dedicated in Boston, Mass.

2.—Altho this free holiday dinner was given especially for Washington horses of all kinds and pedigrees, this stray goat and bulldog managed to get a meal, too.

3.—When Mrs. W. Freeland Kendrick, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia, ushered in the New Year by tapping the Liberty Bell, which had been silent for ninety years, in Independence Hall, it was heard in far off lands over the radio.

4.—A strikingly beautiful photograph of the picturesque Swiss Alps in winter time.

5.—Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, presided at the Women's Industrial Conference in Washington last week.

6.—Old and young, rich and poor, are not the only ones privileged to enjoy the radio. Our mascot, "Bum," of a Chicago engine company, is an ardent radio fan.

7.—William C. Jasper, engineer of the Congressional Limited, leaving his cab for the last time after forty-seven years of faithful service.

The Feed and Service of Greatest Benefit to Feeders

We have already defined TIOGA FEED SERVICE as "a practical application of our belief that the best business policy is in making feed and giving a service that will be of the greatest benefit to the feeders."

We want to tell you more about this policy. We wish we could do that face to face; and by the way, why not? Waverly, N. Y. (and this is one of the strong points of our service) is within an easy day's motor trip from every point we serve. You cannot do yourself a greater service or us a more appreciated favor than to come here, go through our plant and see for yourselves that *every claim we make for Tioga Feed Service is correct,* that this service is not one of theory but a *practical* and *profitable service immediately available.*

If you possibly can, make up a party with your interested neighbors and come and see us. But if you cannot come, watch this space in the coming weeks for a fuller idea of what we mean by TIOGA FEED SERVICE.

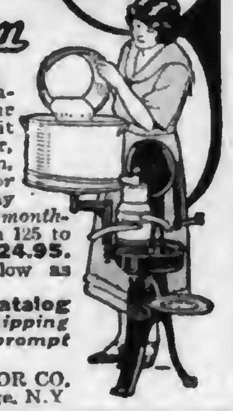
TIOGA MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Waverly, N. Y.

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy. Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage.

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

1 year to pay after 30-day trial

***American* SEPARATOR**



Try any American Separator in your own way, at our risk. Then, after you find it to be the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, *and the best separator for the least money,* you may *pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments.* Sizes from 125 to 850 lbs. Prices as low as **$24.95.** Monthly payments as low as **$2.15.**

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Get our offer first. *Shipping points near you insure prompt delivery.*

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
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FEED YOUR STOCK

STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL
FOR HOGS POULTRY & CATTLE FEEDING

Made from the whole Menhaden Fish—fresh from the sea! Green feeds are scarce. Proteins and minerals must be supplied. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL 58-60 per cent Protein—6-10 per cent Fats—20 per cent Minerals—Less than 1 per cent Fiber. Builder of bone and flesh—Egg stimulator—Preventative of rickets and leg weakness—the ideal protein supplement!

Write for free feeding instructions and prices.

CHAS. M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-H S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

Double your Dairy PROFITS

MAKE your cows work for you and not for your hired help. Let me put an Empire Milking Machine in your barn on my New Deferred Payment Plan. It means more milk from your cows with less expense for hired help, more money for your bank balance. Let me help you double your dairy profits. Write for my New Deferred Payment Plan and my booklet, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits".

H. E. McWHINNEY, President

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY
1011 Humbolt Street Inc. Rochester, N. Y.

Other Empire Farm Machines
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EMPIRE WATER SYSTEM
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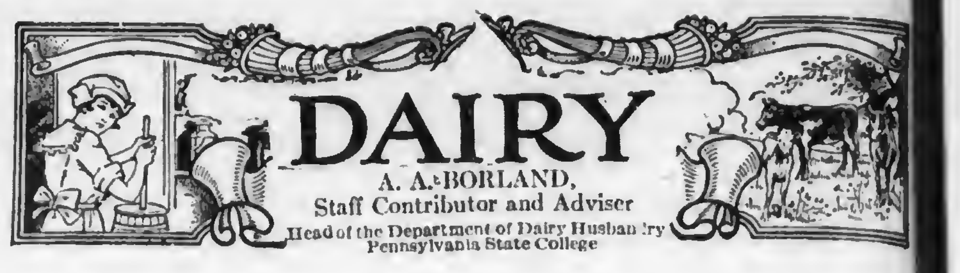
EMPIRE Milking Machines

"A SIZE FOR EVERY DAIRY, FOR ANY KIND OF POWER"



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Purebred Holsteins That Must Make a High Te

MR. L. W. VEIT, Erie, Pennsylvania, is aiming to establish a herd of purebred Holsteins with an average test of four per cent butterfat. Evidently he is making good headway on this proposition for his herd of registered Holsteins, including an average of sixteen cows for the year in the Erie County Testing Association, produced 10,906 pounds of milk and 392.5 pounds of butterfat as an average for the year ending September 1, 1925. The average test of the milk was 3.6, which is above that of the Holstein breed as an average.

Mr. Veit's herd led the cow testing association in production for the past year. His two best cows, Bula and Peep, both registered Holsteins five years of age, made exceptionally good records. The first produced 18,830 pounds of milk and 594.6 pounds of butterfat during the year, while the latter produced 10,546 pounds of milk and 492.4 pounds of butterfat.

Now Used as Herd Sires

Both of these good cows were bred when Mr. Veit bought them several years ago and each had a bull calf. These two animals are now being used as the herd sires. The daughters of each of these animals are showing up well and it is quite likely that they will do much better than their dams in milk and butterfat production. The herd is federally accredited and is increasing in numbers at only a moderate rate due to the fact that the senior herd sire had sixteen bull calves in succession.

Home mixed rations consisting of gluten, bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, and corn meal are fed. Corn silage and clover hay make up the roughage. Exact records are kept for each cow, the grain and the milk being weighed at each milking. This is one of the essentials of impr ing a dairy herd. Some farm think it is too much trouble weigh out the grain and to wei the milk at each milking. Farm who think the keeping of individ records too much trouble must p the penalty in lessened milk prod tion for neglecting one of the sentials in profitable herd devel ment.

Mr. Veit is an enthusiastic me ber of the cow testing associatio and feels that it will be the mea of helping him attain the end has in view—the establishing of herd of purebred Holsteins with average test of four per cent butt fat.—A. A. Borland.

The Dairy Cow

ALL hail our friend, the dairy co
Kind foster-mother of our rac
Wreathe laurels on her faith
brow;
Her merit earns an honored pla

Serves well and asks not but
meed
Of sustenance that she may live
Begrudge her not her daily feed;
Shelter and care unsparing give

Maternal instincts forced to bend
To human will, her heart
wrung.
A life of sacrifice! Its end
"Unmourned, unhonored and
sung!"

May hasty temper never harm
By words or deed, nor dogs anno
This patient helper of the farm,
Who does so much for human jo

Only a cow! My friend, I pray
My duty I may ever do
As well, that on my dying day
My record prove as clean and tru
—W. A. L

He Read His Farm Papers

ALONG the county road, in Atlantic County, N. J., is a thrifty looking dairy farm with a large, well-painted barn and an attractive white farmhouse. Mr. James Peterson, the owner, bought the farm about ten years ago. He was then a man of middle age who had never settled down to any permanent business.

Didn't Fulfill Predictions

The farm was bought at a low figure because the former owner had gone to war, and died. Mr. Peterson was able to pay down only one-half of the purchase money, and his friends and neighbors predicted his failure in a very short time. But they were mistaken for he had found the work in life to which he was adapted.

During his first year on the farm a professor from the state agricultural station visited him and asked if he did not want some agricultural literature. Mr. Peterson replied that he had no time to read. But the professor's look at him set him to thinking, and the result was that he subscribed for some of the leading dairy and farm papers.

He was not content to do things in halves. He found he was hungry for the information the papers contained, and to use his own words, "I sat up very late at nights to read after the family were in bed."

As a result of this reading, M Peterson saw that in order to mak his farm pay he must build up a goo working herd of purebred or hig grade cows; that he must make h dairy barn comfortable, sanitary a convenient; that he must produce o the farm the cheapest and best r tion for the cows, and that, besid his dairying, he could use some the land with his manure to rai small fruits and truck which woul be cash crops.

Followed the Suggestions Given

Following the suggestions in h papers, Mr. Peterson tried alfal and clover. One seldom sees in At lantic County over many acres perfect a stand of alfalfa, and suc fine fields of red clover, as are no seen on his farm. He has large ba of clover and alfalfa hay, and sa that these are the only kinds of ha he feeds his cows. When he grow timothy he sells it.

Mr. Peterson believes in goo tools, and has a very complete equi ment, well housed. Nearly all h work is done by machinery; he rid to plant, cultivate and dig his swe potatoes. If a machine is unsati factory, it is discarded at once an a new one bought. No time is los with inferior tools.

His way of getting rid of weeds i effective. He hires a lot of boy who come down to the country t

pick berries, when off. He works with them, and the weeds haven't a chance in the world.

Careful Accounts Showed Savings

Dairymen will be interested to know just how much of the usual grain bill Mr. Peterson saves by growing alfalfa, clover and ensilage corn. His careful farm account shows that the returns in milk sold in 1924 from twenty-five cows were $3000, or $120 per cow. The total amount of grain purchased for the same time cost him $385, which leaves a farm income of $2615, or over $100 per cow. This profit is due first to keeping purebred cows and second to feeding ensilage with clover and alfalfa. The total income of the farm is given in round figures at $9000. The expenses were considerably less than this amount.

Mr. Peterson is making good use of the money he is earning on his farm. He has spent large sums in making his home convenient and comfortable; modern in every way. He is keeping three boys in college and each year he is enlarging the farm. He can do all these things, he says, because the cows pay for it all.—Mrs. J. A. Umoselle.

Feeder Cattle Increase

AN INCREASE of 20,000 head of cattle on feed in eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland is indicated by the annual report of the Lancaster office of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets issued January 11th.

It is estimated that there are 125,000 head of feeders on farms in the eighteen counties in this district as compared with 105,000 in 1924. Almost one-third of this number are on the farms of Lancaster County, the estimate of 39,500 head being 4500 more than in 1924.

Returned to the Business Again

Many farmers who stayed out of the cattle feeding business the past two seasons have returned and purchased their usual quantity and, in addition, a number of new buyers of feeder stock have entered the Lancaster market.

There has been a noticeable improvement in the quality of feeders purchased during the fall months with a strong leaning towards Canadian stock of the better grade. This has been caused by the preference of buyers for northern cattle and also by the fact that the quality of animals received from Canadian points has been much improved over preceding years. Prices paid for feeders have been from $1.00 to $1.75 per cwt. higher this season than last year, so the returns to Canadian shippers have been much more satisfactory.

Cause of Gross Weight Decrease

During 1923 and 1924 the tendency to purchase animals of plain quality and light weight resulted in a decrease of fully forty per cent in the estimated gross weight of cattle on feed in this district. It is expected that the gross weight this season will increase from thirty to forty per cent over previous years or approximately the same as in 1922.

The number of head received at the Lancaster market during the year increased about 6000 over 1924 altho the actual number of cars received was slightly smaller. This was largely due to the greater proportion of feeder catle received at the market, there being large increases from the St. Paul and Chicago yards and from Iowa and Canadian shipping points.

Owing to the activities of eastern packers in stimulating shipments of fat stock directly to packing plants, there was a decided decrease in the receipts of livestock from Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Virginia loading points during the year.

Those Who Have Fed it Longest Know its merits Best!

Larro
FOR DAIRY COWS
Larro
THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.
Larro

Among feeders of Larro are many thousands whose experience with it is limited to a few months. To them we might refer you for an opinion of Larro and for proof of its worth as a dairy ration.

You would find these men enthusiastic—for even in their short experience with Larro, it has brought higher yield in their milk pails and improved physical condition in their cows.

But we prefer to put Larro to a severer test—the test of two, three or more years of feeding in the same herds. This, for two reasons—because no one can question results obtained from a test of such duration; and because the successive years of Larro feeding emphasize its advantages for the building of cow condition, the maintenance of health—the profitable production of milk.

Dairymen who have fed Larro continuously for years not only have proved these facts to their satisfaction, but have established Larro superiority on a basis of the profit it earns over feed costs.

Scores of such experience stories are yours for the asking—instances in which records show steadily increased milk yield for several consecutive years until the full capacity has been reached—for entire herds as well as for individual cows; and, what is more important, *profitable* milk production *every* year.

Here lies the real value of Larro—as a producer of profit, the goal of everyone engaged in the business of dairying.

Of course you can best form your own opinion of Larro from an actual test with your own cows. But if the experience of others has weight with you, we invite you to obtain this evidence from Larro dealers. Any merchant selling Larro can give you the names of nearby users—perhaps of neighbors and friends, owners of cows of all breeds—whose testimony your own experience will later bear out.

Ask the nearest dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT :: :: MICHIGAN
614

Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds—as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for cows.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR ORDERS *Now*
BIG MONEY SAVING PLAN

WRITE US *REGARDING THIS BIG REDUCTION FOR EARLY ORDERS*
·BUY NOW· PAY LATER

Following products made of rust resisting ROSSMETAL copper content: Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Cribs, Bins, Feed Grinders, Garages, Brooder Houses, and all Purpose Buildings.

Check items you are interested in and write today for prices. Agents Wanted.

E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter & Silo Co.
107 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

Silo—Cutter—Brooder H.—Crib—Garage

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PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

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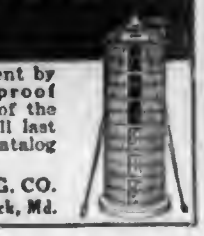

Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.

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Dept. 007-E Frederick, Md.

CRUMB'S Chain Hanging **STANCHIONS**

Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo. writes: I can see that the stanchions will pay for themselves. We are getting over 4 gallons of milk per day more from 15 Jersey cows than we did the old way.

Figure this increase on your herd and send for booklet.

WALLACE B. CRUMB
Box P, Forestville, Conn.

ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

If they are, you are losing money!

You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST

Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows. Let us tell you how to get the **"Practical Home Veterinarian"**, a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice **FREE. Write us tonight** about your live stock ailments. A postal will do.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 126 **Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.**

Extra quarts from every cow by stopping feed waste

AFTER the change from pasturage to the heavier, drier winter feeds four cows out of five fail to fully digest and assimilate all of the milk-making values in the food they consume.

You can stop this waste and add extra quarts daily to the production of your cows by giving them the aid of Kow-Kare in their regular diet. This all-medicine invigorator has a wonderful stimulating and building-up effect on the entire set of milk-making organs. Kow Kare rescues many feed dollars that otherwise would be wasted.

Do not confuse Kow-Kare with highly stimulating concentrates and so-called stock feeds. It is not a food, and provides none of the elements of forced feeding. It is a medicine that the average cow's system urgently needs to convert nature's foods into a paying volume of milk, especially in winter.

A tablespoonful in the feed at intervals, governed by conditions, puts more milk in the pails—and all the while it is building sturdy health into your cows.

FREE BOOK On Cow Diseases

For cows "Off Feed" or suffering from such ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., Kow-Kare is the safe and sure corrective. Used by thousands of dairymen for thirty years. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," filled with dairy information, free on request.

Kow-Kare comes in two sizes, $1.25 and 65c—at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Sent by mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied.

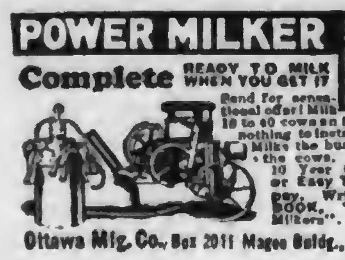
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Dept. E, Lyndonville, Vt.

Always in this Can

Two Sizes

A Money Making Package for Your Dairy

POWER MILKER Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT **$35** Puts It Milking For You



Send for sensational offer! Milk 10 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!

Ottawa Mfg. Co., Box 2011 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS!

MAKE MONEY WITH OUR BABY CHICKS. Start right by buying the best. Inspected flocks purebred Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas. Chicks parcel post prepaid guaranteed. Write NOW and get special prices.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY HATCHERY
Sta. X East Liberty, Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Good Machines Need Care

Dairymen Who Give Cows Right Care Get Results

MOST farmers think and talk machinery in terms of tractors, plows, milking machines, feed grinders, and other devices made of iron and steel, but the most valuable machinery on the farm is made of flesh, blood, bones, hide and hair, or feathers.

Your livestock and poultry are machines and the proper use of this animal machinery determines your success or failure as a manufacturer, for you surely are a manufacturer if you are running a dairy business, feeding hogs or beef cattle or producing poultry and eggs.

The farmer is the only manufacturer in the world who produces his own raw material and converts it into finished products. When you raise corn, oats, and hay and feed it to your dairy cows or hens you are converting this raw material into food for human beings. Milk, butter and eggs are finished products, ready for immediate consumption.

The Way of the Manufacturer

The manufacturer of shoes, clothing, automobiles or anything else buys the right kind of raw material and he works his machines to their capacity—no more or less. If the machines do not produce up to their rated capacity they are not worth what they cost. If these machines are overloaded they soon wear out and lose their usefulness.

Apply this to your own business of feeding. Your big job is to prepare the raw material in a form that will be most easily converted by your animal machines. This is the biggest and most important job of every farmer and feeder and it is a subject that never grows old or tiresome.

Take your dairy cows for example. They have only the production capacity that they were born with. You cannot take a cow whose natural capacity is only twenty pounds of milk per day and make a thirty-pound cow out of her by overfeeding. You must feed her according to her natural capacity. Then a good, healthful condition will be maintained, her years of usefulness will be extended and she will be a profit maker instead of a profit eater as so many thousands of dairy cows are today.

Feed Must Be Properly Balanced

The feed which you give your cow for milk-making purposes should be properly balanced to supply the bones, muscles, blood and tissues with the elements that first of all must keep the animal in good working order. If you give your cow a ration containing too much starchy matter and too little protein and mineral matter she will eat more than is good for her. Her nature craves the elements which are lacking in the ration and she eats beyond her natural appetite to get these missing elements.

On the other hand, if you give your cows a feed which properly supplies protein and mineral matter as well as starchy material and bulk they will eat much less feed but it will supply everything that they need to produce their capacity amount of milk.

No farmer can grow as much protein as he needs properly to balance his ration. All successful feeders buy one or more protein feeds and some of them have gotten into the habit of figuring the cost of the ration on the cost of the protein alone, but this is wrong. We can illustrate this by a simple example.

Suppose you prepare a grain mixture containing 2000 pounds of different materials. Then suppose that the analysis of the mixture is as follows:

Carbohydrates, 57 per cent; protein, 20 per cent; fat, 2 per cent; fiber, 8 per cent; ash, 3 per cent; moisture, 10 per cent; total 100 per cent.

You have here 2000 pounds of feed, but it contains 200 pounds of water and 160 pounds of indigestible fiber, therefore instead of feeding 2000 pounds of convertible raw material you feed only 1640 pounds.

Consider Total Digestible Nutrients

Now then you should give careful consideration to the total digestible nutrients in your ration and not just protein alone. The total digestible nutrients of this ration amount to 1640 pounds and are divided as follows:

Carbohydrates (starch), 1140 pounds; protein, 400 pounds; fat, 40 pounds; ash (containing minerals), 60 pounds.

If you figure on protein alone for value you are neglecting to give proper consideration to 1240 pounds of other material which play a very important part in making the finished product.

In preparing the raw material for conversion by your animal machines you must pay careful attention to their digestibility. Not only should your ration be prepared in the proper way by grinding, but your protein should be one of the best possible quality. One of the most popular protein feeds for the dairy ration, and in fact all livestock, is corn gluten feed.

Composed of Hard Part of Corn

Corn gluten feed is composed of the hard, flinty portion of corn and the bran of the grain. About fifteen pounds of every bushel of corn is corn gluten feed and it contains 23 per cent or more protein which means that in a ton of corn gluten feed you get the best feeding part of about three tons of whole grain.

Some very good results have been obtained by feeding corn gluten feed as the chief source of protein supply. In the Wisconsin Cow Testing Associations it has been found that when corn gluten feed was substituted in the same amounts for other concentrates costing more money, dairy cows have made large increases in their yield at a lower cost for feed.

In the Kansas City territory the heavy corn gluten feed ration is fed very extensively. The writer recently visited the dairy herd of Gus Olsen of that city. He is milking fifty-eight grade Jerseys and they are producing milk for him at a feed cost of less than six cents per gallon. The feed cost of most of his competitors is nine to eleven cents per gallon. Mr. Olsen is feeding a ration consisting of ground corn, ground oats, wheat bran, corn gluten feed, alfalfa meal and a small quantity of molasses. The only roughage fed is corn silage.

The Grade Cows at National Show

In the National Dairy Show of 1925 a herd of 100 grade cows which were fed on corn gluten feed produced an average profit for their owners amounting to $134.98 per cow above the cost of feed. This is about four times more than the average profit of all dairy cows in the United States.

It is not what a feed may cost but what the animal can do with it that really counts. We need to look more to the health of our animals and feed them first to maintain a natural, healthy condition. Then they will produce according to their natural capacity and the feed cost per gallon of milk will be much less than it has been. This means a larger profit for the producer.

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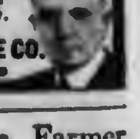

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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Ration for Young Bull

I recently purchased a young Hereford bull weighing about 400 pounds and between six and seven months old. He does not seem to be doing well since I brought him to my farm. I have been feeding him timothy hay, corn stover and oats. How can I keep him growing, and put him in condition for the fall fair?—R. C. O., Somerset County, Pa.

There may be several reasons why the calf is not doing well. In the first place it is quite likely that the calf was getting milk from his dam. In addition to the milk that he was getting he was kept on good pasture up to the time the pasture season closed. He very likely received grain and a better balanced combination than you are feeding.

Not Sufficient Variety

The ration of timothy hay, corn stover and oil meal is not well balanced nor does it have sufficient variety for a growing calf. The roughage should be changed from timothy hay and corn stover to a legume hay such as clover, alfalfa or a good mixed hay. If silage is available he should have a liberal allowance of it in addition to the hay. He may have access to a small amount of corn stover when turned out in the yard for exercise.

The grain ration should be changed from straight oats to a combination of corn thirty parts, oats thirty parts, bran thirty parts, and oil meal ten parts. The calf should have all the roughage he will eat and in addition receive from six to eight pounds of the grain daily. The calf should not be fed a heavier grain ration than the amount suggested even tho he will consume more if offered it.

Keep Him Growing Well

The whole aim should be to keep the calf growing well and not put him off his feed. This grain combination can also be fed during the summer when the calf is on pasture. It will be necessary to increase the amount fed daily as the calf increases in weight. It might be that a small amount of steamed bone meal could be used to advantage. This should be mixed with salt, equal parts, and put in a box where the calf can have access to it at all times.

The calf should have plenty of exercise. He should be turned out every day and be trained to lead so that he will become accustomed to handling. This is a marked advantage when it comes to showing the calf next fall.—W. H. Tomhave.

A Labor Saver

HERE in Lebanon County the people are used to cutting their corn by hand, now labor is scarce and wages are high, so we have to try new methods.

Most farmers use the corn fodder to feed cattle, but I tried something new. I bought a corn binder. Now I husk the corn from the stalks, then I take the binder and cut the corn before I go thru with the team. By doing this I save $75 on fourteen acres.—Samuel A. Herr, Lebanon County, Pa.

Draft Horses in the U. S.

THE recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture estimating the number of horses on farms at the beginning of the year clearly sets forth the results that were anticipated when thousands of farmers discontinued raising colts. It shows a marked decrease especially in the number of young horses. As a result of this report and the scarcity of good horses, prices are increasing quite rapidly.

The horse market at Chicago, which is the largest draft horse market in the United States, is showing more activity during the month of January than any similar period since the war. There are more buyers on the market and prices are ruling strong. The buyers for these horses are largely from the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England. With such early activity in the horse market it will be good business judgment for the eastern farmer to take an inventory of his horse supply and make early plans to buy the horses that he will need.

February the Time to Buy

Present indications are that he will be able to get horses at a more reasonable price during the month of February than at any later period. He will also be in a position to buy thin horses and get them in shape for his work during the spring. It is always possible to buy thin horses at a lower figure than horses that have been fed for market and are in higher condition of flesh. One of the reasons for this situation is the fact that horses in good condition, of good quality and weight, are in demand for the city trade.

Horses weighing from 1500 to 1700 pounds have been selling on the Chicago market at prices ranging from $175 to $200 while some heavy drafters have been selling at prices ranging from $250 to $300. Horses weighing less than 1400 pounds have been selling around $150.

Will Be Ready for Spring Work

Farmers who purchase their horses early not only have the advantage of getting them at a lower figure with an opportunity to put on weight by feeding, but they will also be in a position to get the horses in condition for spring work. Horses that are purchased just when the rush of farm work is about to begin have not become accustomed to new environment and are very often of little value during the first month because of shipping fever or other ailments.

The horse producing states in the Middle West do not have a surplus supply and the farmers are also beginning to appreciate the fact that good horses are becoming more valuable. The scarcity of good horses will force farmers who depend upon the market for their supply of horses to be content with a poorer class of horses than they have been buying in the past and they will pay a higher price for such horses.

The scarcity of good horses and the higher prices secured should stimulate horse breeding on the farms of the country.—W. H. Tomhave.

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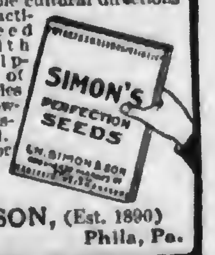

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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

January 18, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1; Texas, new, $3.50. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $4.75@5; ton, $70@80. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.25@1.35; Texas, new, $2@2.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.50@1.75. CELERY, Calif, standard crate, $8@8.50; N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $3.50@4; poor, $2. KALE, Va, bbl, 2. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $3@3.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 45@50c; 10-lb bskt, $1.40@1.50; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, $3.25@3.75; Arizona, $2@2.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c @$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Ohio, Indiana and Mich, small to medium, $2.25@2.50; medium to large, $2.50@2.75; fancy, $2.75@3; poor, $1.50. PARSLEY, Calif, lettuce crate, curly, $5. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.40@1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $7; Penna and N Y, round whites $6.75@7.25. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $8@10. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@ 1.50. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Del, $2.25@2.50; N J, $2.50@2.75; Arkansas, Nancy Halls $2.25. TOMATOES Calif, repacked, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $8. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $3.50@4; Kings, $4.75@5; Spys, best, $4@5; poorer, $3; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1 @1.50; poor, $1.15@1.25. CRANBERRIES, N J, 50-lb box, $8@8.50. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, $1@1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 15. Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2654. Market slow and lower. Heavy, $12.25@12.50; medium, $12.75@12.90; lightweight, $12.90@13; light lights and pigs, $12.90@13; packing sows, $9.25@10.25; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 824. Market slow and steady. Sheep, $10.50; lambs, $16.

Calves—Receipts, 200. Market slow and lower. Choice natives, $15.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 20 cars hay, 2 cars straw, 2 cars shelled corn, 6 cars oats; B and O, 1 car hay, 1 car straw, 1 car feed; P and L E, 6 cars hay; B, R and P, 1 car hay.

Hay—No 1 clover, $25.50@26; No 1 light clover, mixed, $21@25; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $26.50@27; No 1 clover, mixed, $26.50@27; No 1 timothy, $26.50@27; No 2 timothy, $23@24; standard timothy, $26 @26.50.

Straw—Oats, $15@15.50; rye, $16@16.50; wheat, $15@15.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 shelled, 90@91c; No 3 shelled, 88@89c; No 2 ear, 80@85c.

Oats—No 2 white, 50½@51c; No 3 white 48½@49½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

January 18, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.75@10.75; fair to good, $8.50@9.75; fair to good, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3 bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $16@16.50; fair to good, $14 @15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $10@11; common $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7@9; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, extra, $16.50@16.75; medium, $15@16; common, $13@14.50.

Hogs — Western, best, $14.25@14.50; nearby, heavy weights, $13.50@13.75.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $18@20; heifers, $15@17; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $25@27; country dressed, $22@24; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.75; lambs, $30@32.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.77@1.82 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.75@1.82 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 82¾c bid; No 3, 79¼@80¼c bid; No 4, 76¾@77¾c bid. Car lots for local trade: No 3 yellow, new, 83½@85c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location, No 2 white, 52¼@52¾c; No 3 white, 51¼@51¾c.

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@22; light clover-mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@23; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton: Soft winter bran, city mills, $37; western spring bran, $35.50@36.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 2567 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 44½c; high-scoring goods, 45½@48½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 44c; 90 score, 43c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41½c; 87 score, 41c; 86 score, 40½c; best prints, 92@94 score, 47@48c; cartons, 48@49c; good prints, 88@91 score, 45@46c; cartons, 46@47c; ordinary farmer's prints, 43@44c.

Cheese firmly held. New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26@26½c; held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 26@26½c; jobbing, small lots, 28@28½c; single daisies, held, 26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

January 18, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@65c lb; creamery butter, 53@70c lb; fresh eggs, 45@52c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50; squabs, 25@35c; ducks, $1.50@2.25.

Vegetables—Beans, 25c qt; lima, 10c pt; beets, 5@8c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch or qt; cauliflower, 35@50c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; egg plant, 25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c qt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 10c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 13c bch; potatoes, white, 50c ½ pk; potatoes, sweet, 15@25c ¼ pk; radishes, 10c pt; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk; sour kraut, 20c qt; dried corn, 30c pt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; cranberries, 18@20c qt; grapes, Tokay, 13c lb; Malaga, 25c lb.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.65 bu; corn, 78c bu; hay, baled, timothy, $17@18 ton; straw, $11@12 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41 ton; shorts, $39.50@40.50 ton; hominy, $41.50@24.50; middlings, $43.50 @ 44.50; linseed, $58@59; gluten, $50@51; ground oats, $41@42; alfalfa, regular, $42@43; alfalfa meal, fine, 46@47; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $47@48; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $37.50@38.50; 18 per cent, $42@43; 20 per cent, $44@45; 24 per cent, $49.50@50.50; 25 per cent, $52@53; horse feed, 85 per cent, $45@46.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending January 16, 1925: Market slow. Medium grade cows and canners predominating in receipts. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady to strong, some sales 25c higher; top, $10.10; average weight, 1106; bulk, $8.50@9.25. Bulls and cows sharing upturn; bulk nearby cows, $4.25@5. Heifers steady, stockers and feeders firm, receipts light; bulk, $6.50@7.25. Calves, weak to 50c lower; top vealers, $16. Hogs strong to 25c higher; top westerns, $14; bulk, $13.50@13.75.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 9 cars; 7 Penna, 1 Virginia, 1 Indiana; containing 198 head; 224 head trucked in from nearby. Total, cattle, 422 head; 25 calves, 264 hogs. Receipts for week ending January 16, 1926: Cattle, 53 cars; 21 Penna, 10 Chicago, 10 St Paul, 8 Virginia, 2 Indiana, 1 Ohio; containing 1334 head, 461 trucked in. Total, cattle, 1795 head; 165 calves, 997 hogs, 246 sheep. Compared with week previous: Cattle, 61 cars containing 1522 head, 549 trucked in. Total cattle, 2071 head, 60 calves, 2449 hogs, 179 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.75@10.50
Fair to good	8.75@ 9.75
Medium to fair	8.00@ 8.75
Common to medium	6.50@ 8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.75
Medium to good	4.75@6.25
Common to medium	3.75@4.75
Canners and cutters	2.25@3.75
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.25@16.00
Medium	11.25@14.25
Common	5.00@11.25
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs.	12.75@13.25
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	13.25@13.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs.	13.00@13.75
Rough stock	10.75@12.75

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)...	$ .43	$ .44	$ .47½	$ .39
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.).....	.38	.41½	.46	.64
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	.30½	.32½	.26	.25
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia).......	7.00	7.25	6.62½	1.50
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.13½	10.00	9.87½	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	24.50	20.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia.......	1.70½	1.80½	1.70	2.04
Corn, No 2 yellow (Philadelphia).......	.82¾	.88	...	1.46
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.52½	.53	.51½	.71½

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c.

Poultry—23@28c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Eggs, 36@42c; storage, 39c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@12c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 2@15c stalk; carrots, 3@8c bch; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c box; beets, 1@5c ea, 10c box; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; peppers, stuffed, 5c each; spinach, 18@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk, 75c@$2.50; pears, 10@20c ¼ pk.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.88; corn, $1.20; rye, $1.15; oats, 65c; bran, $2.10 cwt; middlings, $2.20 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1; rye, 95c; oats, 50c; bran, $38; middlings, $42.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 46c; do, choice, 44@45c; do, good, 43@44c; do, prints, 46@48c; do, blocks, 45@47c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna rolls, 30@35c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 30@35c; store packed, 30c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 30@35c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Market unsettled. On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, offered 37½c; bid, 36½c; no sales. Street sales, small lots, Md, Penna and Va, fresh-gathered firsts, mostly around 38c; W Va firsts, 36@37c; southern firsts, 35@36c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 27@28c; 3½@4 lbs, 25@26c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 23@24c; young chickens, large size, fat, 29@30c; 2 lbs and under, 35@36c; Leghorns and other light stock, 24@26c; all kinds, poor and thin, 22@24c; old roosters, 17@18c. Ducks, White Pekins, 32@33c; Muscovy, young, 28@30c; puddle, 28@30c. Geese, nearby, 23@25c; Kent Island, 24@26c; western and southern, 20@22c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 44@45c; old toms, 40c. Guineas, young, large, 75c; young, small, 50c; old, 35c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

January 18, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter easy; receipts, 7772 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 43c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 41½@42¾c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs irregular; receipts, 10,894 cases; fresh gathered firsts, 36@37c; do, storage, 25@26c; fresh gathered seconds, 33@35½c; do, storage, 20@23c; nearby hennery white, closely selected extras, 47@48c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 42@48c; nearby pullets, 37@39c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 42@46c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 43¾@45c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 39@43½c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 110,279 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 28@29c; do, average run, 26½@27½c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations; chickens, by express, 27@34c; broilers, by express, 40@45c; fowls, by express, 26c; turkeys, by express, 45c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, fresh, 26@40c; do, frozen, 26@48c; fowls, 20@36c; old roosters, 17@25c; turkeys, fresh, western, spring, 46@56c; do, southern, unquoted; do, southwestern, 46@57c; frozen, 43@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1910 head; steady; steers, $7@10.25; state bulls, $3.75@7.25; cows, $2.50@6.

Calves—Veals, common to prime, $8@16.50; culls and light calves, $6@8; buttermilks and grassers, $5@6; fed calves, $6.50@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@3.15; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $11 @16.50; culls, $11@12.

Hogs—Receipts, 2170 head; steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@13.25; pigs, $13@13.50; heavy hogs, $12@12.50; roughs, $9.50@9.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows (all prompt shipment): City bran, $36.50; middlings, $36.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $35.60; standard middlings, $35.60; flour middlings, $37.60@38.60; red dog, spot, $44.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $36.35, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $53.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $27@28; No 2, $24@26; No 3, $21@23; sample, $14@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.97⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.98⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.98⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b export, $1.79⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.68⅝. CORN, No 2 yellow, 95⅞c; No 3 yellow, 92⅞c. OATS, No 2 white, 53c; No 3 white, 52c; No 4 white, 50½c; ordinary white, clipped, 52½@54½c; fancy white, clipped, 55½@57c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; compared with week ago: Good and choice yearlings scarce; steady to 25c higher; other beef steers unevenly lower; heavies fully 25c lower; stockers and feeders steady; extreme top of $12 paid for strictly choice 1445-lb bullocks; best yearlings, $11.75; fat she stock, 25@40c lower; good to choice weighty cows and heifers, 50c off in instances; canners and cutters strong; bulls, 15c to 25c higher; vealers, 50c to $1 higher. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat steers, $8.75@10.50; fat cows, $5@$6.75; heifers, $7@8; canners and cutters, 3.85@4.35; veal calves, $12.75@13.50; stockers and feeders, $7@8.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000 head; uneven; lighter weights steady to 15c lower; bulk desirable 160@180-lb weights, $12.50@12.75; 140@150-lb selections, up to $12.90; top on all weights, $12.85; bulk, good and choice 200@225-lb butchers, $12.10@12.25; majority of better 240@325-lb averages, $11.80@12; packing sows largely $10.10@10.50; few killing pigs, $13 down; shippers took 2500 head; estimated holdover, 2000 head; heavyweight hogs, $11.65@12; medium, $11.75@12.35; lights, $11.60@12.85; light lights, $11.40@12.90; packing sows, $9.85@10.60; slaughter pigs, $12.75@13.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Fat lambs around 75c lower; feeding lambs, 50@75c lower; yearling wethers, 25@50c off; aged wethers steady to weak; fat ewes strong to 25c higher. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $16.25; feeding lambs, $16.10; fat yearling wethers, $10; aged wethers, $11.50; fat ewes, $9.50. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, $15@16; cull natives, $12@13; feeding lambs, $14.75@15.75; yearling wethers, $12.50@13.65; fat ewes, $8@9.25.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 16, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $19; cash, January and February, $15.80 asked; March, $15.85 asked; October, $15.10. Alsike, cash, $16; March, $16.25. Timothy-seed, cash and January, $3.80; March, $3.85.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 15, 1926.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 54@55c; ½-blood combing, 53@54c; ⅜-blood combing, 54@55c; fine unwashed, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 51@52c; ½-blood combing, 51@52c; ⅜-blood combing, 53@54c; ¼-blood combing, 54@55c; fine unwashed, 46@47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 48@49c; ⅜-blood, 49@50c; ¼-blood, 50c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, January 18. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.50@36.00
Spring bran	35.00@35.50
Soft winter wheat bran	36.50@37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	36.00
Standard middlings	35.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	35.70@39.50
Flour middlings	37.00@40.00
Red dog flour	43.00@46.00
White hominy	35.50@36.40
Yellow hominy	36.00
Gluten feed	45.00@45.60
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	38.50@39.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	40.75@41.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	42.75@43.50
34 per cent linseed meal.....	53.25@53.70

Millfeed in small supply.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

RECEIPTS of fresh fruits and vegetables in Philadelphia during the week ending January 16 have been generally moderate and trading has been fairly active on most lines, according to the State and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Texas spinach has been coming in freely and offerings have been liberal. The great variation in quality and condition resulted in a wide price range and the general trend of the market was downward. Sweet potatoes continued dull thruout the week under a limited demand.

Apples moved slowly with only light supplies of Pennsylvania stock offered. Western boxed apples were slow with the extra large sizes selling at a substantial discount. The market for Pennsylvania mushrooms was quiet with liberal receipts. Prices, however, did not vary greatly.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

CONTRARY to all indications prevailing on Saturday, January 9, the butter markets for the week ending January 16 opened with a somewhat improved tone on all markets, but this was short lived. Buyers continued to follow the policy of the past few weeks, buying only for immediate needs and speculative interest was conspicuous by its absence.

Receivers put forth considerable effort to keep floors clear and at times found this a rather difficult task, especially in so far as the finer grades were concerned. This combination of free selling on the part of the receivers and ultra conservative buying by the users caused a nervous and unsettled undertone to prevail thruout most of the week under review.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—The concluding week of the old year brought the lowest temperatures of the season, two to nine degrees below zero. The first week of 1926 has been seasonable, ranging from thirty-two to twelve degrees above zero. The majority of farmers laid in a good supply of wood and coal in the late fall so they are now feeding and caring for stock and hauling manure, as made, to those plots intended for potatoes and corn next spring. Some have been pruning orchards, now getting out the brush preparatory to the dormant spraying. Most clover seed has been bought. The conditions have been ideal for breaking corn stalks, a common practice here, either a wide dray or a ten-foot pole about six inches in diameter being used for the job. Not many of last spring seeded meadows give encouraging promise and wheat and rye seeded last fall worse. Potato acreage to be planted will be much below and certified seed from the outside gives promise of being almost prohibitive in price. Then only a few farmers are outfitted for combating the many potato pests. Baled hay, wheat, oats and potatoes have about all been marketed. Of the former, good, bright, medium sized-bales will bring $22 per ton. While wheat has not gone above $1.60, oats are selling at 50c and potatoes at $2. Beef cattle slightly higher than last month so, too, are dressed hogs of medium weight. Poultry in good demand at a ten per cent advance in price. Butter and eggs both disappointing, selling in a retail way at 40c per pound and dozen. Negotiations are now being entered into in regard to fertilizers for spring use. Many farmers are declaring that prices must be lower than last fall or they will lessen or eliminate it entirely for spring crops.—W. M. P., Jan. 7.

Carroll County, Md.—The last week in December was very cold, thermometer staying close to zero. January ushered in milder weather after which it rained, colder weather followed the rain and on January 8 it snowed. The snow brought out several sleighs. The farmers who harvest ice have stored away a crop of fair quality. The cold weather was hard on wheat but snow which has just fallen will be a protection. Wheat looking good. Most of fall plowing finished before ground froze too hard to plow. Before the snow farmers were hauling manure and cutting wood. Most of the slaughtering of hogs for home use about over, temperature and weather have been fine for butchering. Even tho the year 1925 was one of the driest on record the farmer came thru fairly well, the crops which suffered were potatoes, pasture and stand of grass for 1926 hay crop, while there was a good wheat and corn crop. Income from dairying was cut considerable since 1924 corn crop was short and not having pasture farmers were compelled to feed during summer same as winter. Prices: eggs, 36c; old hens and young chickens, 30c; wheat, $1.80; corn, $3.50 bbl. of 350 pounds.—H. I. R., Jan. 11.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Chautauqua is giving us a variety of weather: snow, blows and low temperature. Farmers busy cutting wood. Some cellars are freezing and potatoes reported $3 bu. Eggs, 40c; butter, 45@50c. Apples very scarce and high-priced—almost as expensive as oranges.—E. M. A., Jan. 12.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather still cold but not as cold as the last week of the old year. Snow fell on the eighth and ninth and was needed by the grain. Still some corn to be husked and quite a lot of fodder to be hauled in. But little plowing was done this fall. Farmers are busy butchering and curing meat for the coming year, quite a few are killing beeves the usual practice being to keep a quarter and sell the rest to neighbors. No hay in this section to be baled this year as the hay crop was exceptionally short. Prices remain good: beef, 10@15c lb. by the quarter; pork, 14@16c; chickens are high, 30@34c; eggs have dropped from 60c to 30c.—R. J. W., Jan. 11.

Indiana County, Pa.—We have been having real winter lately. Heavy snow and cold waves. There has been enough snow during each cold spell to protect the wheat which looks very well. The poultry show last month met with great success. The Indiana Beef and Provision Market has lately opened its doors under the new management of Nicely Brothers, making a market for which the county has been longing. Milk prices saw a drop during the last month, some parties paying as low as $2.30 for 3.5 milk. Pork is holding its own at 11@12c. Not much hay being sold; oats, 55c; corn, 80c; chickens, 24c.—H. A. N., Jan. 11.

Lycoming County, Pa.—Owing to the recent snow fall about all that is going on is the cleaning of sheds and stables and pressing hay. The present coal situation has been the direct cause for the putting aside of many coal burners and the installation of wood burners. We find the wood lot a valuable and satisfactory investment in connection with the farm when we must depend entirely upon it for fuel. Hay has been priced according to grade, striking an average of about $16.00 to the farmer at the barn, good clean straw about the same. Eggs, 45c butter, 50c; pork, by the side, 22c; by whole hog dressed, 20c; turkeys in good demand, 65c lb. dressed.—C. I. C., Jan. 11.

Monmouth County, N. J.—December came to a close cold and extremely windy yet considerable good weather allowed the fruit growers to do some pruning. Egg production has dropped off with much lower prices prevailing. Wholesale prices of eggs range from 60c to 70c. Baby chick men of the county have organized to advertise Monmouth County baby chicks. Agricultural meetings are being held touching all interests. Many farm groups have met together in cooperation with the county extension service to consider problems to be attacked in 1926. Fewer tenant farmers are seeking to change to other farms, while the usual number of owners are looking for tenants. Only a few farm sales to date. Both livestock and machinery at sales very reasonable. Much interest among dairymen in home-mixing and general improvement in dairy management. County-wide dairy meeting scheduled for late in January.—E. D., Jan. 11.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the past month about normal with quite a bit of northwest wind. The snow fall has been very light so far, January 9 we had the largest of the season, about three inches. The County Board of Agriculture held their annual stag dinner and election of officers January 6th. There was a large attendance, 246 sitting down to dinner. The roads are in good condition, both state and county. There is not a great deal of produce in the markets from around here, mostly root stuff and a small amount of apples, also some soup greens. The price of eggs is going down.—N. D., Jan. 11.

Perry County, Pa.—We have been having some real snappy winter weather by spells. On the morning of the ninth about six inches of snow lay on the ground. Very little thawing since. This morning the mercury had dropped to five below zero. The teachers' local institutes and other school meetings are well under way now and will continue for more than a month yet. A few farmers still buying steers to fatten. Others have their's fat and have trouble to find a market at reasonable advance above feeders. With the exception of eggs most other farm products are moving at a fairly satisfactory price. Wheat, $1.72; corn, 75c; oats, 45c; eggs, 34c; lard, 16c; dressed hogs, 15@17c; capons, 40c live; other chickens 18@30c depending on kind and condition; milk, $2.90, League price for four per cent.—J. L. B., Jan. 11.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—We are having real winter weather. Just as the ground was beginning to freeze hard the farmers got out the road drags or hones and smoothed the ruts down so the roads were fine for autos. Now we have sixteen inches of light snow. The T. B. test for reactors was on last week and they found thirty-three reactors in Silver Lake. The first test there were 165 cows. Farmers are busy drawing lime home for spring use. Alliance and Grange members are active having weekly meetings. As it is impossible to buy coal the men are kept busy cutting and hauling wood. Chickens, 25@29c live, 30c dressed butter, 50c; eggs, 50c; dressed pork, 19c.—J. A. G., Jan. 10.

Tioga County, Pa.—The weather for the past month has been quite comfortable except for a few days when the thermometer hovered around zero. There have been frequent snow flurries but the first real fall of snow, about twelve inches, came the night of January 8th. The snow is too dry for good sleighing. Farmers are cutting wood and filling ice houses between chores. All patrons of one of the large milk companies sending their milk to Tioga County plants expect to qualify to produce grade B milk by April 1st. Several plants are already qualified. Prices: eggs, 35c; veals, 13c; potatoes, $1.50; beef, by quarter, 8@10c; hay, $15.—P. W. L., Jan. 11.

Warren County, Pa.—We experienced extreme cold during the holiday season. Thermometer as low as twelve below zero. Farmers succeeded in getting potatoes out of ground. Price still soaring high; some localities are selling as high as $2.75 per bushel. Over 400 birds entered in the annual show of the Warren County Poultry Association. More Wyandottes seem to be raised in the county than any chicken, as there were sixty-five entered in that class. Poultry doing unusually well. Eggs selling for 50c, while last year at this time they were 60c. Farmers cutting wood, corn all husked but very little fall plowing done. Prices: butter, 55c; veal, 16c; beef, 12c; pork, 18c; chickens, 25c.—H. C. J., Jan. 8.

Washington County, Pa.—Very little snow in November and December. Had some very good weather for the slow ones to finish up corn etc., and get other work out of the way. Roads have been awful. Cold weather hard on wheat as it did not make as much growth as common and but scanty snow covered it at any time. Livestock good, except possibly sheep. Some feeders buying oats straw at $12 or more per ton to save hay which is not for sale. Hogs very high, 12c to 13c at home for 140@150-lb. size. Many sows being bred. Some report poor expectations of a lamb crop. Veal calves in demand at 11c and country beef selling at 11c for a small side. Coal mines working at least part time. Christmas sales reported pretty fair on an average. Farm sales and renting very draggy. Too many people chasing the golden bubble in Florida this winter. The bubble must burst leaving many on thin air. You don't get much for nothing or if you do it won't stay with you.—B. McN., Jan. 8.

Prices and Prospects

THE New York egg market was unsettled during the early part of the week ending January 16th. Fancy nearby eggs were in light supply and in good demand. One factor that had a depressing effect on the market was the fact that storage eggs have been selling at lower prices. Extra firsts were quoted at 39@40c on January 13 and firsts at 37½@38c.

The egg market in Philadelphia opened at 41½c for extra firsts and 39c for firsts but due to increased receipts the market weakened, and prices declined. Extra firsts were quoted at 39c on January 13 and firsts at 39c.

Live Poultry Market

The live poultry market in New York was irregular with live fowl holding steady. Large chickens were dull, while ducks continued scarce and firm. Capons were plentiful and sold slowly. Live poultry was weak in Philadelphia with prices holding steady.

The potato markets have been generally steady during the early part of the week ending January 16, but there has been a rather slow demand. Prices have held firm altho supplies have been moderate at most points. Trading was retarded by zero weather in Chicago on the twelfth, but with milder weather business improved. Pennsylvania round whites ranged generally from $6.50 to $7.25 per 150-pound sack in the eastern markets, with bulk stock selling from $4.50 to $4.75 per hundred weight. This is a contrast to this time in 1924 when Pennsylvania sacked stock brought $2.50 and bulk stock $1.50. Shipments from the leading producing sections increased during the week ending January 9th. This was due partly to milder weather and partly to the higher price levels. Farmers in Upper Lehigh County were receiving $2.50 per bushel for bulk stock at the car, January 14th.

The hay market developed a stronger tone during the week ending January 9, due to more active inquiry. Receipts were moderate at most points and were readily absorbed. Timothy averaged steady at most markets. Quotations were unchanged at Philadelphia but light offerings forced prices about $1.00 higher at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The demand was brisk at Chicago and prices held steady.

Grain Market Irregular

The grain market was irregular during the week but there was little change in the general market situation. Uncertainty as to the outcome of the Argentine crop continued to be a disturbing factor. The corn market held steady and the demand was improved by the colder weather. The oats market was firm and the demand continued good with active buying by southwestern concerns. The rye market was less active than wheat but advanced over 1c per bushel during the week.

The market for domestic fleece wools in Boston shows a firm tone and prices are steadier. Ohio Delaines sold at 53c in the grease on January 12th. Some of these wools have been available of late at two cents under this figure. Stocks of spot fleeces in general are considered limited.

Cabbage shipments are increasing due to the higher price levels in the consuming markets. Pennsylvania is forwarding about twenty cars a week while New York shipped 750 during the week ending January 9, or more than double the previous week. The good demand is drawing some supplies from across the Atlantic and an equivalent of fourteen carloads of Holland cabbage was reported in New York last week. The markets continue strong with prices holding firm.

Decline on Ninety-two Score Butter

A three-cent decline on ninety-two score butter featured the Philadelphia market during the week ending January 13th. At the opening 46c was the ruling quotation but on Thursday a half-cent advance was recorded, the result of slightly increased buying. However, the advance was short lived as buyers refused to take on any more butter than actually needed for immediate requirements.

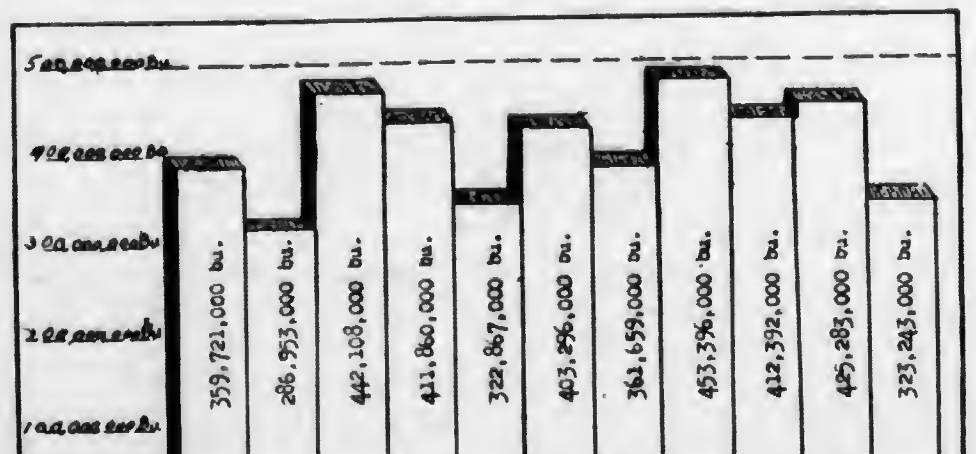
This condition prevailed on all the large markets with the result that receipts failed to show as close clearance as dealers desired and they were forced to offer concessions. Buyers realized that the market was unsettled and in their favor and they took full advantage of the situation. This resulted in successive daily declines until on January 13 the market closed with ninety-two score quoted at 43c at Philadelphia, 42c at New York and 42c at Chicago.

The factor of foreign butter has caused a good deal of the uneasiness at New York and this has naturally affected other markets. During the week 1965 casks of Siberian butter were unloaded at New York, in addition to 6750 boxes of New Zealand butter. At present little of this can be moved at a profit but should the market advance a few cents it will probably come into the market freely and for this reason little hope is expressed for any marked price reaction for the next few weeks at least.—W. R. Whitacre.

Yearly Potato Production

THE accompanying chart shows graphically a comparison of the estimated potato crop in the United States for the eleven years, commencing in 1915. The smallest crop was nine years ago in 1916, when 286,953,000 bushels were produced. The next smallest was in 1919 when 322,867,000 bushels were raised, or about the same as the 1925 crop.

The crop this season is over 100,000,000 bushels under last season and approximately 60,000,000 bushels under the average since 1915.—W.



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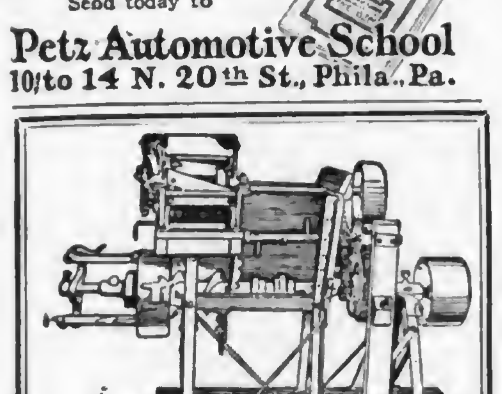

"New Peerless" combination mill, feed mill, wood saws, and concrete mixer will be shown at The Tenth Annual State Farm Products Show, on the first floor of the E-B Building, 10th and Market Sts., Harrisburg, Penna., January 18th to 22nd, 1926. See our exhibit, let us explain to you how hundreds of farmers are producing milk cheaper by using "New Peerless" combination mill to grind their home-grown products into dairy feed. *Write for catalogue.*

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Reserve of Phosphoric Acid in Soil Is Essential

Are we using too much phosphoric acid in our fertilizers?

FROM the standpoint of quantity, phosphoric acid is by far the most important ingredient in commercial fertilizers. The average mixed fertilizer manufactured in the United States contains about eight per cent of phosphoric acid. This means that, in the making of the average ton of mixed fertilizer, 1000 pounds of sixteen per cent acid phosphate are employed.

The range of application of mixed fertilizer in field practice is from 200 to 600 pounds per acre, equivalent to sixteen to forty-eight pounds of available phosphoric acid. Under more intensive conditions, as, for instance, in potato growing, 2000 pounds of a mixed fertilizer per acre may be employed. This is equivalent to 160 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre. Even larger amounts are occasionally used, as, for instance, in the growing of cauliflower, tobacco, asparagus, etc.

When we consider the amounts of phosphoric acid removed in field crops, we find that the amounts applied often exceed the amounts removed. For instance, a twenty-five bushel crop of corn, including stalks, would remove about twenty-five pounds of phosphoric acid; a twenty-five bushel wheat crop, including straw, would remove about seventeen pounds of phosphoric acid, while a 150-bushel crop of potatoes, including vines, would remove less than twenty pounds of phosphoric acid.

In the Case of Potatoes

In the case of potatoes, it is particularly striking to note that we often apply five to ten times as much phosphoric acid as is removed by the crop. It is for this reason that the question is often asked whether we are not really using much more phosphoric acid than our crops actually need or could utilize to advantage.

The well-established practice of using liberal amounts of phosphoric acid is due largely to the fact that soluble phosphates, when mixed with the soil, become insoluble. To use the expression common among soil chemists, phosphoric acid does not become readily mobilized in the soil. It dissolves more slowly than does potash or lime and, therefore, a relatively large excess of it must be present to assure the plants a sufficient supply during the entire season.

Soil Type Has Important Influence

The soil type itself has an important influence. The lighter the soil, the smaller the reserve of phosphoric acid in the soil required for properly feeding the crop. The heavier the soil, the greater the amount required. Soils containing a large proportion of iron and aluminum cause the phosphoric acid to become insoluble rapidly and hold on to it more firmly. This will apparently account for the fact that a larger reserve of phosphoric acid must be built up in the heavier soils.

Land that has been receiving applications of commercial fertilizers for a number of years will have accumulated a considerable quantity of phosphoric acid in relatively available form. For this reason, the question has been asked whether ultimately a soil may accumulate so large a reserve of phosphoric acid as to make further applications of this ingredient unnecessary, or, at least, to make less liberal applications satisfactory. We have not as yet the data on the basis of which we could definitely answer this question.

Practical experience on the lighter soil types, as, for instance, in the Eastern Shore section of Virginia and Maryland, or in certain areas in South Jersey, would indicate that after a time mixtures containing six or seven per cent of available phosphoric acid would be, everything else being equal, just as effective as mixtures containing eight to ten per cent of available phosphoric acid. Generally speaking, however, we may even now be using more available phosphoric acid than is needed on the lighter soils. On the other hand, we could not safely diminish the amounts of phosphoric acid now applied on the heavier soil types without risking a reduction in crop yields.—J. G. Lipman.

Tobacco Letter

A LARGE number of packers of Pennsylvania tobacco are now holding two and three years' packings of cigar leaf; the great majority are still holding 1924 goods. The tobacco now in the hands of packers is sufficient to last the users of Pennsylvania at least one year.

Two courses are therefore open to the big manufacturing concerns who annually use the bulk of our crop: First, they can buy up all the packed tobacco and leave the growers sit; second, they can buy up the new crop and leave the packets sit. And the prices at which they can buy packed tobacco do not argue that they will pay very much for the new crop.

This estimate of the tobacco situation is not one man's opinion. It has been carefully checked with a number of tobacco men here, and they all agree that this is just where we stand. Growers and packers certainly have no quarrel with each other, as some of both factions seem to think.

Tobacco Association Holds Elections

The Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Association, at their annual election this week, named Louis Cramer president, L. Ruppin vice president, and re-elected Otto Olson secretary and treasurer. A crop report from growers in all sections revealed the fact that about one-third the 1925 crop was stripped and that the leaf was of very good quality. Buyers have not done business in any section of the county.

Repeated inquiries among members of the buying fraternity have failed to bring forth any information as to the probable trend of events this season. Nobody, apparently, knows anything about what course the market will take. It is a fact that many growers are seriously considering the elimination of tobacco on their farms, and Ruppin, at the growers' meeting, urged a total "cut-out" of the crop until conditions improve.—Garden Spot Farmer, Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 21.

Old Uncle Eben Jones went into a life insurance office and requested a policy.

"Why, uncle," said the president, "you are too old for us to take the risk. How old are you?"

"Ninety-seven come next August," said the old man, and added testily, "If you folks will take the trouble to look up your statistics, you'll find that mighty few men die after they're ninety-seven."—De Laval Monthly.

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It's so simple—just keep Conkey's Ro Remedy in the drinking water all the time.

It comes in the form of a powder; easily d solves in water. Chickens doctor themselves they drink.

It kills roup germs, stops the disease and kee the water sterile, thus preventing spread of col and disease through the contamination of wat by affected fowls.

Isaac Roberts, Helena, Montana, write "Have found your Roup Remedy fine for chec ing spreading of colds and canker—much bett than permanganate of potash."

Prices on Conkey's Roup Remedy anywhe —Packages, 30c, 60c, $1.20; 1½ lb. can, $2. 5 lb. can, $5.75; all postpaid.

Conkey's Canker Special stops and redu that swelling of the membranes in the eyes a other places caused by colds or other ro conditions. Prevents cankers from formi Squirt it into eyes and nostrils.

Eastern Prices—Packages, 50c; pint, $1. quart, $2.00; gallon, $7.00; all postpaid.

Colorado and West—Packages, 60c; pint, $1. quart, $2.40; gallon, $8.00; all postpaid.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Conkey don't accept substitutes, as they may do actu harm. Send us your order, and we will ship C. O. D. postage prepaid. You pay the postm for the remedy only when it arrives. (21

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RADIO DEPARTMENT

Conducted by

BRAINARD FOOTE

hich Connection Best?

I use a combination of two ud speakers and think the und is better when they are nnected in series. A radio man id they should be connected parallel. One is a cone type d the other has a horn.—F. B., Delaware County, Pa.

e series connection is right. If connect them in parallel, the ributed capacity" of the wind- of one speaker may affect the of the other, while with the se- connection each works indepen- ly. You may find improved re- by connecting a fixed con- er of about .06 mfds. capacity s the cone type speaker. This ents high pitched tones from get- into the cone and confines the notes to the horn speaker.—

ard" and "Soft" Tubes

What is the difference be- een "hard" and "soft" tubes? P., Gloucester County, N. J.

hard tube has almost all the air ved, while a "soft" tube con- some gas and is therefore less ly evacuated.—B. F.

ake Frequent Tests

ONE would think of running is car continually without see- hat it had plenty of gas and oil received an examination once in ile to forestall serious accidents. ect will cause damage. The set is not directly harmed by ect, but its tubes and batteries be. The automobile will run, even get you there, with only of its six cylinders firing, but ust one tube in the set go bad it won't even get you out of ! A radio set is just as poor as orst part.

equent tests are needed if one keep his set in perfect condi- These tests apply chiefly to sories like tubes and batteries, out which the set is useless. The valuable instrument one may ss for this purpose is a good eter. There are two kinds of eter—first, the cheap ones that be bought for a dollar or so and are good enough to test batter- and second, the more expensive which are more accurate and wider uses.

The Low-priced Voltmeter

e low-priced voltmeter usually s in a shiny brass or nickel- d case. Some have two scales, l for measuring both "A" and batteries. There's no polarity t them, as they may be connect- ither way and still indicate the ge. An instrument of this char- is highly recommended where does not feel able to afford the er grade of voltmeter.

e two kinds are also known as resistance and high-resistance rs. The cheaper ones are always in resistance and consequently nd a good deal of current to ate them. A high resistance r requires hardly any current may, therefore, be used in check- the operation of the tubes.

has often been explained, mod- radio tubes lose their amplify- abilities, not thru burning out, thru a loss of the element thor- which is embedded in their fila- s. The decrease in sensitivity gradual that it is hardly no- ble. Finally one realizes that his set isn't as good as it used to be.

A new tube should never be lighted more brightly than necessary, as this hastens the decline, nor should it receive too much "B" battery voltage. A "C" battery should always be used when the tube is an audio amplifier, as this reduces the "B" battery current and prolongs the tube's life.

Use Meter of High Resistance

Most of our modern quarter-ampere tubes are intended to be burned at five volts or under. It is a very wise plan to use a high resistance voltmeter to test the voltage of every tube in the set. To do this, light up all the tubes at a normal brilliancy and connect the two voltmeter wires to the filament binding posts of each socket in turn. If the voltmeter jumps backwards, reverse the wires so that the polarity is correct for the meter.

The plus mark shows which terminal of the meter is to be connected with the positive filament wire. Observe the position of the rheostats for the five-volt point and never pass the mark, for fear of burning the tubes too brightly. If possible, keep them below five volts.

Keep New Tubes on Hand

The decrease shows up first in the radio frequency amplifier sockets and next in the detector. Therefore, it's a good stunt to keep one brand new tube on hand. Every few weeks, insert it in one of the radio frequency sockets (usually the left end in a five-tube set) and note whether a certain distant station is louder. If so, leave it there and buy one more new tube.

This practice means economy, since you don't discard a whole set of tubes at once and perhaps throw out some good tubes with it. Tubes that show a decrease as detectors or radio frequency amplifiers can usually be employed in the audio amplifier for a longer time. It often helps to shift tubes around in the sockets if you haven't a new one to substitute and find the poor tubes.—B. F.

As an "A" Battery

IT was last summer in Chester County at the home of W. S. Kennedy, that I first saw the batteries of a farm lighting plant hooked as an "A" battery for the radio. Two holes, properly insulated, had been drilled in the floor above the light battery which was in the basement, and two strands of No. 14 insulated wire dropped thru. To the basement end of each wire spring clips had been attached and the wires were long enough to reach any of the sixteen cells.

Connecting the Cells

In order to give the six-volt current needed for the radio only three cells of the farm lighting plant battery were connected at one time. That is, one wire from the radio set was snapped to the positive pole of say No. 4 cell and the other wire was snapped, in this case, to the negative pole of No. 6 cell.

Every three days, or oftener if the set was being used much, the radio wires were moved to another series of three cells so that there would be no uneven drain on the sixteen cell battery. Mr. Kennedy told me that they had been working this arrangement for nearly two years with satisfactory results.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

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Varieties Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	$4.75	$9.25	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
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White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburg	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	

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THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by experts trained and approved by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to standard set by University for breeding and egg production.

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It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Write today.

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One Spray Control
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Send us $1 and we will parcel post you 12 choice apple, or peach trees, or; 6 apple and 6 peach, best varieties true to name, our selection. Or; 12 shrubs, or 12 grape vines, or; 12 dahlias, or; 25 gladiolias, finest mixed. This offer is to new customers, and get our free catalog.

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Varieties Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown S. C. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$13	$62.50	$120
S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Brd. Rocks	4.00	7.75	15	72.50	140
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16	77.50	150
R. C. Blk. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	18	77.50	150

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reduces the quantity to be sowed exactly one-half. This means a clear saving—an additional *net profit* to you—equal to half the freight charges, half the handling, and half the hauling. It also means that only one-half the usual storage space is required. *No business-farmer can afford to overlook a matter so important!*

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Dempwolf's 4—16—10 Fertilizer is double the strength of the regular 2—8—5 and is suitable for all crops using the 2—8—5 formula. It has been tried out very thoroughly and has the full approval of fertilizer authorities. Backed by the reputation of a manufacturer known to the farmers of Pennsylvania and Maryland for over 55 years.

A sample of this High Analysis Fertilizer will be mailed to you on request. We can furnish all grades of fertilizers and acid phosphate.

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DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS
Guaranteed 4-16-10 Analysis
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Twice the Strength half the quantity

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If you sell
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Write for list of brands and prices
Manufactured by
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Lancaster, Pennsylvania

TOBACCO SPECIAL

Seasonal Demand for Poultry

The Various Holidays Which Affect the Trade

THE poultry raiser and the farmer who raises a few hens as a sideline are aware that there are times during the year when their product is in particular demand. Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year are generally considered as the best seasons to sell poultry, but there are twelve other Hebrew and legal holidays when poultry meets a good outlet.

New Years is the first holiday with a demand for turkeys, geese, suckling pigs, fowl and live rabbits. The best market days preceding the holiday are December 26 to 29th.

February 28, Purim—Hen turkeys and fowl are wanted from February 24-26.

March 30, Passover—Turkeys, fat fowl, ducks and geese, March 25-27.

April 4, Easter—Fowl, capon, ducks, geese, rabbits, spring lamb and prime veal calves, March 29-April 1.

April 5, the Last Passover—Fancy poultry of all kinds, April 1-2.

May 19, the Feast of Weeks—Little extra required.

May 30, Decoration Day—Broilers, May 26-28.

July 4, Independence Day—Broilers, June 30-July 2.

September 9, Jewish New Year or Rosh Hashonah—Fat fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese, September 6-7.

September 18, the Day of Atonement—All prime stock and White Leghorn chickens and roosters can be sold to advantage, September 14-16.

September 23, the Feast of Tabernacles—Ducks, fowl and fat geese, September 20-21.

September 30, the Feast of Law or Hanukah — Prime quality of all kinds, September 27-28.

October 12, Columbus Day—Live chickens, fowl and rabbits, October 8-11.

November 25, Thanksgiving—Turkeys, geese, fowl, capons, young pi ducks and rabbits, November 21-

December 25, Christmas—Pr tically the same line as for Than giving, December 19-23.—W. Whitacre.

Maple Sugar Season

(Continued from page 3)

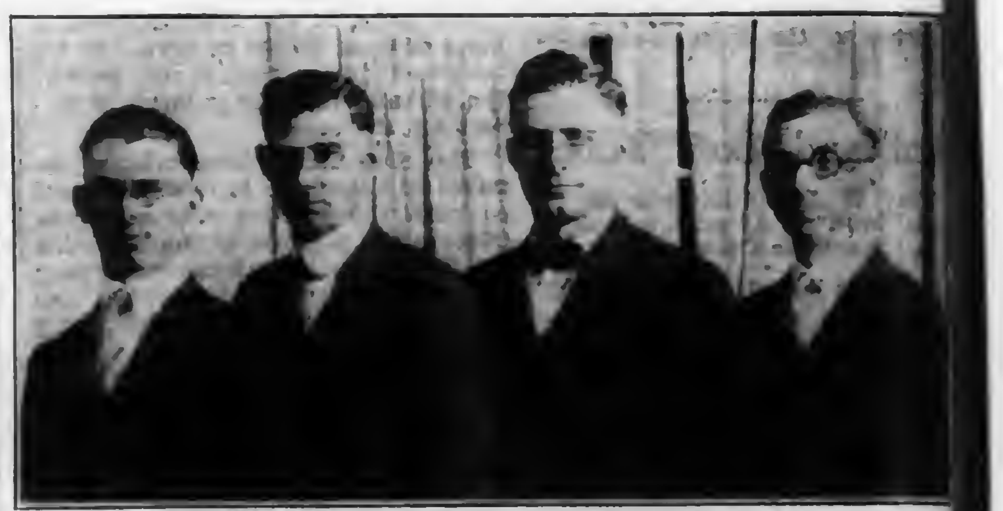
many cases will afford a surp which may be sold at a remunerat price.

The writer knows a man who several years made all the sugar wanted for home use, and some sell, at a trifling expense compar to the old method which he forme used. He had disposed of the equipment except the sap buck so he commenced work by tapp his trees. Then he went to a nea by city and purchased a food cook such as farmers use for cooking st feed. This one had a 100-gallon g vanized tank. The fire box unde neath made of cast iron. The st and tank with cover all came as o complete article.

He placed it in his tool house far from his "sap bush." He us two of the old fashioned large m cans in the place of gathering t The price of the cooker was $ Cookers can be had that will ho from twenty-five to one hundred a sixty gallons. This method requi but little wood, therefore, much l is saved. Cookers may be purcha that burn coal instead of wood if o prefers this type.

In a good season a tree fifte inches in diameter will yield suf cient sap to make from one to quarts of syrup which in turn c be concentrated into two to pounds of sugar. Larger trees und the same conditions will produce co respondingly large yields of syr and sugar.—E. M. L. B.

Jersey Judging Team



Indiana County's Gold Medal Team at the National Dairy Show, Indianapolis, 1925. Left to right: Cayde Honck, Clymer; C. F. Glassner, Marion Center; J. W. Warner, County Agent; J. M. Risinger, Homer City.

Guernsey Judging Team

Indiana County's Gold Medal Team at the National Dairy Show, Indianapolis, 1925. Left to right: W. F. Barkley, Livermore; J. J. Camp, Cherrytree; J. W. Warner, County Agent; Glen Coleman, West Lebanon.

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Mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guar. 100% live del. of sturdy, pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorns 13c, Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas 14c, Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyan. 16c, Bl. Minor. 15c, Mixed 10c. Less than 100 chicks 1c each more. SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box A. P., Silver Lake, Ind.

Free Feed or Brooder with all chick orders placed by Jan. 15, 1926. Leghorns 13c each; Rocks and Reds 15c each; Black Giants 25c each.
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Big lusty breeding Males, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, also laying Hens. Toulouse, Embdens, African and Chinese Geese. Pekin, Aylesbury, Cayuga, Muscovy, Runner Ducks. Large selection, best quality, reasonable prices.
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Baby Chicks Barred flocks from State Accredited flocks which means free from White Diarrhea. Bred for size and egg production. The kind that make big broilers. Send for prices.
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Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
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From heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds $14.00; White and Brown Leghorns $12.00; B. Minorcas $15.00. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

ENLARGED UDDER.—I have a heifer that is due to freshen the latter part of February. The last few days her udder began to swell and is rather caked on the back part of hind quarters. Also she is swelled back of naval to size of large cocoanut. She has good appetite and chews her cud altho the udder seems to pain her. I am feeding silage once a day, corn in bundle with soy beans ground with oats once a day, also feed a small amount of dairy feed with clover hay and ground stover for roughage. I have given her one pound of salts and started feeding saltpeter, one tablespoonful daily. Also rubbing with six parts lard, one part turpentine, one part fluid extract of poke root. Can you tell if swelling is due to feeding, cold, blood circulation or some other cause?—J. H. H., Jr., Holtwood, Pa. The increase in size of the udder, accompanied by changes in appearance of vulva, usually indicate that animal is approaching time when she is to give birth to calf. In this case it may be indication of abortion. However, the condition is probably associated with faulty circulation and lack of exercise. I would not advise any additional treatment for this animal but would call attention to the exercise, feed a smaller ration for a few days. This should improve her condition unless the change in the udder is a premonition of abortion.

LOSSES IN YOUNG PIGS.—I bought six pigs eight weeks old and fed them a mixture composed of oats, buckwheat and corn, ratio of same being one bushel corn, one bushel of oats, one bushel of buckwheat, ground. Fed this about three weeks and have lost four so far. These pigs acted as tho very hungry but could not eat, got very thin, seemed as tho they starved. I should have stated that the feed was first scalded and then pure cold water added. They positively got nothing but the feed mentioned and pure water. Would you please let me know whether or not it was the mixture of feed that caused the four of them to die, or what you think?—L. L. R., Hellon, Pa. It is difficult to say what caused the death of these pigs. The diet could have been improved by the addition of milk, tankage or legume hay. Would advise that post mortem be held in future as an aid in diagnosis.

CALF IS WEAK.—I have a heifer seven weeks old. Last week she got sick and could not get up without help. Her legs are very weak, especially the front ones. She eats well and walks after she is helped up but is very weak. Please let me know what I should do with her.—S. S., Dalton, Pa. The diet of this calf should be supplemented with tablespoonful doses of cod liver oil once to twice daily. The calf should have a good, well-bedded stall and should be put on her feet several times daily. See that bowels are kept open using one of the mineral oils or castor oil in ounce to two-ounce doses.

SORE SHOULDERS.—Have a horse with a sore shoulder, have tried different remedies and also have not worked it in order to heal, but it breaks out and gets sore every time I work it. Could you suggest a remedy?—F. K., Cecil County, Md. These are nearly always the result of a badly fitting collar. The first thing to do in the way of treatment, is to secure a collar that fits the shoulders. A collar of the right size, without the use of a pad is preferred. Wash sores with carbolic acid, one tablespoonful to a pint of water. Afterward paint them with a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and compound tincture of benzoin.

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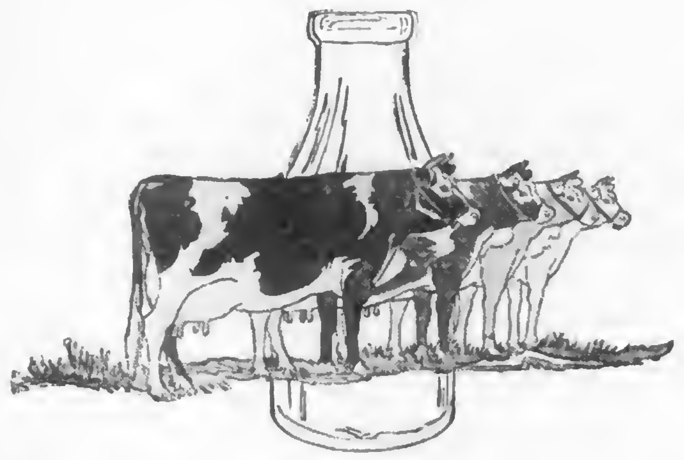
How a state college jumped milk profits 66%



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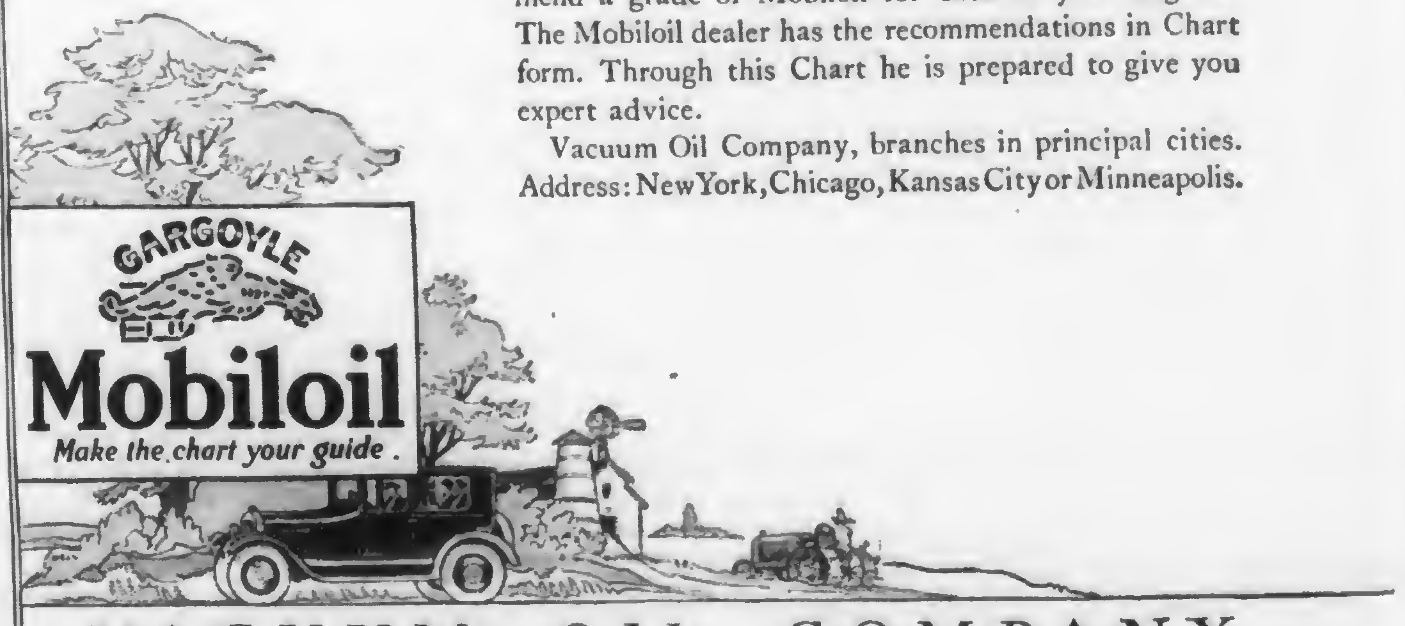
If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.
" *(other mod's.)*	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc	...	...	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
" *(other mod's.)*	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc	A	Arc.			...	...
Star	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		...
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...



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ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 5 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926 $1.00 a year

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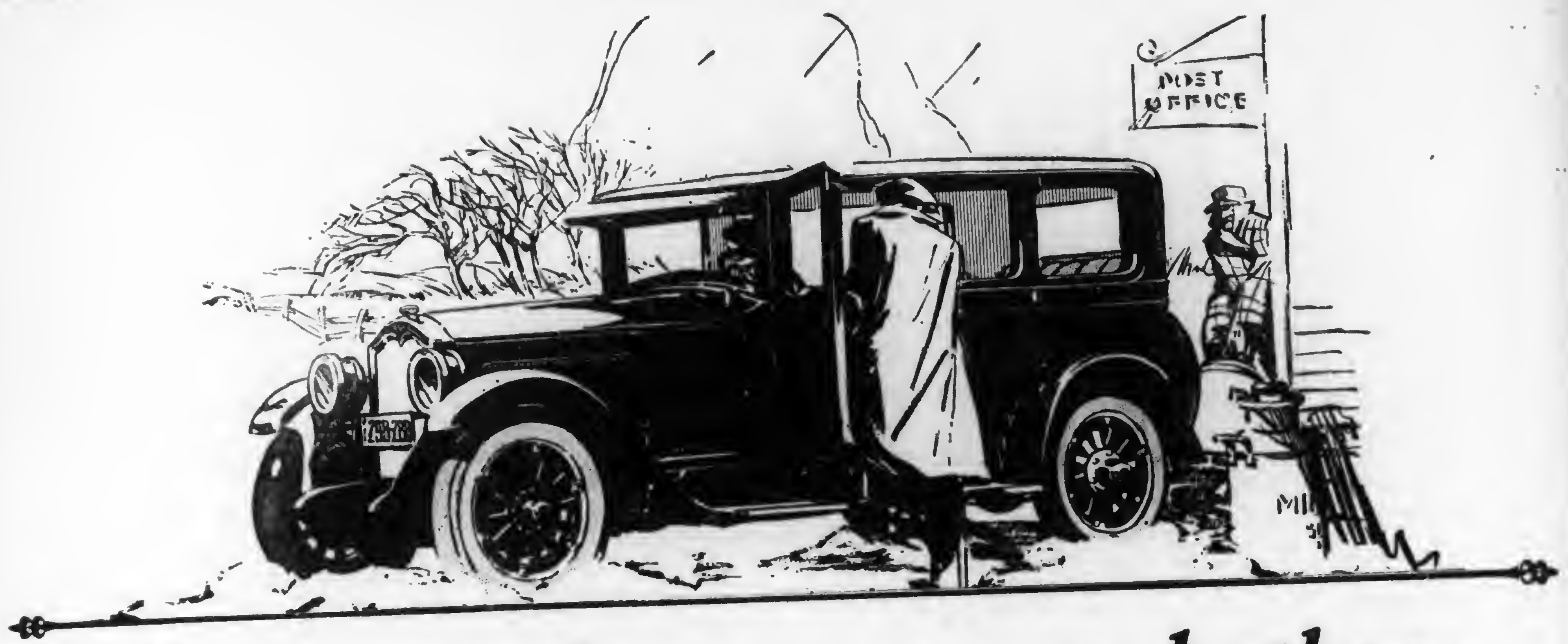
Pennsylvania's Tenth Annual State Farm Products Show opens in Harrisburg—The Outlook for the Poultryman. See page three.



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 5 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 30, 1926 Whole No. 1498

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

Finer Exhibits and Larger Attendance Mark Opening of This Year's State Show

WITH no snow to make traveling between buildings difficult, and with enough sunshine to make "Nice day!" the proper salutation, there was little to interfere with the pleasure of visitors as Pennsylvania's Tenth Annual State Farm Products Show opened in Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 18th.

Fine exhibits gathered from all parts of the state kept everybody busy between the sessions of the well attended farm organization meetings. The show management put to good use the additional floor space at its disposal this year, with the result that the show was, in most respects, superior to the exhibitions of former years.

The initial public meeting of the week was held on Tuesday evening in the Chestnut Street Auditorium. No organization meetings were scheduled for this time since it is found to be a good plan to have one general session which all may attend. At least two thousand people attended this session, said by some to have been the largest body of farm people ever gathered together at one time in the state.

Boys and Girls from All Over State Take Part

The first half-hour was devoted to community singing. Several hundred young folks from the different boys' and girls' clubs thruout the state joined in this. The introductory address was made by Secretary of Agriculture Willits. Short talks were given by Professor L. H. Dennis, head of the Vocational Education Department, and H. E. Klugh, general manager of the Products Show. To Mr. Klugh, more than to any other single individual, belongs the credit for the successful arrangements and the steady growth of the institution.

The two thousand people greeted Governor Pinchot enthusiastically when he rose to speak. He spoke specifically on the necessity for honest elections in Pennsylvania and plead with the farmer voters to bestir themselves in this matter if they would preserve to themselves this great principle of democratic government. That we are in danger of losing it thru neglect is evident by the bold actions of certain political gangs in different parts of the state.

Troubles of Middle Western Farmers Presented

The address of Congressman Dickinson, of Iowa, brought to Pennsylvania farmers an understanding of the middle western farmers' troubles such as many did not have before. He charged the eastern city press of either not understanding or grossly misrepresenting the farmers and the farming conditions in the Corn Belt. He reviewed the steady decline of the industry and claimed that only legislation which would put agriculture on the same basis as other industries would save it. He said the Dickinson Bill did not ask for subsidies nor fix prices, but that it would stabilize prices in the interest of both producers and consumers.

Among the important meetings held early in the week were those of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association. On Wednesday this body adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers for the coming year. A. A. Borland, head of the Dairy Department of the Pennsylvania State College and Dairy Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer, was elected president, and Robert Brinton, of Chester County, was made secretary.

An innovation was the election of three prominent dairymen to fill the three newly-created offices of vice presidents. The three new vice presidents are: Dr. L. M. Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs; M. T. Philips, president of the State Council of Agricultural Associations of Pennsylvania, and a well-known Guernsey breeder; W. F. Shrum, president of the Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club.

Governor Pinchot was the principal speaker at the dairymen's banquet held in the Masonic Temple on Wednesday evening. He emphasized what action has been taken recently by him and by the Public Service Commission to forward the work of rural electrification in Pennsylvania. The Governor admitted that the power companies have the right to expect a reasonable profit on their rural business. He pointed out, however, that the farmer must use more electricity than the city man if he is going to get it "cheap."

Recent Progress of Dairymen Reviewed

Dean R. L. Watts, of State College, addressed the dairymen on "Fifty Years of Rural Pennsylvania." He reviewed the progress that has been made in the past twenty-five years and tried to look ahead twenty-five years. He stated that the farmers of this state are much more expert in the production of crops than they are in livestock production, altho they are now beginning to make rapid progress in the latter work.

(Continued on page 12)

The Outlook for the Poultryman

A Consideration of the Main Factors Which Determine the Trend of the Market

THE production of both eggs and poultry during 1925 was up to normal volume. Egg prices averaged the highest since 1920 and chicken prices the highest since 1921. The ratio between feed and poultry product prices was favorable for the year as a whole, and the gross income from poultry flocks in 1925 probably exceeded either for the last several years. Consideration of the main factors which determine the market's trend leads to these conclusions:

Six Conclusions Reached

1. Commercial production of eggs is on a "normal" basis based on the long-time trend. While the output during 1926 may exceed last year, there is little danger of serious overproduction.

2. Egg prices during the heavy laying season may show some decline under 1925. The inclination of dealers to pay less for eggs to store will tend to keep prices down, but extremely low prices are not anticipated.

3. If egg prices should be low enough to induce liquidation of flocks, poultry prices may average lower than in 1925.

4. Consumptive demand is at a high rate, and there is nothing to indicate any immediate cessation. The business outlook thru the first half of 1926, which is as far ahead as it can be clearly discerned, is satisfactory. With labor well employed at good wages, there is certain to be an active demand for poultry products.

5. Feed costs are likely to continue moderate unless something goes wrong with the new crop prospects.

6. The trend toward specialized poultry plants and commercialized farm flocks still has some momentum, which means a further increase in supplies of quality eggs as well as more efficient production.

During the past five years, the poultry flock has been more profitable than in any similar period in more than a quarter of a century, yet overproduction has not resulted. Barring the war era of high grain prices, particularly in 1917, the history of the poultry and egg industry does not show the recurrent periods of heavy production and resultant liquidation which are familiar in some phases of agriculture.

The combination of low egg prices early in 1924 and high feed costs late in that year and early 1925, proved the cure for the expansion in the poultry yards which less than two years ago threatened to be disastrous. Production of eggs in 1924 fell short of 1923, the peak year, by ten per cent, and the output in 1925 was only slightly larger than in 1924.

Poultry flocks were cut down by more than forty million fowls during 1924, so that on January 1, 1925, they presented a total of 427 million head. Because of satisfactory egg prices thruout 1925, producers have increased their flocks.

Dressed Poultry Receipts Less

Receipts of dressed poultry last year at the four larger cities were more than ten per cent less than in 1924, altho prices averaged about four cents a pound higher. Producers are believed to have raised a large flock of pullets last spring, and they have not sold as many chickens in the last several months as they did a year previous. It is generally estimated that at the beginning of 1926 there were more chickens on farms than at the corresponding time a year ago.

Cold weather early last fall curtailed egg production, and receipts at the large markets during October and November actually fell short of the corresponding months in the year previous. The increased production capacity of flocks did not begin to show until late in November, when weather conditions became more normal. Since then, production has kept far ahead of last year and practically seventy per cent (to page 12)

Do You Want Your Son to Be a Farmer?

MANY parents refrain from giving their sons advice as to the choice of a career. They feel that the young folks will be better satisfied if they choose for themselves. Nevertheless, parents have very definite ideas on the subject, even tho they don't express them.

Here is an opportunity for you to express some of your ideas where they may prove helpful to some farm boy who is trying to decide upon his future.

Write us a letter on either of these subjects:

Why I Want My Son to Be a Farmer
Why I Do Not Want My Son to Be a Farmer

Pennsylvania Farmer will give a prize of $5.00 for the best letter, and will pay at space rates for all others published. Letters should not be longer than 300 words, and should be in our hands by February 13th. Address them to WEEKLY CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This is the first of a series of weekly contests. Readers are invited to suggest subjects for future discussion.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Cleveland, O.—1011 Oregon Ave. N. Y. City—120 W. 42nd St.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 5. Phila., Pa., Jan. 30, 1926 Whole No. 1498

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

I wish you enough difficulties to keep you well and make you strong and skilful!—Henry Van Dyke

Can Begin at Home

CONGRESS and the farm organization leaders are worrying about the crop surpluses and the small margin of profit in farming. The conflicting ideas of the various experts would make the whole problem seem quite hopeless if it weren't for one thing. That is the fact that the individual farmer has under his own control the principal items entering into the cost of production, which, after all, is the main factor in determining profit or loss.

Cost accounts kept on Lancaster County farms in 1923 showed that sixty-five per cent of the cost of producing corn was the expense of labor and power. The remaining thirty-five per cent covered charges for the use of machinery, rent of land, taxes and insurance, seed, fertilizer, cash expenses and profit.

It is either impossible or inadvisable to do much economizing on land rental, taxes, seed and fertilizer. But the use of efficient machinery makes it possible on the average farm to effect remarkably large reductions in the cost of labor and power, the two items which have the greatest influence in determining whether a crop is profitable or otherwise. Even the most modernly equipped farmer can begin at home in his efforts to increase profits if he is inclined to study out how to use his machinery most effectively and to devise better ways of doing things.

Pennsylvania's Agriculture

THE State Farm Products Show has done more during the ten years of its existence to impress the citizens of the state with the size, quality and importance of agriculture in Pennsylvania than has any other one thing. The great variety as well as the excellence of the products shown there is a revelation to most people. Surely it has been proven sufficiently during these ten years that Pennsylvania could stage a state fair that would be creditable to the entire state. But so far, people have been indifferent to the subject and the cry of "cost" has been enough to retard any move in the direction of providing adequate fair grounds.

The tenth annual exhibit held last week was the best in every way that has yet been held. The quality of the products when compared with the first show indicates the improvements made in production and selection. A large part of this improvement is due to the educational influence of the local and state shows. While the best we can do towards reporting the exhibition will fall far short of giving a fair representation of it to those who were not there, we shall give as full a report as possible in a future issue.

High Grade Fertilizers

FOR years we have been urging the practice of buying high grade fertilizers instead of the low-content goods so often found on farms. There has been a decided improvement in this respect during the past ten years but there are still altogether too many farmers who pay freight on worthless material. The man who buys a 4-10-6 grade pays just half as much freight, half the charge for mixing and bagging, and does half as much work in applying it, as the man who buys the same amount of plant food in a 2-5-3 grade of fertilizer. The manufacture and sale of low grade goods is not the fault of the fertilizer manufacturers. For years they have been urging upon farmers the purchase of higher grade goods. The trade in low grade fertilizers is maintained by the short-sighted farmers who demand them. We have already related, but it is worth repeating, the incident of the man who, after hauling home his season's supply of a 1-7-1 grade of fertilizer, went to his Grange and had passed a resolution demanding lower freight rates. A little figuring showed that he had paid thirty dollars more freight on his fertilizer than he would have done if he had purchased his goods intelligently.

Let's Have a Good Show Place

THE tenth annual Products Show, recently held in Harrisburg, brings emphatically to the front the question of adequate quarters. So large has the exhibit become, and so great is the attendance that the show presents the same difficulties as are experienced by pressing an over-grown ten-year-old boy into a six-year-old's suit. This is no reflection on the willingness and hospitality of the Harrisburg people. They give all they have and do it nobly and they will not deny that their best is not now enough. It is not worth while at this time to go into details. The tens of thousands of visitors to the late show know full well that the accommodations both for the show and the visitors are not sufficient. It is time now for a representative bunch of people to get together to study this question.

Learning by Doing

FARM boys and girls who are being taught modern methods of orcharding, crop production, stock and poultry raising by the learning-by-doing method are getting invaluable training. The technical knowledge imparted by the club leaders and vocational school teachers who are employing the project method of teaching can hardly be called the principal benefit derived by the students and club members, however. It is the initiative and self-reliance developed that counts most. The boy who learns to carry his project thru to completion in the face of discouragements and difficulties is getting training that will be of utmost value to him later, no matter what he takes up as his life work.

About 6000 Pennsylvania boys and girls conducted projects in vocational agriculture during the past year. That is a good showing, but Pennsylvania Farmer believes that it should be made possible for every farm boy or girl in the state to get some training of this kind, either thru the schools or the young people's clubs.

Good Pay for Good Managers

THERE is one principle which the many cooperatives now starting up should keep firmly in mind. That is the absolute necessity of a good business manager if an organization is to be successful. In fact, that in the last analysis is always the difference between success and failure. No difference how great the need for the organization, or how good the by-laws may be, the financial success depends entirely upon the ability of the manager. We have known several failures caused by the unwillingness of the directors to pay sufficient salaries to get capable men. While high salaries do not create ability where it does not exist, adequate pay does attract ability. The one thing which will foredoom many cooperatives to failure at the start is the very general idea among farmers that they can get a $5000 man for $1500.

Return Envelopes

THERE have been several bills, quite uniform in character and phraseology, introduced into Congress which seek to stop the government from printing stamped envelopes. If these bills proceed from any organization of job printing firms it is, indeed, an exhibition of small business. The return card which is printed on the stamped envelopes is a great public convenience and also saves countless thousands of additional letters from going to the dead letter office. The claim that the practice of the government in furnishing the return card envelopes is an unjust competition with private business is unwarranted because the work of printing them is let by the government to private printing firms. Congress should promptly pigeon-hole all such petty propositions. Last year, in spite of these envelopes and the millions of privately printed ones, over twenty-two million pieces of mail went to the dead letter office because they were undeliverable and could not be promptly returned to the sender.

Washington Letter

BILLS FOR THE RELIEF OF AGRICULTURE.—The Haugen bill, generally known as the Jardine cooperative marketing bill, to establish a division of cooperation in the Department of Agriculture, has been approved by the House Agricultural Committee. The committee also moved to get the bill before the House for action as early as possible. It is confidently predicted that it will go thru Congress and receive the President's signature in record time.

Of bills for the relief of agriculture there is apparently no end. The Dickinson bill to establish a Federal Farm Advisory Council and a Federal Farm Board to aid in the disposal of the agricultural surplus thru the cooperative marketing organizations, is just now in the lead. It has the support of the Iowa farm leaders, including John P. Wallace, who appeared before the committee in its behalf.

A bill introduced by Representative Adkins, of Illinois, known as the Equality Farm Export Act, is the most recent addition to the flood of surplus disposal propositions. And it differs widely from all other export schemes.

It is designed to make more effective the operations of the tariff on farm products, so that such commodities will be placed upon an equality under the tariff laws with other commodities.

AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT.—An amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act, in which the federal farm loan associations are especially interested, has been introduced by Representative Dickinson, of Iowa. It provides that no loan shall exceed fifty per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and sixty per cent of the value of permanent, insured improvements thereon. It also provides that no loan on buildings shall be greater than the loan on the land. In making the appraisal the value of the land for agricultural and stock-raising purposes shall be the basis of appraisal and the earning power of the land shall be a principal factor.

POSSIBILITY OF MERGER.—A movement is under way, it is said, looking to the merging of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation with the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association. The federation includes in its membership twenty-eight leading milk producers' associations while the National Council reports a net membership of thirty-seven organizations. These organizations together handle the great bulk of the commodity cooperative marketing business of the country, and the combination would make a strong, effective cooperative business organization.

ENEMIES BLOCK ACTION.—The World Court proposition is meeting with unexpected opposition from various sources in the Senate. Its enemies have been able to postpone action, and there is an even chance that they may be able to prevent its passage this session.

BIG CUT IN TAXES.—The tax reduction bill, having passed the House, has been considered by the Senate Finance Committee, and a compromise bill reported out. The Senate bill makes a $350,000,000 cut in income taxes, compared with $330,000,000 in the House bill. The reductions are largely in the surtax rates applying to large incomes. The inheritance tax is repealed.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

COURT TEST UNCERTAIN.—While considerable has been heard at the state Capitol the last few days of the possibility of an appeal to court from the action of the Public Service Commission in promulgating the regulations for rural electric service, it is by no means certain the companies will take that step. The commission has given notice of its plans and some steps for cooperation in working out details have been taken which indicate the system may be put into operation with less difficulty than anticipated. The excitement about the commission offices, due to the clash of the Governor with certain commissioners and then with the state Senate has rather interfered with arrangements to get the regulations going. There have already been a number of inquiries coming here as to how the matter will be handled and it is possible in the next month a definite basis will be announced. The elimination of the flat rate proposition did a good bit to abate hostility to the regulations.

LEAGUE TAKING IT EASY.—Members of the legislative league, which cut such a figure in the 1925 session of the legislature, have been watching the parade go by in the special session and taking things easy. The league has arranged to have representatives at all of the hearings scheduled for this week and will then decide upon its course. The fact that February 18 has been set for adjournment and various fancy suggestions for investigations and other things have been junked means there is not going to be much legislation enacted. Just what the league will do about the Giant Power bills, which contain provisions for rural companies and country service, will depend largely on what comes out at the hearings.

NOW WANT THE MONEY.—In the last few days a reversal of form has come about in several counties where authorities failed to send application for shares of state moneys made available for road construction and efforts are being launched to halt the proposed redistribution of moneys not called for. Just what will be done is uncertain, but there are chances some counties will lose out.

KICKING ON PROGRAM.—Protests have been made to the State Highway Department the last week by delegations from several counties against the plan of spending bond money on primary highways as a general rule. More will probably be heard on the proposal soon. However, this year will be the last for a while when proceeds of bond issues will be available for road building. Next winter road work will have to be financed out of revenue.

SPECIAL DEER SEASONS.—According to what state game commission people say there will be no more special seasons on deer in southern Pennsylvania counties for some time, but the next to thin out the herds may be arranged for the central section. Reports on the kill in southern counties did not indicate nearly as many as expected. One of the suggestions heard is for a closed season of a year on bucks.

SENTIMENT FOR FAIR.—Out of the numerous meetings of the Farm Show week in Harrisburg has come a strengthened sentiment for a state fair. Plans for such a project have been in hand for quite a long time and the next legislature will see a renewal of the agitation for an appropriation to start the fair.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

GLOUCESTER PICNIC ORGANIZES.—The Grange picnic committee of the Gloucester County Grange met recently at Mullica Hill to complete plans for the annual picnic at Alcyon Park in mid-August. Affairs for this year are in the hands of a board consisting of Charles Brown, of Mullica Hill, chairman; E. A. Jones, of Harrisonville, secretary, and Joseph Cheesman, of Woodstown, treasurer. The committee on arrangements is in charge of Almer Clement, of Mickleton; machinery, Elmer Bradshaw, of Mickleton; produce, William Borden, of Mickleton; manual training, Deborah F. Kirby, of Mullica Hill; women's work, Minnie Young, of Swedesboro; and poultry, Carl Schoener, of Woodbury. This event is one of the largest in South Jersey during the fair season.

FINAL REPORT ON DEER KILL.—Revised reports from the New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission show that a total of 1207 bucks was killed in eighteen New Jersey counties during the four-day open season in December. This was the biggest kill with the exception of the five-day open season in 1923 when 1219 deer were taken. Burlington County, as usual, led the state with a total of 470 bucks, while 264 were reported shot in Ocean and 157 in Atlantic Counties. No person was shot during the season in mistake for game altho several accidents of a different nature occurred immediately preceding and during the open season.

MERCER JUNIOR DAIRYMEN.—Five Mercer County animals owned by junior dairy club members made the state honor roll for production last month, according to records just completed by Joseph B. Turpin, county club agent for Mercer. The high records were made by mature animals owned by Howard and Walter Burd, of Pleasant Valley, and by Hazel Atchley, of Harbourton. A three-year-old cow owned by Albert Burd, of Pleasant Valley, and a two-year-old owned by Elmer Atchley, of Harbourton, were the other honor animals. The December records were the largest of any month since Mercer County has been reporting honor roll cows in the junior dairy club work. The standard for honor roll admission is 1200 pounds of milk and forty pounds of butterfat in a month.

TAYLOR RE-APPOINTED SECRETARY.—H. E. Taylor was re-appointed secretary of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture at a meeting of its executive committee following the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau in mid-January. Mr. Taylor, in reporting the year's activities of the Farm Bureau, called attention to the work of the state fruit tree committee which has been studying ways and means for protecting fruit growers against trees untrue to name. A measure, allowing protection under the law with suitable guarantee protected by bond or insurance policy, has been introduced into the state legislature. Mr. Taylor also reported on a number of activities of the organization during the last year which gave the membership an actual return valued at many times the annual membership dues. The Farm Bureau membership checks as deposited by the county boards in early January have been paid to a larger extent than in previous years, indicating the stability of the present membership of the Farm Bureau in the state.—B.

New York Letter

PROHIBITION SUCCESSFUL.—On the sixth anniversary of the dry law the Grange and other temperance agencies, in considering whether prohibition has been a success or not, find that despite the lack of an enforcement code in this state there is no doubt that the law has worked great benefits. Enforcement is growing in strength in the face of a wet state administration. The driest city in the state is Ithaca, where the district attorney, R. G. Adams, has carried out the law under an ordinance which says that any police officer may enforce, tho there be no funds. The churches of this city have contributed hundreds of dollars, aided by the W. C. T. U. and the board of supervisors, backed by a strong public opinion, and the federal officers, formerly very casual in their service here, are now anxious to produce results on each visit. Rural people have set a fine example in furnishing funds to carry out enforcement. One little rural group, at Peruville, Tompkins County, recently volunteered $50.50 to be used in prosecuting violators, and this has fired others of both city and country, to similar efforts. There is little likelihood of an enforcement act from the legislature this year.

STATE LEADS IN EXPORTS.—The Empire State led all others in overseas shipments for the last quarter with sales amounting to more than $207,000,000. This was a gain of $31,387,000 over the same period of last year. Machinery and vehicles accounted for the greater part of these shipments, or $42,000,000 worth. Textiles occupied second place, with $33,658,000 worth. Animals and animal products followed next, with vegetables low down on the list with $1,791,000 worth.—M. G. Feint.

Coming Events

Jan. 7-Feb. 19, Dairy Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Jan. 7-March 5, Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Jan. 25-30, Six-day Institute covering the Problem of Distribution, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Feb. 1-12, Two Weeks' Course in Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Feb. 2-3, Poultry Meetings, Elk County, Pa.

Feb. 8-13, Forestry Meetings, Elk County, Pa.

Feb. 16, N. Y. State Association of Union Town and County Agricultural Societies, Albany, N. Y.

Please Fill Out the Following

IN ORDER that the Editors of Pennsylvania Farmer may know which departments and features of the paper are most popular with the readers we ask you to fill out the blank below and return it to us. Put a figure 1 in your column following all the subjects or departments you read most regularly, and a figure 2 after those which you read only occasionally. Let each member of the family mark his preference. By doing so you will help us to make Pennsylvania Farmer a still better paper. Cut out the questionnaire and mail to, EDITORS, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Cheerful Plowman			
Advertisements			
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The Neshaminy Gardens
(OUR FARM)
Where an Editor Works and Thinks

I ALWAYS enjoy a visit to Washington, D. C. I spent three days there two weeks ago in conference with the other fourteen editors of the Standard Farm Paper group. We talked over agricultural conditions in our respective localities and discussed plans and possibilities for making the papers better. We had lunch with Senator Capper in the Capitol and a conference with Secretary Jardine in the Department of Agriculture. We attended a meeting of the Cooperative Marketing Organization and heard some plain speaking by the president of the body, Judge Bingham, of Louisville, Kentucky. We met Vice President Dawes (but did not see his pipe) in his office at the Capitol. Between times I talked with many other prominent men.

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WASHINGTON is unique in many ways. Politically, it is the nerve center of the United States, and the nerves lie very close to the surface. Just now the farmers and farm leaders of the Middle West are making a drive for legislation which will take care of surpluses. Political Washington is stirred up over it. Many of the officials and politicians don't know just what stand to take. They are as jumpy as a nervous man with a sensitive tooth when the subject is mentioned. Standing with several others in the lobby of a hotel I asked a Congressman in my resonant voice what he thought of the ——— Bill designed to take care of the exportable surplus products. "Ssh-h-h-h-," he said, and led me over to a corner where he talked for ten minutes without saying anything. Of the farm paper editors referred to, about one-fourth were in favor of legislation which would do what was intended by the McNary-Haugen Bill of last year. The other three-fourths did not believe it would be a good thing.

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I CALLED upon Doctor Atkeson, the representative of the National Grange in Washington. The Doctor has been doing valiant service in this position for a number of years and no representative of the farmers' interests in Washington is held in higher esteem, nor listened to with closer attention when he gives his opinion on proposed legislation. You never hear of his going off at a tangent. Just now he is hunting someone who can give a satisfactory definition of the term surplus.

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WASHINGTON is essentially different from all other cities of the nation,—physically and socially. I was about to say "morally" also, but I doubt whether the people of Washington are any better or any worse than the people of other cities. Since most of them (except the tradesmen) are there temporarily and are subject to the changing fortunes of politics they are naturally anxious to preserve the status quo. This is why Washington is forever on the anxious seat with its ear close to the ground.

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THE one place in Washington which changes not is Pennsylvania Avenue. It looks about the same as it did when I visited the city the first time thirty-five years ago. If there is any noticeable difference it is for the worse. Pennsylvania Avenue is the most important thorofare in the city. It connects the White House with the Capitol, two miles away. Over its wide pavement victorious armies have marched. Inaugural parades have impressed countless throngs and foreign potentates in their royal trappings have been applauded along its way for more than a hundred years. But in spite of all this, and in spite of the fact that the city as a whole has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world, Pennsylvania Avenue continues to be the trading place of the Cheap Johns of Washington. Dairy restaurants, second-hand book stores, cheap jewelry stores huddled in ramshackle, old fashioned buildings line this noble thorofare. I suspect this is due to the holding of the land for speculative purposes.

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SITTING on facing seats opposite me on my way home was a young man, his wife, and their little boy. I gathered that they had gone down to Florida to make their fortune. That they were returning without the fortune was only too evident. They had spent two days and nights on a day coach, and looked it. But for all their discomforts and their disillusionment joy showed in their faces because they were getting back home and had their tickets all the way. They had the good sense to lay that much aside when they got to Florida. The man told me that he could not possibly make enough to feed and shelter his family.—R. P. Kester.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN
Writing to Them

I'M WRITING notes to sister Lil, to sisters Madge and Glenn, to brothers Hank, and Lafe, and Will, to brothers Pudge and Ben. The most of them are creeping up to middle age, at best; they've emptied more than half the cup, they've passed the mountain crest! I have not seen a one of these for twenty years and more, I have not sat beneath their trees, nor tasted of their store. We're scattered in a random way, from Dallas clear to Nome, from Frisco clear to Hudson's Bay, from Tennessee to Rome; half of them I may never see, it's likely that I won't, unless I stage a traveling spree or start a lengthy hunt. But thru the years I've made a point of writing now and then, tho time and tide get out of joint, they do not stop my pen.

I tell them how I'm getting on with horses, cows, and crops, I tell them of old Duke and John, I write about the hops; I tell them of Pauleeny's plans, of Pete's and Mary's, too, I tell them how the weather man's behaving thru and thru! I hear from them from time to time, each one of them is good in telling of his quince or lime, his ash or elderwood. Each tells me of the boys and girls, the neighbors and the cows, the village belles and social whirls, the pumpkins and the plows. Yes, thru the years we've kept in touch and shall until we die, we write and write to beat the Dutch without explaining why, so I am writing notes today to sisters Madge and Lil, to Glenn, and Hank, and Lafe, I say, and Pudge and Ben, and Will! —J. Edw. Tuftt.

Honey for Radiators

DEAR SIRS:—In response to your request for reports from your readers as to their experience with the use of honey in radiators I venture to send you a clipping from the November number of "Gleanings in Bee Culture." This writer, you will note, reports having had considerable trouble with the use of honey for this purpose. Possibly a mixture of one pound of honey to one pint of alcohol—half and half—might be more satisfactory.—H. E. B., Adams County, Pa.

I tried a honey mixture without the alcohol in my radiator, but without very satisfactory results. Last fall I purchased a new car and as everything was new and tight, I decided to try out the honey solution again, especially as I read of the better method of mixing and adding alcohol. So I mixed a gallon of water and ten pounds of honey and then added a quart of alcohol as per the directions given in your journal.

This was apparently a great success, as no leaks showed up anywhere on the outside and the solution functioned perfectly even at ten to fifteen degrees below zero. I had become quite enthusiastic over this new mixture and was heartily recommending it.

Later I was bothered with the valves sticking open. I gave them a good oiling and worked them loose only to be bothered again in the same way in a few days. Then the vacuum feed failed to operate and upon examining it I found it gummed up on the inside. I suspected that it was honey, as it felt and tasted like honey; but how it could get into the vacuum tank was a mystery to me.

Care of Valves

Next I took the cylinder head off and found that the solution had been leaking past the gasket and the valves were more or less charred with honey and the cylinder walls showed signs of the honey on them, but luckily had not been scored or damaged. The intake valves in sticking open had allowed the honey solution to be blown back thru the suction tube into the vacuum tank, and this accounted for the tank being gummed up and the valves not working properly.

So I scraped the charred honey off the valves and ground them, washed out the vacuum tank with hot water, drained all the old honey solution out of the radiator, refilled with water and a gallon of alcohol, paid the garage bill and went home sadder but wiser for this experience.

I have honey to sell but I can not recommend it for radiators. It works beautifully, I must say, as long as it stays in the radiator; but how can anyone know that it is not seeping thru on the inside, as it did in my case, and breeding a repair bill? There were no outside evidences to show it, and since the car was new and tight I took it for granted that everything was fine until the valves and feeding device began to give trouble.—LeRoy F. Baxter, in "Gleanings in Bee Culture."

Avoidable Losses

IN MAKING a survey of wheat marketing in Pennsylvania, it has been found that the Pennsylvania farmer is suffering large discounts which could be corrected on the farm with little effort and expense.

Each year approximately ten per cent of the wheat grown grades below No. 2 because of cockle; approximately fifty per cent grades "garlicky" and during the four years previous to 1925, approximately fifty per cent of the wheat marketed was infested with angoumois grain moth. The losses from these three factors alone amount to three or four million dollars yearly.—G. A. Stuart, Penna. Dept. of Agriculture.

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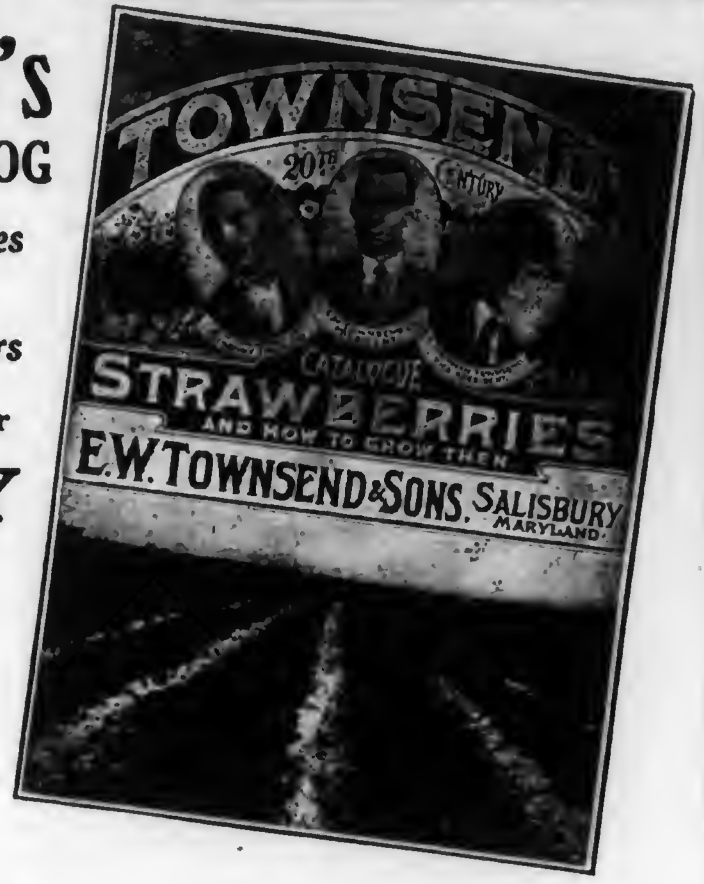

THOUSANDS of our customers throughout the country will back the statement that there are no better plants grown than Townsend's. In twenty-six years of hard labor and conscientious square dealing, selling the very best plants that it was possible for us to grow in one of the most favored spots on earth for the growing of high-grade nursery stock, at a live and let live price, and a square deal to every one, has made the Townsend's Nurseries the Largest Growers and shippers of Strawberry plants in the world.

OUR PRESENT CROP OF STRAW BERRY PLANTS FOR QUALITY IS JUST A LITTLE BETTER THAN ANY CROP WE HAVE EVER GROWN BEFORE. Hundreds of our customers and zealous growers, who have visited the Townsend's plant farms this season, have been unanimous in the opinion that we had grown the greatest crop of plants they had ever seen.

If the rows of plants were joined together end to end they would reach a distance of over 200 miles long. And if taken up and set out in one row 18 inches apart, they would set a row of plants around the world.

This entire crop of plants is grown on newly cleared land. Thus in itself insuring long fibrous roots and strong healthy plants. This is a 100% crop in quality and quantity. We are in a position to sell you these good plants at the right price.

Furthermore when you send Townsend your order you do not have to wait for your plants until the best planting time is over. As is the case often when you deal with Northern Nurseries. We can give you fresh dug plants any time you are ready to plant from now until May 1st. Plants that have not been mulched but grown in open fields all winter, where they have gotten winter hardened and are guaranteed to be the hardiest plants grown, and that they will suit every climate. DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR OUR 20th CENTURY CATALOG TONIGHT. A postal will bring it. And you will be glad you got it.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS
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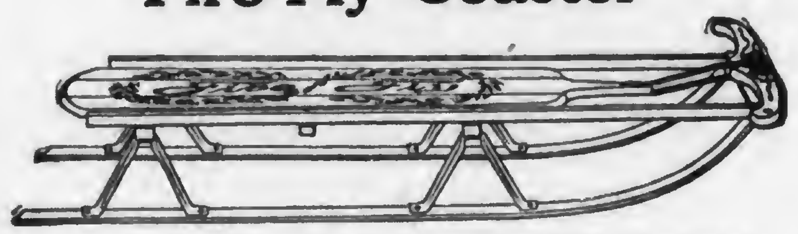

Length, 36 inches; Height, 6 inches; Width, 12 inches; Weight, 7 pounds.

Boys and girls, here is your chance to get a Fire-Fly Coaster. Just a little pleasant work after school hours and the sled is yours.

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Local Representatives Wanted: make money selling Forrest Seeds to your neighbors. Liberal commissions. Pleasant work. Write for our proposition.

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

A Winner in Project Work Tells His Own Story

Editors' Note:—The following article was written by Doyle C. Parker, of Columbia County, winner of the Pennsylvania Farmer Gold Medal in the Pennsylvania Senior Fruit Project Contest for 1925. The medal was presented at the State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Wednesday afternoon, January 20th.

The forty-eight trees in the orchard operated by this vocational school student produced a total yield of 406 bushels at a cost of twenty cents a bushel. Each bushel sold for $2.00, giving a marginal profit of $1.80 per bushel. The total costs were $79.30 and the receipts $834.00, leaving a profit on the project of $754.70. The returns for each man hour of work spent on the project were $3.37 and for each dollar invested $3.23. The orchard was not thinned but was sprayed five times. All fruit was marketed at the barn.

The project was carried on under the supervision of H. E. Newcomer.

THE orchard on our farm was a typical apple orchard, as found on the average Pennsylvania farm. The orchard contains forty-eight trees, mostly the older varieties, as Spies, Baldwins, R. I. Greenings, Early Harvest and Sutton. The trees are about fifty to sixty years old; they were very much in need of pruning and spraying; the apples being mostly small and unsound.

The course in fruit culture at school impressed me so strongly that I told my father that I believed it would pay to clean up the old orchard. My father then suggested that I do it and he would lend me the money to buy a power sprayer. In return I was to have the full proceeds from the orchard the first year. The orchard responded so well to the new treatment that my father asked me last spring if I would care to take the orchard on shares for the year of 1925.

After the plans were made with my father, I began pruning immediately so as to get it done before the buds began to swell, for after they begin to swell you are going to damage them more or less by moving around in the tree.

The method of pruning followed was: First, I took out all dead and diseased material. Then I went to the top of the tree, thinning out so that the limbs do not cross each other, or in other words, limbs that try to fill up the same space. Take out where the limbs run out from the tree in the same direction, parallel to each other. It is sometimes a question which one to take but leave the one with the best shape or if both have good shape leave the lower one as to get your tree closer the ground. Remove all water sprouts, except where they are needed to fill up a certain portion of the tree or to help reshape it.

Now it was time to think about spraying. The material was secured from our local dealer at a reasonable cost. The spraying was done according to directions given by the Pennsylvania State College Extension Circular No. 92.

Cultural Method Employed

The cultural method used is a permanent sod. The only fertilizer the orchard gets is from the hogs which are pastured in it from spring until a while before picking.

Immediately before picking, we had a wind storm from which I lost about 100 to 125 bushels of good apples. The most of the apples that blew off were made into cider. The returns from the cider were about one-fourth as much as they would have been if I could have picked the apples. The rest of the apples were picked from an ordinary ladder that could not be reached from the ground. They were hauled into storage almost as fast as they were picked. The apples were sold at the storage house for $2.00 a bushel.—Doyle C. Parker.

The Pruning of Pear Trees

HORTICULTURISTS at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva have been studying for several years how to prune pears to the best advantage. Certain definite recommendations are now believed to be justified by the results of the station tests. The merits of high and low-headed trees have been compared, and a study made of the effect of much and little pruning upon tree growth and fruit production. Low-headed trees receiving little pruning have proved most satisfactory in all respects.

Experiments have been conducted with such well-known varieties as Anjou, Bartlett, Kieffer, Sheldon Seckel, and Lawrence to study the relative value of high and low heading. Certain of these varieties have also been used in tests of much and little pruning for pears. From the results secured in these experiments, it would seem that low heads were best for all varieties of pears, especially for the tall, upright-growing types. Low-headed trees produced larger, broader, and rather more symmetrical tops than did the high-headed ones, and this proved particularly advantageous for unwieldy varieties of the Kieffer type. Careful heading and early training are always desirable.

All varieties respond more satisfactorily to little pruning than when severely pruned and thinned out. Little pruning seems to produce rather more symmetrical tops as well as larger bearing areas. Heavy pruning appears to stimulate a greater wood growth which results in rather bushy growth or sometimes rangy and unwieldy branches and relatively smaller bearing areas.

The Wonder Book

THE WONDER BOOK OF PLANT LIFE is the title of a book by that incomparable observer, J. H. Fabre, the French scientist, and translated by Bernard Miall. It takes a master of a subject as well as a master of language to describe and interpret the minute and common things of life in a style that grips the reader. That is just what Mr. Fabre can do and what he has done in the work mentioned. He begins at the very beginning of plant life and describes the processes of its development so vividly that the reader's interest is held from first to last. The book should appeal in an especial way to rural people who, while they are surrounded by plant life, too frequently know little or nothing about its processes.

The volume contains 410 pages and the text is illumed with over 200 illustrations. The workmanship is good and was done by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

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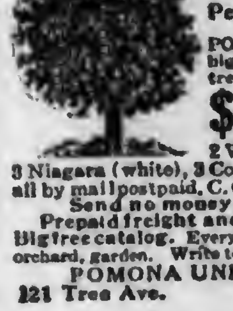

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

The Problem of Saving Plant Food Lost in Sewage

What can we do to save some of the plant food that is lost in city sewage?

SANITATION is the primary concern of those responsible for sewage disposal. It is recognized by sanitarians that typhoid, cholera and paratyphoid are water-borne diseases. The control of these diseases lies, therefore, in the careful watching of our water supplies. It is true that sewage filtering thru a soil gradually becomes purified. There is, however, a limit beyond which a given area of land does not purify polluted water. A soil becomes foul with undecomposed waste matter and ceases then to be effective for eliminating all danger of infection.

Bacteriologists, physicians and sanitarians agree that the so-called water-carriage method is at present the most economical and satisfactory way of getting rid of the waste materials from our households and industrial plants. In accordance with this recognition, our towns and cities have been sewered and provision has been made for removing quickly waste materials in a soluble or suspended condition.

The cities along our seacoast send their sewage directly to the sea. This is true of places like Boston, New York, Baltimore or San Francisco. Others, more or less distant from the coast, sewer into large streams, such as the Mississippi, the Delaware or the Hudson. It happens that the same streams may be used as a source of water supply. For instance, the city of Trenton pours its sewage into the Delaware. Less than thirty miles below Trenton is the intake of the water supply of the city of Philadelphia. The water, polluted at Trenton, is not sufficiently purified by natural processes when it reaches the Philadelphia city intake. Hence, that city must resort to methods of treating the polluted water that would remove not only most of the polluted material, but also the bacteria that might be a menace to the inhabitants of Philadelphia.

The modern methods of water treatment are very effective for this purpose. All told, therefore, the sanitary aspect of sewage disposal has been more or less effectively solved. There are, however, other problems pertaining to sewage treatment and disposal that have not been solved satisfactorily.

Wastes Destroy Attractiveness

We know that domestic and industrial wastes have destroyed the attractiveness of many of our streams. Some of our streams, whose banks were formerly lined with summer homes, boat houses, camps, etc., have practically become open sewers—repellant in their appearance and otherwise offensive. The pollution of the water has destroyed the fish and other aquatic life. Indeed, even the coastal waters have become polluted to a point where our shell fish industry has been seriously damaged and where the income from our fisheries has been materially reduced.

There is one other side of the question which from the economic point of view is extremely important. The modern methods of sewage disposal are based on the recommendations of the sanitarian rather than of the economist and the farmer. These know that many thousands of tons of plant food are constantly being carried to the sea and that the land is losing much available plant food because of our failure to return waste materials to our fields. This fact has led to the study of sewage disposal from the standpoint of soil fertility.

Theoretically, it would be best to use sewage for irrigation purposes. In this manner, we could utilize both the water and the plant food of the sewage for the growing of crops. There are, in fact, places where sewage is used for this purpose. In Europe, the city of Paris is a notable example. However, sewage irrigation, or broad irrigation as it is commonly called, has its limitations.

Land Needed for Effective Disposal

It is estimated, for instance, that Philadelphia, with a population of two million people would require about 60,000 acres for the effective disposal of its sewage by means of broad irrigation. This is due to the fact that the capacity of the land to purify sewage is limited. Few of our towns and cities have enough land available in their vicinity. Hence, in developing modern methods of sewage disposal, it is the aim of the engineer and the sanitarian to utilize the least possible space for the treating and purification of sewage.

A modern sewage plant employs the so-called septic tank, often supplemented by filter beds. The septic tank is usually a large pit, with cemented sides and bottom, wherein bacteria and other microorganisms decompose in an amazingly short time most of the waste material. The city of Plainfield, New Jersey, for example, has a sewage plant occupying only two and a half acres. This effectively takes care of the sewage from a population of 40,000 people. The sewage is digested in a septic tank in such fashion as to leave very little solid residue. This residue is known as "sludge" and has some value as a fertilizer.

Sludge for Use as Fertilizer

The recovery of the sludge for use as a fertilizer is a matter of interest to our agricultural industry. Methods are constantly being improved for handling the sludge and it is believed that in time the material will be converted into a product suitable for fertilizer purposes. A study of the bacteria and of other invisible organisms constituting the so-called flora of septic tanks and filter beds has thrown much light on the mechanism of sewage purification and on practical means that may be used for recovering the largest possible amount of plant food without losing the effectiveness of sewage disposal methods from the sanitarian's point of view.—J. G. Lipman.

Penn State Grange

THE Penn State Grange held an open meeting, January 12 at which Hon. John A. McSparran, trustee of the Pennsylvania State College and past master of the Pennsylvania State Grange installed the officers for 1926. Wayne B. Rentschler, Bernville, succeeded Ford L. Stump, State College, as master of the Penn State Chapter. Following the installation Mr. McSparran gave an interesting address. The Penn State Grange is serving as a leadership training school for the student members, better fitting them to carry on the activities of their local Granges when they return to their homes following graduation. —A. L. B.

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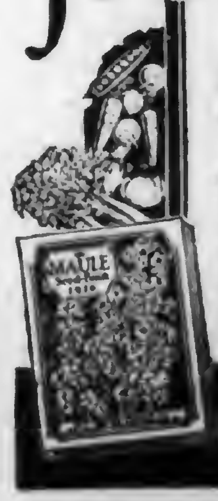

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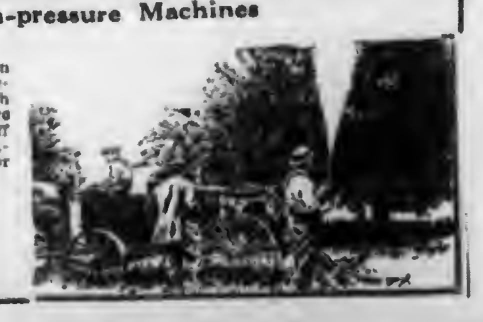

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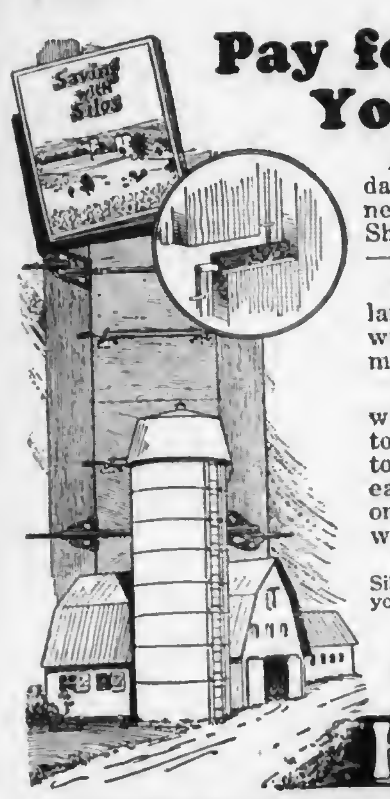

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A silo is almost as necessary as a milk pail on the dairy farm. And if you have one silo, you probably need another—for summer feeding and reserve. Shrewd feeders are using less grain and more silage—they find it pays better under present conditions.

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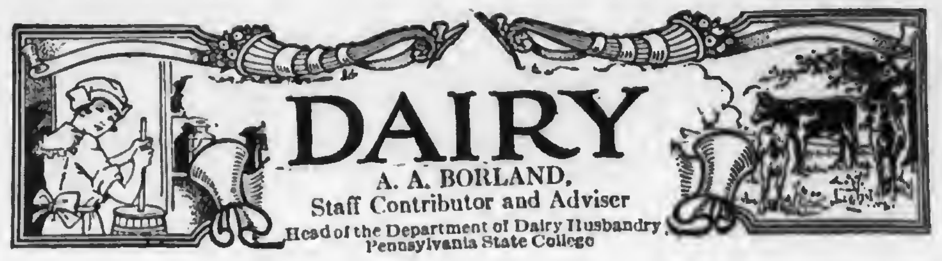

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Drying Off the Cow

I am writing to secure information on drying up dairy cows prior to freshening. I want to know when you can dry up a cow safely without taking any chances ot injuring her udder. I understand that six to eight weeks is the right amount of time for a cow to go dry. Can I dry a cow up when she is giving two quarts of milk; that is quit milking her entirely without any injury to the udder?—A. H., Bradford County, Pa.

You are right in your understanding that six to eight weeks is the right amount of time for a cow to dry up. C. H. Eckles, who is one of the foremost dairy authorities in this country gives the following directions concerning drying off a cow. I think they cover the subject so nicely that I will quote them as given.

"The common method of drying a cow is to lengthen the interval between milking by omitting one milking each day. After a few days the milk is drawn only once in two days, until secretion is completely stopped. This may require two weeks or more.

"There is far less danger of injuring the cow's udder in drying her up than is generally believed. After the cow has passed the eighth or ninth month in milk the continuation of milk production depends largely upon the stimulation from the act of milking and she will soon cease to secrete milk if this stimulation is removed. If a cow is producing as little as ten pounds per day, milking can be stopped at any time, and no harm will result. The udder should not be milked out at all. It will fill up for a few days, and then the milk contained is gradually reabsorbed, and no harm will result in any case.

Cut Down Feed

"If a cow is producing more than this amount of milk, it is advisable to first cut down her feed. The grain ration should be all removed and a poor quality of roughage low in protein supplied for a few days. With this treatment the production will decline rapidly, and when it reaches a level of eight to ten pounds daily the milking may be discontinued entirely.

"If, thru some oversight or otherwise, a cow is continued in milk until within about three weeks of the date she is due to freshen, the milk production begins to increase gradually and it is more difficult to dry her up than if it is begun about two months before the date for freshening. It is hardly advisable to attempt to dry up a cow if within ten days or two weeks of freshening—she shows the usual tendency to increase in milk production under these conditions."—A. A. Borland.

Drop in Test

I have a herd of cows which dropped six points in the test in November from October. Up to the month of November the cows were fed sweet cornstalks in the field and picked a little green stuff with a little feed at the barn. The feed is corn and oats ground together and now in the month of November with the same feed and dry clover and timothy hay and ice cold water to drink the test has dropped as I stated. Would you think the change in feed and ice cold water to be the cause?—O. J. A., Steuben County, N. Y.

Corn and oats ground together is not a very good grain mixture for winter feeding. It is too low in protein for most satisfactory results. As a matter of fact, the ration does not affect to any great extent the percentage of fat in the milk, so long as the ration supplies a sufficient amount of nutriment for the cow.

The best way to get more butterfat from a cow is to feed her a ration which will produce a more ample flow of milk and this milk will test as high in butterfat as the small amount of milk produced from a poorly balanced ration. Ice cold water is certainly not very desirable for milk cows. It takes a certain amount of energy to heat up this water in the cow's body which might otherwise be devoted to the making of milk, especially is this the case when the ration is low in quantity.

Many farmers who have put individual water bowls in their cow stables testify to the fact that the increased yield of milk from the cows after they were able to get water as often as they desired and in as great a quantity as they desired, more than paid for the cost of installing of the individual water bowls in the stable.—A. A. Borland.

Old Bossy's Budget

BEING of a logical mind and realizing my dairy practices are not what they should be, I have set aside today to reflect on my year's work and make note of the weak points in my chain of twelve links and I will spend an equal time in trying to figure out a way in which I can make each link as strong as the other.

My twelve links are the twelve months in the year and an ideal condition would be a system of management which would keep my milk production constant so that each month my milk check would be about the same.

September Poorest Month

I will start with September. Two of my cows freshened in September and their milk flow was about half what I felt it should be. I was also milking three cows that freshened in the spring, four that freshened about August 1 and I had three dry cows.

All my cows were a disappointment to me during September and on going over the receipts from my September milk for the past five years, I find September has always been my weakest link.

Feed Soy Beans

In October I had silage to feed. One can always hurry thru reflections which are pleasant. The county agent had persuaded me to plant a couple acres of soy beans for hay and I started feeding them, being anxious to know if he knew what a good feed was.

This combination of roughage, together with a balanced grain ration and my dry cows freshening, made me feel like a real dairyman. In fact I had to buy another milk can or two. But, alas, two acres of soy bean hay will not last twelve cows forever. When it was gone, even tho I had good clover hay, my cows fell off in their milk.

This happened about Christmas time. To keep my cows up I had to increase the percentage of protein in the grain ration.

How was my water for the cows those cold days? Cold enough and I will certainly have to change it. On comparing my milk sheets with the weather I found my daily milk yield went up and down with the thermometer.

Spring came with the freshening of four of my old milkers and I certainly wished for some good soy bean hay.

I had been feeding fodder along with my clover and in that way got thru the winter. My ensilage lasted until June.

How Delighted the Cows Were

How nice it was to have peas and oats to feed. The grateful looks of the cows made me feel as proud as mother after she had had some of the neighbors in to one of her good dinners. I was not worrying so much about September as I had ten acres of soy beans and they certainly looked fine. I knew that after the cows had eaten off the second crop of clover I could cut and feed soy beans and have a lot left for winter.

My reflections make me feel my dairy problem is largely a matter of roughage and I am wondering how a dairy budget will be. My neighbors say a farmer cannot run on a budget system; but how about old bossy?

I think a budget is a plan showing just how much of a thing one needs and I believe the idea is always to have it or it isn't a budget. So, if each cow is to get what is planned for her I must not be overstocked.

What does it require to feed one cow for a year? This is my estimate: Thirty pounds of silage per day for nine months, ten pounds of soy bean hay per day for nine months, five pounds of clover hay per day for nine months, a proper amount of grain in proportion to the milk production, a proper acreage of oats and peas to cut in the summer for feed, second crop clover pasture, and a small amount of drilled corn to cut for green feed.

The Estimate for a Year

This means my twelve cows will require fifty tons of silage, eighteen tons of soy bean hay and nine tons of clover. During ordinary seasons this will require five acres in corn, nine acres in soy beans and six acres in clover.

In figuring my grain I will anticipate a production of 7000 pounds of milk per cow on the average. With the above good roughage I will have to feed them only one pound of grain to every three and one-half pounds of milk. This means each cow will consume a ton of feed per year and twelve cows twelve tons.

Using this figure to start with, I work out the approximate cost of the year's supply of concentrates. Then I estimate my revenue from milk for the year. Charging off the feed cost and such items as depreciation of my cows, and my own depreciation, I have a nice little balance which I shall put in the bank at the end of the year,—if my budget plan works out as well in practice as it does on paper.—John Smeltzer.

Pennsylvania Ayrshire

VANITY of Clover Brook has brought to Clover Brook Farm, Bristol, Pennsylvania, their first silver medal. Vanity qualified for this award on her yield of 10,872 pounds of 3.9 per cent milk, 431.95 pounds of butterfat in 305 days for the Roll of Honor; carrying a living calf 210 days of this period. She thus becomes the ninth junior two-year-old Ayrshire. In the Advanced Registry she is credited with 12,129 pounds of 4.08 per cent milk, 494.18 pounds of butterfat.

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The price of Sugared Schumacher Feed is decidedly low. The price of Cottonseed Meal and Gluten Feed is also low. By using Sugared Schumacher Feed as your grain ration and adding Cottonseed Meal or Gluten Feed to bring the protein content up to your required amount, you will save real money on your feed costs.

You will have a ration which, for palatability, variety of grains, bulk, nutrition, protein, and mineral content, will produce greater milk yields at much lower cost, keep your cows in strong, healthy condition and return bigger profits to you.

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It will save on labor of mixing, assembling, and storing a lot of feed ingredients. Its uniform high quality, its exceptional combination of Hominy Feed, Wheat Feed, Oat Feed and Barley Feed, Cottonseed Meal, Linseed Meal, Molasses, Calcium Carbonate, Bone Meal and Salt, provides a variety of the choicest ingredients in the proper proportions to produce the most economical and profitable results.

Since Sugared Schumacher is sweetened with molasses, cattle eat it readily, relish it, and soon begin to show beneficial results. It is also an ideal feed for young stock, growing stock, dry cows, horses, sheep, and swine.

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mean a sure loss of milk flow—a loss that need not be tolerated for even one milking. Bag Balm, the great healing ointment, will quickly heal any cuts, chaps, cracked teats, inflammation of the udder, caked bag, bunches—in fact any injured condition of these delicate tissues.

Bag Balm penetrates quickly, brings brisk circulation, begins healing at once. Easy and pleasant to use; cannot taint the milk. Bag Balm has scores of emergency uses on the farm. Don't be without it.

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These Farmers Find That Aborno Paid

"Saved seven calves for me", Brant H. Ryder, Richmondville, N. Y. "Stopped the disease right there", R. L. Allen, Grandview, Wash. "Cows show no signs of abortion", L. Goell, Sheboygan, Wis. "Our cows are all coming in with nice large calves", John Christensen, Fergus Falls, Minn. "We are safe from abortion in our herd", E. F. Shupe, Littleton, Colorado.

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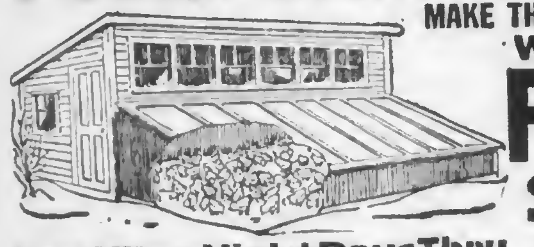

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A startling process was discovered in 1924 that admitted the health producing ULTRA-VIOLET and INFRA-RED rays of the sun in just the right proportions needed to retain health and stimulate growth in all forms of life. The world-wide necessity for this article was realized and FLEX-O-GLASS was put on the market. Today we proudly state that we were the founders of this product that is now sold thruout the world on the merits of its health producing and lasting qualities. That which makes FLEX-O-GLASS so superior is the process by which it is made. This process and formula are the property of the FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. and are registered in the U. S. Pat. Office. Beware of imitations. There is only one FLEX-O-GLASS. Recommended by State Experiment Stations. Your protection. FLEX-O-GLASS is made by treating a strong, durable cloth base with a special process, making a weatherproof, unbreakable product that admits the health producing rays of the sun and holds warmth better than glass at ⅛ the cost. Keeps out cold, rain, snow and storm. Admits only warm diffused sunlight exactly as needed. Easily installed. Comes in roll 35½ inches wide. Cut with shears and tack on.

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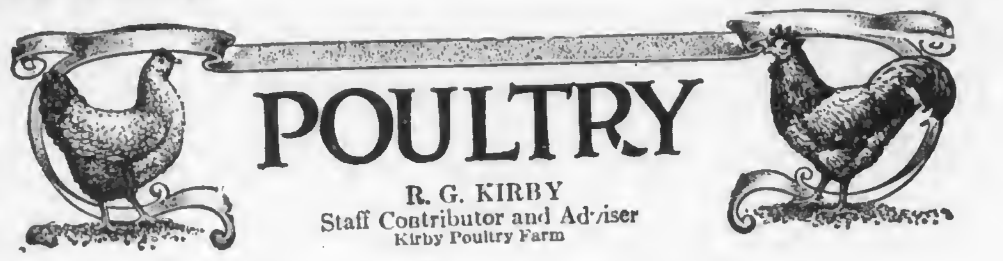


POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

The Outlook for the Poultryman

(Continued from page 3)

of the increase in receipts at the big markets for the year over 1924 came in December when arrivals were the largest for that month on record.

Public demand for chickens and eggs is excellent. Both farm and wholesale prices of eggs averaged nearly four cents a dozen higher in 1925 than in 1924. Farm chicken prices were five per cent higher and wholesale prices fifteen per cent higher than in the preceding year. Fresh firsts on the New York wholesale market averaged 39.8 cents a dozen in 1925 compared with 36.2 cents in 1924. Fowls in the same market averaged twenty-nine cents a pound as compared with 25.2 cents in 1924. In spite of these higher prices, however, distribution into consuming channels was only slightly smaller than in 1924.

Since December, when production began to increase so rapidly and receipts of fresh eggs became hard to move, prices have been declining steadily. From bringing sixty-five cents a dozen on December 1, prices have broken twenty-five cents a dozen to forty cents at the end of the first week in January. The break from the winter peak came sooner than last year when prices held up until well into January. Prices during December at New York averaged 49.3 cents compared with 57.1 cents in December, 1924.

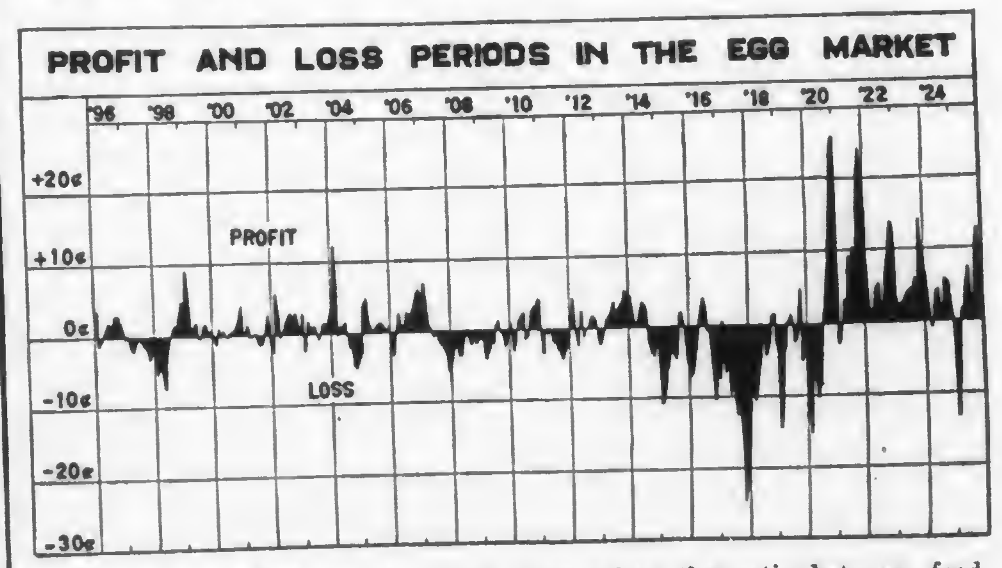
The storage egg deal is winding up less favorably than last season. Dealers paid fully a nickel a dozen more for the eggs they stored last spring than in the spring of 1924. In spite of the higher costs, about 800,000 cases more were put away. The surplus has been very slowly reduced. The trade is already almost entirely on a fresh egg basis, and there is little chance that the entire supply can be moved except at lower prices. It is to be expected, then, that dealers will be more wary of the market this spring and that they will make every effort to buy eggs cheaper.

Trading in eggs for April delivery is already under way on the Chicago market at around 28¾ cents compared with 30¾ cents last year. This price is higher than was paid in the spring of the four years 1921 to 1924. Even tho dealers are looking for more eggs than last year and will insist on buying cheaper than last spring, the indicated April price level is a fairly attractive one.

The abundance of low priced corn and oats will be a contributing factor to a heavier egg production. These grains, as well as wheat, may advance toward spring, but the general situation suggests that the poultryman will have the advantage of low feed costs thruout the year unless the next growing season is unfavorable. It is worth remembering, however, that conditions that affect crops adversely are likely to reduce egg production and lift egg prices.

Prices in the last quarter of 1925 were fully twenty-five per cent higher than in 1924. Demand was maintained at large proportions, however, and distribution into consuming channels from the four leading markets during the last six months was about ten per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year. Should egg prices decline during the spring to a level that would induce closer culling of flocks, then larger receipts of poultry and lower prices are to be expected.

So far as demand during the next few months is concerned, there is nothing discouraging to be found in the outlook. Consumption promises to be satisfactory as far ahead as the business outlook can be safely gauged, which carries us thru the first half of the year.—Marilla Adams.



The black spaces above zero line show when the ratio between feed and egg prices was more favorable than the average, while spaces below the line show times of unfavorable feeding ratio. The war period was unsatisfactory, but the last five years have been highly favorable.

Farm Products Show

(Continued from page 3)

C. L. Burlingham, of the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago, told the banqueting dairymen that too many poor purebreds are being registered for the good of the various breeds. He lauded the new testing system being used by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and predicted that it would be adopted by the other breeds to correct deficiencies of the testing plan now used.

The new Ayrshire system requires that all the cows in the herd be tested, encourages natural feeding methods during the testing period, provides for surprise tests, and requires the keeping of breeding records so that a breeder may know what all the daughters of a certain sire have done, not having to judge his merit by only a few of his daughters.

Editors' Note:—Special reports covering in details the proceedings of the various organizations which met at Harrisburg during Show Week will be published next week, together with the names of the prize winners in the various contests and show exhibits which are not available as the forms close for this issue.

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1-8 COST of GLASS

Origination of This Wonderful Discovery!

A startling process was discovered in 1924 that admitted the health producing ULTRA-VIOLET and INFRA-RED rays of the sun to just the right proportions needed to retain health and stimulate growth in all forms of life. The world-wide necessity for this article was realized and FLEX-O-GLASS was put on the market. Today we proudly state that we were the founders of this product that is now sold thruout the world on the merits of its health producing and lasting qualities. That which makes FLEX-O-GLASS so superior is the process by which it is made. This process and formula are the property of the FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. and are registered in the U. S. Pat. Office. Beware of imitations. There is only one FLEX-O-GLASS. Recommended by State Experiment Stations. Your protection. FLEX-O-GLASS is made by treating a strong, durable cloth base with a special process, making a weatherproof, unbreakable product that admits the health producing rays of the sun and holds warmth better than glass at ⅛ the cost. Keeps out cold, rain, snow and storm. Admits only warm diffused sunlight exactly as needed. Easily installed. Comes in roll 35½ inches wide. Cut with shears and tack on.

Utilize sun's valuable Rays!

Chicks develop in ½ regular time if given ULTRA-VIOLET sun's rays in a warm dry place. Don't turn chicks out in slush, snow and cold weather to chill and die. Don't put them under ordinary glass. It doesn't let the ULTRA-VIOLET rays thru that are necessary to keep chicks healthy and growing fast. They huddle together and become droopy. No pep at all. BUT—Put them under FLEX-O-GLASS—give them soft scattered sunlight full of concentrated ULTRA-VIOLET (health rays) and INFRA-RED (heat) rays of the sun where they are safe from rickets (weak legs) and diseases and watch them grow. Every chick will exercise, be full of pep and grow like weeds. Build this scratch shed or brooder-house now, quickly and cheaply. Sunlight is only heat and health producer nature offers, and it's enough. Why not use it?

Let hens scratch and feed in a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed and they will lay all winter. Turn hens that are a winter cost into a winter profit. FLEX-O-GLASS makes ideal enclosure for porches and storm windows.

Use Flex-O-Glass at Our Risk

Order your supply today. Use it 10 days. If then you do not find results better than if glass were used or if it isn't stronger and more durable than any other material send it back and we will refund your money without question. Isn't that fair?

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 35½ inches wide—1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c; 10 yds. at 35c; 25 yds. at 33c; 100 yds. or more at 32c per yard. Quantity prices F.O.B. on request.

SPECIAL $5 Offer For $5.00 we will send you 15 yds. of Flex-O-Glass 35½ inches wide postpaid (135 sq.ft.) Covers scratch shed 9x15 ft., enough for 200 chicks, or use for hotbed, enclosing porches, storm doors, windows, etc. Order today, you take no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Add 3c per yard outside U. S. Free book with every order, contains instructions and information on poultry diseases and remedies. Don't lose our address. Order direct from factory today.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

Flex-O-Glass Mfg. Co., Dept. 165
1461 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Find enclosed $..........for which send me..........
yards of Flex-O-Glass 35½ in. wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 10 days I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name..........
Town..........State..........

HOT BEDS—RAISE STRONGER PLANTS QUICKER Because Flex-O-Glass admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays, makes plants grow much faster and stronger than under glass. Quickly pays for itself. Ideal for hot houses because it scatters light exactly as wanted and does not chill as glass does, yet costs only ⅕ as much and far easier installed. Also used in factory, office and school windows to diffuse sunglare. Actually makes room lighter.

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 165
1461 N. CICERO AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

COLIVEROL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
COD LIVER OIL IN POWDER

Easy to Mix with Feed!

For chickens and fowl of all kinds—also live stock

Cures leg weakness, hastens growth, increases laying—will save the whole hatch—costs about half as much as liquid cod liver oil.

Put your hens in laying condition now

Dealers write for literature and attractive proposition. Coliverol sells on sight.

275 Eggs In One Year

CLIP THE COUPON

The Silmo Chemical Co. K
Vineland, N. J.
Gentlemen:—Please send me FREE folder on Coliverol.
Name ____
Address ____
P. O. ____ *State* ____

It Surely Pays to Buy "Kerlin-Quality" S.C.White Leghorn CHICKS

Free Feed With Chick Order

BEAUTIFUL WONDERFUL WINTER LAYERS! Long, deep bodied—clear eye, big-looped combs. Large white eggs—always command top market prices. Acknowledged leaders in every state in union. Backed by 26 years' successful breeding.

From 265 to 331 Egg Record Stock

Special Official High Record Matings containing International Egg Laying Contest winners with Official Records from 208 to 304 eggs. Mated to males that trace 3 times to hens with Official contest records 304 to 311 eggs.

Bargains in Baby Chicks — Stock — Supplies. Big discount if ordered now—delivery when wanted. Big illustrated catalog free. Contains much valuable information that will make you money.

KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM • BOX 89 • CENTER HALL, PA.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Choose "PROVED CHICKS for '26"

Buy where re-orders from thousands of customers and their definite reports prove the RELIABILITY of the hatchery, and the EGGABILITY of the strains. They buy again and again because experience shows that what Hillpot Chicks do far excels what I say.

LEGHORNS, REDS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES

Safe delivery of full count absolutely guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Send for FREE '26 Chick Book and learn why Hillpot Quality pays you best.

"I have had chicks from several different places in the past but never anything that equalled those I got from you last spring. I hardly lost a chick and they proved to be wonderful layers."
G. Northrop, Conn.

HILLPOT QUALITY FARMS

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

The Outlook for the Poultryman

(Continued from page 3)

of the increase in receipts at the big markets for the year over 1924 came in December when arrivals were the largest for that month on record.

Public demand for chickens and eggs is excellent. Both farm and wholesale prices of eggs averaged nearly four cents a dozen higher in 1925 than in 1924. Farm chicken prices were five per cent higher and wholesale prices fifteen per cent higher than in the preceding year. Fresh firsts on the New York wholesale market averaged 39.8 cents a dozen in 1925 compared with 36.2 cents in 1924. Fowls in the same market averaged twenty-nine cents a pound as compared with 25.2 cents in 1924. In spite of these higher prices, however, distribution into consuming channels was only slightly smaller than in 1924.

Since December, when production began to increase so rapidly and receipts of fresh eggs became hard to move, prices have been declining steadily. From bringing sixty-five cents a dozen on December 1, prices have broken twenty-five cents a dozen to forty cents at the end of the first week in January. The break from the winter peak came sooner than last year when prices held up until well into January. Prices during December at New York averaged 49.3 cents compared with 57.1 cents in December, 1924.

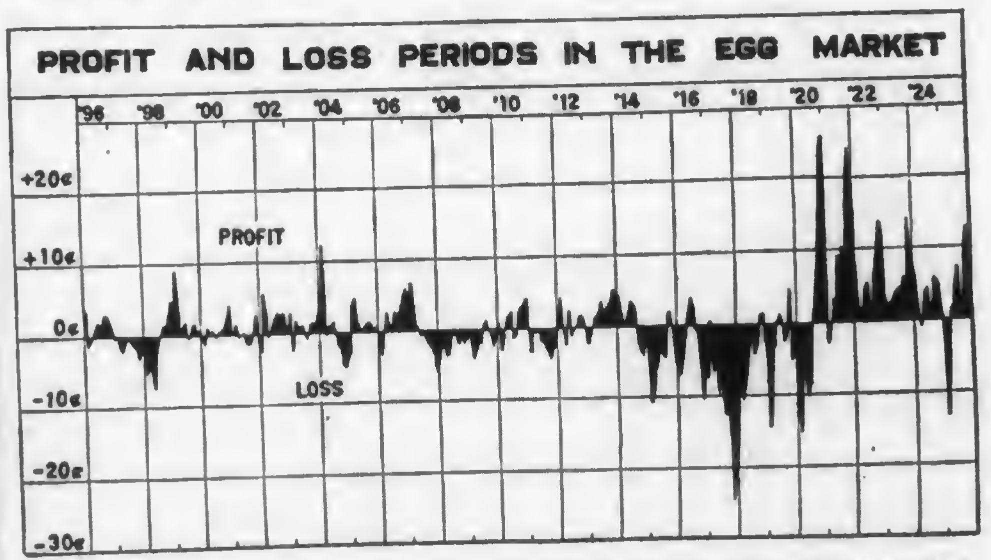
The storage egg deal is winding up less favorably than last season. Dealers paid fully a nickel a dozen more for the eggs they stored last spring than in the spring of 1924. In spite of the higher costs, about 800,000 cases more were put away. The surplus has been very slowly reduced. The trade is already almost entirely on a fresh egg basis, and there is little chance that the entire supply can be moved except at lower prices. It is to be expected, then, that dealers will be more wary of the market this spring and that they will make every effort to buy eggs cheaper.

Trading in eggs for April delivery is already under way on the Chicago market at around 28¾ cents compared with 30¾ cents last year. This price is higher than was paid in the spring of the four years 1921 to 1924. Even tho dealers are looking for more eggs than last year and will insist on buying cheaper than last spring, the indicated April price level is a fairly attractive one.

The abundance of low priced corn and oats will be a contributing factor to a heavier egg production. These grains, as well as wheat, may advance toward spring, but the general situation suggests that the poultryman will have the advantage of low feed costs thruout the year unless the next growing season is unfavorable. It is worth remembering, however, that conditions that affect crops adversely are likely to reduce egg production and lift egg prices.

Prices in the last quarter of 1925 were fully twenty-five per cent higher than in 1924. Demand was maintained at large proportions, however, and distribution into consuming channels from the four leading markets during the last six months was about ten per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year. Should egg prices decline during the spring to a level that would induce closer culling of flocks, then larger receipts of poultry and lower prices are to be expected.

So far as demand during the next few months is concerned, there is nothing discouraging to be found in the outlook. Consumption promises to be satisfactory as far ahead as the business outlook can be safely gauged, which carries us thru the first half of the year.—Marilla Adams.



The black spaces above zero line show when the ratio between feed and egg prices was more favorable than the average, while spaces below the line show times of unfavorable feeding ratio. The war period was unsatisfactory, but the last five years have been highly favorable.

Farm Products Show

(Continued from page 3)

C. L. Burlingham, of the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago, told the banqueting dairymen that too many poor purebreds are being registered for the good of the various breeds. He lauded the new testing system being used by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and predicted that it would be adopted by the other breeds to correct deficiencies of the testing plan now used.

The new Ayrshire system requires that all the cows in the herd be tested, encourages natural feeding methods during the testing period, provides for surprise tests, and requires the keeping of breeding records so that a breeder may know what all the daughters of a certain sire have done, not having to judge his merit by only a few of his daughters.

Editors' Note:—Special reports covering in details the proceedings of the various organizations which met at Harrisburg during Show Week will be published next week, together with the names of the prize winners in the various contests and show exhibits which are not available as the forms close for this issue.

The White Rock Four Buckle Arctic

The only Kattle King

White Rock Rubbers
-for all the family

The Hood Red Boot—
the best boot you can buy

LOOK at the red rubber in these boots—feel it! Here is the standard by which all red boots are judged. Only Hood seems to know how to produce red rubber that will not crack or check. And those tough, grey, resilient, tire-tread soles wear and wear and wear .... with all this there is comfort—a big factor when you wear boots all day, every day.

You and your purse will both benefit by knowing more about the quality footwear bearing the Hood name — the Kattle King — all-rubber, easily cleaned and fleece lined for warmth—tire tread soled for wear. White Rock Rubbers, standard in homes from Maine to California—for every member of the family.

Look for the name Hood on rubber footwear. It's your guarantee of service and economy.

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Watertown, Massachusetts

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS
BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896

Rubber Footwear - Canvas Footwear - Rubber Heels and Soles - Pneumatic and Solid Tires - Rubber Specialties

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Now great musicians play on every farm

TODAY, raging storms can close the roads that lead away from your house—and still you will not be shut in. With a touch of a finger, you can tune in—to a far off city. And you can listen to music—entertainment — education in world centers. The greatest musical artists are broadcasting, and men who have played only in the concert halls of the greatest cities are playing today in every farm home—where there is a Radiola.

The newest Radiola particularly suited to the farm home is Radiola 20. It tunes in with a single finger! It is so exactly made—with parts matched to the ten thousandth of an inch—that although it has three tuning circuits, all three are operated by a turn of a *single control*. In distance reception, you get extra sensitivity by using the amplification control, too—and the highest degree of refinement in tuning, with the help of two small verniers. But for ordinary use, there is but one control to turn.

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Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons $115

RCA Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · RADIOTRONS

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Conducted by

BRAINARD FOOTE

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To this end let us think about the basic laws of amplification and reproduction of voice and music received by radio. In the first place, we should realize that air vibrations that we can hear are called sounds—audible vibrations. They are produced by a very rapid succession of impulses that set the air into vibration. If these impulses are extremely fast, a high note is heard, and the frequency is said to be high. On the other hand, if the impulses are fewer in number per second, a low tone is heard—a low frequency. Any vibration that is transmitted to one's brain via the eardrums is called an audio frequency vibration. More rapid ones are called radio frequency and are inaudible.

Tone Variations

Ordinary tones vary all the way from about 100 vibrations per second to about 5000 per second. These are stated, technically, as 100 cycle and 5000 cycle notes. However, when a woman sings a certain note—say 1000 cycles pitch—her voice does not produce solely a vibration at 1000 cycles. It gives forth other tones, too, that are fainter but which are necessary to impart full expression to that voice. Were it not for these overtures or harmonics, as they are termed, it would be impossible to distinguish a violin from a voice, for instance, or a mandolin from a piano.

It is the duty of the amplifier in a radio set to increase the volume of all such radio frequencies without altering them any more than is absolutely necessary. Very few sets really do this. Since most amplifiers employ transformers, it may be well to point out the fact that a low-priced transformer does not amplify the lower tones very successfully. Heavier transformers, of exceptionally good construction, are needed. A set using the impedance system is far better, but ordinarily requires three audio tubes instead of two. The resistance method is perhaps best of all, amplifying as it does all audio tones impartially, but it, too, must have three audio tubes, besides a considerably greater "B" battery voltage than the other two methods.

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The diaphragm of the loud speaker plays the most important part in setting the air into vibration. If the diaphragm is a small one, it tends to reproduce the high tones better than the low. On the other hand, a large diaphragm gives the lower tones and omits a great deal of the high.

It is almost impossible to construct a loud speaker with a size of diaphragm that will reproduce all audio tones indiscriminately. The size of the actuating unit, which operates the diaphragm either thru a magnetic attraction or by a direct connection to it, plays some part, but chiefly in the way of loudness.—B.F.

(To be continued next week)

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For Aerial and Ground Wires

"For aerial and ground wires, never use smaller than No. 14 wire, or signals will be weakened. The ground wire may run against the brick wall, but the aerial wire should be spaced five or six feet from it.

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"You are using the best grade of dry cell tube. The UV-199 usually gives about 750 to 1000 hours of service. It will burn brightly even when exhausted.

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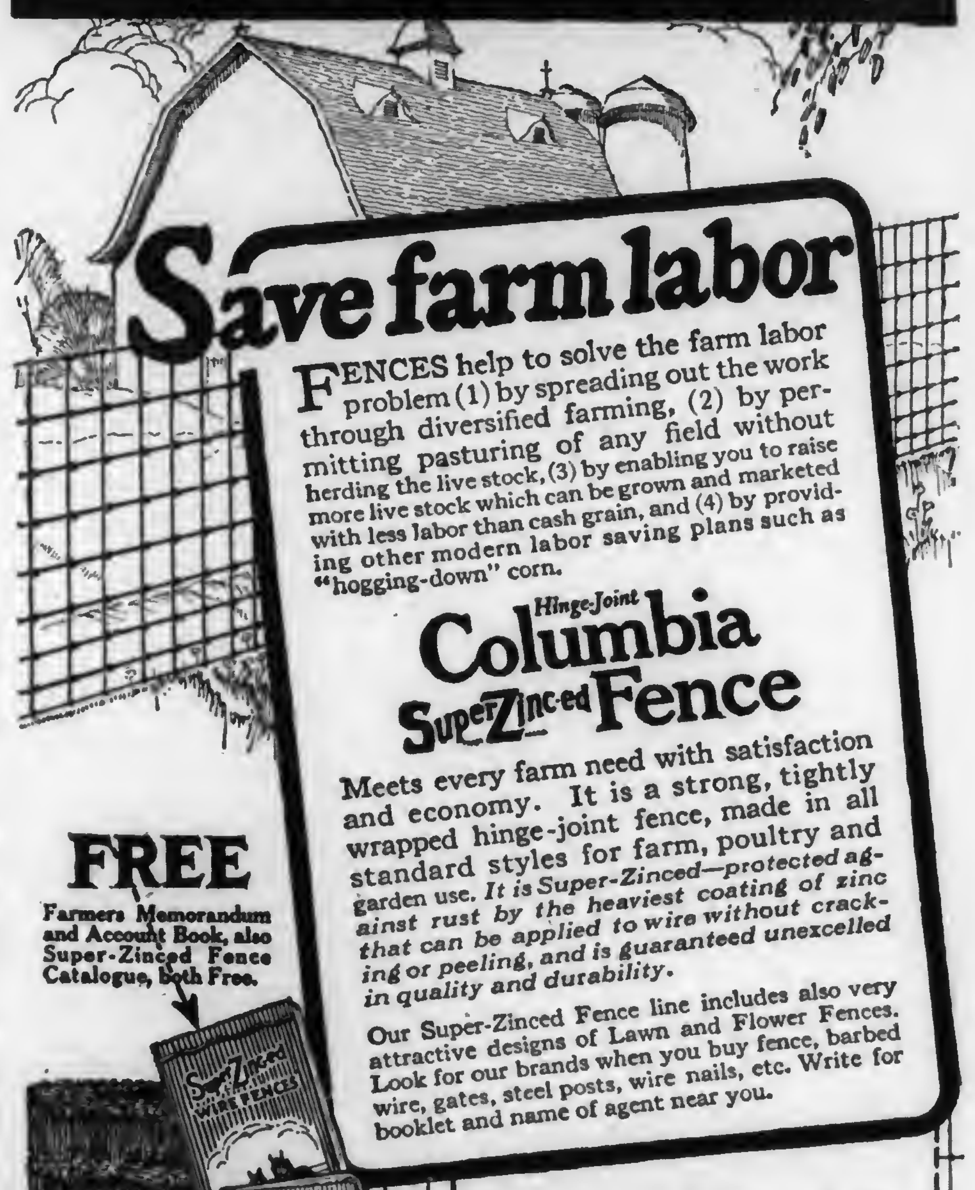
SuperZinc-ed FENCES



Save farm labor

FENCES help to solve the farm labor problem (1) by spreading out the work through diversified farming, (2) by permitting pasturing of any field without herding the live stock, (3) by enabling you to raise more live stock which can be grown and marketed with less labor than cash grain, and (4) by providing other modern labor saving plans such as "hogging-down" corn.

Hinge-Joint Columbia SuperZinc-ed Fence

Meets every farm need with satisfaction and economy. It is a strong, tightly wrapped hinge-joint fence, made in all standard styles for farm, poultry and garden use. *It is Super-Zinced—protected against rust by the heaviest coating of zinc that can be applied to wire without cracking or peeling, and is guaranteed unexcelled in quality and durability.*

Our Super-Zinced Fence line includes also very attractive designs of Lawn and Flower Fences. Look for our brands when you buy fence, barbed wire, gates, steel posts, wire nails, etc. Write for booklet and name of agent near you.

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Farmers Memorandum and Account Book, also Super-Zinced Fence Catalogue, both Free.

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Gentlemen: Please send me FREE, the Farmers Handy Manual, also Super-Zinced Fence Catalogue.

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It takes *only* 8 weeks to get a big job

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Read what these men are doing—here is your big chance to get "on easy street." Come to these great shops on the biggest SPECIAL offer ever made.

George W. Smith runs a big Ford Agency and Repair Shop at West Alexandria, Ohio. He says, "I am clearing over $800 per month."

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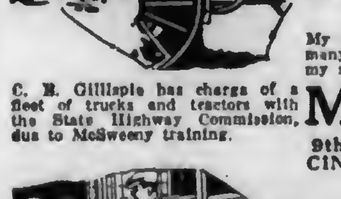
The Auto and Tractor Business is on the boom. Thousands of trained men will be needed during the next few months. I get calls every day from Garages, Battery Stations, Auto Repair, and other successful concerns for McSweeny men. When the big fellows need high grade men they know where to come for them. They want McSweeny trained men.

My Training Unusual

Scientific tool training—that's the secret. You do things here according to the latest engineering standards. Thousands of dollars have been spent in modern tools and equipment. You'll know a motor like a brother. That's why my men are at home with the biggest shops in the country. If you want to succeed the way Smith, Collins and the rest have—qualify by the same method.

I'll Pay Your Railroad Fare and Board You!

In order to fill the openings that now exist, I am making an offer no one has ever made before—FREE RAILROAD FARE, FREE BOARD. But even that is not all. I'll tell you about the rest in my letter.



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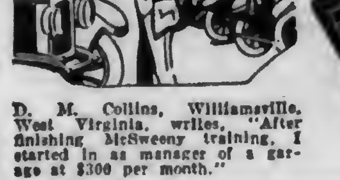

D. M. Collins, Williamsville, West Virginia, writes, "After finishing McSweeny training, I started in as manager of a garage at $300 per month."

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Dept. 289, (Address shops nearest you.)
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Without any obligation send me your big free book on Autos. Also information regarding special temporary offer.

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Street ______________

City ______________ State ______________

Now great musicians play on every farm

TODAY, raging storms can close the roads that lead away from your house—and still you will not be shut in. With a touch of a finger, you can tune in—to a far off city. And you can listen to music—entertainment — education in world centers. The greatest musical artists are broadcasting, and men who have played only in the concert halls of the greatest cities are playing today in every farm home—where there is a Radiola.

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Hinge-Joint Columbia SuperZinc-ed Fence

Meets every farm need with satisfaction and economy. It is a strong, tightly wrapped hinge-joint fence, made in all standard styles for farm, poultry and garden use. *It is Super-Zinced—protected against rust by the heaviest coating of zinc that can be applied to wire without cracking or peeling, and is guaranteed unexcelled in quality and durability.*

Our Super-Zinced Fence line includes also very attractive designs of Lawn and Flower Fences. Look for our brands when you buy fence, barbed wire, gates, steel posts, wire nails, etc. Write for booklet and name of agent near you.

FREE

Farmers Memorandum and Account Book, also Super-Zinced Fence Catalogue, both Free.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.
704 Union Trust Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE, the Farmers Handy Manual, also Super-Zinced Fence Catalogue.

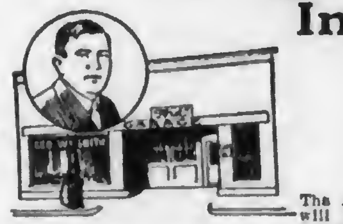
Name ....

Address ....

It takes *only* 8 weeks to get a big job

In the Auto, Tractor and Electrical Business

Read what these men are doing—here is your big chance to get "an easy street." Come to these great shops on the biggest SPECIAL offer ever made.



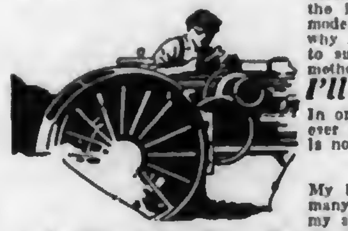
George W. Smith runs a big Ford Agency and Repair Shop at West Alexandria, Ohio. He says, "I am clearing over $500 per month."

Big Firms Need Trained Men

The Auto and Tractor Business is on the boom. Thousands of trained men will be needed during the next few months. I get calls every day from Garages, Battery Stations, Auto Repair, and other successful concerns for McSweeny men. When the big fellows need high grade men they know where to come for them. They want McSweeny trained men.

My Training Unusual

Scientific tool training—that's the secret. You do things here according to the latest engineering standards. Thousands of dollars have been spent in modern tools and equipment. You'll know a motor like a brother. That's why my men are at home with the biggest shops in the country. If you want to succeed the way Smith, Collins and the rest have—qualify by the same method.



C. E. Gillispie has charge of a fleet of trucks and tractors with the State Highway Commission, due to McSweeny training.

I'll Pay Your Railroad Fare and Board You!

In order to fill the openings that now exist, I am making an offer no one has ever made before—FREE RAILROAD FARE, FREE BOARD. But even that is not all. I'll tell you about the rest in my letter.

Send for FREE BOOK

My big illustrated training book tells how others are succeeding. It tells many things you ought to know about Autos and Tractors. Write for it and my short time offer NOW. It soon expires.

McSweeny Auto Tractor and Electrical Shops, Dept. 289

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D. M. Collins, Williamsville, West Virginia, writes, "After finishing McSweeny training, I started in as manager of a garage at $300 per month."

McSweeny Auto, Tractor and Electrical Training Shops, Dept. 289, (Address shops nearest you.) Cincinnati, O., or Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, O.

Without any obligation send me your big free book on Autos. Also information regarding special temporary offer.

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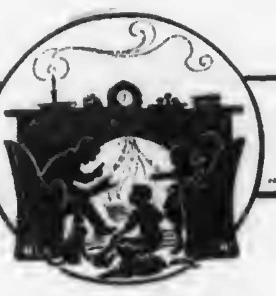
City .... State ....

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.



From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have three baby dolls and one of them says mama. Her name is Josie and the other two are named Elizabeth and Pauline. Pauline can sleep.

My sister and I play house. I have to milk pretty nearly every morning and evening. Pretty soon I'll go sled riding. My sister and I have a big sled.—Bertha D. Maryai (11), Indiana County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This is my first letter to the Forum page. I live on a small truck farm of seven and one-half acres. During the summer we go to market with vegetables and berries. We have a good many blackberries and raspberries and one-half acre of strawberries.

My brother and I do nearly all the work outside and mother does the work in the house. Our father is not with us; he died in 1915.

I nearly always read the Forum letters and I saw on one of the last pages that the girls want some boys to write, too, so I thought I would write.—Reuben G. Stoltzfus (15), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have attended school for five years and I am in the eighth grade. I go to Townline School which is two and a quarter miles from my home. I walk to the corner and then ride two miles. We have ridden in a car every day so far but I think now we will go in a sleigh I think it is lots of fun to ride in a sleigh.

We play many games at school like baseball, wood tag, also we make snow forts. I had a happy Christmas this year and received many presents. I hope the Forum friends did also.

I have a pet horse called Dick. He is gray and normal size and about twelve years old. I work with him mostly. We also have two other horses, gray also, but they are bigger. Their names are Maude and Prince.—John Sikora (X), Erie County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending you a picture of our tame woodpecker and will tell you about him. Two years ago two woodpeckers started to come to our house. There is a pole out in the yard and we put suet in the crack and every day they would come and eat of it. Then in the spring they had this young one that is in the picture. They would bring him every day and they fed him so much that he grew twice as big as his mother.

MY TWO SISTERS
Margaret Stout, Cambria County, Pa.

We call him Snip because when he would come he would make that noise. Then he had a baby and he also brought his baby here to eat. They live in our pine grove. There are about five of them but he is the biggest of all that come because his mother took such good care of him.

One day when he was here a friend of mine snapped his picture and here it is.—Esther A. Seaman (X), Wayne County, Pa.

I am sorry that I couldn't use the picture with this interesting letter about your pet woodpecker. By the time the picture was reproduced in the paper, however, I'm afraid it would be a puzzle to find Snip. He's such a tiny fellow in the picture even tho he's so large in real life!

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Here is a picture of my brothers and sisters and our flock of geese. There are eighty geese in the flock. One of them is a Canadian wild goose. We had nine old geese and seventy-one young geese.—Harold Stenger (X), Fulton County, Pa.

MY BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND OUR GEESE
Harold Stenger, Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been skating this afternoon on the lake. Have you ever been to Harvey's Lake, Cousin Ruth? I live in Alderson, which is at one end of the lake. I learned to swim this summer and I am learning to skate.

I got a pair of hockey skates on shoes for my birthday. It hasn't come yet but I have to have the skates while the skating is good.

Shall I write and tell you about when I lived in Nebraska and our vacation to the seashore after we came east?—Genevieve York (X, 13), Luzerne County, Pa.

Do write us about your home in Nebraska.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We had a party at school Wednesday afternoon. We had oranges, nuts, candy, peanuts, etc. We had a good time.

We went to Florida last winter and we certainly had a good time. We started from here and went as far as Orlando. We started the fifth of October and we got there the twenty-seventh of October. Coming back we had an accident. Mother cut her face and had four stitches put in. It happened in Baltimore, Maryland. I certainly was scared and we smashed the car quite badly but we have it yet!—Martha Gray (X), Ulster County, N. Y.

Very few of us who read your letter have been to Florida. Couldn't you tell us about the country?

Hello Everyone:—Just a few lines. If we want this page to be the best this year we must work. Let's send in riddles, stories and games and everything possible to make the page a success. I think the page is very good but let's make it better. Here's a poem I'm sending.

WE WON'T SHIRK

Come on, everybody, let's make this page a success,
Let's all of us do our very, very best;
For this page is ours, for which we work,
May we do our duty and never shirk.

We will make it the best page so folks can hear,
And do our best all thru the new year;
We will send in riddles, also a joke,
And we'll do our best and never mope.

—Ellen S. Pulis (X, 11), Passaic County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and All:—I got my skates. Say, Cousin Ruth, I wish you could have been here to skate with me. Do you skate? Well, the mill dam on Buffalo Creek was frozen over. The space covered nearly an acre. The ice was thick and smooth. I never saw such good ice for a number of years. I was glad I received my skates in time for it. Everybody that had a pair collected on the ice. They played all kinds of ice games. One day a number of fellows took their cars on. They had great times sliding around. I suppose that will be the next sport.

The ice is covered with snow now and everybody is enjoying the show. Nearly every one in town that owns a sled is sledding tonight. I wish I were with them.—Miriam Emery, nineteen, (X), Union County, Pa.

Answer to Esther Luse Bell's nature riddle printed last week: SNOWBIRD or JUNCO.

Please Read

HOW you must have laughed at the funny mistakes in my letter last week! There I was telling you to be sure to spell correctly and the word "correctly" was misspelled! I spelled it all right when I wrote the letter but someone else didn't spell it all right when it was set in type for the page.

And then in the very next paragraph after this mistake was another! A line that I wrote didn't get in and one that didn't belong there took its place, so now you don't know what I wanted to say. Get out last week's paper, find the line "A FEW RULES TO REMEMBER" and instead of the paragraph that's below it read the following one:

> "In the upper left hand corner write the word "Contest," at the top the title, "Winter Sports," and then the contest letter. At the end sign your name, age and address. If you want to write another letter besides the contest letter write it on a separate sheet of paper then the contest letters can be found easily when I want to read them over and decide which one of you wrote the best letter to his imaginary city friend."

I'm so sorry all this happened. I'll try to see that you aren't mixed up again. Send in lots of letters about your "Winter Sports" to that make-believe friend in the city, won't you?

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Virginia Althoff (X), Margaret Bushey, Grace B. Durboraw (X). **Bedford County**, Ruth Louise Beegle (X). **Bucks County**, Mary E. Walton. **Butler County**, George Fox, Florence Steffen. **Cambria County**, Genevieve Shrift (X). **Carbon County**, Thomas H. Hellman. **Centre County**, Celia Delaney. **Clarion County**, Leoto M. Elder. **Crawford County**, Grace Childs. **Indiana County**, Bertha D. Maryai.

Lackawanna County, Philura Klipple (X). **Mercer County**, Phyllis Ruth Blake. **Perry County**, Jennie Cathryn Kiner. **Pike County**, Sadie Kurtz. **Schuylkill County**, Jean Mae Huntsinger. **Somerset County**, Glenn Trent. **Susquehanna County**, Gladys Fuller (X). **Union County**, Miriam Emery (X). **Washington County**, Ruth Weir (X). **Wayne County**, Clifton Chapman.

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Mary Semus (X), Michael Semus (X). **Middlesex County**, Sara Smith.

NEW YORK

Chemung County, Eudora Dunbar. **Otsego County**, Bernice Stanley (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You will find that the four tens in this week's puzzle can be made to equal nine if you will use the three signs you see just above the figures. In other words by using "multiplied by," "divided by" and "minus" each just once between the tens, nine is the correct answer—IF (and there is always a big "if" in things, isn't there?) you place those signs in the proper order to bring this answer. When you have found the right order for the signs, send the little arithmetic example to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by February 6th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

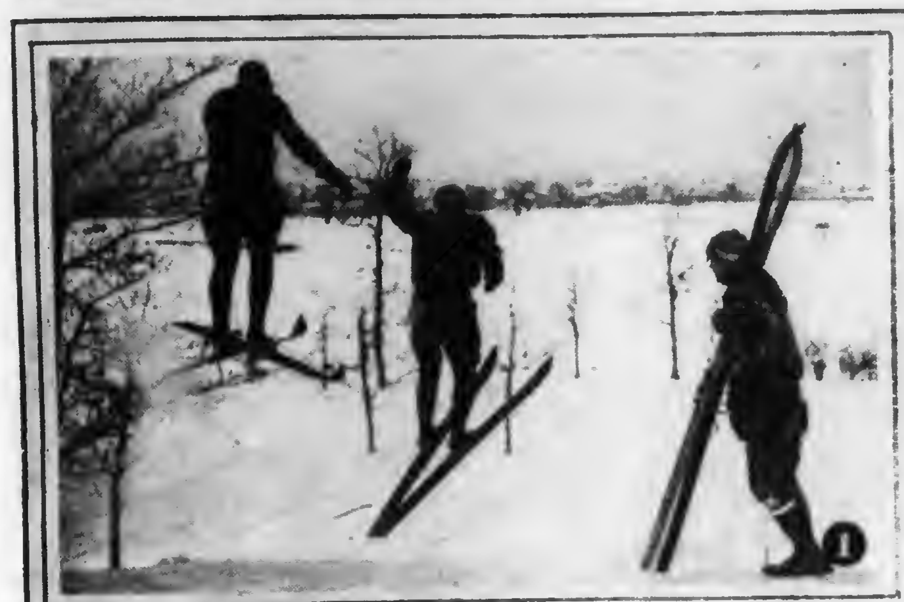
The answer to the puzzle published in the January 9 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: X 1 1.

The puzzle prize winners are: Avis Dobson, age 8, Boyers, Pa.; Ralph E. Ebert, age 9, Breinigsville, Pa.; Ethel James, age 7, Pottsgrove, Pa.; Marian I. Kern, age 7, Newside, Pa.; Elizabeth Neff, age 9, Chicora, Pa.; Edith A. Paisley, age 10, Conyngham, Pa.; Mildred Simpson, age 12, Trappe, Md.; Lawrence Tanger, age 10, Carlisle, Pa.; Anna Theiss, age 9, New Paltz, N. Y.; William Wolfgang, age 12, Greensburg, Pa.

(X ÷ -)

10 10 10 10=9

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES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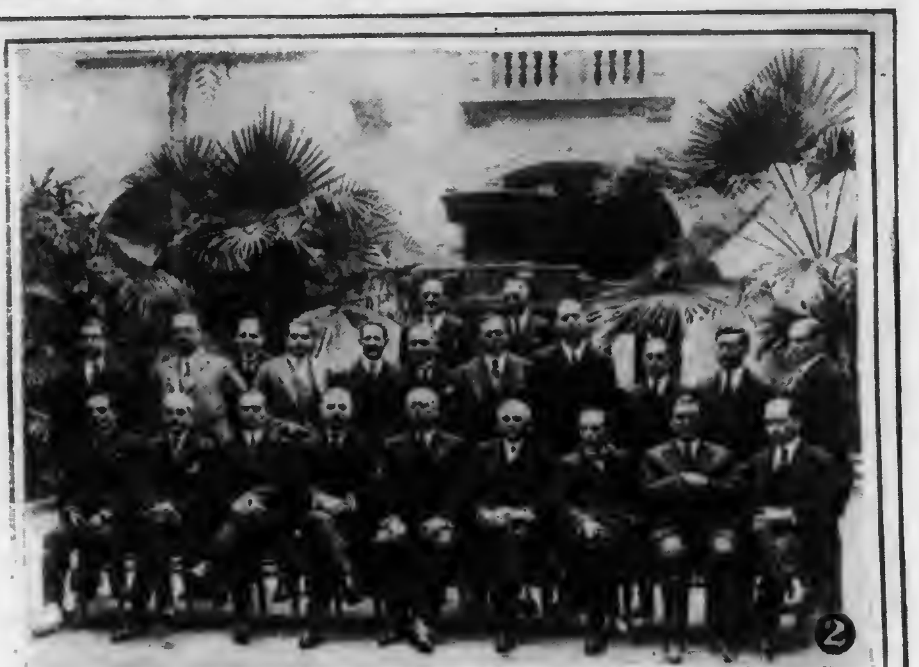
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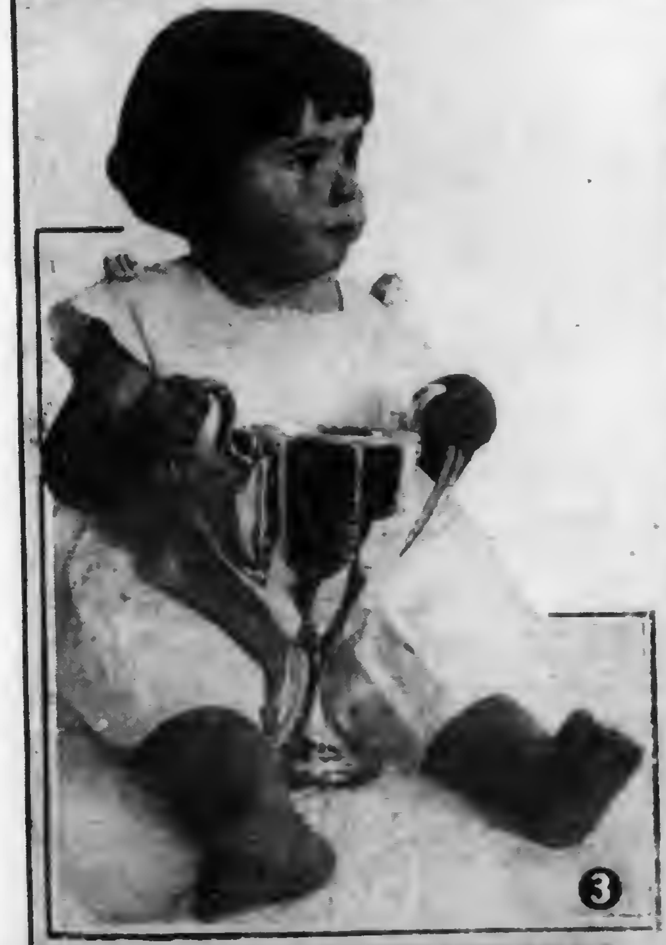
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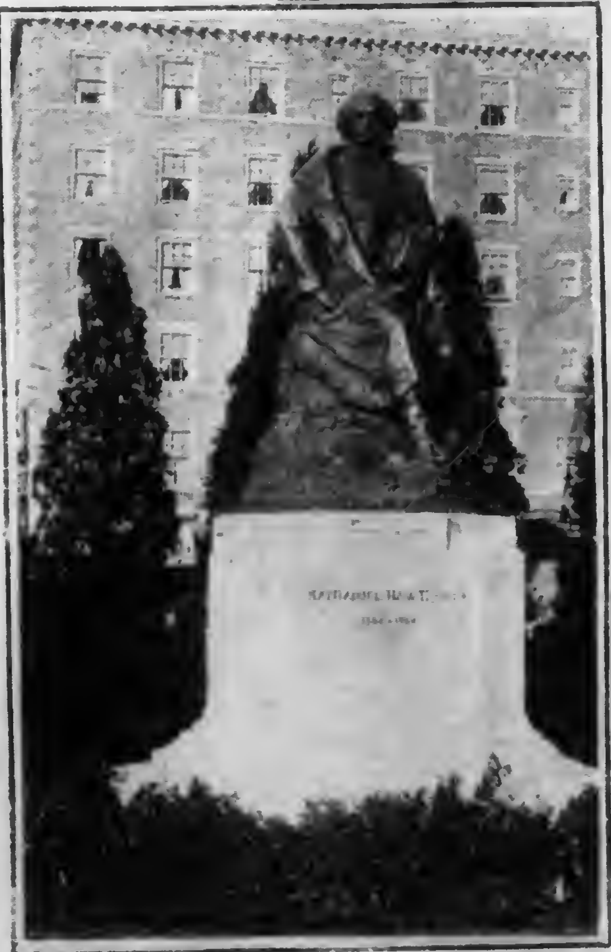
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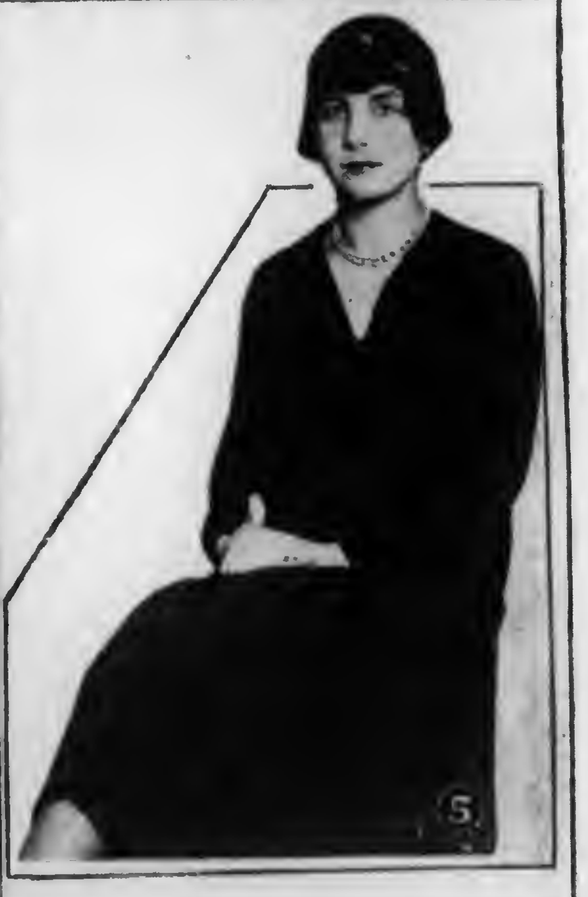
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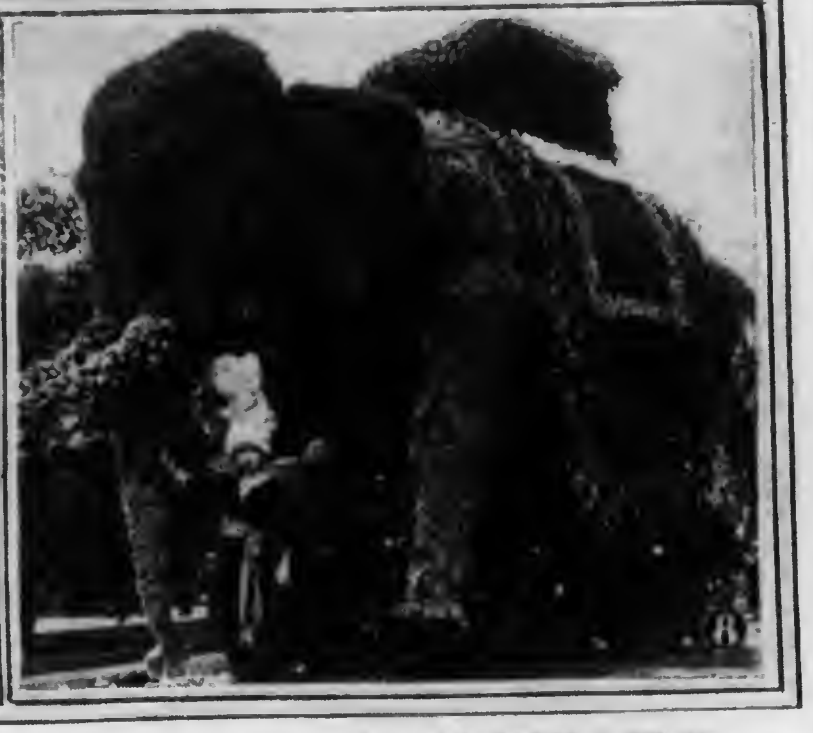
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(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Skiing, one of winter's greatest sports, is becoming more popular every year. Various ski clubs are practicing for events.

2.—Ambassadors, ministers and charge d'affaires of Latin-American nations on duty in Washington, who gathered at the Pan-American Union for a farewell luncheon for the Chilean ambassador.

3.—Miss Jean Reilley, seventeen months old, was selected as "Baby New York" at New York's health and food show.

4.—The statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne, purchased by the citizens of Salem, Mass., from the city of Boston, was unveiled last month by his granddaughter.

5.—Miss Helen Wills, champion girl tennis player of the United States, stopped in New York on her way to Europe.

6.—A model of the first all-steel lighthouse, constructed by the United States Lighthouse Service, has been placed on exhibit in the Smithsonian Institution.

7.—When there's snow in Buxton, England, shoppers choose sleighs instead of taxis.

8.—One of the unique features of the Parade of Roses, held recently in Los Angeles, was an elephant made entirely of flowers.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Stitches You'll Like to Take

Distinctive Touches That Add So Much to Clothes

JANUARY, and the sewing season is with us. There is scarcely a country household in our land without some variety of sewing bee "buzzing." There are new clothes to be made and old ones to be remade; big clothes to be cut down into middle sized or little clothes, besides the other articles that must be added to one's store now and then.

When there is much sewing to be done, we make use of short cuts whenever possible. Some of us may be so hurried and tired that we neglect doing something distinctive, quaint or beautiful. That something that causes folks to speak admiringly of Sally Smith's blue chambray dress, and never to give a second thought to Ethel Gray's more expensive crepe.

We sewers of today have too much sense to undertake the laborious and time-taking embroideries with which the garments of an earlier day were decorated. But a love of color, a desire for personal adornment persists in the normal human mind, and there never was a time when colorful and quickly made embroideries were more fashionable than now. They take but little of our time, these simple, easily made stitches that add so much to the appearance of a garment and so much to our pleasure in making it.

New Fashion Book

OUR new 1926 spring and summer Book of Fashions is now ready for you. It contains color plates, 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, some points for the needle (illustrating thirty of the various, simple stitches) and costs only ten cents. Send in your order today, with ten cents in silver or stamps, so that this book, full of valuable hints to the home dressmaker, will be sent you at once.

Bias Fold Binding

Most sewers have learned to make use of the handy bias fold binding, which comes in practically every color, and in several washable materials. A real time saver, it is particularly suited to finishing children's wash dresses, aprons and under garments. If you can spare just a wee bit of time, try this extra on little daughter's bias bound dress. If the dress happens to be blue chambray bound in white, use the six strand cotton, or rope floss in red, coral, or orange. Make blanket stitches (a simple, unpurled buttonhole stitch) over the white binding, taking the stitches about one-half inch or less apart. Tan chambray bound in brown, and worked over with orange, is good, and other combinations will suggest themselves to the worker.

Dainty flower pockets will be all the trimming needed for a small wash dress. Left over bits of contrasting material may be used, and you can make your own pattern, or cut a flower of suitable size from a seed catalog. Pansies, wild rose, or other broad petaled flowers are best. Draw around the flower on your material. Baste two pieces of material together for each pocket, then buttonhole closely around the outline. Now, using black, brown, yellow or orange floss, put in sepals, petals, etc., using long stitches, and a few French knots. Merely looking at the picture will make it easy. Butterfly pockets, or those made in the form of animals, are just as cunning.

Running Stitch Effective

Two or three rows of running, or darning stitch, is perhaps the easiest trimming of all. Unless the material is very sheer, use all six of the strands, or at least four. Make your stitches long on the surface, and short underneath, and the three rows of one color, or each of a different shade.

For another effective decoration, make the rows of running stitch in black or other dark color. Above this, away from the edge, make "crow's foot" stitches with thread of contrasting color, placing a "crow's foot" above every long stitch, or every other one, as you prefer. ("Crows' feet" are made of three straight stitches taken together at one end, and with their other ends separated in fan shape. They may be tiny for baby's dress, or as large as one prefers.) Using a third color, a second row may be made above and between the first"c row's feet."

A very "fetching" reseda green linene dress for a grown-up had as trimming two rows of black darning stitch, and just above them a row of fairly large "crow's feet" in alternate red and dark green. Another variety is one row of darning stitches with the "crow's feet" in another color on both sides.

If you like button trimming, try this different one. Use colored or white pearl buttons having four eyes. With black embroidery floss take several stitches from each eye out over the edge of button thru the material, instead of sewing on in the regular way. Then, with green cotton, outline a stem for this flower, with several lazy daisy leaves. A charming little print dress had a row of these flowers above the hem, with the stems, one short the next long.

Bits of bright applique cross-stitch, feather stitching, French knots, and lazy daisy stitches continue in favor. Embroidery cottons have been made color fast, so that one need feel no hesitancy in using those of standard make. The silks, tho, require more careful handling if they are to keep their color.

Even if you aren't "up" in embroidery and haven't as much time as you need, and your fingers aren't very nimble, you'll enjoy some of these simple stitches. The beauty you have added to the garment, as well as the delight of the wearer, will repay you.—H. M.

Envelope for Linen

ONE and one-sixth yard of material twenty-four inches wide will make this envelope which is a great protection for the tablecloths not in use every day. When laid in a drawer, if the space is limited, the folds quite often show soil when the cloth is unfolded, so this case will appeal to the housewife as a protection against streaks on the best tablecloths.

Blue is the one color supposed to keep linen and muslins looking white so I use blue muslin, poplin, madras or any material heavy enough to keep out dust. Fold the material over fourteen inches thus making your pocket, the remaining fourteen inches point or round off to make the lap. Hem and feather stitch in white or bind with white tape. If made for a gift (I have given two of these to brides) the initial may be worked on the lap.

Material thirty-six inches wide will leave a strip from the side which can be made into a napkin case to match.—C. S.

Save the Clippings

HAVE you ever picked up a paper or a magazine and been so inspired by an article, a picture, or a poem, that you felt it worth more than the subscription price of the entire publication? I have, very often. And I preserve them carefully. The longer I keep them the more precious, they become. A professor of mine once said that a learned person was one who had the facts in his mind or knew where to find them. The humble scrap book can be a library of facts in condensed form.

You may not have the time nor space to paste all your gems in a book. Many use stout envelopes, labeling each, and stand them in a handy box. It is so easy to drop the clipping in its proper place. With envelopes of this kind you can often carry cheer to sick or lonely folks with "just clippings."—E. M. W.

Supplementing School Work

Parents Can Help the Child in Countless Ways

IF THE parents keep in close touch with children's progress they will find many things they can do that will be helpful in supplementing the school work.

Abstract numbers are difficult for a child to comprehend, but I have found that a six-year-old learns very quickly and easily to play parchesi, dominoes, and games with flinch cards.

My six-year-old really learned to count and learned numbers playing parchesi.

The child learns other valuable lessons, too, from these games. He learns that rules must be lived up to—or mother puts the board away and there will be no more games for a week. He learns, too, that there can be fun in a game even when he is beaten—if he is a good loser. He learns actually to laugh when mother or daddy or sister comes out ahead.

They Like a Variety

Of course, the child should have his own blackboard, pencils, tablet, drawing paper and crayons at home. He should also have paste and kindergarten scissors.

The blackboard shows mother conclusively what kind of school work is being done.

For the older child by all means have plenty of books and magazines that will supplement the work being done in school. For example my girl in sixth grade was having some work in reading about King Arthur. First we got out our Tennyson at home and read some of the King Arthur poems there. Then I sent to our state library and asked for any children's version of King Arthur that they had.

King Arthur Stories

They sent me Howard Pyle's King Arthur, beautifully printed and illustrated. Daughter was delighted, and the King Arthur stories are familiar to her now in a manner that she will never forget. Quite frequently in her reading she comes across references to the King Arthur stories and always speaks of it.

She asked one day about Grecian mythology, and I dug up a Young Folks' History of Greece that I feared might be a bit old for her, but she read it and discussed it with me.

The other day she asked me if I could get any stories for her about the Lewis and Clark Expedition which they are studying in history in sixth grade. I don't know of any such stories but I immediately wrote to the state librarian asking for help.

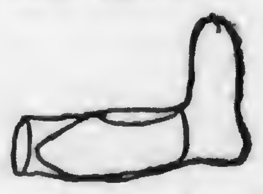
After all, isn't the real education of the child received in the home, and does not the school but supplement the home education?—May H. Mumaw.

Heart-Shaped Cutters

ON YOUR next trip to the village, have your tinsmith make you a few delightful heart-shaped cutters for use on February 14th. You will find them useful in cutting sandwiches, cookies, and biscuits, and they will bring cheer to young and old, as well.—G. S. S.

For Cold Feet

THE man of the house gets cold feet when he wears rubber boots in winter. Use the legs of wool socks when the feet are too far gone, and cut good warm slippers. The illustration will show you how to place your home made pattern.



Cut the heel and toe with generous allowance for the seams. Sew around the heel and toe, using the shortest machine stitch. Turn down the top one-half inch and stitch twice. They cost little, take about ten minutes' time, and are a warm comfort to outdoor workers.—Mrs. M. C. Smith.

NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLIONS

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

FRUIT TREES

Budded from bearing orchards

This insures the same traits in the young trees as in the parent—growth, sturdiness, and fruiting habit. Send for our booklet and prices on Cortland and other Apples, Peaches, Pears—"Trees Propagated from Bearing Orchards." Write today.

Wallingford Nurseries of Barnes Nursery & Orchard Co. Box 103, Wallingford, Conn.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Send for Allen's 1926 Book of Berries if you are interested in growing Strawberries for profit or for home use. It's reliable—gives much information about Strawberry Culture, varieties, PLANTS. Write today for your copy. It's valuable but FREE.

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and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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"SPECIALS" $1 Each

An Orchard for $1

Send us $1 and we will parcel post you 12 choice apple, or peach trees, or; 6 apple and 6 peach, best varieties true to name, our selection. Or: 12 shrubs, or 12 grape vines, or; 12 dahlias, or; 25 gladiolias, finest mixed. This offer is to new customers, and get our free catalog.

Ernst Nurseries, Box 1, Eaton, Ohio

Reliable Fruit Trees

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Velvet Remnants $1.45 a pound.
WAYNE D. FOX, Dept. 22 Stroudsburg, Pa.

Valentine Fun for Children

Invitations, Decorations and Games You Can Use

WRITE your invitations to a children's Valentine frolic on small red paper hearts, using a white pencil or white ink. Half the fun for little folks is in distributing them, so don't mail them.

Decorate your rooms with red and white crepe paper, making streamers and gay festoons, and be sure to have plenty of various-sized hearts in evidence everywhere. Make your dining room table as attractive as possible, with a large red centerpiece held in place with a plump pink and white ribbon cake. From the centerpiece may radiate tiny ribbons of crepe paper, extending to the various places marked with a red heart bearing the little guests' names.

Start Off with a Hunt

Children dearly love to hunt for something, and since they come to this party directly from school, no game is necessary to enliven the gathering period. Start them off at once with a Valentine hunt. Have a comic Valentine, (not rude or unkind) hidden somewhere about the rooms for each guest. It should be plainly marked with the name for whom intended, and the players must be warned not to molest or disclose the Valentine of another. When the search is over, and the Valentines have all been read and enjoyed, announce the new game.

For Valentine Post Office seat the guests in a circle with one standing in center for the leader. Give each one the name of a city. The leader then calls out, "I am sending a Valentine from Erie to Chicago. Will it arrive safely?" The two cities called must change places, with the leader trying to obtain one of their seats. The player without a chair is the next leader, and so on.

Cupid's Dart will then keep them busy till supper time. Form in a circle and move slowly round while one in the center using a card board arrow-pointed dart is blindfolded. He then points his dart toward someone in the moving circle, and that child goes into the ring with him and tries not to be caught. Cupid calls "Where is my Valentine?" The darted ones replies "Here I am." If not caught after being located three times, start as before. If the called one is caught, she becomes the leader, and is Cupid.

Serve supper at six o'clock, giving the little folks plenty of time to reach home early. Give them cocoa, salmon loaf with peas and creamed potatoes all served piping hot. A nice slice of ribbon cake, heart-shaped cookies and fruit gelatine will complete a long-to-be-remembered party. —Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

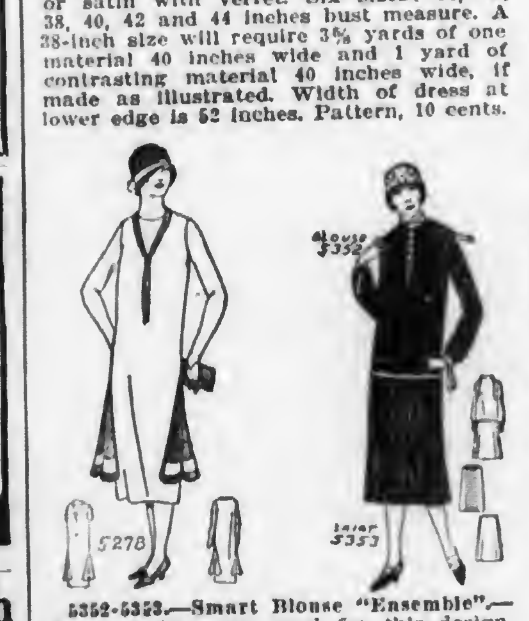
Our Farm Papers

DEAR EDITOR OF THE HOME PAGE:—This is Thanksgiving Day and I am truly thankful for the good things I always find on our Home Page. Our farm papers are such clean inspiring ones, I wish all young people might read them. The trashy novels on many news stands are worse than useless. A fifteen-year-old girl from a carelessly governed home showed me one, and with flashing eyes declared she would never buy another for they were not fit to read. So may God bless the wholesome farm papers, and give them more power.—Mrs. M. S.

Popular Dress-Up Dresses

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

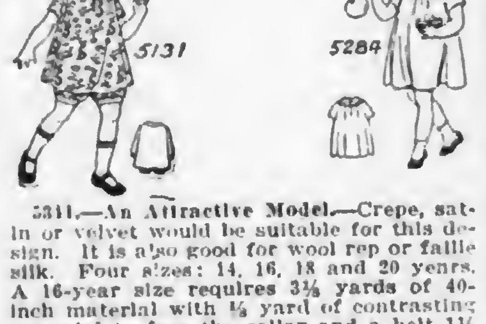
5278.—A Youthful Model.—Crepe satin or kasha would be smart for this design, or one would have broadcloth with velvet or satin with velvet. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 3⅝ yards of one material 40 inches wide and 1 yard of contrasting material 40 inches wide, if made as illustrated. Width of dress at lower edge is 52 inches. Pattern, 10 cents.



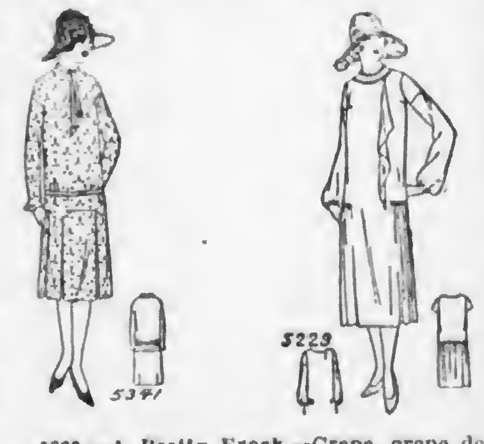
5352-5353.—Smart Blouse "Ensemble".—Brown velvet was used for this design, with facings of satin in a matched shade. Homespun, flannel, faille and linen are also good. Blouse is in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt is in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37-inch waist measure with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2⅜ yards. To make this "costume" for a 38-inch size will require 4½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, cuffs and lower edge of the blouse. Two patterns, 10c each.

5131.—A Popular Dress.—Printed crepe or challis would be good for this design. The bloomers may be joined to an underbody. The smock may be finished with sleeves in short or wrist length. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 3 yards of 27-inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material for collar facings and leg bands, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves ⅛ yard less is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5284.—A Simple Frock.—Crepe, China silk, lawn or batiste may be used for this little frock. Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2-year size requires 1½ yard of 40-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5311.—An Attractive Model.—Crepe, satin or velvet would be suitable for this design. It is also good for wool rep or faille silk. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of contrasting material to face the collar and a belt 1½ inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.



5229.—A Pretty Frock.—Crepe, crepe de chine or voile would be very pleasing for this style. It is also attractive in figured silk with crepe or georgette for the cascade and full sleeve portions. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material if made as illustrated in the large view. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

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TOM OF PEACE VALLEY

By John F. Case

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TOM remembered the long forgotten incident when Grimes had fallen in the street and the boys under Johnson's leadership had tormented him. Then Tom, feeling pity for the friendless and besotted creature, not only had commanded them to "cut it out" and backed his words with ready fists, but he had led Grimes home. Bread cast upon strange waters may give strange returns and as he realized the soundness of his informant's advice, Tom thanked him again and promised that no word would be passed which would implicate Joe. And after all what would be gained by whipping "Bull?" Just the satisfaction of paying a debt with interest but the outcome would be that Banker Durham would have him arrested and thrown in jail. And while he lay there the raid could be pulled off. No, as Joe advised, there must be some better way but this time there could be no waiting until after the deed was done. The greatest generals were strategists; they won victories by beating the other fellow to the punch. Here was need for a board of strategy and before he left town that night Tom had talked to Marvin Manning and in a few guarded words given his chum to understand that a visit to Peace Valley next day was necessary. "We're going after another big fellow," Tom had said, "and you must be on hand to help catch him." There was instant response from the keen-witted Marvin. "I'll be there," he had answered. As Tom rode home in the darkness he considered and rejected many a battle plan. How could a field be protected when every ear was precious? The thing seemed impossible. But before he had reached home a plan had come which made Tom smile in anticipation. Not so his father who, pulling on his clothes for instant departure, started out to call the clan. Blood might be spilled in Blanton for Sam Woodson swore that with the men of the Valley at his back he was going to Banker Durham to tell him to his teeth what an evil son was his.

More alarmed than over any previous happening Tom sought to calm his enraged father, then called to enlist the aid of his mother. Well he knew that it would be like match to powder if Sam Woodson spread the news of the impending raid for with many of the Valley men there was smouldering hatred against arrogant Banker Durham and his son. "Hold on, dad," Tom implored, "you'll just make more trouble for all of us. We can lick 'em without guns or men. Now listen until I tell you my plan." Still rumbling threats Sam Woodson sat down and as Tom unfolded his scheme a slow grin replaced the angry frown. "Son," complimented the elder Woodson, "thet's the funniest way to fight I ever heered on—but I'll be doggoned if I don't believe it will work. And if it does nary one of them younkers ever will come back to this Valley again. Now let's get to bed." So possible tragedy was averted and Tom turned in to dream of charge and countercharge as warring hosts fought for possession of a battle ground.

It was past the noon hour and in the Woodson home sat Lame Bill Kidd, Marvin Manning and the redoubtable "Slim," who had begged for an opportunity to fight the foreign foe. Excellent had been the meal and except for their anger directed against what Lame Bill termed the "ornery skunks" all were at peace with the world. The little party had been down and looked over the corn field, deciding from what point the attack would likely come. Now all was in readiness to repel invaders and they waited impatiently for night to come. "Only a few is necessary," had been Sam Woodson's decision. "If we git a passel of boys an' men some dumb fool is as likely as not to start shootin'. And we ain't goin' to have any of that." Tom had grinned at his father's change of front but had readily agreed. Not even Old Trail, hero of that earlier episode, was to share the secret of the coming night. But long like generals planning a campaign they discussed the matter around the dinner table until each knew exactly the part assigned. So now the stage was set and it but remained to be proven whether or not the story told by Joe Grimes was a truthful report or merely the fancy of a drink drugged brain.

NIGHT long before had drawn her sable mantle and not one star peeped out as two cars chugged to the mountain top, then turned from the road to be enshrouded in darkness as lights were turned off. Ten forms, each with a corn knife, slipped stealthily along a trail. Suddenly they stopped, then froze in their tracks as the deep voice of Old Trail broke on the air. "It would beat the devil if that dog is loose," hissed the leader. "If he comes nosing around cut him in two." But Old Trail was only voicing lament for a master who had chained him up and gone away. Now the weird cry of a screech-owl caused one of the party to cry out in alarm and the stocky leader paused to curse his reluctantly following crew. Far different than the planning was execution of the dark night's deed and to the timid town lads every bush held a lurking enemy. More rapidly the figures descended until a sound as of rippling water tells of wind play thru the rustling corn. Like a dense green forest stood the field and as the thin ray of a flash-light played over thick-hung ears the despoilers paused for a moment to admire.

"Some corn," said the first in line.

"Good for a hundred bushels an acre Roberts says," was the low-voiced echo. "It almost seems like a shame to cut it down after Woodson has worked so hard."

"Don't be a chicken-hearted fool," came the savage reply of "Bull" Durham as he gave directions to his band. "Do you want a 'Hill Billy' to show us up? Remember that every stalk down means one less chance for him to win and a few minutes' work will put any yield he has to report behind mine. Spread out now and keep cutting 'til I give the word to stop." Swiftly now the invaders went forward to attack and sharp knives sheared thru stalks. But as the first laden stalks crashed earthward every boy paused to stand with ears strained in listening, knives upraised.

"Mar-r-rough! Mar-r-rough!" Like the cry of a lost soul in torment the unearthly scream quavered and died away. Then, "Mar-r-rough!" to be followed by a savage snarl in answer from the field nearby. "My Gawd, a 'painter!'" shrilled one frightened visitor, "run boys, run for your lives!" In one mad scramble all turned to fly but now, shown by the dim ray of the flash-light in "Bull's" palsied hand, uprose hairy figures from the sheltering stalks and with howls and fiendish screams charged the retreating army. It was a riot then with every man for himself and the devil, apparently, after the hindmost.

"OW-W! Ow-w-w! Help, fellers, he's killin' me!" The largest "painter" had sprung upon "Bull" and was clawing him viciously. "Help! Help!" But those of the retreating rear guard were suffering the same treatment while those in front were tearing recklessly thru the underbrush never stopping to give succor to those less fortunate. Frenzied with fear "Bull" tore loose from his assailant to be hastened in his flight with a most "unpainter" like kick which again sent him sprawling to be set upon by another smaller but fur-clad figure which emitted shrieks of rage as it raked "Bull's" hatless head. But finally bruised and bleeding from many scratches altho not seriously hurt the interpid leader joined his men as they tore thru the woods to their waiting machines. Hatless, many with clothing cut to ribbons by sharp briers or "claws," and with hands and faces bleeding the brave invaders were a sorry spectacle as they tumbled into their flivvers, stepped on the gas and with all effort at secrecy abandoned went roaring down the mountain as lights sprang up in cabin windows, the occupants awakened by the noise. Nor did they slacken speed until safe home again.

Hobbling out of the corn field as rapidly as his "game" leg would permit Lame Bill found the smallest of a fur-clad group rolling in convulsions on the ground. But the convulsions were those of laughter as Pepper Manning went from one shriek to another while his younger companions joined in. "Jiminy Crickets, Tom," howled Marvin wiping tear-filled eyes on one hairy sleeve, "did you hear 'Bull' squall when your dad lit on him? And he squealed like a rabbit when I clawed him last. Lordy, Lordy! Meour-r-rough!" The incorrigible Pepper was off again but Sam Woodson's grim voice cut in, "Reckon it will be some time before them yonkers come to Peace Valley in night time. Lucky Bill and me had them old furs on hand. Bill, you done make a 'painter' ashamed of hisself. If I hadn't known it was you I'd a been skeered myself."

"Doggone it," complained Lame Bill, "It's you who ought to be ashamed of hisself. Didn't you promise to hold them cusses 'til I could git up and take part in the fun. Doggone this leg anyhow. It sure did sound like a herd of cow critters tearin' up the brush," the "painter's" representative concluded. "Tom, you shore are lucky they didn't head thru yore corn. If one on 'em had straddled a row he'd have rode it plumb to the end," and Bill chuckled at memory of the stampede.

"I think dad's right," Tom remarked, "and that we are thru with trouble from that gang. Dad insisted on clawing 'Bull' but I'll bet Johnson will take his meals standing for a long, long time. That currycomb of mine had teeth like a saw and when I got him I just raked the pants off of him." Again they had to stop while Marvin Manning rolled in ecstasy and "marroughed" to his heart's content. But poor "Slim" had no spoils of victory.

"The ornery cusses," complained "Slim" as if he had suffered personal injury. "They wouldn't stop to let me ketch up with 'em. Never got to claw a doggoned one. But," "Slim" emphasized pridefully, "I bet that next to Lame Bill I did the best job of squallin'." So with honors for all and well pleased with a battle won by surprise and strategy the friends went home. Mum was the word and to no one except those of their immediate families would the story be told. Had the Valley dwellers known what those screams and roaring cars portended far worse than scratches and tears might have been the fate of the invaders.

YES, mum, was the word and the Mannings were solicitious as to the saniiy of their son. Marvin's mother was reading a lurid account in the Blanton Globe of adventures which had befallen Robert Durham and other boys while "'coon hunting over toward Peace Valley." As she read the story of savage animals which had set upon the young men and "done them near to death," Mrs. Manning shook a reproving finger at her son. "Marvin," said she, "I knew it wasn't safe for you to go into that wild country and after this your friend must come here. Listen to this," and she continued to read: "Torn clothes and deep scratches corroborate the account of our young men. There seems no doubt that the animals were panthers which it was supposed had long since been driven to their mountain fastnesses. We urge parents to keep their children away from that locality." Demure and innocent, Marvin had sat listening but now his mother handed him the paper and aloud Tom's comrade finished the account.

"Every boy was injured," the story concluded, "the most seriously hurt being Robert Durham, son of our leading citzen, and George Johnson, almost equally well known in our younger social circles. Durham fought off the attack of the biggest panther as it sprang upon one of the smallest boys while Johnson proved equally heroic in fighting the animals back while the younger members of the party escaped. Both were under a doctor's care but now are able to be out again."

With the paper clutched tight in his hand Marvin rolled upon the floor

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres:—*Slim Says That It Is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good* : By Leet

AL YOU OUGHT NOT TO GO OUT WITH THAT COLD'
I WAS GOING TO CALL ON MISS SWEET TONIGHT
TAKE YOUR THINGS OFF, AND I'LL GIVE YOU FIRST AID BEFORE YOU GO TO BED'
BETTER NOW AL?
YEP' I'LL CRAWL INTO BED IN A FEW MOMENTS
AWK!
ALL RIGHT, AL' GUESS I'LL GO OVER AND CALL ON MISS SWEET THEN, HATE TO HAVE HER DISAPPOINTED
LEET

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In 1753 his son John began farming the same farm. He farmed it until 1780 then in 1781 his son David Marx began farming, and in 1820 David Marx, Jr., took over the farm. The farm was turned over to Jacob Marx in 1836 and at his death in 1862, Joseph Marks, one of his sons, bought the farm and held the deed until his death in 1903.

In 1904 his son Joseph W. Marks bought the farm and held the deed until his death in 1918. In the same year his son D. K. Marks, the present owner, was living on the farm so he bought and received the deed.—D. K. Marks.

D. K. Marks and his family. Eight generations have lived on the farm.

Tom of Peace Valley

(Continued from preceding page)

uttering shrieks of laughter which caused sharp reproof. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself, laughing about those poor boys getting hurt?" his mother wanted to know. "Why, it might have been you."

"I can't help it, mommy," was the gasping answer as the pepper-pot shrieked anew. "I'm thinking how those smart town kids must have looked, tearing thru the timber with those 'panthers' after 'em. But 'Equally Heroic!' Say, that's good," and to his mother's chagrin he was off in new gales of laughter.

"Son," said Father Manning with a shrewd twinkle in his eye, "I was a kid once and I can put two and two together and sometimes make six. You were over visiting that friend of yours about that time and I bet you know something more than you care to tell."

"Mar-r-rough, dad," came back Marvin gratefully, "maybe you are right. But mum's the word and I gotta go out to the barn before I explode." It was going to take superhuman effort to prevent Marvin from "mar-r-roughing" when he went back to school.

(To be continued next week)

C. E., '16—I can tell how much water runs over Niagara Falls to a quart.

Queen—Well, how much?

C. E.—Two pints.—Texas Longhorn.

For Sale: Baker's business; good trade, large oven, present owner been in it for seven years; good reason for selling.

News and Notes

THE Associated Press says that 85 men have applied for the position of state executioner for New York, made vacant by the resignation of the man who was executioner for 20 years. Statistical tables say that 308 persons were murdered in New York City in 1923, and that 387 were murdered in 1924. Other statistical tables say that an almost negligible number of New York's murders made the acquaintance of the executioner.

* * *

According to the official records of the Department of Labor there were 6205 strikes and lockouts in the United States during the time this country was engaged in the World War.

* * *

The United States now has commercial wireless telegraph stations in direct communication with the following countries: England, Italy, France, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Norway, the Argentine. We are also connected by wireless with Japan, Hawaii and the Dutch East Indies.

* * *

Telephone service between New York and Chicago has been perfected until it takes less than five minutes on the average to put thru a call from one city to the other, 900 miles away.

* * *

Enough moving picture films are manufactured in Rochester, New York, in one year to reach nine times around the earth.

* * *

There are no seasons in parts of the Malay Peninsula, a fact which causes many strange things to happen. Of two trees, standing side by side, one may be blossoming while the other of the same variety is ripening fruit. There are places where the temperature hasn't varied more than four degrees for a century. There are fish that can and do climb trees and wink their eyes. A rainfall of six inches in three hours is not uncommon. The truth of these statements is vouched for by noted explorers and scientists.

* * *

A one-pound rat may cause an error of many pounds in the indication of a scale, warns the U. S. D. A. The story is told of a steer that seemed to gain and then lose in weight standing on a scale before the astonished weigher. At one moment he apparently weighed 40 pounds more than a few seconds earlier. It was finally determined that a rat, walking up and down on one of the hidden parts of the scale where the "multiplication" is high, caused the trouble.

* * *

A Detroit office building, the largest of its kind in the world, has 30 acres of floor space and four miles of corridors. It is 15 stories high and accommodates 6000 people. It contains restaurants, swimming pools, gymnasiums, bowling alleys, a hospital, a bank, and an auditorium seating 1500 people.

* * *

Pennsylvania has about 13,000,000 acres of forest land, which is almost equal to the combined forest areas of Italy, Switzerland and Belgium. Seven counties, McKean, Potter, Clearfield, Centre, Lycoming, Clinton and Elk, located in a block in the north-central part of the state, contain more than one-fourth of the state's total forest area.

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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

January 25, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, Fla, 7/8 bu hmpr, green, $7@9. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1; Texas, new, $3.50. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1@1.50; ton, $55@65. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.25@1.50; Texas, new, $1.75@2.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.75@2. CELERY Calif, standard crate, $7@7.50. KALE, Va, bbl, $1.75@1.85. ENDIVE, Calif, crate $2.50@2.75. LETTUCE, Ohio hot house, 3-lb bskt, 45@50c; 10-lb bskt, $1@1.25; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, $2.25@2.75. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.10. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.40 PEPPERS, Cuban, crate, fancy, $6. RHUBARB, Mich, hot house, 5-lb box, choice, 40@50c; fancy, 50@75c; extra fancy, 90c@$1.10. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $7@8. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Del, $2@2.25. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $3.75@4.25 STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, $1@1.10.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 50 head; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2612 head; market active. Heavy, $12.50@13.25, medium and light weight, $13.60@13.65; lights and pigs, $13.65@13.75; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 43 head; market steady. Sheep, $10.50; lambs, $15.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $25.50@26; No 2 timothy, $21@22; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, and No 1 clover, mixed, $25@26; No 2 clover, mixed, $19@22, No 1 clover, $25@26; No 2 clover, $18@22.

Oats—No 2 white, 48½@49c; No 3, 46@47c; No 1, 49½@49½c.

Corn—No 2 yellow ear, 75@77c; No 3 yellow ear, 67@72c; No 2 yellow, shelled, 89@90c; No 3, 86@88c, No 4, 81@82c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

January 25, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Receipts lighter, but trade slow and prices favored buyers. Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.10; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $16@16.50; fair to good, $14@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $10@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Quiet and lambs a shade easier. Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7@9; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, extra, $16.25@16.50; medium, $15@16; common, $13@14.50.

Hogs—Sold fairly and market firm and higher in sympathy with the West. Western, best, $11.50@11.75; nearby heavy weights, $13.50@13.75.

City Dressed Stock—Quiet and without important change, offerings moderate but ample. Steers, $18@20; heifers, $15@17; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $21@26; country dressed, $22@24; sheep, good wethers, $20@22, ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.50; lambs, $30@32.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@22; light clover mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@23; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.75@1.80 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.73@1.80 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 82c bid; No 3, 78¼@79¼c bid; No 4, 76@77c bid. Car lots for local trade: No 3 yellow, 83½@84½c.

Oats—Offerings light and market a shade firmer.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 4110 tubs. Quotations: Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 45½c; high-scoring goods, 46½@49½c, the latter for small lots, 91 score, 45c; 90 score, 44c; 89 score, 43c; 88 score, 42½c; 87 score, 42c; 86 score, 41½c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@49c; cartons, 49@50c; good prints, 88@91 score, 46@47c; cartons, 47@48c; ordinary farmers' prints 41@45c.

Cheese quiet but firm. New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 26@26½c; jobbing, small lots, 28@28½c; single daisies, held, 26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

January 25, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 60@65c; creamery butter, 62@70c; fresh eggs, 50@52c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, green, 30c qt; lima, 15@20c pt; soup, 15c pt; beets, 5@8c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@20c hd; carrots, 5c qt; cauliflower, 25@50c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; corn, dried, 22@25c qt; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; eggplant, 25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c qt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 10c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, white, 50c ½ pk; sweet, 15@25c ¼ pk; poke, 13c bch; radishes, 10c bch; salsify, 10c bch; sauerkraut, 15c qt; spinach, 20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk; Bermuda onions, 5c ea.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; grapes, Malaga, 25c lb; Tokay, 13c lb.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.60; corn, 78c; hay, baled, timothy, $17@18, straw, $11@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39.50@40.50, shorts, $39.50@40.50; hominy, $41@42; middlings, $43.50@44.50; linseed, $57.50@58.50, gluten, $50@51; ground oats, $40.50@41.50; alfalfa, regular, $42@43; alfalfa meal, fine, $46@47; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $46@47; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $35.50@36.50; 18 per cent, $40.50@41.50; 20 per cent, $42.50@43.50; 24 per cent, $48.50@49.50; 25 per cent, $51.50@52.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $44@45.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending January 23, 1926: Market slow. Bulls and cows predominating in Saturday's receipts. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers about steady; top, $9.40 for load 1500-lb averages; bulk of sales, $8.75@9.25. Bulls, weak to 25c lower. Cows, demand on better grades slow, weak to 25c lower; kinds selling at $5 downward about steady; bulk, $4.25@5. Stockers and feeders steady market draggy. Calves steady to weak; top vealers, $15.50; few selects $16. Hogs closing fully steady; no freight receipts; top westerns, $13.75; spots to retailers, $14@14.25.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 8 cars from Penna points containing 168 head, 101 head trucked in from nearby. Total, cattle, 269 head, 10 calves. Receipts for week ending January 23: Cattle, 72 cars; 23 Penna, 14 Chicago, 10 St Paul, 8 Canada, 7 Virginia, 2 Iowa, 2 St Louis, 1 Kansas City, 1 Tennessee, 1 Ohio, 1 New Jersey, 1 Indiana, 1 Michigan, containing 1834 head, 314 head trucked in. Total: Cattle, 2148 head, 1037 hogs, 70 calves. Compared with week previous: Cattle, 53 cars containing 1334 head, 461 head trucked in. Total: Cattle, 1795 head, 997 hogs, 163 calves, 246 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to cohice	$9.50@10.25
Fair to good	8.50@ 9.50
Medium to fair	8.00@ 8.50
Common to medium	6.50@ 8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.25
Medium to good	4.50@6.00
Common to medium	3.75@4.50
Canners and cutters	2.25@3.75
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.25@16.00
Medium	11.25@14.25
Common	5.00@11.25
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs.	12.75@13.50
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	13.50@14.00
Light weights, 100@150 lbs.	13.25@14.00
Rough stock	10.75@12.75

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c.

Poultry—23@25c; dressed, 75c@$2.

Eggs—38@42c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@40c ¼ pk; cabbage, 5@12c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 2@15c stalk; carrots, 3@8c bch; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 12@18c box; beets, 1@5c ea, 10c box; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; peppers, stuffed, 5c ea; spinach, 18@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk; 75c@$2.50 per bu.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.88; corn, $1.20; rye, $1.15; oats, 65c; bran, $2.10 cwt; middlings, $2.20 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1; rye, 95c; oats, 50c; bran, $38; middlings, $42.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45½c; do, choice, 41@45c; do, good, 42@43c; do, prints, 45@47c; do, blocks, 44@46c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@35c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 30@35c; store packed, 30c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 30@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market unsettled. Nearby fresh-gathered firsts offered 39@40c, bid 37¾c, no sales. Western fresh-gathered firsts offered 39c, no bids. Street sales, small lots, Md, Penna and Va, fresh-gathered firsts, 39@40c; W Va, firsts, 37@38c; southern firsts, 37c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; 3½@4 lbs, 25@26c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 22@23c. Young chickens, large size, fat, 31@32c; 2 lbs and under, 34@35c; Leghorns and other light stock, 26@28c; all kinds, poor and thin, 22@24c. Old roosters, 18c. Ducks, White Pekins, 32@34c; Muscovy, young, 30c; puddle, 30@32c. Geese, nearby, 22@24c; Kent Island, 24@26c; western and southern, 18@20c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 45@50c; old toms, 40@42c. Guineas, young, large, 75c; young, small, 50c; old, 35c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

January 25, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; creamery, higher than extras, 45½@46c; do, extras, 92 score, 45c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 43@44½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs unsettled; fresh gathered extra firsts, 40@41½c; do, storage, unquoted; fresh gathered, firsts, 38@39c; do, storage, 28@29c; fresh gathered seconds, 37@37½c; do, storage, 23@27c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 48@49c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 42½@47c; nearby pullets, 38@40c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 46@49c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 44@46c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 39@43½c.

Cheese steady. State, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, unquoted; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 28@29½c; do, average run 26½@27½c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations; chickens, by express, 30@35c; broilers, by express, 40@42c; fowls, by express, 27@30c; turkeys, do, by express, 30@40c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, fresh, 26@40c; do, frozen, 26@48c; fowls, 20@36c; old roosters, 18@26c; turkeys, fresh, western springers, 46@60c; do, southwestern, 46@59c; do, frozen, 44@56c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, $7@10; state, bulls, $3.50@6.40; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@16.50; culls and little calves, $6@8; buttermilks and grassers, $5@5.50; fed calves, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Barely steady; sheep, $3@5; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $11@16; culls, $10@11. ....

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $12.75@13.50; pigs, $13.25@13.50; heavy hogs, $12@12.50; roughs, $9.75@10.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows (all prompt shipment): City bran, $26.50; middlings, $36.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $35.15@35.60; standard middlings, $35.15@35.60; flour middlings, $39.60; red dog, spot, $44.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $35.85, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $52.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $28@29; No 2, $25@27; No 3, $22@24; sample, $14@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.00¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.96¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.94¾; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.77⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.64¾. CORN, No 2 yellow, 96⅝c; No 3 yellow, 93⅜c. OATS, No 2 white, 53c; No 3 white, 52c; No 4 white, 50½c; ordinary white, clipped, 52@54½c; fancy white, clipped, 55½@57c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .45	$ .43	$ .49½	$ .37¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.40¾	.38	.45½	.57½
Chickens, live, by express (New York)	.32½	.30½	...	.40
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)	6.85	6.95	6.75	1.35
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.87½	10.00	10.00	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	24.50	24.50	24.50	21.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.77½	1.76½	1.77½	2.11½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	.84	.82¾	...	1.46½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	...	.52½	.53¾	.71

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 1000 head. Compared with week ago: Strictly good to choice heavy steers and well conditioned yearlings steady; others 25@40c lower; medium steers in extended supply. Week's extreme top on yearlings, $11.25; mediumweights, $11.10; heavies, $11; too many lower-grade steers sliced 50c off heavy cows and heifers grading good and better; common cows and canners and cutters strong to 25c higher; bulls 35@50c lower; vealers mostly 75c@$1.50 lower; stockers and feeders steady to 25c off. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat steers, $8.65@10.35; stockers and feeders, $7@8; fat cows, $5.25@6.85; heifers, $6.75@7.85; canners and cutters, $4.15@4.75; vealers, $13@14.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2000 head; uneven; lighter weights 25@50c higher; others strong to 10c higher; bulk good and choice 160@180-lb weights, $13@13.25; practical top on 160-lb up, $13.25; bulk packing sows, $10.85@11.10; desirable killing pigs around $13.25; heavyweight hogs, $11.75@12.15; medium, $11.90@12.80; lights, $11.85@13.25; light lights, $11.75@13.40; packing sows, $10.60@11.30; slaughter pigs, $13@13.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Fat lambs, 50c@$1 lower; bulk to packers showing full decline; feeding lambs around 25c lower; yearling wethers, 25@50c off; fat sheep and cull native lambs steady. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $15.75; feeding lambs, $15.60; yearling wethers, $13.50; 2-year-old wethers, $11.75; fat ewes, $9.25. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, $14.50@15.25; cull natives, $12@13; fat yearling wethers, $12.50@13.25; wethers, $10.50@11; fat ewes, $8@9; feeding lambs, $14.50@15.25.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 23, 1925.

Cloverseed, domestic, $19.75; cash, January, February and March, $16; October, $15.60. Alsike, cash, $16.50; March, $16.65. Timothyseed, cash and January, $3.80 asked; March, 3.85 asked.

WOOL MARKET

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 54@55c; ½-blood combing, 53@54c; ⅜-blood combing, 54@55c; fine unwashed, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 51@52c; ½-blood combing, 51@52c; ⅜-blood combing, 53@54c; ¼-blood combing, 54@55c; fine, unwashed, 46@47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 48@49c; ⅜-blood, 49@50c; ¼-blood, 50c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, January 25. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.00@35.50
Spring bran	34.50@35.00
Soft winter wheat bran	36.50@37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.50
Standard middlings	34.50@35.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	35.20@36.50
Flour middlings	37.00
Red dog flour	42.00@43.50
White hominy	35.20@35.50
Yellow hominy	34.50
Gluten feed	45.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal	38.50@39.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	41.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	43.00@43.50
34 per cent linseed meal	53.25@53.70

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

THE warm unseasonable weather, during the early part of the week ending January 23 had a rather depressing effect on the Philadelphia produce market, while the sharp drop to low temperatures hampered trading at the close. Supplies were plentiful, and this along with the fact that the market has not fully recovered from the post-holiday dulness, resulted in a draggy condition.

The potato market was weaker during the early part of the week and prices were slightly lower. Toward the close prices showed little variation but trading was very slow. Pennsylvania round whites sold at $6.75@7.15 per 150-pound sack on Monday, January 18, and at $6.85 on Saturday. Both old and new cabbage held steady but trading was not very brisk. Sweet potatoes were dull under a moderate demand.

The quality and condition of the Long Island Brussels sprouts offered is rather irregular since the season is nearly over. Prices, however, have been well maintained. The Long Island stock is gradually being replaced by supplies from California. Strawberries are arriving in larger quantities but the stock is not generally of as fine quality as that received earlier in the season.—W. R. Whitacre.

Butter Markets

THE butter markets for the week ending January 23, opened with the nervous unsettled condition which has prevailed the past several weeks still much in evidence. On Monday and Tuesday the markets were all easy and unsettled with buying interests barely sufficient to take care of the arrivals of fresh butter there appeared to be a general lack of confidence in the condition of the markets among both receivers and jobbers.

After several weeks of sluggishness trading and a general lack of confidence with no definite trend perceivable. The sudden strengthening of the market on Wednesday came as a decided surprise to almost all who have been following the situation. As a matter of fact, while many of the dealers had some confidence in the situation, there was considerable hesitancy about the market going to higher levels. However, buyers for consumptive needs had permitted stocks to reach a minimum and sensing the advancing price began operating more extensively and anticipated future requirements to some extent.

This heavier buying on the part of distributors of butter greatly aided in restoring confidence in the situation and resulted in a certain amount of speculative buying. Stocks of butter on dealers' floors were soon depleted and some rather sharp advances on all markets were noted.

County News and Comment

Cambria County, Pa.—Rain all day today with high temperature. Snow about all gone and the ice went out on the streams. Not much snow on the fields so far this winter. Grain suffering somewhat from lack of coverage. Much T. B. testing being done in individual herds. Two townships have signed up on the area plan and a number of others have campaigns under way. The loss from reactors thus far has been very small. The potato situation shows little signs of improvement. Prices paid to farmers: car lots, delivered at car, $2.25 bu.; at store, mostly $2; at retail, bushel lots, $1.90@2. Eggs, 60c; butter, 50c; live chickens, 30c; honey, 30c section; fresh cows rather scarce and prices good; horses, plentiful and cheap. With business conditions steadily improving the farm looks much better than it did this time last year.—S., Jan. 18.

Erie County, Pa.—Potatoes reached a new high mark for the season on the Erie market Saturday, selling at $2.80@3.40 bu., according to quality. A week ago the price was $2.50 bu. for the best. Dealers predict a price of $4 bu. in the near future. The quality of many of the potatoes is poor. Fresh eggs selling at 45c; butter, 53c; milk, 14c; cream, 20c half-pint bottle; cottage cheese, 15c lb.; lard, 19c lb. The Keystone Cooperative Grape Association closed up its fourth years' business with a net profit of more than $12,000 to be divided among its members in proportion to their patronage during the year. This association led all competitors in the price received for grapes the past season. Its membership now numbers 326, with more than 5000 acres of grapes. The headquarters of the association is at North East.—E. M. F., Jan. 18.

Fayette County, Pa.—Had some very cold weather the first of January for about one week, then plenty of snow. The hay market still very dull. Price running from $25 to $30 per ton. Beef cattle very poor in demand and price. Butter and eggs are scarce and bringing a good price. Some of the public works started up around Christmas but are shut down again for an indefinite time. Most all farmers have killed their hogs for the winter.—E. H. V., Jan. 18.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Seventy dairy herds of the county are registered for the eradication of tuberculosis under state and federal supervision. It is hoped that the minimum number allowed by law be obtained so that this work can go on. Frank Reist's litter which weighed 2560 pounds ranks sixth in the state of Pennsylvania. Our organized threshermen met at Lebanon and selected representatives for the annual threshermen's meeting at Harrisburg. The coal strike is the leading topic of discussion. Hard coal has long been off the market and wood and substitutes are being burned. A number of truck loads of farm products are being taken to Harrisburg for the big show. Many are attending the show this week. Ten days ago we had a fine snow. Wheat and clover got the badly needed protection and sleighing was fine for a week. During this time the thermometer stood at zero some mornings. We have had a thaw and rain at this writing. Lebanon has a new curfew. At 9.15 all youngsters must be off the streets. Prices: corn, 90c; wheat, $1.80; oats, 45c; lard, 20c; eggs, 36c; pork ribs, 20c; straw, $12; prime veal calves, 12c.—R. I. W., Jan. 18.

McKean County, Pa.—We are having winter weather with a good covering of snow. Ground is frozen about one-half inch deep. Butchering nearly done, hogs are scarce and not many cattle slaughtered. A few potatoes have been frozen, which helps to keep up the high price. Some hay being baled, which has a good market. McKean County is to make a large exhibit at the State Products Show. A pen of Shropshire sheep will be shown. At the farm of E. D. Comer and Sons, on December 26, was born a fine purebred. The sire is an association bull, who's dam holds a world record. The dam is out of the ninth highest producer in the United States. Prices: potatoes, $2.75; milk, $2.43 cwt.; butter, 50c; eggs, 60c; pork, $18 cwt.—F. J. H., Jan. 12.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Had very nice winter weather without any snow and not much severe cold till the last week in December when we had a few very cold days. Then after the first of January it got warmer till the frost was all out of the ground, then colder and on the evening of the eighth it began to snow. A foot of snow fell that night. Farmers tending to their stock and keeping up the wood supply. A few beeves are killed by farmers for which they receive 12@14c lb. by the quarter, which is in great demand. Not many beeves fed as most farmers are producing all the milk they can, for which they receive $2.65 cwt. Dealers pay for wheat, $1.75; corn, 75c; oats, 40c; potatoes, $1.50; butter, 50c; eggs, 36c; lard, 17@18c; chickens, 23c.—J. H. B., Jan. 14.

Potter County, Pa.—We are enjoying a mild winter, but because of its early arrival livestock are eating a great deal of fodder and farmers are hoping for an early spring. Scarcity of other fuel has made a woodlot a source of profit and many in town, as well as in the country, are burning wood. The temptation to cut trees is too great. In 1925 there were 69,650 trees planted in the county by twenty-nine planters but timber on private land is rapidly disappearing. A few potatoes are being shipped at $2 bu. Local prices for farm produce vary little from last month's quotations. Eggs, 40c; butter, 50c; cheese, 25c.—M. C. S., Jan. 11.

Somerset County, Pa.—Weather has been cold and stormy, zero and below the first week of January. Not much snow but what there is is drifted. Hard on wheat fields where the wind catches. Not much T. B. testing done yet. Very slow. Some anxious for it to be done. Mud roads in bad condition, very rough. There has not been much plowing done on account of the rainy weather this fall. Quite a few farms for sale and no buyers. Prices too high. Prices for farm produce: buckwheat, $1.50; wheat, $1.50; oats, 50c; potatoes, $1.60; hay, $18; eggs, 40c; butter, 40c; dressed pork, 16c; beef, 10@12c.—H. W. B., Jan. 12.

Union County, Pa.—J. L. Reitz, the potato king of the county, killed two hogs, one of which dressed 600 and the other 602 pounds. He wants to plant eighty acres of potatoes this spring on his two farms. Hon. F. E. Brown was elected president of the county fair association on January 2 and the directors met for organization. Many farmers expect to attend the meetings of the show in Harrisburg and there will be corn and apples on exhibit there from the county. Some corn is being marketed at 70c and several cars of wheat were loaded at $1.75; tho it sold at $1.80 recently. Ice of good thickness is being stored by a few farmers but the weather is too cold to do much more than the chores. Several townships will have their cattle tested by March so as to clean up the county for the first test.—J. N. G., Jan. 15.

Prices and Prospects

NEARBY eggs were in light receipt on the New York market during the early part of the week ending January 23rd. Good stock held firm while the poorer grades sold slowly. Extra firsts were quoted at 39c to 40c on Wednesday and firsts at 37c to 38c. The Philadelphia egg market showed some improvement during the early part of the week and on Wednesday extra firsts sold at 38½c per dozen and firsts at 37c.

Live fowl were dull and weak in New York and chickens met a dull demand. Dressed fowl were in light receipt and the market steady to firm. The Philadelphia market was generally firm with fair trading.

The wheat market was generally weaker during the week ending January 16th. Corn prices declined two to three cents per bushel as the result of increased receipts and the general inactivity of the market. Oats were lower and rye followed the fluctuations of wheat.

Hay Receipts Ample

Hay receipts were ample for buyers' needs in most markets and prices ruled generally steady. Timothy is averaging higher than at this time last year but alfalfa is lower. Timothy receipts were liberal in New York and the demand was slack.

Trading was less active on the Boston wool market during the week ending January 19 than it was the previous week. There was, however, a little more activity toward the close. Domestic fleece wools have been rather quiet but prices have been well maintained except for the medium and lower grades.

A cent and a half advance was recorded on ninety-two score butter on the Philadelphia market during the trading week of January 13 to January 20th. At the close of the market on Wednesday ninety-two score sold at 44½c in Philadelphia, 44c in New York and 42c in Chicago.

Potato prices slumped during the week January 13 to 20th. Conditions were not as serious as in early November but most markets showed a decline of 5c to 25c per hundred pounds. With prices advancing one month and falling the next, the grower wonders whether prices will reach higher levels in the spring.—W. R. Whitacre.

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Staff Contributor and Adviser

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For Boys and Girls Who Are Fitting Calves

A GREAT many boys and girls in all parts of the country are starting to fit a calf for the baby beef club contest that will be held next fall. They are confronted with a number of problems in undertaking such work. Many have been in a calf club feeding contest in the past and have profited by experience. There are a great many, however, who are entering such a contest for the first time and are handicapped naturally because of the lack of experience. It is with the idea of helping these new beginners, as well as those of experience, that the following suggestions are made.

Selecting the Calf

One of the first essentials in successful calf feeding is that a good calf is secured to start with. Many boys and girls who have entered a contest in the past were defeated before they started feeding because of the fact that the kind of calf placed in their care was not the right type to produce a winner.

The calf that is selected should be a good beef type, of one of three beef breeds. Such calf may be a grade or a purebred, but should by all means be sired by a purebred bull. As an individual the calf should be short-legged and blocky with straight top and bottom lines. The calf should be smooth and well balanced between the front and hind quarters. He should not be too heavy in front nor have the hind quarters well developed and peaked or narrow in front. The shoulders should not be loosely coupled nor should he be narrow or "pinched" in the heart girth. It is quite essential that he be deep in both the front and rear flank.

A high tail head, a drooping rump and a swayed back should be avoided as these defects are more noticeable as the feeding period progresses. A well balanced calf, that is smooth and not outstanding in any one respect, is far more desirable than one that has an outstanding strong loin or spring of ribs but very deficient in some other respect.

An abundance of natural fleshing, namely a smooth or even covering over the entire body, is very desirable as that is usually very good evidence that the calf has a splendid foundation upon which to build. A good coat of hair and a hide of medium thickness, that is mellow and loose is preferred to a hide that is thin or one that is thick and hard. The head of the calf should not be overlooked. It should be short, wide thru the forehead, with large muzzle and nostrils and eyes that are bright instead of dull.

Should Be of a Quiet Disposition

The calf should be of a quiet disposition. Such a calf is usually a much better feeder than a calf that is of a wild and nervous disposition. While it may be possible to train a calf that is wild there is too much valuable time lost in doing this and he will never become as acceptable a feeder as the quiet type of calf.

The type of calf that has been described can only be secured from a good beef herd. Beef cattle breeders should make it a point to help these boys and girls secure the right kind of calves as it is one of the best means of advertising the beef business.

After the calf has been secured and has become accustomed to his new environment the next problem is to get him fat or in condition for the fall round-up. In most clubs, nurse cows are not allowed because of the expense involved and the unfair advantage that such calves have over the ones that do not have a nurse cow. Since such is the case the best calf to secure is one that was calved some time during the period from January to May.

These calves would be classed as junior yearlings at the fall round-up. Baby beef cattle are seldom overdone so there is no danger of getting them too fat.

Every boy or girl must adopt a definite system of feeding. Probably the most important of these rules is regularity. No boy or girl ever fed a winner that did not have a definite and regular schedule for feeding the calf. Carelessness about overfeeding is another thing to watch as it has ruined many calves entered in a feeding contest.

The calf should be fed at the same time every day and should clean up all the grain fed in one-half hour. If the calf does not clean up his grain in that time, remove from the lot what is left and reduce the amount at the next meal. The calf should always be ready for his meal when the boy arrives with the feed bucket.

The selection of the feed is very important. There are a number of combinations that can be used successfully. Variety in the ration is very essential. The calf will do much better on a variety of feeds than on a single feed ration. The ration must be properly balanced. It must be remembered that the calf is growing while he is being fattened. Thus it requires more protein than is necessary for feeding older cattle.

Number of Times to Feed Varies

The number of times to feed the calf each day varies with different feeders. It is a good plan to start by feeding the calf grain twice a day during the first few months and increase it to three times a day along in April or May.

Corn or barley should form the major part of the ration. The amount to use will have to be varied as the feeding period progresses. Cracked or coarse ground corn is more desirable than whole corn or finely ground corn. When barley is fed it should always be ground.

A combination consisting of fifty pounds of corn or barley, twenty pounds of ground or crushed oats, the latter is preferred, twenty pounds of bran and ten pounds of pea size oil meal is a very good mixture to start with. This will have to be changed as the feeding period advances. During the latter part of the feeding period the amount of corn or barley will have to be increased and the oats and bran decreased. The amount of oil meal is seldom changed.

A small amount of feeding molasses can frequently be used to good advantage. It should be diluted in water and mixed with the feed. It should not be fed in excessive amounts. The object in feeding molasses is to stimulate or increase the appetite of the calf and in that way get him to consume more feed.

The calf should have some good clover or alfalfa hay. Timothy hay will not do for the calf. If silage is available it should be fed during the spring months. The calf should receive all the roughage he will clean up in addition to the grain.

It is not a desirable practice to

(Continued on next page)

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100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed

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English White Leghorns, White Rocks, Pure Strong Chicks. None better. $15.00—100. $140.00—1000. Postpaid, fully guaranteed. Special matings. Direct pedigreed males, $18.00—100. Smaller orders add 50c. Order now.

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Jones' Barred Rock Chicks

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Barred Rocks; White Leghorns. Write for prices. SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

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PURE BRED Bourbon R. Toms, hens. Large, handsome, vigorous, good layers. Toulouse geese, Muscovy drakes. Eggs in season. Elva Corman, S. F. O. No. 1, Beech Creek, Pa.

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RABBITS Flemish Giant. Heavy stock. Steel and natural grey. Breeding and young stock.

HAROLD HORNOR, MT. HOLLY, N. J.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

WEAKNESS FOLLOWING FARROWING.—I have a young sow that had eight little pigs on December 25th. She has been sick ever since. The little pigs all died; only lived a couple of days. She is a young sow, not a year old yet. This is her first litter. She is so weak she can hardly stand and will not eat at all. Seems to be so weak when she is on her feet that she staggers. She seems to be feverish and nervous. I also have a little heifer calf that is sick. She was out and ate some frozen grass and she still has a good appetite only she does not seem to have any use of her legs and cannot stand on her feet at all. Please tell me what to do for my sow and calf.—C. G., Prospect, Pa. This sow may have some infection in the uterus or retained placenta, or she may be weak from the lack of certain vitamins in the diet before farrowing. The first cause would be treated by your local veterinarian and would consist in douches to relieve the condition. The diet should be varied and balanced. It might well contain corn, wheat middlings, tankage and ground alfalfa or fine leafy hay. CALF IS WEAK.—You will probably find that your calf will improve more rapidly if you add one tablespoonful of cod liver oil twice daily to the diet. Frequent attempts should be made to get the calf on its feet and to see that it does not lie on one side more than six to eight hours at one time. The bowels may be kept open with castor oil. The calf should improve with this treatment.

HAS SLEEPING SPELLS.—I have a mare fourteen or fifteen years old. She seems well and eats well. Lately when hooked up and standing she seems to go to sleep and almost falls down. She is very fond of rolling when turned loose, but has no trouble in rising. If you can prescribe anything that will keep her awake I will be thankful.—J. H., Adams County, Pa. Occasionally horses that do not lie down in the barn at night, have spells such as you describe. Take two ounces of fluid extract nuxvomica and add enough water to make one pint, and give one ounce three times daily.

Fitting Calves

(Continued from preceding page)

turn the calf out on pasture for his supply of roughage during the summer. It is a good plan to turn him out in a paddock or pasture during the night and keep him in a cool barn or dark stall during the day. In this way he will get exercise and also grass as a succulent feed.

Baby beef calves should have plenty of water and have free access to salt. The salt can be mixed with steam bone meal, equal parts of each, and put in a box where the calves can get at it.

If more than one calf is being fed on the place it is a good plan to put the calves together in the same stall or paddock as they will usually do better when fed together. Calves should be trained to lead when the feeding period begins. This will make it much easier to handle them as they respond to kind treatment.

A little time spent each day with a brush and curry comb is a good investment. It keeps the calves in good condition and it will be much easier to put on the finishing touches before the calf is taken to the show and contest.

There are a number of points about the handling and management of the calves during the summer and in the show ring that will be discussed in a later issue.—W. H. Tomhave.

SWINE

CHOICE young registered Poland China boars, about 100 lbs., each $25. Choice 250 lb. bred gilts $60. Order direct. Guaranteed satisfactory. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

Big Spotted Polands Choice young boars, gilts bred for spring farrow. Pigs all ages. Boyd Hamman, Shiloh, Ohio.

QUALITY DUROCS, mature stock and pigs. Best blood lines. Priced right and shipped on approval. Fairfield Farm, G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

PENN'S Valley Stock Farm—Berkshire yearling gilts bred for Mar. and April farrow. Spring gilts for April and May. W. F. Rishel, Centre Hall, Pa.

HALF TON CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages. Sired by and bred to champions. CRANDELL'S PRIZE HOGS, Rt. 1, Cass City, Mich.

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FOR SALE 30 Pure-bred and High Grade, not registered, Shropshire Ewes. All young, due to lamb in Spring. Price $15.00 each. ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

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CENTRAL OHIO FARMS—All sizes and descriptions, at sacrifice prices. Description and price on request. W. O. Simmons, Realtor, Vanatta, Ohio.

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WANTED position as farm foreman or taking charge of farms. Best references. Box 92, Penna. Farmer, Phila.

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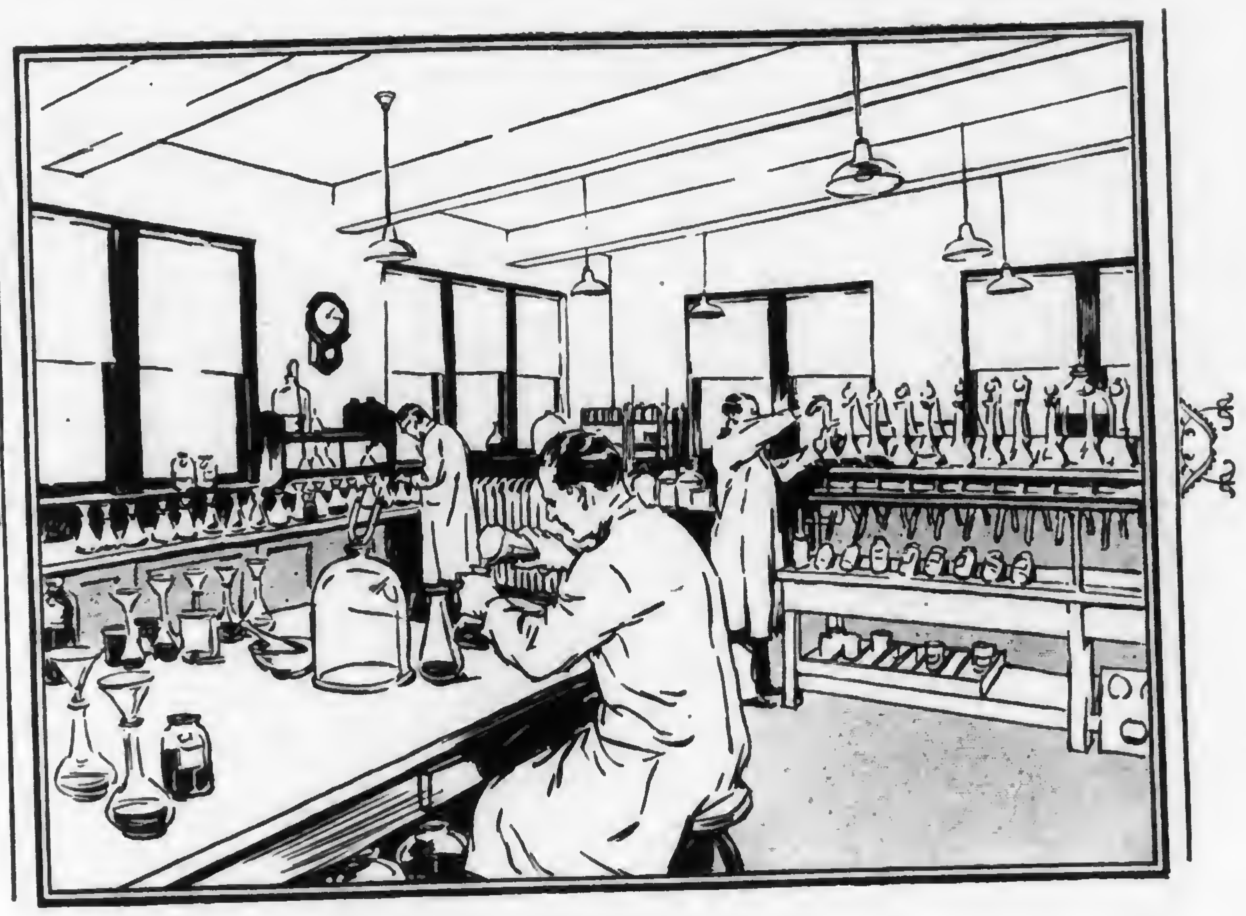

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You can be sure by using Swift's Red Steer as recommended by your local A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent).

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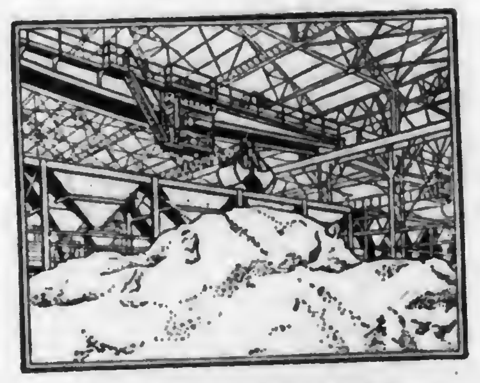

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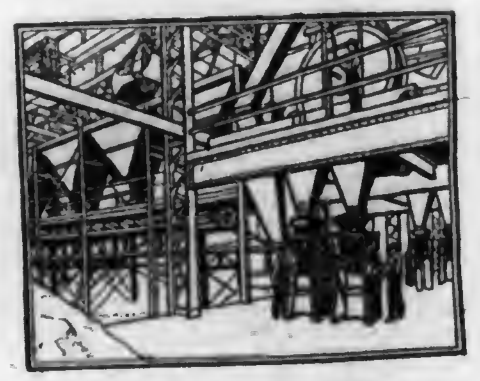

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Corn. No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6. Medium soil, 0-12-6; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil 2-12-4, 0-16-0. Medium or rich soils, 0-16-0.

Potatoes. No manure or clover sod, poor soils, 3-10-6; medium soils 2-12-4, 3-10-6. Rich soils, 2-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soils 3-10-6, 2-12-4; medium soils, 2-12-4; rich soils 0-16-0.

Vegetables (leaf crops). No manure or clover sod, medium or rich soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, medium soils 4-12-4, 4-12-0; rich soils, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Tomatos, peppers, cucumbers, melons, egg plant. No manure or clover sod, all soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 4-12-4, rich soils 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Vegetables (root crops). No manure or clover sod, poor soils, 5-10-5, 4-8-6. Medium soils, 4-12-4, 4-8-6; rich soils, 4-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soils, 5-10-5, 4-12-4; medium soils 4-12-4, 2-12-4; rich soils 3-8-3, 0-16-0.

As Authorized Swift Agent we are co-operating with the Pennsylvania Experiment Station in recommending and selling these analyses.

Come in and we will help you select the analysis and amount you need.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 93—No. 6 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1926 $1.00 a year

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 6 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1926 Whole No. 1499

State Farm Show Week at Harrisburg

Splendid Exhibits and Organization Meetings Draw Large Crowds of Farmers

Farm Show Awards

THE principal prize winners among the exhibitors at the 1926 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show are published in this issue as follows:

Apples	Page	8
Beef Cattle	"	20
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Dairy Products	"	38
Eggs	"	13
Potatoes	"	14
Poultry	"	12
Sheep	"	20
Small Grains	"	31
Swine	"	20
Tobacco	"	21
Vocational projects	"	8
Wool	"	21

The names of newly elected officers of farm organizations appear on page 30.

IT WAS BETTER THAN EVER

This Year's Farm Products Exhibition Surpassed All Previous Shows

Thos. H. Wittkorn

THE Tenth Annual Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show has come and gone. Each year it gets more difficult to express on paper anything approaching an adequate report of the meetings and exhibits. For one who has visited each of the ten shows I can truly say it was in all ways the "best ever." If you have never attended any of them even that statement means nothing to you.

A poultry show with 600 chickens and 1000 pigeons was one of the marked differences between last and this year's show. A poultry embargo at the last minute last year caused a cancellation of this feature. Practically all the standard breeds were represented and well filled classes made close work for the judges and a credit for the winners. Eggs, poultry and pigeons were staged in the city market-house and the square arrangement of the stalls made an exceedingly pleasing layout for the coops.

The presence of forty-nine Hereford steers averaging about 1000 pounds in weight and each accompanied by the boy or girl member of the Adams County Baby Beef Club who fed it the past several months, was another new feature this year. In the swine show there were thirty Chester Whites, twenty-six Berkshires and twenty-six Durocs. All of the pigs were sold at auction during the week. There were thirty-nine sheep on exhibition, six Guernseys, six Ayrshires and seven Holsteins. It was in the crude housing of the livestock exhibits in a garage that the greatest need was seen for a suitable building to properly take care of all the exhibits under one or at least adjoining roofs.

Larger Educational Exhibits

The educational exhibits this year covered considerably more space than last and if such a thing is possible, seemed to carry their story better. Five departments of the state government, Agriculture, Welfare, Public Instruction, Forests and Waters, and Health, had several attractive booths with specialists in them all the time to explain the exhibits and answer questions. State College and the United States Department of Agriculture also had extensive exhibits. The model kitchen, aptly termed, "The mainspring of the farm," shown by the college was especially noteworthy. Septic tanks were featured by the college and State Department of Health.

A paragraph, indeed even a whole book, could not do justice in describing the commercial exhibits each year at the farm show. The horticultural interests seem to attract the largest number of exhibitors appealing to one particular industry but practically everything needed on the farm from a full size threshing machine to bands for pigeon legs was on display during the week with experienced men to extol the advantages they offered.

Tuesday evening was the great annual get-together meeting for everybody and by official order the six exhibition halls were closed at seven o'clock. Secretary of Agriculture F. P. Willits presided and two thousand, the largest country audience ever assembled in Harrisburg, heard Governor Pinchot make his plea for cleaner elections, the subject, he said, which was nearest his heart. Congressman L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa, was the chief speaker of the evening.

Samples of the work being done by the 7000 boys and girls in the vocational schools thruout the state were arranged in attractive exhibits as in other years. Demonstration teams were working each morning and afternoon and gave those who did not know some idea of the practical nature of this kind of school work. A ten-piece orchestra, composed of boys and girls from the West Lampeter Vocational High School, in Lancaster County, played during two days on the stage of one of the exhibition halls.

The newly organized Mushrooms Growers' Cooperative Association made good use (to page 32)

MEETING OF FRUIT GROWERS

Reports Show That the Keystone State is Forging Ahead in Orcharding

Dr. S. W. Fletcher

THE sixty-seventh annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania—the oldest educational agricultural organization in the state except for the time-honored Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which was organized at Philadelphia in 1823—was held at Harrisburg during the Farm Show January 19-22nd.

The attendance at several of the sessions was well above 400, and there was ample evidence of the spirit that is rapidly making Pennsylvania the foremost horticultural state in the East—second only to New York. While it is true that today over one-third of all the fruit produced in the United States comes from California, with Washington and New York closely competing for a rather bad second place, Pennsylvania is creeping up on the latter two states very rapidly.

The secretary's report showed a paid up membership of 815, over 400 of whom are members of the seventeen county horticulture societies affiliated with the state organization. The treasurer reported a balance of over $1000 of which $800 is in the old life membership fund. The association adopted a revised and simplified constitution and by-laws, which differ from the old instrument chiefly in three respects—that no (to page 10)

DAIRY SESSIONS POPULAR

Speakers Give Much Information of Value to State's Milk Producers

A. A. Borland

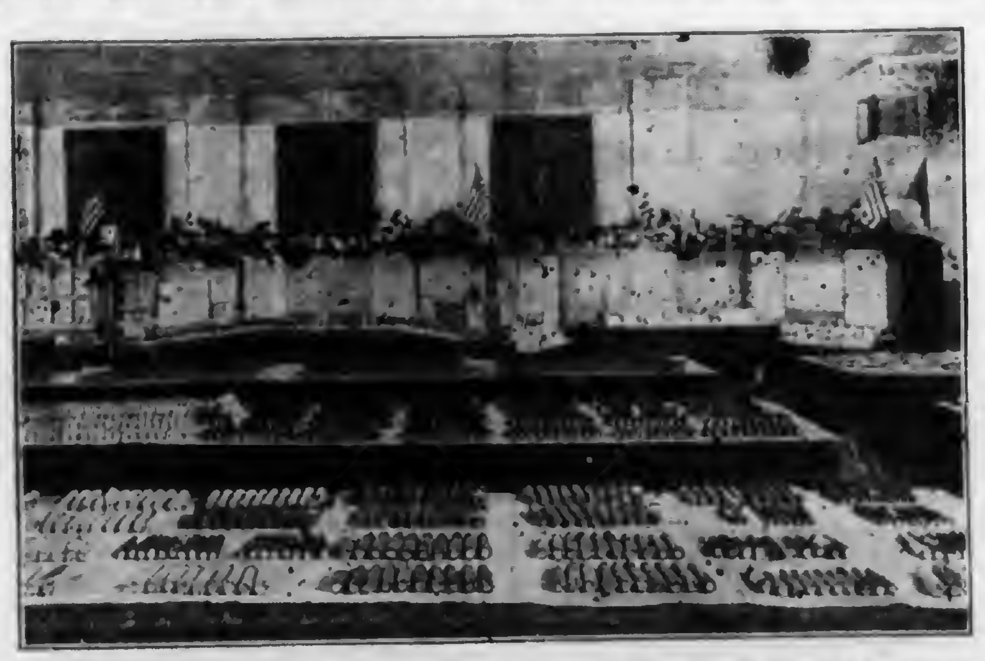
THE meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at Harrisburg on January 20 was attended by nearly 300 persons and was one of the most interesting and helpful meetings that has ever been held. The forenoon session was a joint meeting with the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. S. E. Bruner, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, outlined the "Present and Future Status of the Tuberculosis Prevention and Eradication Work in Pennsylvania." Dr. Bruner's talk was illustrated with a number of maps showing the percentage of tuberculosis in each of the townships in the counties of the state.

By comparing the situation ten years ago with that of the present time it was evident that tremendous strides had been made in clearing tuberculosis from the dairy herds of the state. In several counties there is now less than one per cent of tuberculosis among the dairy cattle of the county. At the rate the work is progressing it will not be many years until Pennsylvania will be a disease-free area.

Hon. E. P. Brown, of Montrose, led the discussion and stated that the tuberculosis eradication work in Susquehanna County was progressing satisfactorily. All the townships in the county but one were signed up for the test. Most of these had been tested once and some of them retested with the average of about two per cent of reactors on retest. The county agricultural agent had made this one of his major projects and was entitled to much of the credit for the success of the campaign.

Cities Help Pay Indemnity

Mr. Brown stated that people from the cities were also entitled to some credit in this matter because they had helped to pay the large expenditures necessary in clearing tuberculosis from the state. He concluded with the recommendation: "See to it that the men from your home districts are heartily in favor of this work, so that the program which has been started will go forward to its logical conclusion and we will have Pennsylvania as clean as our present knowledge of the disease and its eradication can make it." (to page 16)



A glimpse of the corn display and educational exhibits at the 1926 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE farmers' institutes in Pennsylvania were discontinued about eight years ago. I had dropped out of the work four years before that time, after serving as an institute lecturer for twelve years. During that time I made many close friends among the workers including the county chairmen, of which there was one in each county who was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In spite of the questionings and criticism concerning institutes I honestly believe that no body of people has ever been more honestly interested in the advancement and welfare of agriculture than those connected with the old time institute work.

* * *

TWICE a year they all got together, once at the annual meeting of the state board at Harrisburg and once at the "round up" held at various places in the state. These were jolly times but filled with earnest discussions of how farming and rural life might be bettered. Most of the lecturers, and in most instances the state board members, were actual farmers and had intimate, first-hand information about the subjects they discussed. So close was the association that many life-long friendships were cemented, and most of the workers have longed for an opportunity to get together again. To this end a meeting was called during the Products Show and about forty responded.

* * *

THE first session of the old institute workers week before last was largely devoted to reminiscences. We were saddened by the knowledge, or the news, that many had passed on to the Great Beyond. Most of us were surprised that Father Time had been so busy working on the heads and faces of the other fellows. Hairs had been plucked from some heads while in all cases he had sprinkled silver generously. However, Father Time has left the old-time sparkle and twinkle in the eyes of all and, since the eye is the window of the soul, we were able still to see the friend we knew so well years ago. The modest banquet to which we sat down in the evening was a most enjoyable affair and many tales of former experiences were retold.

* * *

I AM in receipt of a letter from a personal friend who asks several pointed questions as to what he should do. He is a comparatively young man with a small family and feels that he should be settling into something that will make for him a permanent business and a permanent home. He was born and brought up on a farm and five years ago bought the old home farm which contains about thirty acres. For several years he has been working at public works, having the farming done on the shares. This is not satisfactory and he feels that he must either take up some line of farming himself, or sell the farm and continue in other business. He would prefer fruit growing or vegetable gardening but he says he knows absolutely nothing about the techincal ends of the business, such as fighting pests and diseases. What shall he do?

* * *

I SYMPATHIZE with this man who has a love for the farm but who realizes the difficulties of making a success of it in a highly specialized line of farming. The acres are too few for general farming and it would be necessary to settle on some line of intensive farming. The question of technical knowledge is a most important one. To successfully grow vegetables or fruit requires a knowledge of many branches,—fertilizing, cultivation, varieties, diseases, insect pests, etc. Then there is the business of disposing of the products to the best advantage. The question for this young man, as well as for all others similarly situated is: Am I willing to work, study and go slow while learning? Am I willing to take infinite pains with a thousand details? Has my experience of having a regular pay check come in spoiled me for standing the privations I must endure while starting and learning?

* * *

IF THE inquirer can answer all these questions to his own satisfaction, and he is sure he can follow them thru to the end, I would say, hold on to the farm and start it along definite lines. He can master the technical problems. There are books and bulletins available on every branch of the subject which will help out. One of the best and most successful truck gardens I ever saw was owned by a man who knew almost nothing of the business twelve years ago. But, Oh, how that man studied and worked! After all, it depends upon the man.—R. P. Kester.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Jealous Pals

OLD Dutch and Dubb are jealous pals; I dare not pet the one and slight the other, if I do there's trouble when I'm done. If I stroke Dutch upon the neck then turn away from Dubb, that dear old rascal bites his pal and starts a hub-bub-bub! If I rub Dubb upon the nose and fail to greet old Dutch, he chews his pal upon the neck and shows a vicious touch. "I've done as much for you," each says, "as this old pal of mine; I'm always Johnnie on the spot my pull is sure and fine! When you are partial to my pal and cold and drear to me there must be something in the air that I have failed to see! It must be that this pal of mine has worked some subtle scheme to undermine me here and there and spoil this working team! I will not stand for such attempts, I'll take revenge on him! I'll bite a biscuit from his neck and put him out of trim!"

Poor jealous Dutch, poor jealous Dubb, how like they are to men! This buried trait in spite of all is noticed now and then! Good pals they are, and both would die if they should have to part, each holds the other in esteem and closest to the heart, yet each has green-hued streaks beneath the palship love, I know, and each will hurt the one he loves with cruel and selfish blow. Each one will strike before he learns the truth of what he thinks, before he stops to reason out the motives and the kinks! Poor jealous Dutch, poor jealous Dubb, there's time and time again when I wish they were not so much like mere and selfish men!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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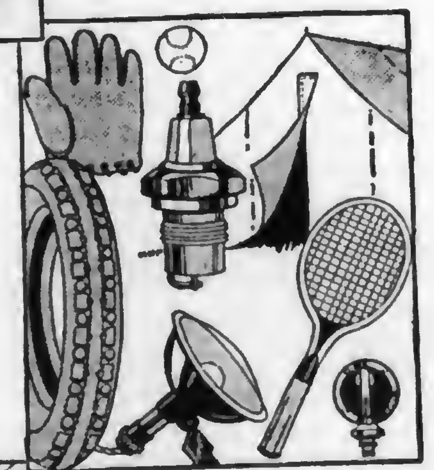

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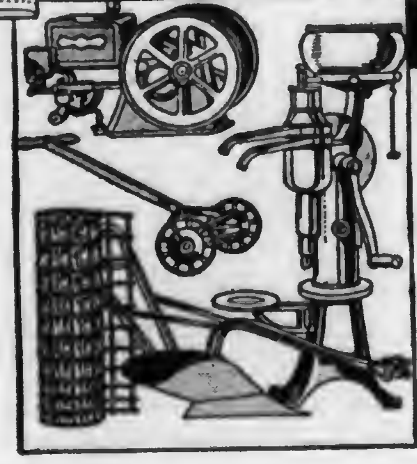

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

NEFF LAING, Manager
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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 6. Phila., Pa., Feb. 6, 1926 Whole No. 1499

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Be thoro in all you do, and remember that tho ignorance often may be innocent, pretention is despicable.
—William E Gladstone.

A Modest Request

IF YOU have not already filled out the question blank appearing on page five in last week's issue won't you please do so at once and return it to us? We ask this favor of you so that we may be guided in our endeavor to make a still better paper of Pennsylvania Farmer. We are anxious to know which departments or features you like best. We should also be glad to have you write a short letter to enclose with the questionnaire giving any suggestions you may have to offer. We shall publish the results when the returns are in so that you may know how the majority votes on the different features. We earnestly ask you to do us this favor. We want at least ten thousand returns.

Free Education

MODERN salesmanship is generally based upon the sound business principle of fair and honest presentation of facts concerning the articles sold. For this reason catalogs put out by reputable firms are full of information which is easy and profitable to read. Our own experience has taught us this fact. When we wish to study a proposed step in the development of our farm work we study not only the books and papers on the subject, but get as many catalogs on the subject as possible and study them carefully. It frequently happens that more can be learned in this way than in any other. But like listening to the experiences of other people it is best to hear from several and in this way check the claims and statements one against the other.

Slump in Egg Prices

THE price of January eggs was lower last week than at any time since 1917. The higher grades sold fifteen to seventeen cents per dozen less than the same grades brought a year ago. The receipts at New York were heavy in spite of the recent cold spells, the heaviest shipments coming from the Pacific Coast. The fairly high price levels which have continued for the last five years have evidently stimulated the production of poultry, the natural result of which is to lower the price. However, the occasional slumping of the price of a staple product tends to increase production and thus establish the habit of eating more of that commodity. There is no question but that the consumption of eggs and poultry has increased during the last decade to a greater extent than is true of any other food product. If eastern poultrymen want to know why people three thousand miles away are taking away their nearby markets they can easily find out.

The Standard of Living

A MOST interesting book would be one which described the rise of the standard of living in the average family down thru the centuries, beginning at the time when the civilized people were nomads, living in tents and roving from place to place in search of new pastures for their herds, down to the present when the workers of the world are permanently settled in modern homes. Each age, even each generation, has had its "standard of living," and at no time in history has it been so high as it was in American homes in 1924 and since. This is due, according to Secretary Hoover, to "the most astonishing transformation in economic history." In 1924 the worker paid $1.71 for commodities which cost $1 in 1913, but in 1924 he had $2.28 cents in his pay envelope for every dollar found in 1913. The "astonishing change" did not come, however, so fully nor so quickly to farmers. In fact, the move in that direction is still under way and is not yet complete.

The improved conditions, or the higher standards of living, of the working man are not due to any increased ability, knowledge or activity on his part. His higher economic prosperity is due to the unique position in which the industrial leaders of America have found themselves since the war. They were forced by the short labor supply to pay the higher wages in order to produce the luxuries and necessities which were demanded as never before. A large part of our industrial prosperity is caused by the demand on the part of the common people for necessities and luxuries which before the war were obtainable only by the rich. The possession of these modern things by the common people is what is meant when it is said that the standard of living has risen. This has gone on on the farm almost as much as in the city, even tho the farmer's income has not increased so fast nor so much.

In the meantime, the demand for food has not increased in anything like the same proportions as has the demand for the other things which make up our present standard of living. While consumers are more particular and buy a better and more costly kind of food in many cases, the actual food requirements of a human being are not greater today than they were a hundred years ago. The one hundred per cent increase in the worker's pay envelope has gone mostly for other things than food.

Joined the World Court

AFTER three years of hesitation the United States, by action of the Senate, has decided to join the World Court. The final vote was overwhelmingly affirmative, being seventy-six to seventeen. Some of the most extreme bitter-enders have died since the fight started, but it is believed that favorable action was desired by the majority of the Senators as well as the people from the first but the tactics of the opponents have prevented action until now. To get a vote even now it was necessary for the Senate to limit talk on the subject,—an action known as "cloture," something which the Senate rarely adopts.

Senator Borah has declared since the favorable vote that the fight against the World Court has just begun. He proposes to take the matter direct to the people in the belief that they will, possibly by electing senators in opposition, repudiate the late action of the Senate by repealing the motion. Senator Borah evidently does not believe the seventy-six Senators voted the will of the people in this matter. As a matter of fact it is doubtful whether any other question in years has been so generally urged by the general public. It may be a bigger job than the Idaho Senator realizes to start a successful backfire against the Senate's action in joining the Court.

It is altogether possible that some of the other nations will consider us selfish and finnicky in some of the reservations made concerning the jurisdiction of the Court. However, the entrance has been accomplished and it is altogether likely that any necessary changes will be made as time goes on and the need arises. The American people can be counted on to insist upon justice and fair play.

What Is Economy?

IN DISCUSSING the question of economies which farmers may effect we sometimes find advice given in speeches and articles which might better be called "false economy." We have particular reference to advice on feeding farm animals. Any one who advises farmers to depend entirely upon home-grown feeds to feed their livestock and poultry is a false teacher.

Thru selection and breeding, dairy cattle and poultry have been developed far out of their natural production lines. In other words, their ability to produce is many times as great as it was in their native condition. For this reason they need a larger amount of the element which makes those products—protein—than is found in the feeds as they grow naturally. To supply this it is necessary to supply extra protein in the form of protein-carrying by-products from other sources. It is not economy to feed a high producer a ration which is short in any element necessary to best production. The feeder who can grow a large amount of corn and legume crops is fortunate, but these must be supplemented for best results.

Another line of false economy often preached is found in the recommendations often heard advising the universal home mixing of all feeds, fertilizers and spray materials. Men who use large quantities of these things and who have the knowledge and the equipment necessary may do the work at a saving and also make a good product. But the average man or the little fellow who is anxious for best returns will usually find in the long run that the purchase of ready mixed goods of reliable makes is better economy. Experience and observation over a number of years convinces us this advice is sound.

Washington Letter

HOUSE PASSES THE HAUGEN BILL.—The House has passed the Haugen bill to establish a division of cooperative marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, by a vote of 357 to 3. This bill, which is known as the administration measure, carries an appropriation of $225,000 for the first year's work of the new division. Its friends in the House made plain that it is not an emergency measure. It does not conflict with the surplus disposal scheme. Assurances are had that the Senate will pass the bill at an early date.

IN THE INTEREST OF AGRICULTURE.—The annual agricultural appropriation bill has been reported to the House by the appropriations committee. This measure is of special interest to farmers. It provides for a total expenditure of $126,770,000, of which sum $80,000,000 is for road construction. This is an increase of $1,036,000 over the present year's appropriation. During each session Congress creates some additional work for the Department of Agriculture to do, and this requires larger appropriations. And it may be said in explanation that these new jobs are created and increases in appropriations are made at the request of the farm organizations that are supposed to be carrying out the wishes of the farmers back home.

Not all of the remaining $46,770,000 for the uses of the Department of Agriculture proper is for agriculture, as much of it goes for regulatory work that is mainly of benefit to the consumers.

MORE MONEY FOR T. B. CONTROL.—The appropriations committee evidently has tried to be fair to agriculture. In view of the administration's economy program the allowance for the various agricultural activities are considered liberal.

A total of $1,308,440 for farmers' cooperative demonstrations, an increase of $40,086 in excess of the budget estimate, is allowed.

An appropriation of $975,000 is allowed for eradication of tuberculosis in cattle. For the payment of indemnities the committee has written into the bill the sum of $3,128,000. This is $550,000 in excess of the sum available for the current year and $760,000 more than the Budget estimate. But the dairy people are not satisfied. They will ask for a still larger increase, which may be secured thru an amendment on the floor of the House or Senate.

For eradication of hog cholera the committee recommends $428,263, which is $3100 less than for the current year.

CONTINUE FIGHT ON BORER AND BEETLE.—An appropriation of $485,000 is allowed for the control of the European corn borer. This is $101,370 in excess of the sum available during 1926. Absolute control of the corn borer is declared to be impossible, this appropriation being to confine its spread to as little new territory as possible until effective eradication methods are developed.

For control of the Japanese beetle $280,000 is allowed. The total area now infested by this insect is 6047 square miles, of which 1000 square miles were infested during the past year.

WOULD EXTEND MARKET SERVICE.——For the market news service in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, $765,150 is allowed, which is $45,402 more than the 1926 appropriation. The increase is to provide for monthly production reports on butter, cheese and condensed milk, and for the extension of the leased wire service to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Buffalo, the five big livestock markets in the East. An attempt will be made by the American Farm Bureau Federation to secure a larger appropriation for this service.

TO STUDY COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.—Last year the Senate directed the Federal Trade Commission to make an inquiry and report regarding the growth and importance of cooperative associations, including comparative costs of marketing and distribution, and the extent of interference with and obstruction to the formation and operation of cooperative marketing associations. This work has been assigned to the legal investigation division of the commission, and is actively proceeding. A series of conferences with large cooperative organizations in the Middle West is being held this month, with Commissioner Thompson taking part.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

POWER BILLS IN JAM.—With the special session of the Legislature entering upon its final three weeks it would appear that the Giant Power bills, including those providing for the so-called "farmer" or rural service, have been caught in the general effort to block enactment of legislation of any consequence and that they will be lucky to get out of the state Senate. This year the power program bills were introduced in the upper house instead of the lower branch, where they failed to get anywhere last year, but events have worked so that there is apparently not much hope for them. In event these bills should fail relief for rural communities will have the rural electric regulations of the Public Service Commission to fall back upon and there is a possibility some tests of that method will be made. At the hearings on the power bills considerable stress was laid by speakers for the companies on the plans for expansion of service into the country. Some of these plans are to be made operative this year.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.—Thus far the special session has been marked by hearings and more or less controversy and it is becoming evident from the sidelines mighty little is going to be enacted. Even the election law changes, except in minor particulars, do not seem to have the steam necessary to put them over. The coming fortnight will see proposed additions to the liquor law enforcement statutes hotly contested. Attempts will be made to have studies of the election and banking laws authorized for action by the next session, which has been done before without result.

We never supposed they could be put to bed together.

BRINGING IN WEASELS.—Almost every county in the state is represented in the claims for bounties for weasels being made at the State Game Commission and in some of the interior counties the number of scalps offered runs high in the hundreds. One of the surprises of the law administration is the number of fox scalps coming in.

CERTIFIED POTATOES TAKEN.—According to reports coming here certified seed potatoes have been snapped up in half a dozen counties and the growers have some advance orders on hand for next season's output. The Department of Agriculture is studying results of tests on storage made in laboratories, while arrangements for greenhouse tests are progressing.

DEMANDS FOR AID GROWING.—State highway officials have had more requests for state aid in construction of highways the last month than for a long time, one of the reasons is that attention is being concentrated on improvement of the primary system of roads and county or local authorities finding no other source are going in on the fifty-fifty plan. There will be no redistribution of the money set aside from the bond sale proceeds and not requisitioned by counties. In the last week requests have been made for the building of half a dozen links between main roads, but most of them are on township highways.

BUYING OF TREES.—The State Department of Agriculture is renewing its warning to people to buy only inspected trees and pointing out that the state is certifying establishments which have their stock annually inspected.

TO ENFORCE PENALTIES.—Failure of farmers in the sections of northwestern Pennsylvania included in the corn borer quarantine to burn stalks and parts to prevent spread will be followed by state agents and prosecutions started as soon as weather permits. The quarantine regulations have been widely distributed. Some recent investigations showed very high infestation in Pennsylvania districts, says Director C. H. Hadley, who warns of danger of commercial loss to careless corn growers.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

SENTENCES TOO LIGHT.—The increasing losses which farmers are sustaining from chicken thieves is blamed upon the lack of severity in administering the law. The state crimes act provides for a penalty up to three years imprisonment or $1000 fine or both in case the amount stolen is valued at under $20 or seven years or $2000 fine or both in case the value of stolen goods is greater than $20. Recent sentences of convicted poultry thieves such as thirty days, $50 and six months with suspended sentence have brought forward considerable complaint by the farmers against the courts. In Burlington, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties, where several cases are now pending against gangs of marauders, efforts are being made to bring the seriousness of the chicken stealing menace to the attention of the county prosecutor.

TRESPASS BILLS INTRODUCED.—The farm organizations of the state as represented thru the joint legislative committee of the New Jersey Federation and the New Jersey State Grange have introduced a trespass bill, drawn along lines of one presented to the state legislature last year. This bill would provide protection to farmers against trespass upon their lands during the hunting season and upon cultivated lands at all times. The opposition of the hunters to the bill in previous years has been unusually strong. Considerable headway was made, however, by the farmers last year, and belief is expressed that there are more converts than previously in the Legislature to the course of protecting farm lands against wilful trespass.

CAPE MAY BOARD MEETS.—At the annual meeting of the Cape May Board of Agriculture at Cape May Court House in late January the following officers were re-elected for 1926: president, D. C. Turod; vice president, Norman Taylor; secretary, C. Newton Schellinger, and treasurer, J. Reid Chambers. The entire executive committee was also re-elected. The principal speaker on the program was H. B. Hancock, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation. He called attention to the changes in the agricultural situation in New Jersey and emphasized the importance of farm organization and the activity and loyalty of members to their organizations. He advocated a committee to develop a program for improvement.

NOT TO CONTRACT R. F. D.—This winter rumor has been going around that the federal Post Office Department contemplated plans for contracting the rural free delivery of mail, which would affect various parts of the state. Two of the largest New Jersey farmer organizations by resolution requested the United States Post Office Department to make no change that would affect the present efficiency of the system. Last week the post office formally replied to these resolutions stating that there was no immediate intention of the department to contract the rural free delivery of mails, and further stated that any step in this regard would necessarily come about by act of Congress.—B.

New York Letter

ANNUAL FARMERS' WEEK PLANS.—Farmers' Week at Cornell, the biggest event of the year for farm folks, occurs on February 8 to 13, following the second biggest farm event, State Grange at Watertown the preceding week. The usual rich program of events for dairymen, fruit and vegetable growers, poultry and crops, green house and home making activities will be enhanced by special features. These include a child training institute, special daily lectures on rural health topics, a simple theatre and two evenings of free presentations of one-act plays by rural groups. An old fashioned singing school, public prize speaking contests on rural topics, and other varied attractions numbering over 300 in all. Thursday will be Home Bureau day, when leaders of the 33,000 rural women of the state will discuss special problems of home and community.

MILK MENACE.—The state is much stirred by the activities of a huge combine that is said to be planning to take away the eastern milk markets by shipping in milk from the Middle West and West in tank cars. There has been a surplus of eastern milk all winter, besides the 172,000 cans of cream shipped here from the West during the past year. The new competition looms as a big menace, just when the Dairymen's League had closed its best year, and was about to launch out on a very promising year of business for its producers. An average gain had been secured to the extent of forty-three cents a hundred in pooled returns for the year, and no member lacked a market. But half the milk had been controlled, or much better results might have been secured. The big effort all over the state now is aimed at arousing the non-pool or independent producer to the danger that threatens both pool and non-pool interests, thru flooding the market with cheap milk.—M. G. Feint.

Coming Events

Jan. 7-Feb. 19, Dairy Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Jan. 7-March 5, Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Feb. 1-12, Two Weeks' Course in Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Feb. 8-13, Farmers' Week, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Feb. 8-13, Forestry Meetings, Elk County, Pa.

Feb. 16, N. Y. State Association of Union Town and County Agricultural Societies, Albany, N. Y.

By Leaps and Bounds

the use of Nitrate of Soda is increasing.

In 1899, 16,000 tons of Nitrate of Soda were used as fertilizer in the United States.

In 1925, 650,000 tons were used as fertilizer in the United States.

Largely this is due to the growing knowledge of the necessity of using more nitrogen and the realization that no other form of fertilizer nitrogen will produce nearly as good results as

NITRATE OF SODA

Note some brief statements of results in the next column.

Detailed information is given in the Bulletins we issue for farmers who wish to grow their crops more profitably.

There is a sure way of learning definitely just how profitably you can use Nitrate of Soda on your own land. Demonstrate it on one of your own crops.

Mark off two plots of one acre or half an acre each. On one of the plots, use Nitrate of Soda, 200 lbs. per acre for cultivated crops or 100 lbs. per acre for other crops. On the second plot use no Nitrate.

Harvest the plots separately and weigh or measure the results.

The cash value of the increased crop on the Nitrated plot over that on the check plot will show you just what profit comes from the use of the Nitrate.

If you want our Free Bulletins full of truths about Nitrate of Soda, send us your address, name your principal crops and for our information add the number 2321

Agricultural authorities have established by careful experiments that 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda applied to the following crops under proper conditions produced increased yields as follows:

Apples	50 to 75 bushels
Asparagus	100 bunches
Barley	400 lbs. grain
Beans (white)	225 lbs.
Beets	4000 lbs. tubers
Cabbages	6100 lbs.
Carrots	7800 lbs.
Celery	30%
Corn	280 lbs. grain
Ensilage Corn	2260 lbs.
Grape Fruit	29 boxes
Hay upwards of	1000 lbs. barn cured
Hops	100 lbs.
Mangels	123.7 bushels
Oats	400 lbs. grain
Onions	1800 lbs.
Oranges	22 boxes
Potatoes	3600 lbs.
Raisin Grapes	347 lbs.
Rye	300 lbs. grain
Strawberries	200 quarts
Sugar Beets	1330 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes	3000 lbs.
Tobacco	100 lbs.
Tomatoes	100 baskets
Turnips	37%
Wheat	360 lbs. grain

Tobacco in Pennsylvania fertilized in 1924 with
550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda
1000 lbs. Acid Phosphate
200 lbs. Sulphate Potash
produced 1532 lbs. of leaf tobacco per acre.

An acre in the same field which received the same fertilizer with 200 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda added, produced 2128 lbs. tobacco, while the check receiving no fertilizer produced 976 lbs. per acre.

These same fields in 1925 with no fertilizer of any kind that year produced 40, 53.1 and 25.5 bushels of wheat respectively.

7000 lbs. Potatoes per acre were grown in Ohio in 1924 using 300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, an increase of 2100 lbs. over the check where no Nitrate was used.

In Missouri 3 different farmers using 300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre increased the yield an average of 32 bushels of potatoes per acre over the check where no Nitrate was used.

Sugar Beet experiments in Michigan in 1924 resulted as follows:

11 unfertilized plots averaged 19,634 pounds Sugar Beets per acre.

9 plots receiving 300 pounds Nitrate of Soda per acre averaged 24,852 lbs.

5 plots receiving 300 pounds each of Nitrate of Soda and acid phosphate averaged 26,784 pounds of beets per acre.

Tomatoes in 1924 on 11 plots receiving 200 pounds Nitrate of Soda per acre showed an increase of 1.83 tons tomatoes per acre over the plots receiving no Nitrate.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda—EDUCATIONAL BUREAU
Dr. William S. Myers, Director

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Medal Winners in Senior Project Work, 1925

SEVERAL thousand vocational school students thruout Pennsylvania carried out farm projects during 1925. The boys and girls who made the highest scores in their projects were awarded medals and ribbons during Farm Products Show Week at Harrisburg.

Doyle C. Parker, winner of the Pennsylvania Farmer gold medal.

The Pennsylvania Farmer gold medal for the best fruit project was won by Doyle C. Parker, of Columbia County.

Following are the gold, silver and bronze medal winners in the senior projects. The gold medal winner is named first, then the silver and bronze medal winners. Following each winner is the name of his school, and the county in which it is located.

Corn.—Clyde S. Jackson, Unionville, Chester; Harold Evans, Orangeville, Columbia; Amos Artman, Centre, Columbia.

Truck.—James M. Glover, Waterford, Erie; Edward Hagel, W. Fallowfield, Chester; Paul F. Pyle, Unionville, Chester.

Dairy.—Lawrence Fleming, Troy, Bradford; Willard Kile, Greenwood, Columbia; Ross Graham, Conneautville, Crawford.

Hog.—Virginia Leigh, Newville, Cumberland; Ross N. Huber, West Lampeter, Lancaster; Claud L. Mellick, Mt. Pleasant, Columbia.

Potato.—Doyle C. Parker, Orangeville, Columbia; Earl J. Boyer, Ontelaunee, Berks; Glen Nicholls, West Newton, Westmoreland.

Poultry.—Sarah Fox, Youngwood, Westmoreland; Martha Wertz, Youngwood, Westmoreland; Wm. M. Markle, West Newton, Westmoreland.

Home Ground.—Stewart C. Hulslander, Troy, Bradford; Martin Rudler, Linesville, Crawford.

Fruit.—Doyle C. Parker, Orangeville, Columbia; Adrian Graver, Ligonier, Westmoreland.

Tobacco.—James R. Landis, West Lampeter, Lancaster.

Beekeeping. — Howard Fleming, Union, Jefferson.

The following junior project winners were awarded silver medals:

Corn.—Lester Shughart, Grahams, Cumberland.

Truck.—Herbert Kress, Sturgeon, Allegheny.

Hog.—Clarence Smith, Rock Vale, Lancaster.

Potato.—Stewart M. Ross, Lightcap, Westmoreland.

Poultry.—Andrew K. Leidy, Hatfield Consolidated, Montgomery.

Flowers.—Ruth Breckbill, Lampeter, Lancaster.

First and Second Apple Awards

TWENTY-THREE of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania were represented by apple exhibits at the State Farm Products Show. Judging of the 419 entries was done by A. Freeman Mason, fruit extension specialist of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

The first and second awards were as follows:

CLASS 1—Delicious, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, York Co., $10; York, 1, same, $10; Jonathan, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware Co., $10; Stayman, 1, same, $10; Rome, 1, same, $10; 2, E. F. Kauffman Son, York Co., $8.

CLASS 2—1, Northern Spy, H. F. Lewis, Luzerne Co., $6; Delicious, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, York Co., $6; Delicious, 2, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna Co., $4; Jonathan, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, York Co., $6; Rome, 1, same, $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware Co., $4; Smokehouse, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, York Co., $6; Stayman, 1, same, $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $4; Grimes, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware Co., $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman Son, $4.

CLASS 3.—Fallawater, 2, Hays & Wuering, York Co., $4; Winter Banana, 1, Dan Rice, Perry Co., $6.

CLASS 4.—Smokehouse, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, York Co., $6; Stayman, 1, same, $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware Co., $4; York, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, $6; 2, Beufort Farm, Dauphin Co., $4; Stark, 1, Friends Creek Farm, Adams Co., $6; Delicious, 1, Gillan Bros., Franklin Co., $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman Son, $4; Grimes, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $6; 2, Friends Creek Farm, $4; Rome, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman Son, $4; Jonathan, 1, Dan Rice, Perry Co., $6; Baldwin, 1, same, $6.

CLASS 5—Rambo, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County, $6; Winter Banana, 2, Dan Rice, Perry Co., $4.

CLASS 6—Rome, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, York Co., $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware Co., $4; Delicious, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman Son, $4; Grimes, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $6; Smokehouse, 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $4; Stayman, 1, same, $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman Son, $4; Jonathan, 2, Dan Rice, Perry Co., $4; Baldwin, 1, same, $6; Smokehouse, 1, same, $6.

CLASS 7—Winesap, 1, S. L. Smedley, Delaware Co., $6; Winter Banana, 2, Dan Rice, Perry Co., $4.

CLASS 8.—Grimes, 1, H. Snolt, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, P. R. Kraybill, Lancaster Co., $2; York, 1, P. R. Kraybill, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, Dan Rice, Perry Co., $2; Jonathan, 1, Masonic Home, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, H. Snolt, $2; Delicious, 1, Simon R. Snyder, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, Dan Rice, $2; Stayman, 1, C. B. Snyder, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, Dan Rice, $2; Northern Spy, 1, Simon Nebauer, Cambria County, $4; 2, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna Co., $2; Stark, 1, Mertz Bros, Northumberland Co., $4; 2, Masonic Home, $2; Rome, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $4; 2, Masonic Home, $2; R. I. Greening, C. G. Close and Son, Tioga Co., $4; 2, Woodbourne Orchard, $2; Wagener, 1, Dan Rice, $4; Baldwin, 1, Dan Rice, $4; 2, Jacob E. Hinkle, Luzerne Co., $2; Smokehouse, 1, Dan Rice, $4; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $2; Winesap, 1, Dan Rice, $4; McIntosh, 1, Geo. H. Lincoln, Lackawanna Co., $4; 2, Woodbourne Orchard, $2.

CLASS 9—King David, 1, H. Snolt, Lancaster Co., $1; 2, McClellan Bros., Washington Co., 75c; Dominie, 1, Masonic Home, $1; 2, C. B. Snyder, Lancaster Co., 75c; Paragon, 1, Masonic Home, $1; Northwest Greening, 1, Masonic Home, $1; 2, Arthur Gay, Luzerne Co., 75c; Arkansas Black, 1, Mt. Breeze Orchard Co., Franklin Co., $1; Opalescent, 1, Ohara D. Brerton, Franklin Co., $1; 2, Ralph S. Pomeroy, Franklin Co., 75c; Delicious, 1, D. M. Wertz, Franklin Co., $1; Paradise, 1, D. M. Wertz, $1; 2, Dan Rice, Perry County, 75c; York Stripe, 1, D. M. Wertz, $1; 2, Ohara D. Brerton, 75c; Gano, 1, D. M. Wertz, $1; 2, Dan Rice, 75c; Ben Davis, 1, D. M. Wertz, $1; B. Twig, 2, same 75c; Winesap, 1, D. M. Wertz, $1; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., 75c; Haas, 1, D. M. Wertz, $1; Red Doctor, 1, same, $1; S. Rambo, 1, C. B. Snyder, $1; 2, Masonic Home, 75c; R. and S. Sweet, 1, C. B. Snyder, $1; Sutton, 1, Hays & Wuering, York Co., $1; Gideon, 1, Simon Nebauer, Cambria Co., $1; Twenty Ounce, 1, Simon Nebauer, $1; 2, Ray A. Briggs, Luzerne Co., 75c; Albemarle, 2, Woodbourne Orchard, 75c; Famuese, 1, same, $1; Roxbury R., 2, same, 75c; Tallman S., same, 2, 75c; Wealthy, 1, same, $1; 2, Shaffer Bros., Wayne Co., 75c; Ewalt, 1, Mertz Bros., Northumberland Co., $1; 2, D. Rice, 75c; King, 1, Mertz Bros., $1; 2, Wernersville State Hospital, 75c; Rambo, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $1; 2, Jacob E. Hinkel, Luzerne Co, 75c; Eusee, 1, Wernersville State Hospital, Berks Co., $1; 2, P. R. Kraybill, Lancaster Co., 75c; Senator, 1, McClellan Bros., $1; Pawaukee, 1, Ray A. Briggs, Luzerne Co., $1; Bellflower, 1, same, $1; Courtland, 1, C. G. Close and Son, Tioga Co., $1; Winter Banana, 1, Dan Rice, $1; 2, P. R. Kraybill, 75c; Gilliflower, 1, Dan Rice, $1; 2, Ray Briggs, 75c; Fallawater, 1, Dan Rice, $1; 2, Hays & Wuering, 75c; Beauty of Kent, 1, Dan Rice, $1; Hubbardston, 1, same, $1; 2, McClellan Bros., 75c.

CLASS 10—Grimes, 2, Masonic Home, $3; Stark, 1, same, $5; 2, Ray A Briggs, $3; McIntosh, 1, Woodbourne Orchard, $5; 2, Shaffer Bros., Wayne Co., $3; Northern Spy, 1, Woodbourne Orchard, $5; Baldwin, 1, W. H. Bonear, Wayne Co., $5; 2, Shaffer Bros., $3; Stayman, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $5; 2, Masonic Home, $3; Jonathan, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $5; 2, Masonic Home, $3; York, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, $5; 2, Ray A. Briggs, Luzerne Co., $3; Rome, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, $5; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $3; Delicious, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, $5; 2, Dan Rice, Perry Co., $3; Smokehouse, 1, Dan Rice, $5; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $3; R. I. Greenings, Woodbourne Orchard, $5; 2, same, $3.

CLASS 11—Paragon, 1, Masonic Home, $5; Winesap, 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $3; Winter Banana, 1, Dan Rice, $5.

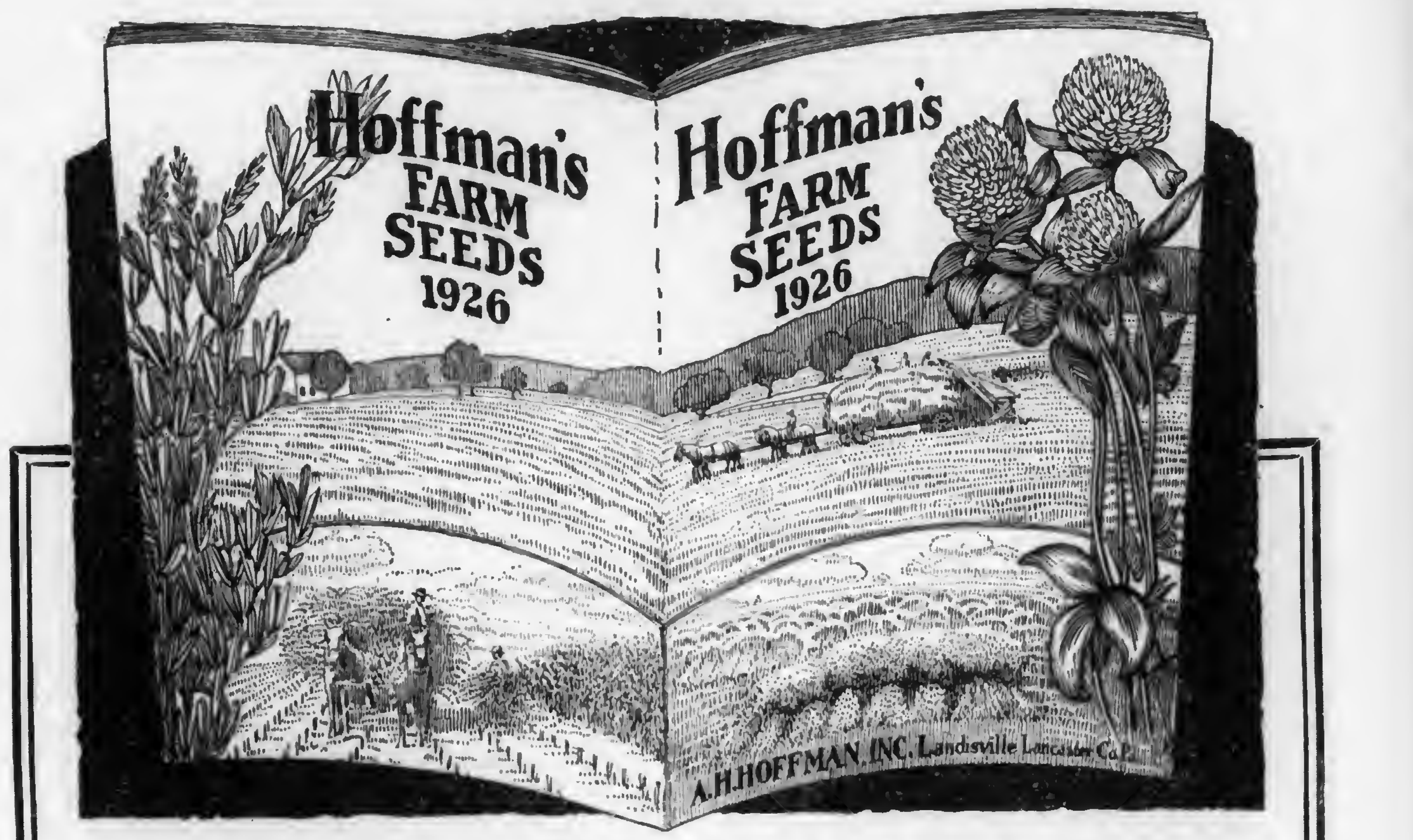
CLASS 12—Stayman, 1, C. B. Snyder, Lancaster Co., $5; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $3; York, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, $5; 2, Ray A. Briggs, $3; Jonathan, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, $5; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $3; Delicious, 1, E. F. Kauffman Son, $5; McIntosh, 1, Woodbourne Orchard, $5; Northern Spy, 1, same, $5; Rome, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., $5; 2, E. F. Kauffman Son, $3; R. I. Greening, 1, Ray A. Briggs, $5.

CLASS 13.—Winter Banana, 2, P. R. Kraybill, Lancaster Co., $3.

SWEEPSTAKE BUSHEL.—Paragon, Mt. Breeze Orchard Co., Franklin Co., Horticultural Society Cup.

Student Body at State

THE Pennsylvania State College has a student body of 3734 for the first semester, according to the enrolment figures given out by W. S. Hoffman, college registrar. This is the greatest enrolment for any semester in the history of the college. Approximately one-sixth of the total number of students are registered in the School of Agriculture which ranks third in enrolment among the six schools in the college.
—A. L. B.



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Send us $1 and we will parcel post you 13 choice apple, or peach trees, or; 6 apple and 6 peach, best varieties true to name, our selection. Or; 12 shrubs, or 12 grape vines, or; 12 dahlias, or; 25 gladiolias, [illegible] mixed. This offer is to new customers, and get our free catalog.

Ernst Nurseries, Box 1, Eaton, Ohio

Dempwolf's 1870
DOUBLE STRENGTH
DOUBLE STRENGTH
Fertilizer

reduces the quantity to be sowed exactly one-half. This means a clear saving—an additional *net profit* to you—equal to half the freight charges, half the handling, and half the hauling. It also means that only one-half the usual storage space is required. *No business-farmer can afford to overlook a matter so important!*

Saves
Half the Freight
Half the Hauling
Half the Storage Space
Half the Labor Handling

Dempwolf's 4—16—10 Fertilizer is double the strength of the regular 2—8—5 and is suitable for all crops using the 2—8—5 formula. It has been tried out very thoroughly and has the full approval of fertilizer authorities. Backed by the reputation of a manufacturer known to the farmers of Pennsylvania and Maryland for over 55 years.

A sample of this High Analysis Fertilizer will be mailed to you on request. We can furnish all grades of fertilizers and acid phosphate.

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YORK CHEMICAL WORKS
York, Pa.

DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS 1870
Guaranteed 4-16-10 Analysis
York Chemical Works York, Pa.

Twice the Strength half the quantity

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SELF EMULSIFYING
SPRAY OIL
the
One Spray Control
for Aphis, Scale
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The World's Finest Fruit and Ornamental
TREES, VINES and PLANTS
for Spring Planting
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY Trees, all the leading commercial Varieties grown from bearing orchards of known Genuineness, "unequaled in quality and price, sold on a positive guarantee. write today for our fifty-six page catalog Brim full of information.

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Princess Anne Maryland

Grow 1,000 Bu. per Acre

Our Hutchinson Carrot is the most popular variety with market gardeners. In every way superior to the Danvers. Darker in color, grows one to two inches longer and holds its uniform fullness to the butt end, yielding 20% more crop per acre. Pkg. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. $1.25; lb. $4.10, postpaid.

Our 1926 Catalog mailed free—write today.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Inc.
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WINDBREAK EVERGREENS

Now is the time to shelter your home, save fuel, shelter your stock and save winter's feed—you can do it with an EVERGREEN WINDBREAK—Millions of evergreens in my nursery waiting for you at lowest prices ever, all varieties, all sizes. Northern grown. All hardy stock.

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This offer is to introduce Ferris Evergreens. These 4 to 6-in. seedlings quickly grow into big trees and help beautify your home grounds. Help me advertise by sending with 10c the name and address of neighboring home owner to whom I can also send my catalog. Act quick!

Big Catalog FREE
Printed in colors, tells all about windbreaks. Many bargains in Trees, Fruits, Shrubs, etc. Write today.
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To advertise and to make friends, I offer—4 Roses, hardy, 2 yr. field grown, $1. 15 Assorted German Iris $1. 10 Concord Grapes, $1. 3 Peonies, $1, 5 Colorado Blue Spruce 3 yr. Seedlings, $1, 3 Bridal Wreath, $1. All six of these $1 Bargains for only $5.00

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES
Reduced Prices
Destroy the fungi and worms; be sure of larger yields of perfect fruit.
Stahl's Excelsior Spraying Outfit Prepared Mixtures
are used in large orchards everywhere; highly endorsed by successful growers for thirty-five years. 20 models, power or hand types. Write for free catalog containing full treatise on spraying fruit and vegetables.
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Strong, healthy, tremendous bearing stock. World's greatest new everbearing strawberry MASTODON
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Large supply at low prices.
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FRUIT TREES Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry Plum & Quince
Small fruit plants, grape vines, roses, shrubs and ornamental trees of all kinds.
Established a third of a century. Catalog upon application.
T. B. WEST & SONS, Lock Box 143, Maple Bend Nursery, PERRY, OHIO

Meeting of Fruit Growers

Keystone State Is Forging Ahead in Orcharding

(Continued from page 3)

new life membership will be issued; that the list of standing committees is revised, so as to include new committees, on advertising, plant diseases, insect pests, and fruit statistics; that provision is made for a small executive committee, to have charge of the affairs of the association. The names of elected officers appear on page 31.

The vegetable growers of the state, after having been affiliated with the fruit growers for many years, decided to organize separately as a State Vegetable Growers' Association. Thomas Biddle, of Bustleton, was elected president, and W. B. Nissley, of State College, secretary. The vegetable growers split off from the fruit growers once before, nine years ago, but returned to the fold.

Present indications are that the stimulus of having a separate state-wide organization will result in building up the membership. The fruit growers again wish them good luck in their venture.

Fruit Show Disappointing

The fruit show was a disappointment, both as to quantity and quality, as compared with last year. The chairman of the exhibition committee, Paul Thayer, brought out the fact by a show of hands, that only twenty-six fruit growers in his audience of 400 had fruit on exhibition; also that none of the past presidents of the association were represented on the exhibition tables. This is not right.

The fruit judge, A. F. Mason, of New Jersey, reported that the chief defects were not insect or disease injury, but stem punctures and bruising, which are due to careless handling. He also scored the slack, uneven pack of many exhibits, especially the hampers, baskets and boxes. If the pack at this show is fairly representative of our commercial practice, as it is supposed to be, we have a long way to go before we can compete successfully with western apples. Most of the barrels, however, were packed well.

New features this year were the triangle of ten apples which proved to be a very effective method of display, and the flat or apple box but one layer deep. The exhibit was so dirty, after the first day, that color values were largely lost, and the poor lighting and crowded conditions of the Emerson-Brantingham Building made artistic displays impossible.

The fruit growers appreciate the many courtesies extended by Harrisburg people, and know that the Farm Products Show is staged under the best conditions possible at this time, but the fact remains that present conditions are wholly unsatisfactory and unworthy of the second most important State Horticultural Society in the East. When shall we have a state fair building or some other place in which to stage a really artistic and attractive exhibit?

The most coveted prize of the fruit show was the Sweepstakes Cup, a magnificent silver cup offered by the association to the member having the best bushel of apples in the show, whether in box, basket or hamper. This brought out keen competition. It was won by the Mountain Breeze Orchard, Chambersburg, with a very fine bushel of Paragon, or Mammoth Black Twig.

Franklin County also captured the association banner offered to the county horticultural society whose members took the largest number of premiums in the various classes. Twenty-three counties were represented in the exhibit.

Perhaps the most important action taken at the meeting related to the much discussed subject of true-to-name nursery stock. F. N. Fagan, of State College, reporting for the special committee on variety certification placed before the association two possible plans. One is the bonding plan, now proposed in New Jersey. Under this nurserymen would file a bond with the State Secretary of Agriculture, guaranteeing his stock to be true. The secretary would have a map made of the orchard at planting time and if trees are found untrue when they come into bearing, the nurseryman is liable for damages, under the bond.

The second plan is that now in successful operation under the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association which initiated the work several years ago. The services of an expert on identifying varieties of nursery stock are made available to nurserymen and fruit growers alike, for their mutual protection; and improvement is secured not by state regulation, but by the promotion of confidence between the nurseryman and his patrons.

Didn't Favor Bonding Plan

No sentiment at this meeting in favor of the bonding plan developed. It was felt that this method involves too much red tape, and that there are too many opportunities for error to make it fair or practicable. The association adopted the voluntary certification plan. It appointed a committee to secure the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Horticulture of State College in inaugurating variety certification in the nurseries from which Pennsylvania growers commonly secure their trees. Two Pennsylvania nurseries already certify their apple trees, and others are interested.

The far greater assurance that the stock is true will be worth the few more cents a tree that the grower will have to pay for this protection. Fruit growers who buy a large quantity of stock will be justified in having it inspected for misfit trees. An Adams County fruit grower, who will plant 50,000 sour cherry trees in the spring, will have the trees inspected by a variety expert before they are shipped from the nursery, to be sure that all of them are Montmorency. The committee of the association will have general charge of the work, but the actual inspection will be done by trained men from the State Bureau of Plant Industry and State College.

(To be continued)

Five Rules for Local Marketing

THE main essentials to success in local marketing are:

First; quality. Sell only first class goods and have the quality always the same

Second: Give good measure.

Third: Back up your products with a guarantee.

Fourth: Use advertising, such as window cards and newspapers.

Fifth: If you cater to wholesale trade you must stick to wholesale and retail prices. Many farmers will sell to a grocery store and then go right across the street and sell to the customers of the same store for exactly the same price. You can not hope to maintain any trade with the stores using this kind of business practice.

A good local market cannot be built up in a day and it means years of constant effort and salesmanship.—E. F. Mitchell.

THE HOME GARDEN

How One Housewife Plans Hers for Convenience and Usefulness

"JUST any old thaw" in midwinter smells of gardens and makes me wish I could begin to plant seeds and plan my garden, for I like to plan it myself. I don't want any one else to plan it for me tho I'm not bigoted enough to suppose that my plan would suit others.

About the only safe way that suits everyone is to estimate about how many feet of row will be needed of each vegetable, and plan accordingly. Two things I am always a little particular about are to have the tall growing stuff, like sweet corn, as near the back of the garden as possible so that I can look out and see everything without going over to it, (it helps in watching for rabbits, skunks and woodchucks, and to have the things that require most attention nearest the house. My mother used to prefer to have her tomato row first but I divide the honor among tomatoes, cucumbers and seed onions.

Planting the More Permanent Things

We usually plant the more permanent things along one side where they won't be in the way of plowing and harrowing but I know some most excellent gardeners who claim that rhubarb, cane berries, and asparagus should be "right in the middle" where they can't help getting well cultivated and fertilized, and I think they do grow very much more luxuriantly in that location.

My strawberries were set last fall and had made a nice start when they were mulched early in the winter so I am hoping to have some berries but they are on one side where they probably won't get cultivated much except with the wheel hoe. By the way, I never should attempt to do much gardening without a wheel hoe and I'm sure anyone that has ever used one never will be without it again.

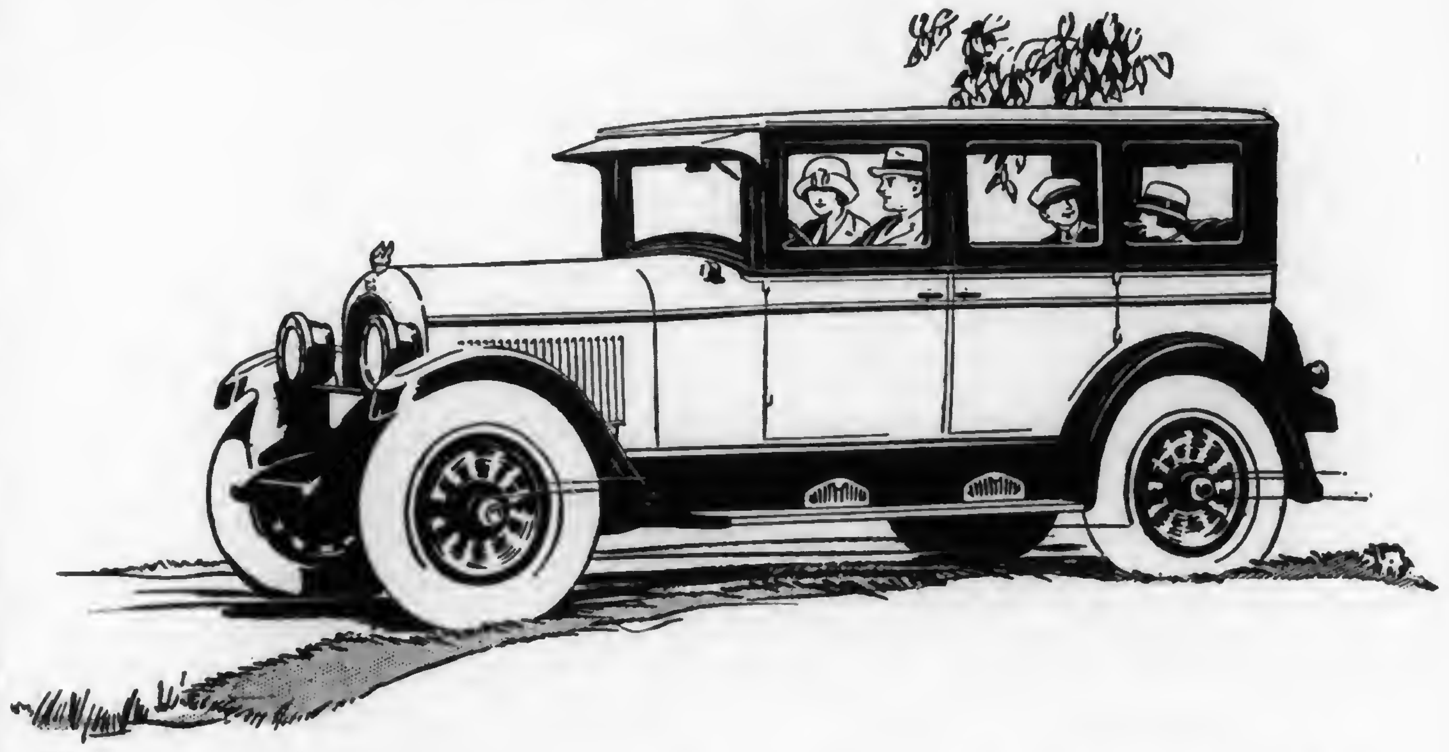
My present plan, based upon last year's experience on the present garden site and my previous knowledge of the tastes of my family, is as follows: Two rows strawberries, three rows early potatoes (nothing but people ever eats potatoes), five rows sweet corn, with squash, one row lima beans, two rows shell beans, one row half beets and half carrots, one mixed row lettuce, spinach, kale, endive and parsley, two rows peas, one row onions, one row tomatoes (after early radish and peas), one row cucumbers.

Crops Adapted to Family Tastes

I am fully aware that many things usually found in gardens are omitted from mine, but there's a reason. Summer squash, for instance. My household might eat a little in case of famine but I'm sure it would be served in the same course with rats and mice at our table! Most people raise peppers and I would if I could but I can't. I don't know why. Some people raise melons but I have succeeded with them but once and our seasons are so short I very seldom try. We don't care for any of the other things not included in my list. Every family must have its own peculiar tastes to which the garden should be adapted. If it is just about right it helps wonderfully and if it isn't, it's a nuisance; tho I love to work in it.

Flowers never do very well for me so I leave them to little daughter.—she has more patience with them than I and they bloom for her in her garden and I don't care for a screen,—rows of nice vegetables are not unsightly according to my idea. —Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

Precisely the Same Chrysler Quality at Electrifying New Lower Prices



Thanks to the swiftly climbing sales and steadily swelling production volume of Chrysler "58", new and greatly lowered prices are made possible which render the "58" more unmistakably than ever the value supreme in its class.

Chrysler "58" sped far away from all possible competition months ago in its own low-priced field; *out-selling everywhere* when it provided such striking performance features as 58 miles an hour, 25 miles to the gallon of gasoline, and a pick-up of 5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds.

Precisely the same quality—precisely the same performance—precisely the same fine appearance—precisely the same beautiful body and chassis at these new prices deal a body-blow to anything even remotely seeking comparison with the "58", which will instantly be recognized, with a thrill of delight, by every student of motor car values.

Touring Car	$845	Club Coupe	$895
Roadster - -	890	Coach - -	935
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Disc wheels optional. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.
All prices F. O. B. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

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CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

CHRYSLER "58"

Riding comfort *and* mileage

IF your wheels will take low-pressure tires, and you want to get the limit of what your dollar will buy in mileage as well as in riding qualities and safety, use Kelly Balloons.

You will find in them all the comfort that can be built into a pneumatic tire, plus the long, dependable service for which Kelly-Springfield tires have always been famous.

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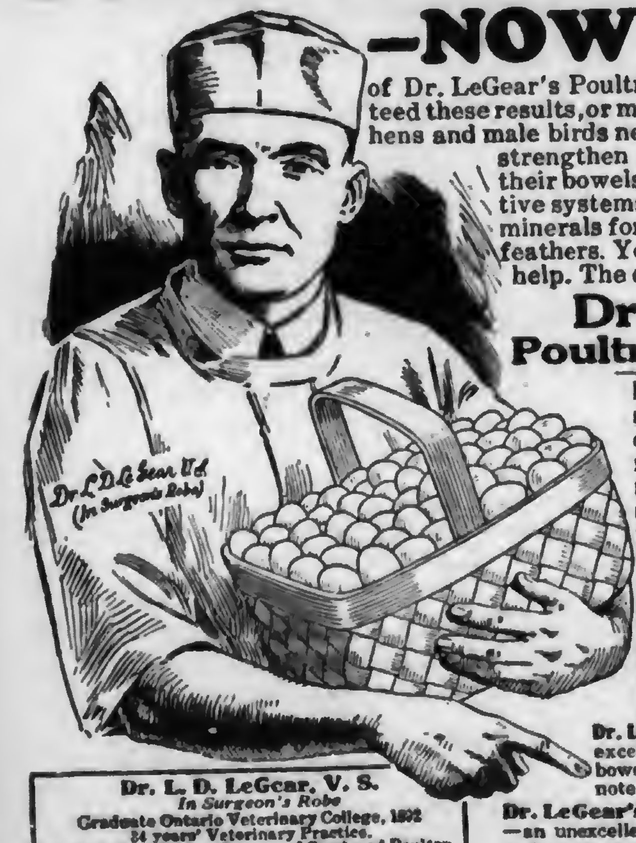
Get More Eggs— Get Better Fertility —NOW

More eggs—better fertility, bring maximum poultry profits. Every user of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription is guaranteed these results, or money back. It will give your hens and male birds needed tonics for the blood—strengthen their vital organs—keep their bowels regulated, and their digestive systems toned up and will provide minerals for the blood, bone tissues and feathers. Your chickens must have this help. The easiest, surest way is to use

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription


Dr L. D. LeGear V.S. (In Surgeon's Robe)

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders are a wonderful tonic, appetizer, condition powder and animal regulator. Keep horses, mules, dairy cattle and live stock healthy and at proper weight. This is the same prescription used by Dr. LeGear for 30 years in his practice as a Veterinary Surgeon.

Every farmer should have these additional Dr. LeGear aids.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder—unequaled for ridding nests, poultry and live stock of lice, mites, fleas, etc.

Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhea Tablets—unexcelled for white diarrhea and other bowel troubles in baby chicks. Try it and note the quick result.

Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder—an unexcelled antiseptic dry dressing for cuts and open sores on live stock.

Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
In Surgeon's Robe
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892
34 years' Veterinary Practice.
Noted authority on ailments of Stock and Poultry.

Free Dr. LeGear's valuable Poultry Book. At your dealer's or send us four cents in stamps. Address Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ask your dealer for Dr. LeGear's Poultry and Stock Remedies

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Largest and Best Poultry Show Ever Held

JUDGING of the 600 birds in the poultry exhibits of the State Farm Products Show was done by C. S. Smith, West Milton, Pa., and J. E. Weaver, Davidsville, Pa. The poultry show was the largest and best ever held according to H. D. Munroe, State College, superintendent of the poultry department of the show.

The list of awards follows. Due to lack of space only first and second awards are listed.

American Class

Barred Plymouth Rock.—Adam Smith, Dauphin Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd young hen, $2; Jesse R. Cloud, Chester Co., 1st young hen, $4; S. E. Peterson, Cambria County, 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; Boger and Shirk, Lebanon Co., 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50. Noll and Koehler, Berks Co., 2nd cockerel, $1.50; Wm. F. Kelly, Bucks Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50; Carl G. Hubbell, Northumberland Co., 2nd cock, $1.50.

White Plymouth Rock—John W. Trimmer, Cumberland Co., 1st cock, $2.50; Ragan Harbaugh, Franklin Co., 1st old hen, $4; S. E. Peterson, Cambria Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; best shaped bird, gold medal; Carmina Striano, Wayne Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; Mrs. Chas. Fertig, Dauphin Co., 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 2nd young hen, $2.

Buff Plymouth Rock.—Mrs. F. D. Sheets, Montgomery Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; Wm. O. Kohler, Berks County, 1st pullet, $2.50; Cleveland Stoudt, 1st cockerel, $2.50; Frank Fenical, Illinois, 2nd pullet, $1.50; 1st hen, $2.50.

Partridge Plymouth Rock.—Frank Fenical, Illinois, 2nd cockerel, $1.50; 1st pullet, $2.50.

Silver Wyandottes.—T. K. McDowell, Chester Co., 2nd pullet, $1.50; 1st young hen, $4; Chas. Fieldman, Maryland, 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; J. A. Orth, Lebanon Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; H. E. Keefauver, York Co., 1st hen, $2.50; H. E. Lapp, Lehigh Co., 2nd hen, $1.50.

Golden Wyandottes.—Walter E. Sponsler, Schuylkill Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

White Wyandottes.—P. M. Weidman, Lancaster Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; D. G. Drawbaugh, Maryland, 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; Barr's Poultry Farm, Lancaster Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; 1st old hen, $4; best old hen, gold medal; 1st young hen, $4; R. R. Schechterly, Luzerne Co., 2nd young hen, $2.

Buff Wyandottes.—H. E. Lapp, Lehigh Co., 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

Partridge Wyandottes.—A. W. Klinger, Dauphin County, 2nd hen, $1.50; H. S. Weldner, York Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; Hanover Boys' Club, York County, 2nd cockerel, $1.50; S. J. Harlacher, York Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50.

Columbian Wyandottes.—Elvy Long, Huntingdon Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; H. M. Blake, Wayne County, 2nd pullet, $1.50; Hanover Boys' Club, York Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; J. P. Quarles, Westmoreland Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 2nd hen, $1.50.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.—M. H. Stansfield, Cumberland Co., 2nd pullet, $1.50; 2nd young hen, $2; R. P. Wideman, Berks Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st hen, $2.50; best colored bird, gold medal; 1st pullet, $2.50; Harry L. Lutz, Dauphin Co., 1st young hen, $4; best young hen, gold medal; F. G. Bean, Montgomery, 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; C. L. Pensyl, Columbia Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50; Penshurst Farms, Montgomery Co., 2nd hen, $1.50.

Rose Comb Reds.—U. S. Ricker, Cumberland Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; H. J. B. Moyer, Westmoreland Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

Rhode Island Whites.—F. D. Bean, Montgomery Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50.

Jersey Black Giants.—W. W. Wallick, York Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st hen, $2.50; J. D. Baker, Lancaster Co., 2nd cockerel, $1.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; Penshurst Farms, Montgomery Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50.

Asiatic Class

Light Brahmas.—H. G. Ritts, Dauphin Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; 1st old hen, $4; 1st young hen, $4; Fred K. Roth, Lehigh Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 2nd hen, $1.50.

Partridge Cochin.—W. W. Wallick, York Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50.

White Cochin.—P. H. Weidman, Lancaster Co., 1st hen, $2.50.

S. C. Light Brown Leghorns.—Sam H. Reinhart, Dauphin Co., 1st hen, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns.—Sam H. Reinhart, Dauphin Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Leo O. Fair, Lebanon Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; 1st young hen, $4; 2nd young hen, $2; C. J. Lucas, Clinton Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; Clyde Brenner, Cumberland Co., 1st old hen, $4; Ross McDonnald, York Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50.

S. C. Buff Leghorns.—G. W. Ellerman, Cumberland Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st young hen, $4; Harry E. Myers, York Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

Black Minorcas (Rose Comb).—H. E. Pontius, Dauphin Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50.

White Minorcas (Rose Comb).—H. E. Pontius, Dauphin Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; 1st old hen, $4; 1st young hen, $4.

S. C. Blue Andalusians.—John W. Stein, Lehigh Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; Mrs. G. W. Wallace, Cumberland Co., 2nd cockerel, $1.50; John W. Stein, Lehigh, 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

S. C. Anconas.—Harry H. Smith, Perry Co., 2nd cock, $1.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st old hen, $4; Walter M. Drake, Huntingdon Co., 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st young hen, $4; R. S. Thomas, Huntingdon Co., 1st cock, $2.50; 2nd hen, $1.50; 2nd cockerel, $1.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

English Class

S. C. Buff Orpingtons.—Sutton's Orpington Farm, Maryland, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 1st young hen, $4; J. W. Bruckhart, Lancaster Co., 2nd hen, $1.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50.

S. C. Black Orpingtons.—Sutton's Orpington Farm, Maryland, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50.

S. C. White Orpingtons.—P. M. Weidman, Lancaster Co., 2nd cockerel, $1.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; Sutton's Orpington Farm, Maryland, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50.

Dark Cornish.—Warren L. Krise, Cambria Co., 1st pullet, $2.50; 2nd pullet, $1.50; Ira A. Winey, Juniata Co., 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50.

Capons.—J. C. Baker, Lancaster Co., 1st, $2.50; W. W. Wallick, York Co., 2nd, $1.50.

Egg Show Winners

PRIZES in the 1300-dozen egg show of the State Farm Products Show were awarded by Judges M. H. Brightman, State College, E. J. Lawless, Harrisburg, and R. W. Hawley, Carlisle.

The first, second and third prize winners were:

Class 1—Boys' and Girls' Class

One Dozen White Eggs.—1, Martin Rush, Lancaster Co., $10; 2, Helen Weaver, Lancaster Co., $9; 3, Max A. Lauffer, Jr., Dauphin Co., $8.

One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Melvin Witmer, Lancaster Co., $10; 2, Lower Paxton High School, Dauphin Co., $9; 3, Lower Paxton High School, Dauphin Co., $8.

Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, Clyde Mort, Lancaster Co., $8; 2, Max Lauffer, Jr., Dauphin Co., $6; 3, John Brenneman, Lancaster Co., $4.

Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Melvin Witmer, Lancaster Co., $8; 2, Eugene Lockwood, Lancaster Co., $6; 3, Eugene Hedrick, Montgomery Co., $4.

One Dozen Either White or Brown Eggs in Carton.—1, Harold Brenneman, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, Raymond Shay, Lancaster Co., $2.50; 3, James Crane, Lancaster Co., $1.50.

Class 2—Back Yard Class

One Dozen White Eggs.—1, Mrs. A. H. Young, Lancaster Co., $5; 2, Paul Breitegam, Berks Co., $4; 3, Mrs. T. R. Anker, Juniata Co., $3.

One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Geo. G. Sauder, Lancaster Co., $5; 2, Mrs. Rudy Herr, Lancaster Co., $4; 3, Mrs. E. N. Resh, Lancaster Co., $3.

Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, Geo. L. Engel, Dauphin Co., $8; 2, Samuel H. Reinhart, Dauphin Co., $6; 3, H. L. Rittle, Lebanon Co., $4.

Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—2, Samuel H. Reinhart, Dauphin Co., $6; 3, Mrs. Lee Rosenberger, Jefferson Co., $4.

One Dozen White or Brown Eggs in Carton.—1, Mrs. Rudy Herr, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, H. L. Rittle, Lebanon, Co., $2.50; 3, Mrs. A. H. Young, Lancaster Co., $1.50.

Class 3—Farmers' Class

One Dozen White Eggs.—1, L. S. Harper, Dauphin Co., $10; 2, L. B. Harper, Dauphin Co., $9; 3, Carl Huber, Lancaster Co., $8.

One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Mrs. Charles E. Fertig, Dauphin Co., $7; 2, Mrs. J. Walter Smith, Bucks Co., $6; 3, H. G. Knete, Lancaster, $5.

Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, Abram Stoltafus, Lancaster Co., $8; 2, L. B. Harper, Dauphin Co., $6; 3, L. B. Harper, Dauphin Co., $4.

Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Christ Kirchner, Lancaster Co., $8; 2, H. W. Billmayer, Bucks Co., $6; 3, H. C. Kaste, Lancaster Co., $4.

One Dozen White or Brown Eggs in Carton.—1, Jason M. Eby, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, Christ Charles, Lancaster Co., $2.50; 3, H. C. Essto, Lancaster Co., $1.50.

Class 4—Commercial Class

One Dozen White Eggs.—1, F. D. Zimmerman, Dauphin Co., $8; 2, Max A. Lauffer, Dauphin Co., $7; 3, Max A. Lauffer, Dauphin Co., $6.

One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford Co., $5; 2, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford Co., $4; 3, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford Co., $3.

Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford Co., $8; 2, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford Co., $6; 3, Edward H. Swope, Dauphin Co., $4.

Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford Co., $8; 2, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford Co., $6; 3, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford Co., $4.

One Dozen White or Brown Eggs

(Continued on page 14)

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM

INDIANHEAD CHICKS PULLETS
from high producing
WHITE LEGHORNS
Vigorous! Healthy! Prolific! Low Priced!
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S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	135.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
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LABOR—fertilizers—equipment—improvements—food—clothing—education.... You've anticipated these things in planning for 1926. But did you remember the really important matter of efficient lighting, that item so necessary to the progressive farmer?

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Silver Laced Wyandottes	$4.75	$9.25	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.75	11.25	22.00		
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburg	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	

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Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$118.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	130.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00

Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. We are offering you these Real Quality Chicks at these prices and they would cost you several dollars more per one hundred elsewhere. Order right from this ad and save time. 25% remittance will book your order. Ref. Farmers State Bank. HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO.

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Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown S. C. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$13	$62.50	$120
S. C. Anconas, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Brd. Rocks	4.00	7.75	15	72.50	140
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16	77.50	150
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	16	77.50	150

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Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
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Assorted Broiler Chicks	$12.00	$55.00	$105.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

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(Continued from preceding page)

In Cartons.—1, Towanda Hatchery, Bradford, $4; 2, P. D. Zimmerman, Dauphin Co., $3.50; 3, Henry S. Miller, Lancaster, $1.50.

Duck Eggs.—1, Harry Brubaker, Lancaster Co., $3; 2, Earl Brubaker, Lancaster Co., $2; 3, Harry Brubaker, Lancaster Co., $1.

Silver loving cups were awarded as follows:

Best dozen white eggs in the show, Martin Rush, Lancaster Co.

Best dozen brown eggs in the show, Harold Brenneman, Lancaster Co.

Largest and best county exhibit, Dauphin County.

Second largest and best county exhibit, Lancaster County.

Third largest and best county exhibit, Montgomery County.

County winning the largest number of prizes, Lancaster County.

County sending largest and best display in the backyard class, Dauphin County.

School sending largest and best display of eggs, West Lampeter Vocational High School.

Adult Poultry Association sending largest and best display of eggs, Lititz Poultry Club.

Largest and best individual exhibit, Towanda Hatchery.

First Pigeon Exhibit

TEN hundred and ten birds composed the pigeon exhibit, the first ever staged in connection with the state farm show.

M. B. Kauffman, W. M. Smith, and C. D. Bentley, all of Harrisburg, and A. E. Martin, Newville, were the largest exhibitors. Thomas Ross, Washington, D. C., judged the racing pigeons, and J. J. McAtee, Pittsburgh, placed the awards on toy pigeons and squab breeders.

Quality Potatoes Shown

POTATOES at the State Farm Products Show were judged by **C. F. Noll**, agronomist of Pennsylvania State College, and E. V. Hardenburg, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

The exhibits included 175 peck samples in the boys' and girls' classes and 135 peck samples in the adult classes. An innovation of the show this year is the display of one bushel each of field-run potatoes from seventeen of the thirty-eight Four-Hundred-Bushel Club acres in the state. The quality of potatoes on exhibit was better than last year.

Montgomery and Clarion Counties were best represented in the adult classes and Jefferson, Perry, and Clarion Counties in the boys' and girls' classes.

The awards follow:

Class 1—District 1

Irish Cobblers.—2, Ray Briggs, Luzerne Co., $2.

Green Mountains.—1, Ray P. Hoffman, Northumberland Co., $3.

Rural White Skins.—1, Omer Cietrich, Northampton Co., $5; 2, Floyd Shuff, Monroe Co., $4.

Russets.—1, Milton D. Libbey, Lehigh Co., $5; 2, H. A. Frack, Northampton Co., $4.

Pink Skin (any variety).—1, Emil Schoenagel, Pike Co., $2.

Class 2—District 2

Irish Cobblers.—1, Raymond Zook, Lancaster Co., $3; 2, Wm. Wevadau, Dauphin Co., $2.

Green Mountains.—1, F. J. Dempsey, Montgomery Co., $3; 2, Jos. C. Clark, Montgomery Co., $2.

Rural White Skins.—1, Howard F. Reed, Montgomery Co., $5; 2, F. H. Hicks, Montgomery Co., $4.

Russets.—1, Howard Price, Carriersville, $5; 2, W. E. Gorman, Delaware Co., $4.

Pink Skin.—1, Alvin Blooch, Lebanon Co., $2. 2, Lester Schlaseman, Lebanon Co., $1.50.

Class 3—District 3

Irish Cobblers.—2, A. S. Herman, Union County, Pa., $2.

Rural White Skins.—1, Vincent Holtz, Cambria Co., $5; 2, John Nelen, Necktown, $4.

Russets.—1, P. C. Strittmather, Cambria Co., $5; 2, Gordon H. Dunn, Cambria Co., $4.

Class 4—District 4

Irish Cobblers.—1, S. S. Lehman, Erie Co., $3; 2, Blair Lehman, Erie Co., $2.

Rural White Capps.—1, Perry Goodnoe, Potter Co., $5; 2, W. B. Harris, Erie Co., $4.

Russets.—1, N. O. Harrington, Erie Co., $5; 2, Clyde Mohring, Erie Co., $4.

Class 5—Adult State Class

Irish Cobblers.—L. S. Lehman, Erie Co., $3; 2, Blair Lehman, Erie Co., $2.

Green Mountains.—1, J. F. Dempsey, Montgomery Co., $3; 2, Ray Hoffman, Northumberland Co., $2.

Rural White Capps.—1, Vincent Holtz, Cambria Co., $5; 2, Gordon H. Dunn, Cambria Co., $4.

Pink Skin.—1, Emil Schoenagel, Pike Co., $2; 2, Alvin Blooch, Lebanon Co., $1.50.

Class 6—Boys' and Girls' Classes

Whites—1, Raymond Ferrel, Erie Co., $4; 2, Franklin Baxter, McKean Co., $3.

Russets.—1, Leona Burnham, Clarion Co., $5; 2, Bernice Platt, Clarion Co., $4.50.

Class 7

Whites.—1, James McNeal, Jefferson Co., $4; 2, Eugene Neel, Elk Co., $3.

Russets.—1, May Henderliter, Clarion Co., $5; 2, Francis Britton, Jefferson Co., $4.50.

Class 8

Russets.—1, F. S. Enterline, Clinton Co., $5; 2, Vernon Card, Potter Co., $4.50.

Class 9

Whites.—1, Clarence Burres, Perry Co., $4; 2, Mary Cramer, Cumberland Co., $3.

Russets.—1, George Rife, Perry Co., $5; 2, Samuel Metz, Mifflin Co., $4.50.

Class 10

Whites.—1, Linford Stauffer, Bucks Co., $4; 2, Earl Boyer, Berks, Co., $3.

Russets.—1, Nora Blooch, Lebanon Co., $5; 2, Roy Conrad, Lebanon Co., $4.50.

Class 11

Whites.—1, Raymond Ferrel, Erie Co., $4; 2, James McNeil, Jefferson Co., $3.

Russets.—1, F. B. Enterline, Clinton Co., $5; 2, Vernon Card, Potter Co., $4.50.

Class 12—Grand Champion Exhibit

Vincent Holtz, Cambria Co.

Class 13, County Commercial Exhibit

1, Lebanon; 2, Dauphin.

Potato Prospects

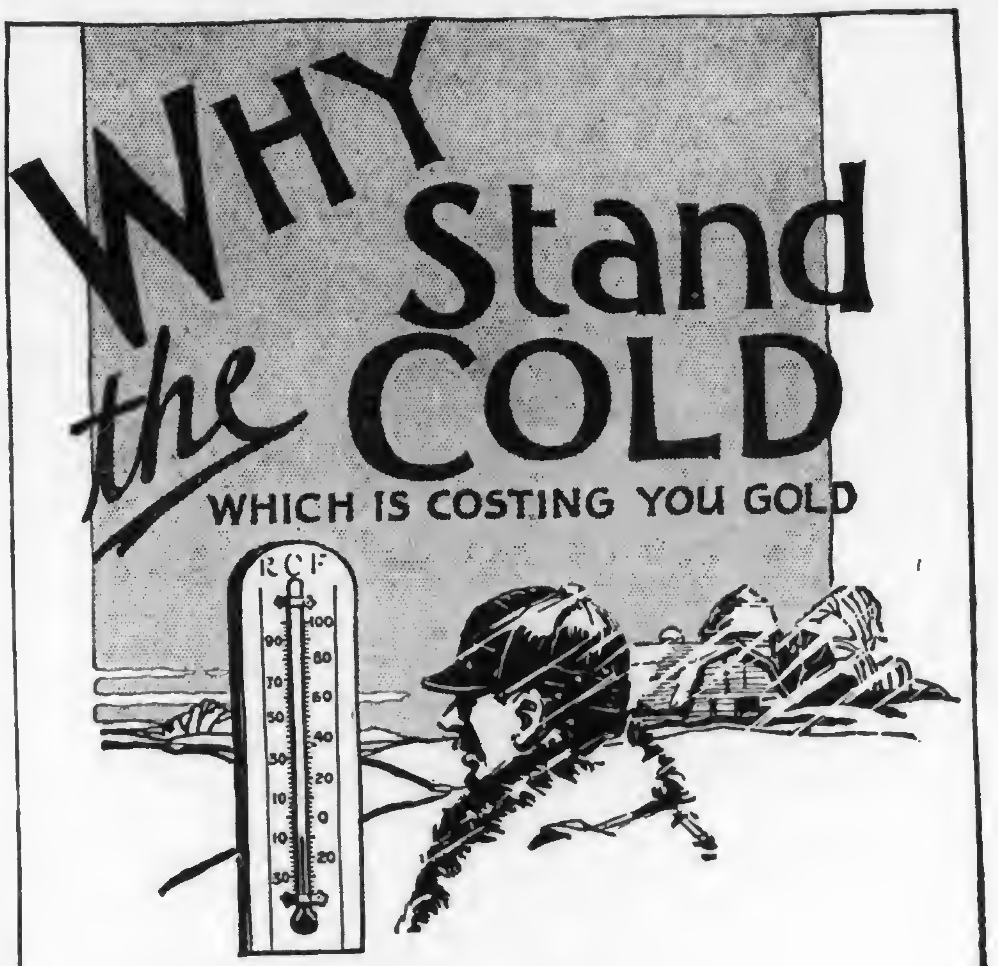
SO MUCH has been said and written about the wonders of Florida and its spectacular real estate boom that it is easy to forget its importance as an early potato producing section. Farmers in Pennsylvania and in the other late potato producing states are chiefly interested in what they are going to get for the potatoes they have on hand. Down in Florida they are thinking of the same thing, only they haven't grown them as yet.

The main planting is done between January 10 and February 1st. In the Hastings section the first plantings are usually made during the latter part of December.

The east coast which plants early and usually harvests sooner than the Hastings section shows a decrease. This is largely due to real estate development, increased land value and scarcity of labor. It is expected that this decrease will be made up in the Okechobee district.—W. R. Whitacre.

Aeroplanes for Dusting

LARGE acreages of tomatoes located near Los Mochis, Mexico, are being dusted by aeroplane. Several large firms have contracted for two planes for this purpose and will combat bugs, worms and other tomato enemies from the air. The Mexican Government has granted permits for this work.—W. R. Whitacre.


WHY Stand the COLD
WHICH IS COSTING YOU GOLD
RCF

GO SOUTH and PROSPER

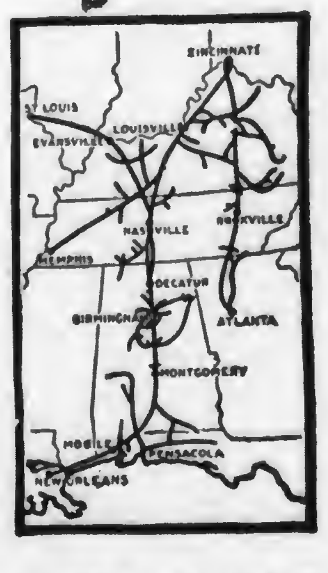
Look at the weather report and see the ideal climatic conditions which are existing today in the Southland. No snow, no ice, no forced idleness from work. Crops are growing, and the live stock is feeding out of doors.

While farmers of the North are housed by blizzard weather, the Southern farmer is getting ready to market, at a splendid profit, his early spring crops. Because of greatly increased population, and splendid transportation facilities, there is an ever-increasing demand for farm and dairy products, with attendant better prices.

Your family will be happier in the South, for the children can play outdoors every day; flowers grow in mid-winter; heating costs are negligible; and good schools, churches of every denomination, good roads and other attractions add to the joy of living.

Find out more about this delightful section of America. Write today, telling us what kind of farming you have indulged in, and we will send you, without cost, now or ever, full information about how our free service will help you to prosper in the territory served by this railroad.

G. A. PARK
General Immigration & Industrial Agent
Louisville & Nashville Railroad
Dept. P-6 Louisville, Ky.



No matter what kind of farming you have indulged in, you can do better in the Southland, because of better living conditions, lower living expenses, lower labor costs, and a practically all-year growing season, making it possible to produce several crops each year.

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LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R

FEEDING LINSEED MEAL *MUST BE* PROFITABLE

When It Is Used In Quantities Varying up to 50% of Grain Rations Used by Successful Feeders Everywhere

Feeding linseed meal to both beef and dairy cattle has often shown a profit of 100%.

Pabst Holstein Farms Sometimes Use 50 Per Cent

Mr. B. L. Cramton, Mgr. Pabst Holstein Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis., writes:

"My opinion of linseed meal in test ration and fitting ration can be expressed in a very few words: 'We cannot get along without it.'

"When we were strong after 7-day records, we fed linseed meal, increasing the amount in the ration gradually daily up to a point at times when they would be getting 50% linseed meal in a grain ration."

For hog feeding linseed meal proved worth $85.00 per ton in certain Wisconsin station rations.

Swift's Head Cattle Buyer Recommends 3 to 5 Pounds Per Head Daily

Mr. Fred Stemm, head cattle buyer of Swift & Co., says:

"From actual experience I have found linseed meal to be a profitable investment in feeding all kinds of cattle from poor quality cows to best grade of steers. I also found that it pays to feed over the entire period starting with a pound or two and gradually increasing to a full feed of 3 to 5 pounds, according to age and weight, during the last sixty or ninety days."

Nebraska experiments showed linseed meal to be worth $13.00 per ton more than its cost in sheep feeding.

Doran Brothers, Ohio, Illinois, Hog Growers, Used 10 Pounds Linseed Meal to a Bushel of Ground Oats

This ration, they say, makes a rich slop. They state further:

"We give yearlings one pound per day at the beginning of the feed and the last 60 days increase the amount to three pounds per day."

They estimated that last year linseed meal was worth $75.00 per ton in feeding hogs.

Let us show you how others have made 10% to 100% on their investment on Linseed Meal. Send the coupon below. Get these booklets—and profit by the experience of others.

Poultry specialists have found linseed meal especially valuable at moulting time.

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Please send me without obligation either or both of the books I have checked with an "X" below:

☐ Booklet "Dollars and Cents RESULTS as told by Practical Feeders, Breeders and Dairymen."

☐ Booklet, "How to Make Money With Linseed Meal," by Prof. F. B. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry of the Recognized Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding."

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FEED Linseed MEAL COSTS LITTLE, EARNS MUCH

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR ORDERS *Now*

BIG MONEY SAVING PLAN

WRITE US *REGARDING THIS BIG REDUCTION FOR EARLY ORDERS*

-BUY NOW- PAY LATER

Following products made of rust resisting ROSSMETAL copper content: Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Cribs, Bins, Feed Grinders, Garages, Brooder Houses, and all Purpose Buildings.

Check items you are interested in and write today for prices. Agents Wanted.

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Silo—Cutter—Brooder H.—Crib—Garage

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CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS

Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo. writes: I can see that the stanchions will pay for themselves. We are getting over 4 gallons of milk per day more from 15 Jersey cows than we did the old way.

Figure this increase on your herd and send for booklet

WALLACE B. CRUMB
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POWER MILKER $35 Puts It Milking For You

Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT

Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!

Ottawa Mfg. Co. Box 2011 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

The Dairy Sessions Were Well Attended

(Continued from page 3)

"The Pennsylvania Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Bovine Infectious Abortion," was presented by Dr. M. F. Barnes, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg. He stated that this disease is caused by a germ called bacillus abortus bang which was discovered in 1896 by Professor Bang of Denmark. Since the discovery of the cause, the disease has been studied quite extensively with the end of finding means of combating it, altho until within recent years no definite effective measures have been recommended for its prevention.

Dairymen cannot afford to maintain herds infected with this disease for which no cure and no successful method of vaccination is known. Yet there are still a few breeders who are willing to increase the maintenance expense of their herd thru the purchase of useless and possibly harmful concoctions, which are purchased at comparatively high cost with the hope that they will rid their herds of the disease.

This disease, however, can be prevented and can be eradicated thru repeated blood testing. Elimination of reactors and the practice of preventative measures to successfully carry out such a system requires considerable patience and perseverance, but is well worth while. The plan adopted by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg for the eradication of infectious abortion is based on sanitary practices, blood testing, and the elimination of reactors. It has been successful in eradicating the disease from a number of herds. Anyone interested in this work should communicate directly with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg.

Financing Tuberculosis Eradication

"Financing the Tuberculosis and Abortion Eradication work" was discussed by Dr. J. L. Passmore, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. At the present time that portion of the dog tax not used in paying sheep and poultry claims is used in financing the work. The state also appropriates nearly two million dollars to carry forward the work. A total of 221,000 cattle were tested in 1924; 354,046 during 1925, and approximately half a million cattle will be tested during 1926. The herds in the following counties: Mercer, Crawford, Jefferson, McKean, Butler, and Lawrence have been completely tested. In the first three of these, the disease has been reduced less than one-half of one per cent.

"How Better Bulls Reduce the Cost of Producing Milk," was outlined by S. J. Brownell, dairy extension specialist at State College. In outlining the above topic Mr. Brownell showed that of the three forces which determine the production of an individual, namely, selection, environment, and heredity, heredity is the greatest contributing force.

Mr. Brownell brought out the fact that no animal is greater than its heredity, and that the production of animals can be divided into four different groups according to this element. The first group sired by just an ordinary bull produced butterfat at twenty-five cents a pound more than animals which were sired by the average purebred bull. Animals which were sired by the average purebred bull produced butterfat at a cost of six cents a pound more than animals which were sired by a purebred bull with a history and pedigree of productive ancestors. Bulls of this kind are reasonably assured of producing herds which will be profitable.

However, the only reliable method of producing profitable animals is thru the use of a proven sire. An instance was cited where all the daughters of a proven sire, thirteen in number, averaged 15,134 pounds of milk and 515 pounds of butterfat. The outstanding merits of this sire were determined thru the records kept in a Pennsylvania cow testing association.

"How Shall I Conduct a Five-Year Program to Improve My Dairy Herd," was the subject presented by C. R. Gearhart, dairy extension specialist, State College. Mr. Gearhart mentioned six factors as the essentials in conducting such a campaign:

First, the farmer. He should be in love with his work. A man who is dissatisfied with his calling seldom makes a success of it, but the man who is enthusiastic and believes that his calling is well worth while, has achieved the first great factor in making an eventual success of his work.

Farmer Must Love His Work

Second, the cropping system should be such as to include clover, alfalfa, soy beans, or other leguminous roughage. Such roughage is palatable and appetizing. Is conducive to abundant milk flow, and at the same time cuts down the cost for high protein concentrates which would be necessary were non-leguminous roughage not fed.

Third, purchased concentrates require good judgment in their selection, both as to kinds, amounts, and the time when they should be purchased. Corn and oats are not sufficient to make a well-balanced ration, but they do furnish a good basis with which to start the grain mixture. Corn and oats are too low in protein to give the best results, therefore, some high protein concentrates such as cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten meal, or soy bean meal must be added to the ration in order that it be satisfactory for milk production purposes. Cottonseed meal usually furnishes protein at low cost, but should be fed in moderate amounts. Linseed meal is excellent particularly because of its laxative qualities. Gluten meal and peanut meal are also good high protein concentrates which furnish protein at a moderate cost.

High Producing Herd Development

Fourth, the cattle. The development of a high producing herd is essential to ultimate success in the dairy business. Such a herd can only be secured by careful selection, the culling out of low producers, and the use of a good purebred sire, preferably one that is proven for milk production, that is, a sire that has daughters in milk that have made good records. If such a sire cannot be obtained, then it is essential that he be one whose dam and granddams were high producers.

Fifth good care is essential. This should include an ample supply of water, plenty of fresh air, and adequate shelter. Calves should be well

fed in order that they attain rapid growth and thus develop a large framework which is associated with large production.

Sixth, individual records of production on each animal in the herd are necessary if one is to develop a profitable herd. These can be obtained most efficiently and economically thru the cow testing association.

An instance was cited where a man by following the plan outlined above increased the average production of his herd from 248 pounds of butterfat to 413 pounds in a period of eight years. Ten farmers in a Juniata County cow testing association have increased the average production of all the animals in their herds from 227 pounds of butterfat per cow per year to 320 pounds in a period of six years.

"The Factors that Determine the Market Price of Milk," was the subject discussed by Mr. George W. Slocum, president of the Dairymen's League. He mentioned five important factors in this connection:

First, the supply. At the present time the supply of milk for a particular city is not limited to a restricted area. The improved transportation facilities are such that milk may be brought from Chicago and other western cities to New York. While the supply of milk is somewhat seasonable, yet the demand is very constant thruout the year.

The Cost of Production

Second, the cost of production. The aim of every producer is to secure the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. This, however, is not always possible. The November price of milk in the Dairymen's League for three per cent milk in the 200-mile area was $2.80. According to the Warren formula, the cost of producing this milk would be $2.03. Naturally, however, if the cost of production is considerably beyond the market price, the result is that the producer goes out of business.

Third, unorganized competition. Competition of this sort comes from two sources. First, individual farmers who sell to dealers competing with the organized market. Second, small groups of farmers who change their market from time to time as they can get a little higher price from this or that dealer. Both of these factors have a demoralizing influence on the stability of the market.

Fourth, surplus. The lowest point of production is about Thanksgiving time. Beginning about the first of February, there is a small surplus, and this begins to multiply up until June, when the greatest surplus is at hand. This surplus is worth only its fat value or what it will bring when manufactured into butter. The surplus problem has been a difficult one to handle, and has considerable effect upon the market price of milk.

Fifth, consumer's psychology. It is important to educate the consumer to realize the value of milk. If the consumer realizes that milk at 15c a quart is really an economical food as compared with meat, he will not object so seriously to paying prices commensurate with the value of the product. A milk marketing association must function for the entire industry in order to solve the milk marketing problem effectively. Only by organization can the milk producers in the dairy industry be protected.

Milk Vs. Feed

"A Balanced Pocket-Book—Milk vs. Feed," was the subject of an interesting talk by R. H. Olmstead, dairy extension specialist, State College. He emphasized three very important factors. First, the importance of an adequate supply of fresh clean water. He stated that he had never heard of a dairyman who was dissatisfied with having installed in-

(Continued on following page)

Don't Waste Your Grain

20lbs. Ration of Whole Grain alone
15lbs. Ration containing Corn Gluten Feed

When there is a surplus of grain and the price is low, a vast amount of it is wasted by overfeeding. This burdens both your animals and your pocketbook. Feed a properly balanced ration only in amounts your animals *need*. Then you will save grain which you can sell.

Our $15,000.00 prize contest for feeders will encourage feeders everywhere to study their animals and their feeding materials as never before. The most successful feeders will receive big rewards for their skill in feeding.

122 Prizes--$15,000.00

If you are milking six or more cows, or feeding forty or more beef cattle, you are invited and urged to enter this contest. There is no entrance fee and no stall rent to pay. The prizes are as follows:

14 Prizes for Cow Testing Associations	*$ 3,000.00*
14 Prizes for Individual Dairy Herds	*2,100.00*
7 Prizes for Championship Cows	*1,000.00*
14 Prizes for Beef Cattle Feeders	*2,500.00*
12 Prizes for supervisors or verifiers	*2,650.00*
24 Prizes for herd managers	*1,250.00*
37 Prizes for co-operationg feed dealers	*2,500.00*
122 Prizes, totaling	*$15,000.00*

Feed Less Grain Make More Money By Balancing Home Grown Feeds with

CORN GLUTEN FEED 23% Protein The Protein Product of Corn GERM

You can feed your home grown grains or any ready mixed feed so long as 25% or more of your gain mixture is Corn Gluten Feed—the best of all protein feeds for making milk or meat at low cost. In case of tie each contestant tying will receive full amount of prize.

If you approve your state fair you should be enthusiastic about this contest, because every state fair and livestock show is a contest for feeders. Every feeder who enters his animals in a fair is a contestant against other feeders.

This contest is on the same high plane as our national livestock and dairy shows but on a larger scale. Our great purpose is to promote better feeding and develop rations that produce a larger profit.

All who enter this contest, and thousands of others, are feeding Corn Gluten Feed right along—month after month—regardless of contests, but we have adopted this plan to get feeders together for a better understanding of good rations.

This contest starts April 1 and ends September 30, 1926. You will make more money by coming in than you will by staying out. Fill out and mail the coupon for application blanks so we can enter you in the proper classification.

The very simple rules are fully explained in Bulletin No. 4. The coupon gets it and also our valuable new book, "The Gospel of Good Feeding." Both are free.

Associated Corn Products Mfrs.
Feed Research Dept.
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

P.F.Feb. Fill Out and Mail This

Please send "Bulletin No. 4" governing your big prize contest for feeders and application blanks to enter in class checked below:

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☐ Cow Testing Association ☐ Individual Dairy Herds ☐ Beef Cattle

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

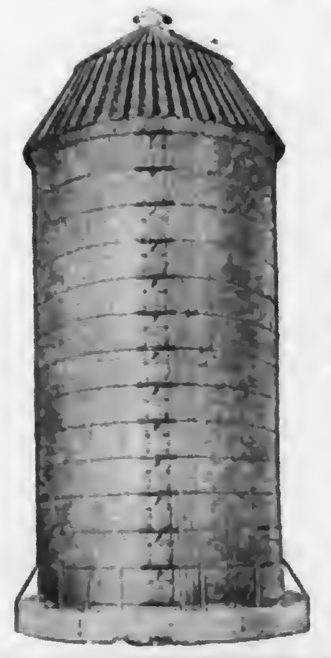
No. 29

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.



1892 *Thirty-four Years of Satisfaction* 1926

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THE TORNADO SILO

Oregon Fir Silos Always Best

A FEW DON'TS *DON'T buy knots; DON'T buy poor doors; DON'T buy poor lumber; DON'T buy weak anchors; DON'T waste money.*

If Silos pay, buy the best, just as you buy cows or horses, sheep or hogs, seed corn or fertilizer. Always buy the best, CHEAPEST, but buy the best.

The earlier you order your Silo this year the Cheaper you will buy it.

Write at once for catalog prices. Good, live, farmer agents wanted.

The W. R. HARRISON CO., MASSILLON, O.

"It's great to see the Milk Pails Fill Up"

WHAT a real pleasure to board a stable full of cows that month in and month out fill the pails as you know they should! Good cows and good feed, alone, often fall short of what you expect simply because winter feeding conditions impose a heavier burden than the milk-making organs, without aid, are equipped to meet.

Kow-Kare Takes the Slump Out of Winter Milkings

This wonderful all-medicine tonic offsets the sudden change from green foods to dry, course winter diet. It builds into your cows the power to convert their food into rich yields of milk—does away with the "boarder cow."

Kow-Kare is all medicine. Used sparingly at very slight outlay it brings back your small investment in cow health quickly— and many times over. As little as a tablespoonful twice a day, one week each month, will pay big dividends in added milk and healthier cows. Don't fail to give Kow-Kare a careful test; you'll never get along without it again.

Your Private Veterinary

For the ills common to cows—Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., your can of Kow-Kare is always the ready remedy. Its re-building, invigorating action on the genital and digestive organs assure a quick return to health and productiveness. Thousands of dairymen would not think of getting out of Kow-Kare.

If you have the least difficulty in getting Kow-Kare from your general store, feed dealer or druggist, order direct from us—by mail, postpaid; $1.25 and 65c sizes.

Valuable FREE Book

Nearly a million dairymen each year use our reliable treatise on cow diseases—"The Home Cow Doctor." We will gladly mail you a copy on request. It contains much general information on the care of cows.

Grateful letters like these come by the hundreds

From Grover Schellinger, Glenwood City, Wis.

"It is difficult to express in words the good results I have obtained by the use of Kow-Kare. I find that by giving cows Kow-Kare, before calving time, brings fine results. I also give my cattle Kow-Kare when off feed and it is no time at all before they are again filling the pails with an extra amount of milk.

From J. O. Elnie Horseheads, N. Y.

"We have used your Kow-Kare with good results. Have used three large sized cans and are on the fourth can. It keeps the cows in good condition, therefore, good flow of milk is the result."

From A. C. Hays Unionport, Ohio

"I have been using your Kow-Kare for five years. Wouldn't do without it. It not only increases the milk but I get a better test in butter fat."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY, Inc.
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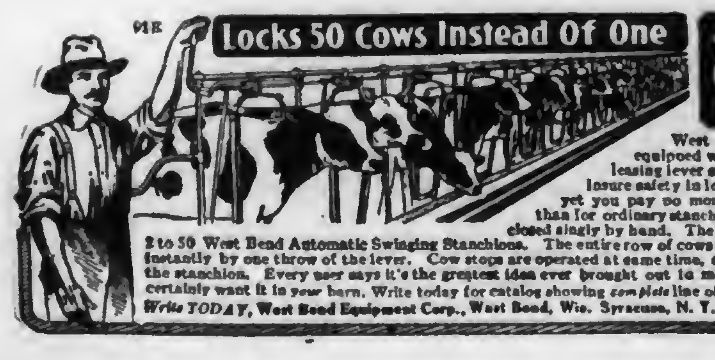
KOW-KARE
wakes up sluggish milkers
BAG BALM
keeps little hurts from getting big



Locks 50 Cows Instead Of One

West Bend BARN EQUIPMENT

West Bend Automatic Stanchions equipped with our wonderful locking-releasing lever save you time and labor—and insure safety in locking up or releasing the cows, yet you pay no more for West Bend equipment than for ordinary stanchions that must be opened and closed singly by hand. The West Bend lever controls from 2 to 50 West Bend Automatic Swinging Stanchions. The entire row of cows can be locked up or released instantly by one throw of the lever. Cow stops are operated at same time, and when set guide cow into the stanchion. Every user says it's the greatest idea ever brought out in modern barn equipment. You certainly want it in *your* barn. Write today for catalog showing *complete* line of West Bend Barn Equipment. *Write TODAY*, West Bend Equipment Corp., West Bend, Wis. Syracuse, N. Y. *Write nearest office.*

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 10, Meadville, Pa.

Dairy Sessions Well Attended

Speakers Give Much Valuable Information

(Continued from pag. -1)

dividual water-bowls in his stable. In fact, many of them asserted that these individual water-bowls had paid for themselves in the increased milk returns in a year.

The second important factor is alfalfa hay, clover hay, or other leguminous roughage. Such roughages produce the protein that would ordinarily have to be purchased in high-priced concentrates.

Third, feeding according to milk production. The feeding of the same amount of grain to each cow in the dairy herd regardless of her milk production is wasteful. The cow that produces a large amount of milk needs a large amount of food, while the cow that is nearly dry needs a comparatively small amount.

Many dairymen would get better results from the same amount of grain they are now feeding to their herd if they would distribute it among the cows, giving it to the various animals in proportion to their milk production. A fair allowance for a Jersey or Guernsey cow is one pound of grain for every three to three and one-half pounds of milk she produces. Holsteins, Ayrshires, Shorthorns, and Brown Swiss should have approximately one pound of grain for every four to four and one-half pounds of milk they produce.

Will It Pay?

"Will the Returns for the High Quality of Milk Pay for the Increased Cost of Producing It," was discussed by C. I. Cohee, of the Inter-State Dairy Council, Philadelphia. This question has been in the minds of a great many dairy farmers who have been asked during the past two years to make many changes in their dairy barns looking toward the improvement of the quality of the product.

From the standpoint of holding their market for milk against competitors from outside sources, it is essential first of all that the milk be of high quality. It has been found that the consumer has been willing to pay a higher price for better quality of products, particularly from an ice cream and a butter standpoint. It is also true that the demand for "Grade A" milk which is a higher quality of milk than ordinary market milk has increased rapidly in the past few years. A higher price is paid to the producer of such milk.

If one-fourth of Philadelphia's milk consumption is "Grade A" milk, the added income which the producer receives for this milk, based upon the prevailing figure paid over and above the regular price for ordinary milk, is approximately $600,000.00 per year. This is a definite reason why producers should continue to improve the quality of the product.

Additional Cost Not Necessary

As a matter of fact there is very little additional cost in producing a high quality of milk. It is not necessary to have expensive equipment for this purpose. The producer must, however, exercise great care, good judgment, and clean methods in the production of his milk. The application of clean methods and proper cooling is not a matter of great expense, but these are the two most important factors to be considered in improving quality.

Much improvement is being made in the quality of milk. Four years ago there were times of the year when as much as forty per cent of the milk produced in certain counties in the Philadelphia territory was rejected at the country receiving station because it was below the demand as to quality. In this same territory during 1925, seldom more than one per cent, and never more than ten per cent of the milk was rejected.

A satisfied customer is a good investment, whether he be the consumer who drinks the milk in the city, or the dealer who buys the milk from the producer. Cooperative regulations, together with sound cooperative marketing, point the way to better markets, better prices, and a better appreciation of what the consumer wants, what the dealer must have to satisfy the consumer, and what the farmer needs to produce in order to enjoy a good market and a profit from his dairy.

"Dairy Barn Improvement," was the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Norman S. Grubbs, of Philadelphia. The barn along the roadside is the storehouse of the nation. Over six million farmers in the United States have buildings in which is stored live stock and farm produce, constituting one of our nation's chief assets. It is of interest to note that in the East, farm buildings constitute a larger investment than the land itself. According to the last census in Pennsylvania, farm lands are valued at $559,861,344.00 while farm buildings are valued at $616,796,204.00. The characteristics of a successful shelter are as follows: 1. Warm, convenient, economical, well-lighted, and well-ventilated barn. 2. A permanent and fire-proof type of structure. 3. Labor-saving equipment. 4. A barn that is adapted to the production of clean milk.

Suggestions for the general improvement of the dairy barn situation are as follows:

A. There should be sufficient window space to admit plenty of light and sunshine and in most cases these windows may be used as part of the ventilation system.

B. If the walls surrounding the cattle are of concrete or stone a concrete slab over the cattle will serve as a fire barrier and at the same time furnish a tight rat-proof floor for the mows above.

C. Concrete floors and mangers are universally accepted as almost essential in any well regulated barn. They should be properly made with good materials.

D. A satisfactory system of ventilation is a big factor in maintaining healthy, profitable herd.

E. A good roof is just as important as any part of the dairy building. Many fires are attributed to leaky roofs and stored crops should be kept from bacterial action due to the presence of moisture.

The president's address brought out some interesting history concerning the Dairymen's Association. The original dairy association in this state was organized in 1871 as the Crawford County Dairy Association. In 1874 this name was changed to the Pennsylvania Dairy Association. However, its officers and members were still mostly citizens of Crawford County and the activities of the Association were largely confined to the welfare of the dairy industry in that county.

Concrete Floors Essential

On March 30, 1898, the association changed its nature to that of a state-wide organization and the name was changed to the Pennsylvania Dairy Union. In 1916, the Pennsylvania Dairy Union united with the Live-Stock Breeders' Association which had been organized in 1899 to represent the live stock breeders of the state. Mr. E. S. Bayard of Pittsburgh who had been secretary of the Live Stock Breeders from 1899-1913 and president from 1913-1916, was elected president of the combined organizations which were henceforth known as the Pennsylvania Live-Stock Breeders' and Dairymen's Association.

In January of 1925 it was felt, in view of the growing importance of the dairy industry in Pennsylvania that there was a need of a dairy organization in which the producers of milk, the distributors of milk, and the the manufacturers of dairy products could unite for the common interest of dairying, since there were many interests in the distribution and manufacture of dairy products which are not closely related to general live stock breeding. Accordingly by mutual consent the breeders of beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine continued as the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association and all dairy interests including the producers and distributors of milk, and the manufacturers of dairy products united in the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.

The Association of Pennsylvania Testers was organized in June, 1924, and has been taking an active part in promoting cow testing work and instilling into its members the enthusiasm which is so necessary for a good tester.

Two state-wide meetings are held during the year. The one at State College takes place during Farmers' Week in June when officers are elected. The present officers are: President, A. A. Raudabaugh, Carlisle; vice president, Paul E. Roth, Greensburg; secretary-treasurer, C. R. Gearhart, State College.

Round-table Discussion

The second meeting is held during the Farm Products Show when members of the associations are invited to attend. This year the meeting was in the form of a round-table discussion, the members taking an active interest in the topics discussed. The first topic was "Feeding Service of the Tester to the Farmer." Mr. Hund opened this discussion and told how he helped some of his members change their ration and thereby saved enough to pay for all association dues.

One of the dairymen belonging to the association gave his experience in Cow Testing Association work, and told how his tester helped select foundation stock and figure balanced rations. The next discussion was on the subject of "Records Necessary to Analyze a Breeding Program." It was felt that this is an important part of our testing association work and should receive more attention.

Both testers and members gave numerous good reasons why cow testing association work should continue, and what the members are getting out of it.

A Treeless Woodlot

THIRTY-FIVE years ago heavy timber was cut up into lumber on a tract of land beside my farm. This was mostly white oak, chestnut, chestnut oak and poplar. Now there is a very thick stand of white oak, chestnut oak, poplar, all about six inches in diameter. These trees were seedlings which sprang up from acorns and the seeds of trees.

Now these trees are too young to produce seeds to start another growth. The owner is cutting everything away for fire wood and expects it to grow again. Now what happens? He gets only sprouts from these little stumps which will never amount to anything.

These oaks are not what chestnut trees were years ago. It used to be all right to cut down a chestnut tree and expect a bunch of post size trees again in about ten to twelve years, but not so with others. His wood lot has no good future.

This owner ought to thin only, and let the nicest trees mature. Then they would produce seeds again.—C. R. Bashore, Berks County, Pa.

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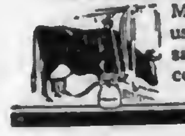

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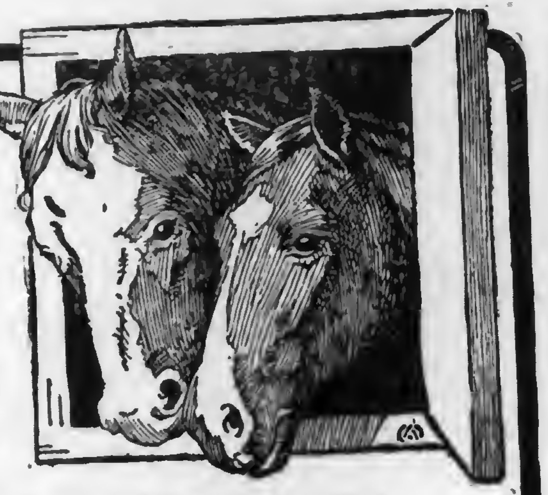

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Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Baby Beef Show Followed by Sale of Calves

THE first prize of $50 offered the members of the Adams County Baby Beef Club in their show at Harrisburg in connection with the State Farm Products Show was won by Francis Murren. He also received the silver loving cup awarded by the Gettysburg Rotary Club for the best calf grown by the group sponsored by that organization.

Katherine Durburow won the Pennsylvania Farmer cup awarded for the best fitting and showing.

Donald Curns was awarded the Gettysburg Times cup for having the calf which made the greatest average daily gain. The remarkable gain made by the Curns calf brought him up from sixteenth place judged on individual merit to ninth place after consideration of individual merit plus daily gain plus record book.

The first ten prizes and the money awarded went to the following: Francis Murren, $50; Esther Hostetter, $40; Thomas Raffensperger, $30; Robert Lott, $25; Clifford Shriver, $20; Martha Durburow, $15; Donald Helges, $10; Donald Curns, $10; Norman Shriver, $10.

The Awards

From eleventh to twenty-third place the award was $10 each. From twenty-fourth to forty-ninth place the award was $5 each. Of the $500 purse offered, $300 was provided by the State Farm Products Show Committee, $100 by eleven banks in Adams County, and $100 by the American Hereford Breeders' Association. Forty-nine calves were shown and sold.

In the sale which followed the show the first prize calf shown by Francis Murren topped the auction at twenty-five cents a pound. The calf weighed 1066 pounds and sold for $266.50.

The total weight of the forty-nine baby beeves was 44,282 pounds, an average weight of 903.7 pounds. The total sum received for all the calves was $5969.54, an average price of $13.48 per hundred pounds.

One of the first fifteen calves, belonging to Nadine Garrett, was bought by E. F. Strausbaugh. Part of this beef will be used to feed the boys and the girls in the Baby Beef Club at a luncheon of Gettysburg business men, parents of the boys and girls, and members of the Adams County Agricultural Extension Association at the annual meeting of the association, February 3rd.

R. E. Underwood, county agent of Adams County, directed the work of the baby beef club members.

Sheep Exhibit

SHEEP at the State Farm Products Show were judged by P. C. MacKenzie, of the Pennsylvania State College. The prize winners were:

Pen of three lambs sired by purebred Hampshire ram—1, Fred McDowell, Mercer Co., $25; 2 Raymond Cox, $15.

Pen of three lambs sired by purebred Shropshire ram.—1, James Marquis, Washington Co., $25; 2, Harry Huise, Jr., Mercer Co., $20; 3, Guy Fullerton, Lawrence Co., $20; 4, Merrill P. Tait, Mercer Co., $20; 5, John Carlson, McKean Co., $15.

Pen of three lambs sired by purebred Southdam ram.—1, C. E. Mathers, Chester Co., $25; 2, C. E. Mathers, Chester Co., $15; 3, Herbert Brown, Indiana Co., $10.

Pen of three lambs sired by purebred Dorset ram.—1, W. H. Conyngham, Luzerne Co., $25; 2, J. B. Henderson, Washington Co., $15.

Grand champion pen, won over all breeds, by pen of three lambs sired by purebred Shropshire ram entered by James Marquis, Washington Co.

Placings, Prizes and Prices

Duroc Jersey Show and Sale

PLACINGS in the Duroc Jersey swine classes of the State Farm Products Show are announced as follows by H. G. Niesley, secretary of the Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association.

First prize senior yearling, Lehman Zeager, Elizabethtown; first prize junior yearling, G. C. Souftey, Hummelstown; second prize junior yearling, Niesley Brothers, Mechanicsburg.

First prize senior pig, C. L. Miller, Lewisburg; second prize senior pig, C. K. Fertig, Dauphin.

First prize junior sow pig, E. W. Kline, Orangeville; second prize pig, Arthur E. Brown, Nottingham; third prize pig, Hockersville Stock Farms, Hershey; fourth prize pig, C. E. Frommeyer and Sons, Chambersburg.

The champion sow was consigned by E. W. Kline, Orangeville.

The highest priced sow sold in the sale for $107. She was consigned by the Hockersville Stock Farm, Hershey, and was purchased by Stanley F. Gable, Newport.

Berkshire Show and Sale

THE highest priced Berkshire in the sale at Harrisburg changed hands at $172, and the average price paid for the twenty-two pigs sold was $97.58.

The grand champion of the Berkshire show was a junior yearling consigned by the Sycamore Farms, Douglassville. Other awards were as follows:

Junior sow pigs. First, Pennsylvania State College; second and third, George Neff, Doylestown.

Senior sow pigs. First, second and third, Sycamore Farms; fourth, W. F. Rischel, Center Hall.

Junior yearlings. First and second, Sycamore Farms; third, W. W. Williamson, New Market, Va.; fourth, Pennsylvania State College.

Senior Sows. First, Charles L. Wilkinson, Rushland; second, Penshurst Farms, Narberth.

Gold medals for ton litter accomplishments were awarded by the association to Harold K. Benner, Vicksburg, and Donald T. Smith, Falls Creek, who grew the heaviest ton litter in the state in 1925. It was composed of thirteen pigs and weighed 3182 pounds at 180 days of age.

Chester White Show and Sale

THIRTY Chester Whites were exhibited and sold at Harrisburg during Show Week.

In the aged sow class, Big Belle and Princess Lady 3rd consigned by M. E. Knouse, Peach Glen, won first and second prizes, respectively.

Senior pig placings were: first to Bear Mt. Queen 3rd, and third to Bear Mt. Queen 4th, consigned by A. Dale Knouse, Biglerville.

In the junior pig classes first place went to Bear Mt. Queen 2nd and third to Captola May 3rd, consigned by A. Dale Knouse, Biglerville; second to High Top Girl, consigned by John Dietz, Ridgway; and fourth to Princess Lady 3rd, consigned by C. E. Cassell, Hershey.

Bear Mt. Queen 3rd, consigned by A. Dale Knouse, Biglerville, was grand champion of the Chester White show and the top of the sale at $125. The average price was $80 a pig.

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Children's Musterole, like regular Musterole, penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes quickly to the seat of the trouble.

It does not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster and it is not messy to apply.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, makes sore throats well, stops croupy coughs and colds.

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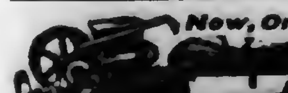

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Room 2561-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

At the Wool Show

THIS year's wool show at Harrisburg was the largest and best ever staged as a part of the State Farm Products Show, according to W. B. Connell, Pennsylvania State College wool specialist, who judged the exhibits. There were 170 fleeces in the display, fifteen counties were represented. The awards are as follows:

Purebred ram medium wool: 1, Tioga County Wool Growers; 2, J. N. Marquis, Hickory; 3 and 4, Fred McDowell, Mercer.

Purebred ewe medium wool: 1, Fred McDowell, Mercer; 2, Mercer County Wool Growers; 3, J. M. Marquis, Hickory; 4, Fred McDowell, Mercer.

Half-blood medium wool: 1, J. N. Stewart, Jefferson; 2, 3, and 4, Lawrence County Wool Growers.

Three-eighths blood ewe fleeces: 1 and 2, Lawrence County Wool Growers; 3, Tioga County Wool Growers; 4, McKean County Wool Growers.

One-fourth blood ewe fleece: 1 and 2, Mercer County Wool Growers; 3, C. E. Crothers, Taylorstown; 4, McKean County Wool Growers.

Purebred Merino ram fine wool: 1, C. B. Day, Dunn Station; 2, George West, Waynesburg; 3, Rufus Patterson and Son, Kirby; 4, John Reynolds, Carmichaels.

Purebred Merino ewe fine wool: 1, Charles Orndorf, Waynesburg; 2, R. D. Hamilton, Canonsburg; 3, Charles Orndorf, Waynesburg; 4, Rufus Patterson, Kirby.

Merino wether fleece fine wool: 1 and 2, Lawrence County Wool Growers; 3 and 4, John Parson, Wind Ridge.

Merino lamb fine wool: 1 and 2, R. D. Hamilton Canonsburg; 3, J. W. Stewart, Jefferson; 4, J. H. Orndorf, Waynesburg.

Merino ewe commercial fleece: 1, William McGreevy, Deer Lick; 2, J. S. Stewart, Jefferson; 3, Mercer County Wool Growers; 4, John Parson, Wind Ridge.

Special county fine wool, six fleeces per exhibit: 1, Greene County Wool Growers; 2, Washington County Wool Growers; 3, Mercer County Wool Growers; 4, Lawrence County Wool Growers.

Special County medium wool, six fleeces per exhibit: 1, McKean County Wool Growers; 2, Mercer County Wool Growers; 3, Washington County Wool Growers; 4, Lawrence County Wool Growers.

Champion ram fleece: R. D. Hamilton, Canonsburg.

Champion ewe fleece: Charles Orndorf, Waynesburg.

Cups offered by the "More Sheep—More Wool Association" went to the first prize winners in each of the county classes in addition to the money awards.

Tobacco Winners

Pennsylvania Seedleaf or Broadleaf

Stogie Wrapper and Binder.—1, Adam Waltz, Clinton Co., $5; 2, R. J. Miller, Clinton Co., $3; 3, J. R. Cassel, Lancaster Co., $1.

Wrapper B's.—1, H. J. Hostetter, Lancaster Co., $5; 2, Milton Carpenter, Lancaster Co., $3; 3, M. Z. Young, Lycoming Co., $1.

Filler B's.—1, J. R. Cassel, Lancaster Co., $5; 2, George Davidson, Lancaster Co., $3; 3, J. H. Hostetter, Lancaster Co., $1.

Farmers' Filler.—1, Geo. Davidson, Lancaster Co., $3; 2, Will Jones, Lycoming Co., $2; 3, Edwin R. Weaver, Lancaster Co., $1.

Pennsylvania Havana Seed

Wrappers.—1, Irwin Brown, Clinton Co., $5; 2, Hayes Dorey, Clinton Co., $3; 3, S. C. Ramm, Clinton Co., $1.

Binders.—1, Hayes Dorey, Clinton Co., $5; 2, S. C. Ramm, Clinton Co., $3; 3, Ben M. Baird, Clinton Co., $1.

Filler B's.—1, David Bair, Clinton Co., $3; 2, Ben M. Baird, Clinton Co. $2; 3, William Ramm, Clinton Co., $1.

Farmers' Filler.—1, Hayes Dorey, Clinton Co., $3; 2, Irwin Brown, Clinton Co., $2; 3, R. J. Miller, Clinton Co., $1.

Count me in on that!

Time was, as the elder generation will remember—and as the younger generation never will—when farm life seemed more than all work and less than no play. Today nobody with young ideas stays home when a few miles by the speedometer takes you to the motion picture theatre.

The farmer of years gone by might have been content to wear himself and his family out with all work and no play, but 1926 is a different story!

The motor car is part of that story, and good roads leading to better theatres showing Paramount Pictures are another—and the telephone, and radio, all bringing hints that there's a time to quit chores and come out of the kitchen.

Some families get away to Florida or California in winter, but it's a question whether they travel farther or get more excitement than those who see such motion pictures as The Ten Commandments, A Kiss for Cinderella, Seven Keys to Baldpate, The Trouble with Wives, The Pony Express, The Ancient Highway and the wonderful Zane Grey productions, Wild Horse Mesa, The Vanishing American, and many others.

By daylight or moonlight the road is open to the nearest theatre. There all the members of the family may sit together under the same spell of enchantment, refreshed by the wholesome flood of make-believe, light, music and laughter that not so very long ago was part of a world so very far away.

Personalities of Paramount and their Paramount Pictures

D. W. Griffith
is now directing Paramount Pictures. His first is "That Royle Girl," which will be coming to your theatre soon.

Bebe Daniels
who stars in
Lovers in Quarantine
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The Crowded Hour
The Manicure Girl

Lois Wilson
who appears in
The Pony Express
The Thundering Herd
Welcome Home
Irish Luck

Raymond Griffith
who stars in
Forty Winks
Paths to Paradise
A Regular Fellow
(He's a Prince)

Zane Grey
who wrote
Wild Horse Mesa
The Border Legion

Esther Ralston
who appears in
The Lucky Devil
The Best People

This name and trademark always lead you to the better pictures

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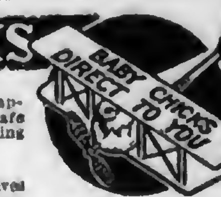

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American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
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Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

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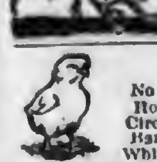

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Varieties Prices On:	50	100	300	500	1000
Barron English S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$15.00	$44.00	$72.00	$140
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Anconas	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
Silver Laced Wyandottes, R. I. Reds	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
Jersey Black Giants, Marcy Strain	13.00	25.00	12.00	120.00	
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	$10.00 per 100 straight.				

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS. SHERIDAN, PA.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Jersey Home Bureau Meeting

Home-Makers Gather to Discuss Their Problems

THE Annual State Home Bureau Meeting at Trenton, January 15, was an outstanding event of Agricultural Week. One hundred and seventy-five home-makers attended, meeting together to discuss problems of the day as related to their own homes and the homes of our nation.

Business claimed the morning period and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mrs. J. W. Ziskeu, Bergen County; vice president, Mrs. T. W. Bebout, Morris County; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mercer County.

Project leaders and county representatives left statistical data from their reports and gave splendid human interest talks. From Massachusetts came a friendly and loyal message from our former president, Mrs. Ida S. Harrington. Cooperation with all organizations working for the same end, was the keynote of her letter, the goal set for Home Bureau members being a new member each day.

Reports from the Counties

Sussex County suggested that the Home Bureau and Extension Service work hand in hand during 1926 to reach women on isolated farms, so that they may enjoy the beauty of creation as it applies to clothing, flower making and lamp-shade making.

Morris County's representative called attention to the importance of each mother's full duty in teaching her boys and girls sex knowledge, rather than imposing it on school or sunday school teachers. One of this county's accomplishments is the complete supervision of the Domestic Art Department of the County Fair.

In Essex County, the aim of the Home Bureau and Extension Service is to put home-making on a par with other professions. Luncheons are popular there, and foods served are prepared according to the recipes distributed at food selection classes.

Girls in Mercer County are eating spinach to make clear skins and rosy cheeks, and their mothers attend gatherings wearing dresses they made in group meetings with the home demonstration agent. Follow-up meetings are held to complete clothing work started by the agent, and local women are in charge.

Have Started Women's Exchange

Middlesex County has incorporated and is running a women's exchange. Social gatherings are the means of advertising the Home Bureau. Reed craft and lamp-shade making is the work of many county groups at this time.

Down in Monmouth County the women interest the men in home management by having them raise their work tables, equipping them with an under shelf and rollers. They also make a home made silver polish which is popular the county over. As for millinery, one grateful woman says she never enjoyed hat-comfort until she learned to make her own hats.

Many leaders mentioned girls' club work as a splendid encouragement for home work. In one county two members of the same group make all the wearing apparel for a little sister.

From Paterson City came the real message of Extension Service, "From me to you, then on," whether it be thru social gatherings, philanthropy or home economics exhibits.

Sociability was the main feature of the luncheon, after which the speakers were introduced. Mrs. Young, president of the New York State Home Bureau, mentioned outstanding features of their program, such as a scholarship fund, the Home Bureau in the movies and in book form. She expressed thoughts close to her own heart, urging that wealth of character be put above wealth in dollars. According to Mrs. Young the very best rejuvenator and beautifier is "service for others." She also stated that the home centers about Mother, but all the members of the family should have a share in being unselfish by helping her.

Mr. Chas. Tuck, of the Dairymen's League, took us for a peep into the homes of Japan and Russia, noting their domestic qualities, and their cooperative instincts as applied to commercial affairs. Then he brought us back to Jersey, warning us of the necessity to protect our markets by demanding home products.

Miss Vera T. McCrea, also of the Dairymen's League, continued the discussion of international home-making, stating that by a study of other homes, the views of others might be better understood and international relationships fostered.—Mrs. E. R. Dilts.

What Sewing Short-Cuts Will You Share?

WE ARE offering a pair of scissors, sharp and shiny, to the contributors writing the most original, most unusual hints helpful in the sewing room. All women who sew have individuality, and the genuine spirit of altruism is to share your good ideas with others. What worth while short-cuts has experience taught you in the children's sewing? What about making household linens up to par? Perhaps you know some machine tricks you never saw a neighbor use! Are you expert in re-making garments? It may be a little time-saving idea you could lend us, or a cloth-saving one. Whatever it is, write us about it. Your Editor is ever grateful to the wise mother who taught her to use tailor's shears and cut several pairs of little rompers at one time.

Starting with an early issue and continuing for several weeks we shall publish weekly a prize-winning article. Whose will appear first?

A Few Rules to Remember

1. Limit your story to 200 words.
2. Type your story if possible, otherwise write plainly, with ink, on one side of paper.
3. Let originality be the keynote.
4. Send your letters promptly to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261-263 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Did you notice that the four prize-winning letters in our last contest were written by Pennsylvania women? May this contest call out meritable responses from the other states as well. Send us your ideas.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

For Better Babies

IN PREGNANCY eating meat more than once a day may be injurious to health. The physician may advise cutting meat out of the diet; if so, an egg dish may be substituted. Beef, mutton, lamb, poultry, and fish are more digestible than pork.

Overeating is dangerous in pregnancy, and it will not increase nor even help maintain the milk supply. The average woman of normal weight should not gain more than twenty pounds during pregnancy; the overweight woman may be better for gaining less or not at all.

Breads and cereals should be made of whole grain because of its high mineral and vitamin content. Whole wheat, oats, corn, and other grains can be obtained in flour or cereal form. Cereals may be used for breakfast foods and in mush, muffins, puddings, and soup. Butter or cream served on food adds greatly to the vitamin as well as the fuel value of the diet.

Green Leafy Vegetables Valuable

The green leafy vegetables such as spinach, chard, lettuce, endive, cress, cabbage, kale, collards, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, dandelion greens, turnip tops, and beet tops have a value in the diet far greater than tubers, such as potatoes, or root vegetables, such as carrots, or legumes, such as peas and beans. The leafy vegetables, and fruit, either fresh or dried, should be used freely by every mother. They are not fattening. The overweight woman should reduce her use of sugar, potato, bread, and cereal.

Plenty of fruit and vegetables, with the help of whole-grain breads and cereals, make the diet laxative.

After the Holidays

NOW the holidays are past, children back in school, I will relax. We mothers live strenuous days thru December, making all around us happy thru the festive days. However, we who are no longer young may need a jolt, lest we are tempted to enjoy our rest beyond its rightful limit, and feel we are getting too old to enjoy work. Work keeps us young.

The seed catalogs will begin to come thru the mail. Thanks to Uncle Sam for jolt one. We get interested at once in seeds. Select some new things to experiment with this year if for no other reason than to create a greater interest in growing things. We will discard some of which we have grown tired, but the old reliable standbys we will never give up for something new.

Then we will wake up some morning feeling spring is near. The pussy willow buds will tell us. The warm rays of sun will tell us. The birds and the something within us that cannot be explained with words, will tell us the all wise Ruler of our beautiful old world wants us to wake up. I thank Him for this last jolt out of winter's languor into the way of willing, useful service to those around me.—Kate.

What of Jazz?

WHILE jazz is being so much discussed, we wonder "Will our grandchildren rock their babies to sleep, singing, "It ain't gonna rain no more?" Will the good standbys be forgotten: nothing left but jazz? No! No! The music of a nation has so strong a bearing on its moral calibre that it demands far more than the average jazz melody can provide. Some of the songs in daughter's song book are pretty and catchy, and even tho they are distinctly jazzy, sometimes we really enjoy hearing her sing them for they are so exhilarating.

Some folks claim to be able to work faster while listening to jazz on the radio or phonograph, and if they keep time with the music I do not doubt it. Do you suppose they ever make two sleeves for the same arm, or bake the luncheon broth?

The Rollicking Tunes

We have always had the rollicking songs, and how happily we recall them at times. Many of them have lived thru one generation. Elderly folks often are caught singing just a few words of an old jingle, and when we beg for more they cannot recall enough to satisfy us or them. Was it not an echo of the jazz of their youth? Yet it had not lived as long as they. Only worth while things live thru the ages, and are loved by many generations.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

Pantry Conveniences

PANTRY shelves no longer reach to the ceiling, the housewife having learned these upper shelves are used only as a storeroom for everything from paint to insect powder, that they are dear to the average mouse, furnishing an ideal nesting place and that a stepladder is needed if one wishes to find anything stored there.

Four by seven feet is ample size for the modern pantry and it should have a window thru which fresh air and sunshine can be admitted. Foodstuffs, staple groceries, in fact everything kept in a pantry, becomes stale and moldy unless there is plenty of ventilation.

Shelves for Jars and Canned Fruit

On one side it is well to have three deep shelves on which to keep jars, cans of fruit and vegetables, spices, etc. Under them there is room for a built-in cupboard for tin and enamel ware and under this cupboard, hooks on which skillets, pans, etc., can be hung. Under these hooks nail oilcloth, taking it out, or at least washing it with warm soapy water at frequent intervals.

On the opposite side of the pantry there should be shelves for towels, napkins and table linen. If you can't have the protection of a sliding door purchase an ordinary wide, white window shade, put the fixtures in place so that the shade reaches from top to bottom of these shelves, and except when taking out or putting away linen keep it lowered. This will keep out dust that seeps into even the best regulated pantry.—L. M. Thornton.

The Appreciation of Beauty

Training Children to See the Many Lovely Things

"OH, OH, pretty," breathed little Loretta, pausing before a lovely vase filled with flowers. The vase, a costly one, stood well within the little girl's reach and her hostess stirred uneasily as the child put out her hand and almost touched it.

"She does so love everything that is beautiful," said Loretta's aunt. "But you need not feel alarmed, she wouldn't think of touching it."

"Love of beauty is a wonderful heritage," said the hostess, "but isn't it rather unusual in so small a child? And almost any child of her age wishes to handle whatever attracts."

"Both due to training, I feel sure," answered the aunt. "There are four little folks in Loretta's family and they are alike. I remember that when the oldest was a baby their mother said to me: 'I am going to try and teach this baby to love beauty. So many people go thru this lovely world without really seeing the beauty surrounding them and it seems such a pity.

Don't Emphasize the Ugly Things

"'We emphasize the ugly things and learn to look for them—the neighbor's housepaint which we do not admire, the trash pile that we abhor, those old sheds that we wish might be torn down. And some of it is all right, I suppose, because we never should get rid of the trash and the unsightly things if we did not learn to see and to dislike them, but at the same time, why not give equal emphasis to some of the lovely things—the hills, the clump of pines on the ridge, the gorgeous clouds at sunset? I'm going to teach my children to appreciate beauty'!"

"That is an excellent idea," said a young mother who had been listening earnestly. "But what if a mother has nothing beautiful with which to surround her little ones? What if her house furnishings are cheap, and unlovely buildings shut out the hills, the pines, and the sunsets?"

"Loretta's mother has had almost nothing except absolute necessities for her little ones," said the child's aunt. "But there have always been a few lovely things that could be looked at and admired but which must not be handled.

"One Christmas an old uncle presented the children with a beautiful ship-model. It has been placed on a shelf where it can be looked at and admired; but for all practical purposes, shingles and pieces of bark floated in the washtub have been more useful for everyday boat toys.

"They have a nice little library started that will be fine for them in a few years. They know it is theirs and admire the lovely books but they play with their home made cloth scrapbooks. This training seems to have been good for the children. They respect lovely things and can admire without wishing to touch them."—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Rubber Door Mat

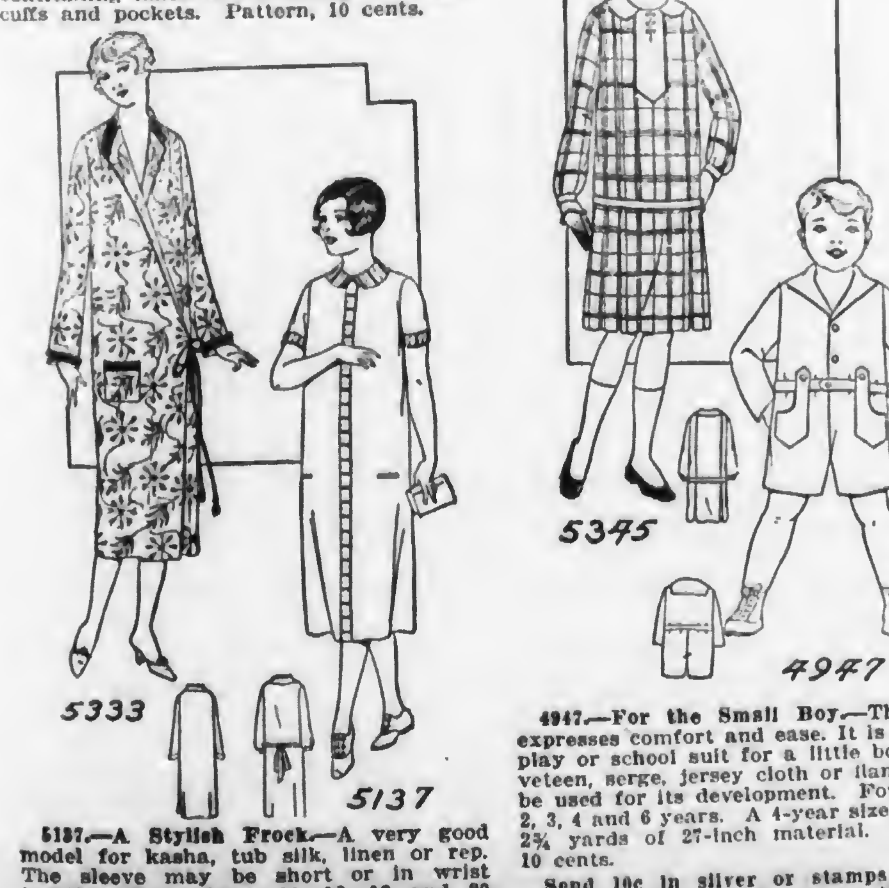
LATELY, I have been stopping in a farmhouse where a rubber mat was in front of the kitchen sink. I noticed that by the time the farmer and his helpers had "washed up" the rubber mat was full of dirt. All the housekeeper had to do was to carry the mat out and drop it bottom side up, when, presto, the mat was perfectly clean with no shaking. Neither did it get grimy or filled with dust.

Another virtue in cold weather—it keeps the feet of the dishwasher warm. If two other rugs like it were placed at each outside door the feet of the thoughtless would be automatically cleaned.—A. F.

When Winter Shuts You In

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5333.—A Comfortable Bath Robe.—Flannel, quilted satin, elderdown or blanket cloth could be used for this model. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 40-inch material and ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and pockets. Pattern, 10 cents.



5137.—A Stylish Frock.—A very good model for kasha, tub silk, linen or rep. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires three yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, plait and pocket facings, if made as illustrated. Pattern, 10 cents.

5345.—A Pretty Dress.—Plaid woolen, rep, crepe or velveteen would be attractive for this model. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¼ yards of 32-inch plaid or other material and ⅜ yard of contrasting material for vestee, cuffs, facings for collar and a belt as illustrated. If the entire dress is made of one material 3 yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

4947.—For the Small Boy.—This style expresses comfort and ease. It is an ideal play or school suit for a little boy. Velveteen, serge, jersey cloth or flannel may be used for its development. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I want to tell you about my pets. I have a dog and a big tom cat. Our goat whose name is Sam will shake hands and play. He does quite a few tricks. I go in a kid wagon to school at Guy's Mills about two miles from our place. I have lots of fun in the kid wagon. —Grace Childs, eleven, Crawford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have about six inches of snow on the ground and I always think this is a hard time for the little birds to get food. I like to throw bits of bread on the snow for the birds. When we took our Christmas tree out we put it in the yard and fastened it to the fence. Then we tied bits of bread on the limbs and called it the birds' Christmas tree.

How many Forum friends like coasting? I believe all boys and girls like coasting.—Ruth Louise Beegle, nine, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

I am glad you shared your Christmas tree with the birds. If they could speak I'm sure they'd thank you for giving them a Merry Christmas.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We had an entertainment at school the 23rd of December. We had pieces to speak and sang songs and had a good time. We are going to use the money to get an organ for the school.

I am writing this letter while I am out of school. I had the grippe and I haven't gone back to school yet. I spent my Christmas vacation at my aunt's; I had a good time.

We went down in a pasture field where there was ice and we took some bushel baskets along and then we would get in them and they would go along on the ice. Some times we would go the whole length of the ice without tipping over and some times we would tip over before we got to the end.

Cousin Ruth, did you hear the old Liberty Bell New Years eve? We heard it over the radio.—Philura Klipple (X), Lackawanna County, Pa.

No, I didn't hear the Liberty Bell New Years eve. We have a radio that doesn't work!

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My brother has a four-tube radio set which he put together himself. I like to listen to the station from Atlanta, Georgia. Do you often listen on a radio, Cousin Ruth?

I have five brothers and three sisters, and I am the youngest of them.

CALVES FROM OUR TWIN COWS
Pauline Trimmer, Cumberland Co., Pa.

This is a picture of me with calves from our twin cows, Nancy and Fancy.

We have a large meadow thru which there is a stream of running water. The ducks and geese like to swim on the water. We raise lots of poultry. At present we have about 500 white chickens. When they are all out together they look very pretty. We also have a number of pigeons.

There are some long hills on our farm and I am waiting anxiously for the snow, so that I can go sledding. I think it is fine sport when there is a hard crust on the snow.—Pauline Trimmer, twelve, (x), Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I take piano lessons in the summer. I don't take music lessons in the winter because I have to go to school. I have two brothers and two sisters.

We each have a bicycle and have good times in summer. I have two dogs and five cats.

I like to draw and I will send you one of my drawings some time.—Mary L. Heller, eleven, Lancaster County, Pa.

HERE WE ARE, SISTER AND I, WITH OUR PETS
Mary L. Heller, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a little dog, her name is Nellie. I also have a pet rooster. It is a full bred rooster. I have lived on a farm almost six years now.

I go to school in the Blue Mountain Valley where I live, and I am in the seventh grade. There are only ten scholars in our school, but we have lots of fun snowballing each other. I enjoy trapping for muskrats, skunks, foxes, opossum and other fur animals.

Wow! Winter is here and we go sledding down the hills. But sometimes it is too cold to go sledding.

I help my father work at the barn, before I go to school and after I come home from school. I have two brothers and one sister.—Lester Dewald, twelve (x), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm in New Germany. In the summer I help make hay. In the fall of the year I help to dig potatoes, pick apples, thresh and many other things.

My three sisters and I are taking piano lessons from my aunt. My sister and I play a duet. My mother can play the piano also. My father plays a violin and a mandolin, so you may be sure we have lots of music.

We have four young pigs. They are pure white and are the cutest little things you ever saw. We had five large pigs, but we butchered two of them, and intend to butcher the other ones soon.

It has been quite cold here and we have had lots of snow. When the snow gets real deep my brothers and sisters and I, make snow houses, and snow men, and also dig tunnels thru the high banks of snow.

We also go skating and sled riding together. We skate on McCall's dam, which is close to our home. Cousin Ruth, I would just love to have you here to go skating with me. Wouldn't we have loads of fun?—Genevieve Shrift, eleven (X), Cambria County, Pa.

I'd like to go skating with you. I hope you joined the "Winter Sports" Contest and told more about your winter fun.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a sixty-acre farm and I feed the horses and cattle in the evenings when I come from school. For my pets I have eight rabbits and a dog. We are going to move on a 150-acre farm in the spring. I have one mile to walk to school, but when we move I will only have one-half a mile to walk. My brother and I go together. I am in the eighth grade.—Clayton H. Martin, twelve, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am in the ninth grade. Altho I am getting along nicely I find my lessons are much harder than they were in grammar school. I go to Frankford High and live about a mile from school. I go to school every day and walk with my brother most of the time. On stormy days our father takes us.

We live on a farm of fifty-five acres and raise strawberries, corn and potatoes. When vacation comes we help our father on the farm. We have two mules and a horse, also a cow. We raise a few chickens and have three hogs. I have as pets three dogs.

On Saturdays and vacation times I go hunting with my dogs. I like rabbit hunting best. I sent in the answers to the last contest. A pair of skates or fountain pen would be nice now. Especially the former if it keeps on getting cold.—Elias Tingle (11), Sussex County, Del.

Sorry you didn't win the skates this time. Try again.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousins:—I like to read the other letters so I wanted to write. I am six years old. I went to school last year. It was a summer school. I will be in the third grade next year.

I have a little brother. I made a poem about him:

There was a little boy and his name
was Kent,
He jumped on a pole and down he
went.

I have a dog. His name is Jack. Kent has a rabbit. It is white. I had a black one but it died. Kent has a little fiddle. Kent and I have some goldfish. One is black and gold and the other is silver and gold. Kent found a butterfly upstairs and put it on the flowers in the bay window. It likes to live there.—Eleanor McNoughton, six (x), Potter County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Mary Althoff (X), Margaret Bushey (X), Hester Sowers. **Allegheny County,** Rachel Hunker. **Bradford County,** Euleta Place. **Bucks County,** Irma Mae Creveling (X). **Butler County,** Paul Krenisky (X). **Cambria County,** Margaret Stout. **Clarion County,** Gladys Cobler, Frances Harriger. **Columbia County,** Sarah Beagle. **Crawford County,** Rosa Morian. **Cumberland County,** Lee A. Faylor (X).

Franklin County, Clayton H. Martin. **Indiana County,** Bertha D. Maryai. **Lancaster County,** Helen Earhart, Ivan M. Kulp (X), Martha Musser. **Lawrence County,** Bettie Buzard. **Lehigh County,** Maisie Schmoyer. **Lycoming County,** Billy Guilluame (X). **Mercer County,** Henrietta Grantham, Steven Lapikas. **Northampton County,** Virginia Miller. **Potter County,** Eleanor McNoughton (X), Ona Tyler. **Schuylkill County,** Helen Coleman, Vesta Mae DeLong, Evelyn Dennis, Lester Dewald (X), Allen D. Reed. **Tioga County,** Myrtle E. Smith (X). **Union County,** Samuel L. Braucher. **Wayne County,** Esther A. Seaman (X).

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Mamie Kolodchak. **Salem County,** Anna Gaventa.

NEW YORK

Sullivan County, Lydia Alberta Doll.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Joseph Ohler.

DELAWARE

New Castle County, Weldon Burge.

MONTANA

Carbon County, Lucy Sheehy, Nellie Sheehy, Thomas Sheehy.

(X) Forum members.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

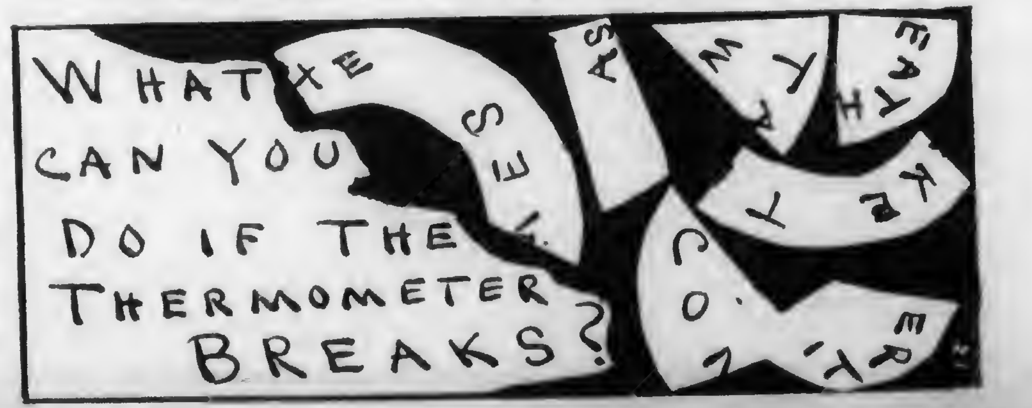
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Now that the groundhog has decided that he thinks of the possibility of an early spring, you may find it convenient to know the answer to the question in the puzzle this week. If you will look at the black and threatening cloud at the right of the puzzle, you will find six white odd-shaped pieces with lettering on them. Piece these little white clouds together so that they may a big sun-shaped circle, and you will know what you can do if the thermometer goes back on you. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by February 13th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the January 16 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: VENTILATION.

The puzzle prize winners are: Lester K. Beam, age 11, Goodyear, Pa.; Bettie Buzard, age 9, Edenburg, Pa.; Beatrice Carl, age 10, Spring Glen, Pa.; Helen Elizabeth Edgar, age 9, Laurel, Pa.; Isabel Emery, age 9, Lewisburg, Pa.; Doris Faulstich, age 9, New Freedom, Pa.; Grabill Kulp, age 10, Ephrata, Pa.; George Piker, age 12, Newville, Pa.; Russell L. Rook, age 11, Ivyland, Pa.; Walter Stine, age 9, Port Matilda, Pa.


WHAT CAN YOU DO IF THE THERMOMETER BREAKS?
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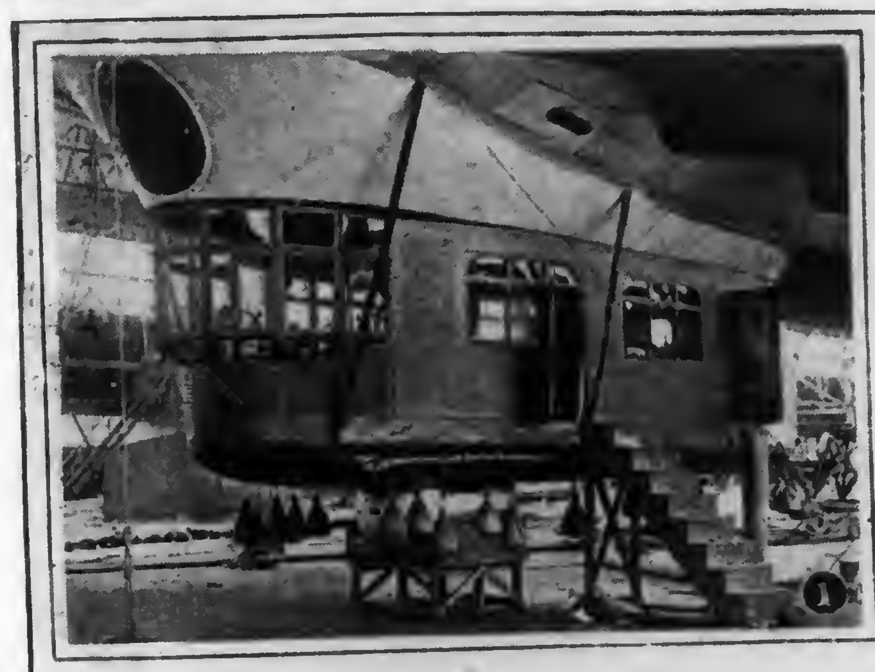
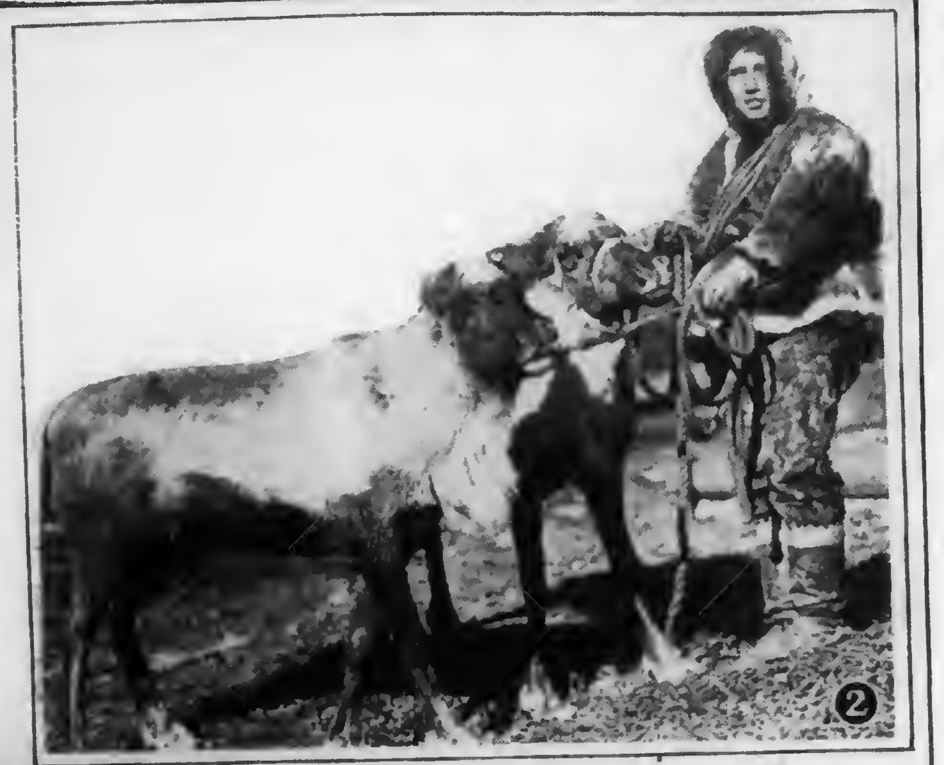
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





1.—The control car of the RS-1, the largest semi-rigid dirigible in the world, which completed its first voyage with success.

2.—This nineteen-year-old Eskimo reindeer herdsman from Nome, Alaska, recently came to the United States with a herd of reindeer for zoological gardens. Close observation will show that his quaint garb consists of numerous animal skins.

3.—Miss Helen Keller, the most famous blind woman in the world, posed with President Coolidge while in Washington.

4.—Shot with speckled shadow and gold in the setting sun the Stars and Stripes fly over the graves of America's heroic soldier and sailor dead in the Arlington Cemetery just outside Washington.

5.—"Yes we have no bananas," but this steamer is shown loading 50,000 bunches, worth a fortune at the present price.

6.—The world's speediest whippets were entered in a recent track event in Florida.

7.—The work of Benjamin Lanza, a nineteen-year-old lad who at present is washing dishes and doing porter work to finance his tuition in an art school in Boston, has surprised critics.

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TOM OF PEACE VALLEY

By John F. Case

Copyrighted by J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

(Continued from last week)

RAPIDLY passed the days until the early frosts made the hills of Peace Valley a riot of color, far more beautiful than artist could portray. School would begin again soon and of Tom's $14 left at the end of the term one solitary dime jingled against its lesser nickel brother. Altho he had "worked out" a few days the money earned had gone for necessities and not one dollar in ready cash was possessed by the Woodson family. True, Sam's credit was good at the stores for his word was good and bills would be paid when furs were sold but cash for schooling was another thing. Moreover, there was the $60 to repay John Roberts. The early promise of the contest field had ripened into fruition and without question there would be corn enough to pay the rental and some beside. It seemed impossible that from one small field enough income could be realized to pay a boy's expenses and tuition another year and the Woodsons held family council. But in Tom's heart had been implanted the seed of desire to carry on and that seed had flowered into vigorous life. His parents, too, were just as determined that their son should fulfil the high expectations of his teacher. But how to go ahead; that was the question. Sam Woodson in his usual positive manner settled the question.

"Reckon I'll sell the black pony," he announced, "I done been offered $75 for her. An' I can git along this winter with Bess and Ring. Ranny Simpson's just waiting to give me $25 fer that pup outen Old Trail. That will make a hundred, son, an' you can make out on that 'til I can earn some money trappin'."

But Tom would not listen to the sale of Trailer, pride of his father's heart. "I won't have to study so hard this term," he said, "so I can get a job out of school hours and help pay my way." But Sam wouldn't hear of that. He wanted his boy to have every hour needed for study lest he get lower grades than "them 'Outside' smart alecks." So despite Tom's protests the sacrifice was decided and the black pup, apple of the hunter's eye, soon would travel over the hills to a new master. Small sacrifice it may seem but to the mountain born none greater could be afforded. So it was decided upon that Tom was to go back to school and soon at a farm home telephone an excited youngster was hurling back rapid fire inquiries. "Sure we'll be room mates again," and Pepper Manning was turning handsprings to the imminent danger of all things breakable. But altho in Tom Woodson's heart there was rejoicing there was a pang at thought of the sacrifice his expense and his absence would entail. Some way, tho, he'd make it up to dad and mother and with that comforting assurance he was content.

Again a "flivver" climbed the long hill and the occupants paused at the crest to look down. With John Roberts was State Supervisor Saunders and a bronzed young man whom the teacher referred to affectionately as "Jum." At home he was County Agent James Farnham but on the college football team where Roberts had won the sobriquet of "Fighting Jack," Farnham had been the ponderous guard whose weight and courage had brought victory in many a hard fought game. "Some picture," remarked Farnham. "I'll bank on the honesty of the people here. Now if the corn is as good as you say it is, Jack, I'm sure that I've come to the right place. Anyway, the trip has been worth while."

Tom Woodson had shown many visitors his field and with due pride of possession he escorted the three friends. Nor was he lacking in ready answer as Supervisor Saunders questioned him about his record keeping and the total charge to date. Thru the field they went, stripping an occasional shuck and inspecting ear and grain. Finally at the field's edge they paused while in evident and smiling enjoyment Agent Farnham made a most astounding proposition.

What Would You Do with $1000?

LET us suppose that you have $1000 in cash which you can spend, give away or invest. What will you do with it? There are no strings attached to this money. You can use it as you please. The only condition is that you do SOMETHING with it.

Pennsylvania Farmer will give a prize of $5.00 for the best letter on this subject:

What I Would Do with $1000

Other letters which are published will be paid for at space rates. Writers may sign a pen name if they do not care to have their real name published. Letters should not be longer than 300 words, and should be in our hands by February 20th. Address them to WEEKLY CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

"Young man," began Farnham as he measured Tom with frank brown eyes, "I'm out on a tour of inspection—boys as well as corn. Mr. Saunders told me about your work and vouched for your honesty. I want 100 bushels of good seed corn for the farmers of my county and for a vocational agriculture friend whose students will have crop projects next year. You have the quality and I'm not afraid but that I'll get a square deal. I'll pay you $300 for that seed, selected and shipped at gathering time and here's $100 cash to bind the bargain. What do you say?"

SPEECHLESSLY Tom looked at his visitors and the tendered bills. Why, here alone was guarantee of a year's schooling and no sacrifice of his parents' necessary. Then, quickly came remembrance that half was to belong to his teacher friend and Tom rejoiced that his investment would prove so profitable. "Of course I'll take it, Mr. Farnham," he replied, "and I'll never forget your kindness for coming here. But half of the corn crop belongs to Mr. Roberts, give him the money you have offered me."

"Not a dime over what the land cost," smiled Roberts as he gripped Tom's shoulder with the clasp that always thrilled. "You've made good on the Sheldon recipe, old man, and the corn is yours. This hundred bushels won't make a good dent in your yield and you'll have more good seed for your friends at home. You've won, Tom, and you needn't thank me and yourself alone. Thank Mr. Saunders who in his travels over this great state thinks always of a boy's future as well as his present work. He's the man who brought Farnham here."

Then as Tom stammered his broken words of thanks the men found it necessary to go into the field again for the winning of victory often brings tears as well as joy.

Swift followed the days until a committee approved by the state association had measured fields entered in the yield contest, had taken samples for the moisture tests and called for the final reports. In company with his teacher Tom had gone carefully over the plot, selecting seed from the stalk as Roberts pointed out why one ear was desirable while its fellow on a stalk nearby would do only for feeding corn. The great ears had been hung up to dry in a vacant cabin where yawning cracks provided ventilation and where at gathering time more seed would be stored. It had been found that the clover field had contained six full acres instead of five and had Durham's plans for destruction gone thru ample acreage for the contest would have been left. Then came the days when frost had seared leaf and vine and Tom excused from school duties had gathered his crop, carefully selecting those ears which were best for seed. Weighed out, the field had yielded the magnificent total of almost 750 bushels of corn and not only was there the hundred bushels of seed bought by Farnham but an added fifty equally as good. With sound feeding corn selling at eighty cents a bushel and $3 a bushel for all good seed assured, Tom's crop project had returned more than $700 above all expense. It was almost unbelievable in the Valley, a remarkable altho not unheard of performance elsewhere. No matter what the contest's outcome a great victory had been won.

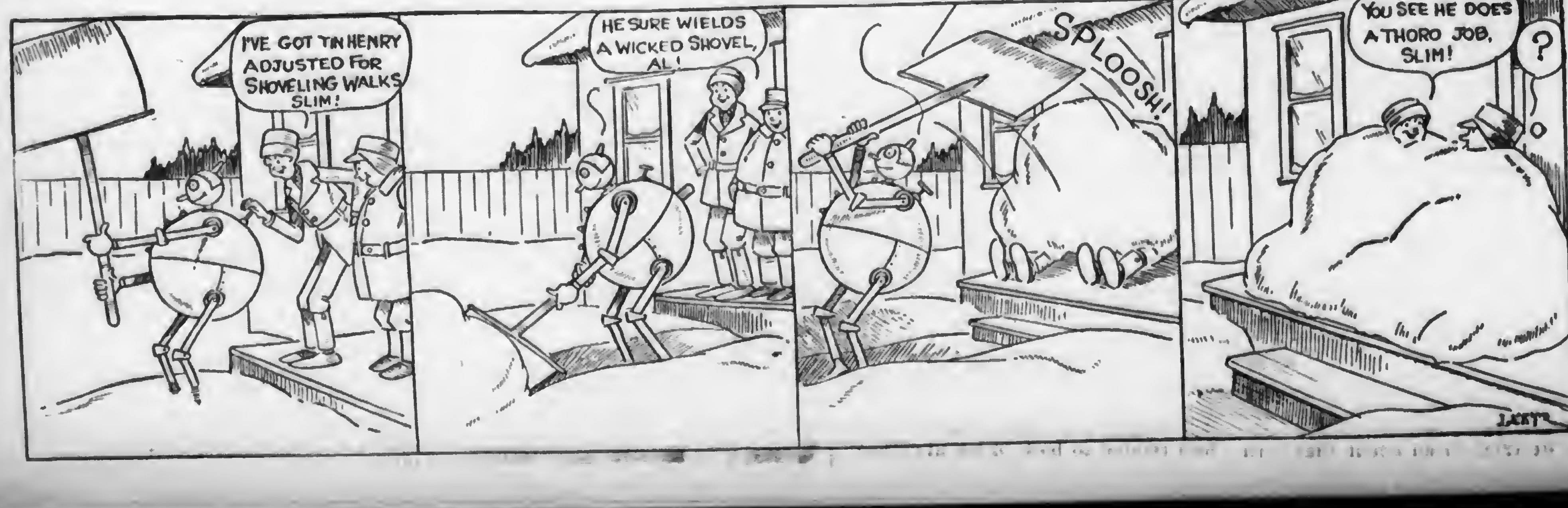
In his second year at school Tom Woodson had found a new atmosphere. He had won a place on the football team and his fleetness of foot and courage matched the weight and bulldog determination of Durham who was a co-star. With smashing attack and impregnable defense the Blanton team had lost but one game and was tied with another for the inter-county championship. In parting when the deal had been closed, "Jum" Farnham had remarked to Tom, half in earnest, half in jest, "There's just one condition about this sale. Jack here tells me that you have the speed and fight to make a great football player. Every old grad is a scout for Cardwell U. Promise me that when Jack gets thru with you at Blanton you'll go on to college and try for the team. Help beat Belleville, our ancient enemy, one game and if this seed corn purchase helps make your going and doing that possible I'll call it the best investment I ever made." Tom had laughingly promised but then college had seemed very far away. Now nothing seemed impossible.

There never could be real friendship between boys of such different temperament and ideals as Woodson and Durham but in the friendly intimacy that comes to a winning football team barriers are broken down and between the rivals there was no open antagonism. Durham was winning his full share of applause and repeated victory had softened resentment. Then, too, Woodson no longer was a friendless outcast. He had money in the bank, new clothing, the recognition that achievement ever brings to boy or man. Slowly but surely factionalism was disappearing and Blanton High was being welded into one fighting unit whether it be on the football field or in the school room. No teacher but sensed the change and rejoiced. Robert Durham could not help but absorb some of the school spirit and now faithfully he followed Coach Roberts' instructions and was part of a machine, not the individual player who had tried to win applause in basketball. Altho no word was spoken it was evident that a truce had been declared but until by word or deed Durham and his followers acknowledged wrongs done and offered apology, Tom Woodson, son of his father, never would call one who had been "dirty," friend.

AS THE months had passed, in the heart of Robert Durham had been awakened a deep and abiding respect and admiration for the manly man who combined pluck and fighting spirit with patience and forbearance. Every boy must have his hero and as with Tom, John Roberts had come to typify all that was admirable. Nor had Roberts failed to sense the change and to put forth effort to win confidence and to impress upon Durham what it means to play the game of life as well as the game of football, hard but clean. Knowing the inherent ability of the boy and that as the spoiled son of doting parents Durham had been in some respects unfairly handicapped, John Roberts strove in the building of character as well as in training for agriculture. Deep in the heart of Robert Durham budded a passionate resolve to show this man that he, too was worthy of affection and friendship. Alone he made secret acknowledgment that almost from the beginning his opposition to Tom Woodson had been founded upon desire to remove a rival that he might stand at the right hand of his teacher friend. But unfair methods had failed and now to himself Durham admitted a great wrong had been done. Pride held him back from public acknowledgement or private apology but with the least encourage-

(Continued on following page)

Activities of Al Acres:—*Tin Henry Finds a New Use for Himself:* : : : : *By Leet*

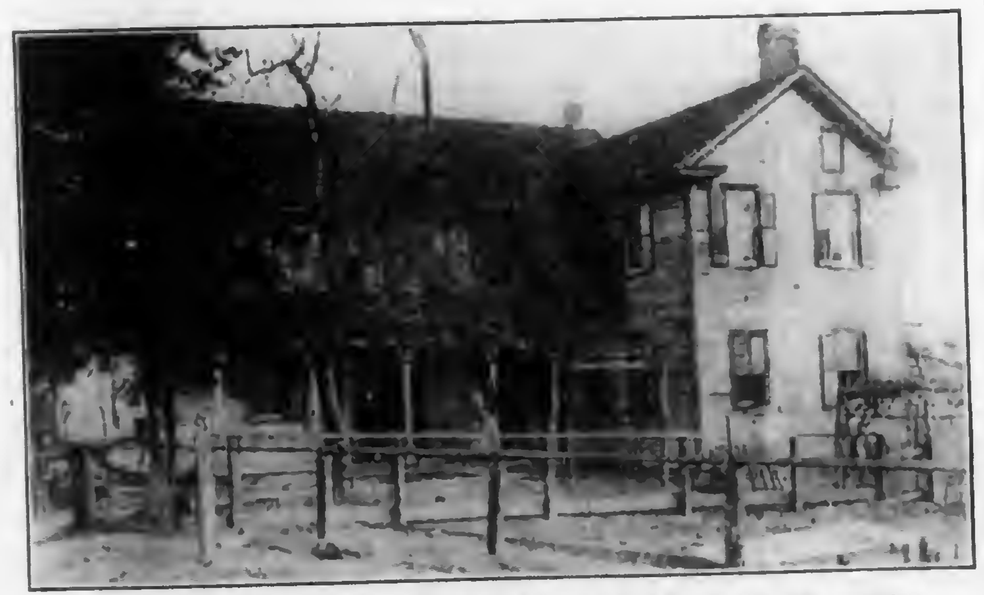

I'VE GOT TIN HENRY ADJUSTED FOR SHOVELING WALKS SLIM!
HE SURE WIELDS A WICKED SHOVEL, AL!
SPLOOSH!
YOU SEE HE DOES A THORO JOB, SLIM!
?
LEET

Old Colonial Family Homesteads

No. 34—The Mauser Farm

DEAR Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer:—The farm which I am writing about is in Cooper Township, Montour County, and joins the land of the insane institution. Nicholus Mauser was born January 12, 1750 and died September 12, 1826. He purchased this farm from George Miller. Christian Mauser, the next owner, died May 27, 1866, then Jacob Mauser became owner. After his death in 1869 Aaron C. Mauser, who was twenty years old the day his father died, became owner. He farmed the farm for fifty-three years. Four years ago he plowed fifty-six acres during the season but since that time he has been unable to work.

Having no sons to keep the place in the Mauser name, Aaron Mauser sold the place to his daughter, Mrs. Charles Krum, in September, 1922 and is still living with her and her husband at the old home. The old log house is still standing and is used for a wash and butcher house. A large thirteen-room house has been built on the farm to take the place of the log cabin. It is ninety-nine years since Nicholus Mauser died in the log house.



The large house which took the place of the old log cabin.

The deed, which is written on parchment, bears the date of 1773 and is in excellent condition, every line being clearly legible. The reading runs as follows: "Thomas Penn and John Penn, Esquires, True and Absolute Proprietors and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, etc., etc.

When Land Was Cheap

The consideration named for the 315 acres was "fifteen pounds, fifteen shillings" or about $65 of United States money. The Mauser farm was presumably in this tract for in the batch is another deed bearing the date 1795, which transfers the same tract from George Miller to Nicholus Mauser. By this time, however, land was increasing in value and the consideration was "seventy-five pounds."—Mrs. Aaron C. Mauser.

Tom of Peace Valley

(Continued from preceding page)

ment from his followers Durham would have "come clean." Something of this he conveyed to the "Wasps" at what was now an infrequent gathering.

"Fellows," Durham had remarked after they had lived over again a great game in which Tom Woodson had scored two touchdowns and made victory possible, "it's lucky for Old Blanton that we didn't drive Woodson out of school. Sometimes I think we should tell the 'prof' just what we tried to do about that corn and take our medicine. What do you think about it?"

At the words Johnson had been on his feet, alarm and distrust upon his face, "Trying to throw us down, are you?" he had demanded. "Think that Roberts wouldn't have us all thrown out of school if he knew we'd been picking on 'teacher's pet?' You can kiss your chance to play football goodbye, 'Bull,' the minute Roberts hears what we've been up to. Keep a stiff upper lip and play the game. What the 'prof' doesn't know won't hurt him and what Woodson can't prove won't hurt us." Yellow to the core was George Johnson as Marvin Manning had remarked in the beginning and with his words died the half-formed purpose of Durham to tell all. Nor was Johnson willing to let the feud die out. Afraid of the wrath of Tom Woodson he contented himself with petty irritation of Tom's small chum knowing well that every word would be passed on. Excitable, easily aroused to anger, Pepper Manning seethed with desire for revenge upon his enemy and but for Tom's steadying influence long before would have "told the world" what had happened one dark night in Peace Valley.

(To be continued next week)

They were making a drive to raise funds for an addition to the First African Baptist Church of Campbell Courthouse, Va. Two colored sisters called on old Uncle Berry, an aged negro who lived on the outskirts of the village, and explained the purpose of their visit and asked the aged darky to give something toward the cause.

"Lawsy, sisters, I sho would like to help you-all along," he said, "but I just ain't got it. Why, I has the hardest time to keep paying a little something on what I already owe round here."

"But," said one of the collectors, "you know you owe the Lord something, too."

"Yes, dat's right, sister," said the old man, "but he ain't pushing me like my other creditors is."—De Laval Monthly.

A son of Erin, Tim by name, boarded a street car. All seats were occupied except one, in which a quite grouchy appearing man had seated a pet monkey next to him. Finally Tim walked up and pointing to the monkey, said:

"Beg pardon, sir, but has this gent paid his fare?"

Without a word the grouch picked up the monkey, sat him on his knee and Tim took the seat. After a few blocks Tim asked:

"Beg pardon, sor, but what nationality is your friend?"

"Half Irish an half ape," snapped the grouch.

Tim smiled genially. "Begorra and he's related to both of us, ain't he?"

GOLD SEAL

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

What the Farmer Gains from Soil Analysis

What advantage would a farmer gain in having his soil analyzed?

THE chemist is expected to tell us when he analyzes a sample of soil how much plant food there is contained in the land from which the sample had been taken. A soil analysis may, therefore, be considered an inventory of the lime, phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen, sulphur, etc., present in the soil. An inventory is apparently desirable for the reason that every ton of grain, hay, potatoes or other crop products would contain more or less definite quantities of these ingredients.

In a sense, the farmer is a manufacturer who uses up a certain quantity of raw material in producing the finished article. An analysis of a soil will, therefore, show the farmer whether he has a large or small supply of raw materials.

Also of Importance to Nation

The matter is also of importance from the national point of view. The federal government and the different states are engaged in the classifying and mapping of different types of soils. Samples of these are analyzed and a record made of the plant food contained in them. This work, when ultimately completed, will give us an inventory on a national scale of the present and future capacity of our soils to produce crops. It is understood, of course, that rainfall, temperature, topography and other factors will be considered together with the chemical composition of soils in establishing a proper basis for measuring the agricultural value of land. A like study of our forests, mines and water resources should contribute toward the development of a broad national policy for dealing with our national resources.

The above statement would indicate that the farmer's interest in the composition of the soil is a part of a larger and more general interest. The farmer might care to inquire not only as to the total amount of plant food present in his land, but also as to the amount which he could use in one or more seasons for the growing of crops. He recognizes, therefore, that there is a difference between quantity and quality of plant food. One soil, for example, might contain twice as much phosphoric acid as another soil and yet be unable to furnish as much available phosphoric acid to the growing corn.

There are what might be called internal as well as external factors which influence the feeding of plants. The nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and other plant food ingredients are found in the soil in different chemical combinations. Some of these combinations are more readily soluble than others. This means that they are more valuable for supplying the needs of plants than are other combinations not so readily soluble.

Internal Differences in Soil Itself

The differences which lie in the soil itself may be designated as internal. On the other hand, the rate at which the soil ingredients become soluble will be determined largely by the amount and distribution of rainfall, the range and variations in temperature and the aeration or ventilation of the soil as influenced by its texture and structure. In addition to this, the quantity of vegetable matter in the soil, the amounts and kinds of fertilizer and lime used and the extent and thoroness of soil tillage will affect the rate at which soil materials will become soluble.

It is possible for chemists in analyzing soil samples to determine the total as well as the so-called available plant food. The figures representing the total plant food are exact. On the other hand, the figures representing the available plant food are approximate. The chemist is able to measure availability as indicated by the internal conditions. He cannot estimate as accurately the effect of the external factors. It is evident that seasons, tillage, crops and other external factors vary to a point where exact measurements are impossible.

Must Interpret the Analysis, Too

Any good chemist can make an accurate analysis of a soil sample. But, if he has not had a thoro training in soils and soil fertility, he would be unable to interpret the analysis so as to make it helpful to the farmer. In the writer's experience, owners on land have paid commercial chemists for the analysis of samples of soil and were later obliged to send these analyses to soil specialists for interpretation.

In the long run, it is the student of soils who must interpret soil analyses for the benefit of the farmer as well as for benefit of those concerned with the framing of national policies of land utilization. In accordance with this view, trained men are being employed to draw representative samples of soil for proper study in the laboratories of the experiment stations and of the Department of Agriculture. Many millions of acres of land have been surveyed, mapped and representative samples analyzed.

This work, in turn, is used as a basis for chemical and bacteriological studies and for greenhouse and field experiments whose aim it is to develop practical applications and concrete directions for the treatment of the land and for the growing of crops that would give the most economical returns.

Essential to Have Trained Workers

The facts just noted would seem to show that the analysis of samples of soil is worth while. However, the sampling and analysis should be done by trained workers who represent a part of a well organized effort to inventory our soil resources. Within any given type or group of soils there are minor and temporary differences, such as variation in the content of vegetable matter, or the quality of the vegetable matter, the degree of acidity and the structure and texture of the soil that might be determined to advantage.

The more general study of soil types and of their composition, taken together with the temporary and local variations, supplies the means for giving to the farmer definite recommendations concerning such methods of treating his soil as would give him the best returns from the land.—J. G. Lipman.

"Did you fall?" asked a man, rushing to the rescue of a woman who slipped on an icy pavement.

"Oh, no," she said. "I just sat down here to see if I could find any four-leaf clovers."—The Way.

Are mine the only lips you ever kissed?"

"Yes dear, and the nicest."

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Conducted by
BRAINARD FOOTE

Choosing the Right Kind of Loud Speaker

(Continued from last week)

THE horn of the speaker may affect the quality of tone slightly. A wooden or fibrous horn gives a mellow effect—usually not quite as distinct on speech as a metal horn but preferred by music lovers as a rule.

Of loud speakers the phonograph type is the simplest. Here an ordinary headphone unit is attached to the tone arm of the phonograph in place of the usual reproducer and needle. Having a good sound chamber, this system works out fairly well even tho the phone unit employed is seldom of very high quality. It is suitable for moderate volume, but, like the small phonograph and small loud speaker, does not do justice to low tones.

A small horn type speaker is comparable to the phonograph attachment in results, is suitable for moderate volume—for a small room—and is very satisfactory for the reproduction of the speaking voice.

Horn and Cone Type Speakers

Of larger loud speakers, which are in the class above $15 or $20, the horn type and the cone type are the present outstanding examples. In the horn type, the diaphragm is two to four inches in diameter and the unit more powerful. It is a more satisfactory musical instrument than either the phonograph attachment or the low-priced speaker. It reproduces the higher notes best, but does sufficient justice to the lower tones to reproduce an orchestral program, with its accompanying harmony of bass notes, very pleasingly. The extent to which the low notes are heard, depends also upon the degree with which the set amplifies them.

Having a very much larger diaphragm than any other type of loud speaker, the cone speaker is undoubtedly the best when it comes to the full reproduction of low tones. Of course, the smaller sizes of cone are very little different from a large horn speaker in the reproduction of low tone, and a small cone is usually incapable of as great volume as the horn speaker. But the large cone brings out the depth and richness of music in a manner most satisfactory to the lover of music. The large cone, however, is somewhat deficient in its treatment of high tones, so that a soprano voice, violin in a solo, flute, etc., are almost always played to better advantage on a large horn speaker than on a large cone type instrument.

Ask for a Demonstration

For these reasons, it is essential that the prospective buyer ask for a demonstration, preferably on his own set or one just like it, or equipped with the same make of audio amplifying transformers.

Some may question the statement that a small cone speaker does not deliver low tones more satisfactorily than a large horn type speaker, but they should realize that the diaphragm of the horn speaker is heavier and may, therefore, have about the same natural frequency of vibration as that of the small cone type speaker, whose diaphragm is made of light paper or parchment.

Some folks, particular about musical points, have been pleased to find that it is possible to combine a high grade cone speaker and a high grade horn speaker, connecting them in series, so as to reproduce the entire musical scale with excellent uniformity. This combination is expensive and takes up a good deal of room, so that such an arrangement will not be of general interest. We may, however, look forward confidently to the day when the radio inventors and manufacturers will either solve the problem of making one instrument for the entire range of high and low tones, or else will combine in one instrument, two reproducers that will share the high and low range between them.—B. F.

Dictionary of Radio Terms

VARIOMETER—The variometer is a tuning instrument that is practically obsolete today for receiving sets on broadcast waves. The variometer is so named because it varies the meters or tunes to different wave lengths. It consists of two coils of wire of about the same size, one of which can be rotated inside of the other. The coils are usually constructed in the shape of a ball, so that they may be placed very close. Each coil sets up its own magnetic field when radio current is going thru it.

The coils are connected in series so that the current goes thru one and then thru the other. When the coils are in a certain position the two magnetic fields aid one another and the highest wave length is reached. With one coil reversed, the magnetic fields oppose each other and a minimum wave is tuned in.

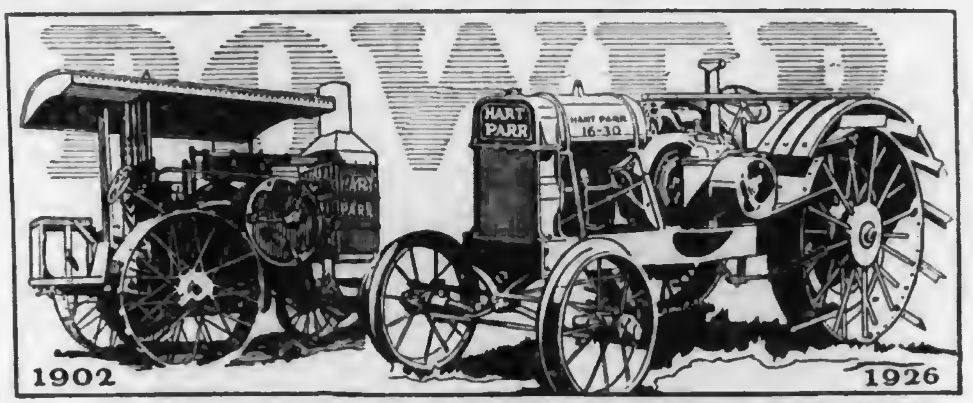
The variometer is not approved for broadcast receivers in the tuning circuits, unless of very small range, because it requires too much wire for a given wave length. Added wire means added resistance. A small variometer may be successfully employed as a vernier or to cover only a short range of waves.

* * *

GRID LEAK—This little instrument, located at the most critical spot in the whole radio set, is a very important bit of apparatus. The grid of the detector tube is separated from the tuning coil by a small condenser, thru which the signal impulses are conveyed. Were it not for the grid leak, the electrical charges would gradually pile up at the grid until finally, the grid would collect so heavy a charge that it would almost stop the flow of electrons. The tube is then said to choke.

The grid leak takes care of excess electrical charges when necessary by permitting them to leak off to the filament. The resistance of the leak is very high—usually 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 ohms—so that the signal impulses do not leak away before they have had an opportunity to affect the detector tube.

One may easily learn the value of the grid leak by removing it from its clip and tuning in a strong station. The signals will be loud at first but will quickly die away, to start up again with a bang, perhaps. Sometimes they are scarcely heard until the excess charge is taken off the grid by replacing the leak or touching the grid with the finger. The leak should be well made and permanent in its resistance, or it may make the set noisy. A resistance of two to three million ohms—two to three megohms—is correct for most detector tubes.—B. F.



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DURABILITY
insures long life and few repairs

Do you want a tractor that will serve you for about two years, or one that will work with high efficieacy five or ten times as long as that? There are Hart-Parrs still operating after more than twenty years of farm work. Hart-Parr tractors are famous for their bulldog endurance. Every engine is made of big, strong parts; the crank shaft, main bearings, and connecting rod bearings are built for abuse—for brute force. Moreover, fresh oil is pumped to all working parts of the motor constantly—transmission gears run in a bath of oil. These are reasons why Hart-Parr tractors will do more work for a longer time than any in the market. And Hart-Parrs operate at a lower cost than other tractors, which is proved by hundreds of testimonials from Hart-Parr owners.

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A Lighter Draft Plow
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For all-'round, every day service, you couldn't get a better plow than this E-B product. It will give you more plowed acres per gallon of fuel and an even depth of penetration, regardless of land surface. Extra clearance means light draft and trash covering ability. The rope control power lift will also save you both time and labor.

Another special feature—the E-B Q-D plow shares are the only really quick-detachable shares on the market, unequalled for efficiency. Only a few seconds required to remove and replace—and no tools.

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FARM MACHINERY

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Please send full information on Special E-B Fordson Plow.
Name....
Town.... *State*.... *R.F.D*....
I am also interested in....

Lem Patnode, of Clinton Co., N. Y., is one of those dairymen who put cow-health first.

He says he feeds Unicorn because he can keep his cows in good condition the year around and at the same time get the milk at the lowest grain cost.

Lem Patnode
is the man

Miss Kelly, Gr. H.
is the cow

UNICORN MAKES MILK AT LOWEST GRAIN COST

But what Lem Patnode wants to show by this picture is this:

1. Unicorn-fed cows keep healthy.
2. Freshen normally.
3. Drop healthy calves.
4. Keep free from udder troubles.
5. Start lactation period in good flesh.
6. Produce to limit of natural capacity.
7. Maintain milk-flow for longer lactation period.

How about the health of *your* cows? Can they pass the above 7-point test?

If not—feed Unicorn Dairy Ration. Keep your cows healthy and at the same time cut from 20 to 50 cents from your present cost of making 100 pounds of milk.

UNICORN

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Here Is Your Opportunity to Earn While You Learn

We are offering a preliminary course in Tree Surgery to young men of character between the ages of 18 and 30. If you are physically and morally fit, willing to learn, love nature, like to travel, and want to associate with other fine men Write today for particulars to
THE BARTLETT COOPERATIVE SCHOOL
For the training of Tree Experts
STAMFORD, CONN.
Under the direction of F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company
The first class this year will begin in March. Apply now.

RUSSIAN SPRINGFIELD SPORTING RIFLE
$10.45
5 shot using the U. S. Army caliber 30, Mod. 1906 cartridges. Weight, 8 pounds. Length, 42½ inches; barrel, 22 inches. Turned down bolt handle. Special price, $10.45. Ball cartridges, hard nose, $3.50 per 100. Web cart. Belt, 40 cents. Tents, cots, Messpans, canteens, Knapsacks, haversacks, Outing Suits, hats, helmets, Saddles, bridles, Bugles, lariats, Medals, etc. 15 Acres Army Goods. New Catalog 1926, 60th Anniversary issue, 372 pgs., fully illustrated, contains pictures and historical information of all American Military guns and pistols (incl. Colts) since 1775, with all World War rifles. Mailed 50c. Est. 1865. Spec. New Circular for 2c stamp.
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YOU SAVE HALF
FREE BOOK
Send for BIG FREE BOOK of Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating. Everything cut-to-fit. 60 yrs. in business. Thousands of customers. "You saved me $400.00," says Mr. Edw. Borkosky of N. J. Write today.
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If Your Dealer does not handle
LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Coating Alone tells the Life of Your Fence—

Test for Yourself

Take your knife and shave off the coating of a piece of LEADCLAD wire. Note the unusual thickness of this coating. Note also that this coating is not hard and brittle like galvanizing; that it cuts off in long shavings. This is why you can bend and twist LEADCLAD wire without cracking off the protecting coat of lead. Write for samples of LEADCLAD wire.

Bare steel wire cannot live. It must have a rust resisting coat. And how long your fence will last depends on two things.

1. The thickness of that coating.
2. The material of which that coating is made.

The coating of LEADCLAD fences is 7 times as heavy as that on ordinary galvanized fences; the coating of LEADCLAD fences is pure lead, the oldest and most satisfactory rust resisting metal. That's why LEADCLAD fence outlasts ordinary galvanized fence 3 times over. It saves buying and putting up new fence every few years.

Ask us for samples of LEADCLAD fence for reports of tests and full information.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
Moundsville, West Virginia

LEADCLAD
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE 1923

Lead gives 3 LIVES to your fence

Prize Winning Corn Growers

CLASS 1, DISTRICT 1.

A. Yellow Dent: 1, Maurice Resh, York Co., $6, (Grand Champion $5); 2, H. D. Ness, York Co., $5.50.

B. White Dent: 1, Harry B. Hannum, Delaware Co., $5; 2, Wm. A. Anders, Montgomery Co., $3.50.

C. White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, B. C. Witmer, Lancaster Co., $5; 2, Charles Price, Bucks Co., $3.50.

CLASS 2, DISTRICT 2.

A. Yellow Dent: 1, G. W. Echternacht, Berks Co., $6; 2, G. G. Bucher, Lebanon Co., $5.50.

B. White Dent: 1, G. W. Echternacht, Berks Co., $5; 2, M. G. Sellers, Franklin Co., $3.50.

C. White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, Robert Bankert, Adams Co., $5; J. R. Yeich, Berks Co., $3.50.

CLASS 3, DISTRICT 3.

A. Yellow Dent: 1, Cora Brown, Huntingdon Co., $5; 2, E. D. Grove, Huntingdon Co., $3.50.

B. White Capped Yellow Dent, 1, L. A. Smith, Blair Co., $5; 2, N. E. Solt, Carbon Co., $3.50.

C. Flint: 1, Walter Oyer, Monroe Co. $3; 2, Van H. Kaul, Monroe Co., $2.

CLASS 4, DISTRICT 4.

A. Yellow Dent: 1, H. R. Miller, Luzerne Co., $5; 2, J. B. Card, Bradford Co., $2.50.

B. White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, Walter Scott, Bradford Co., $5.

C. Flint: 1, Jerome Stanton, Bradford Co., $5; 2, Henry Kleinstuber, Pike Co., $3.50.

CLASS 5, DISTRICT 5.

A. Yellow Dent: 1, Burton Bayard, Greene Co., $6; Albert Shake, Greene Co., $4.50.

CLASS 6, DISTRICT 6.

A. Yellow Dent: 1, H. E. Clonser, Perry Co., $5; 2, John F. Zook, Mifflin Co. $3.50.

B. White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, J. A. Beck, Union Co., $5; 2, Charles Wolfe, Union Co., $3.50; 1, P. J. Stein, Lycoming Co., $5; 2, J. C. Thomas, Lycoming Co., $4.

C. Flint: 1, J. E. Boyer, Union Co., $3; 2, W. J. Lutz, Columbia Co., $2.

CLASS 7—Honorary Class

A. Yellow Dent: 1, C. N. Myers, York Co., $6; 2, Henry Heiland, Jr., York Co., $5.50.

B. White Dent: 1, J. W. Bruckart, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, A. B. Shenk, Dauphin Co., $3.

C. White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, D. M. Landis, Lancaster Co., $6; 2, Lewis G. Herr, Lancaster Co., $5.50.

D. Flint: 1, Philip McCarty, Pike Co., $4; 2, N. E. Solt, Carbon Co., $3.

CLASS 8—Big Ear Class.

1. Norman Coates, Chester Co., $5.

CLASS 9.—30-Ear Class.

A. White Dent: 1, J. W. Bruckart, Lancaster Co., ribbons; G. W. Anders, Montgomery Co., $6.

B. Yellow Dent: 1, Henry Heiland, Jr. York Co., $8; 2, C. N. Myers, York Co., $7.

C. White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, D. M. Landis, Lancaster Co., $8; 2, J. R. Yeich, Berks Co., $7.

D. Flint: 1, Jerome Stanton, Bradford Co., $8; 2, G. W. Echternacht, Berks Co., $6.

E. Sure Crop: 1, Sem Eby, Lancaster Co., $8; 2, Ira Eby, Lancaster Co., $6.

CLASS 10—Best Ear.

A. White Dent: 1, M. G. Seller, Franklin Co., $2, (Best Single Ear $2); 2, G. W. Echternacht, Berks Co., $1.

B. Yellow Dent: 1, J. Clarence Garver, Lancaster Co., $2; 2, M. B. Coates, Chester Co., $1.

C. White Capped: 1, A. B. Shenk, Dauphin Co., $2; 2, Chris Balsbaugh, Dauphin Co., $2.

D. Flint: 1, I. W. Edinger, Monroe Co., $4; 2, Walter Oyer, Monroe Co., $1.

CLASS 11—Boys' and Girls' Class.

A. Yellow Dent: 1, Henry Heiland, Jr., York Co., $3; 2, Marion Garber, Lancaster Co., $2.50.

B. White Dent: 1, Edith Koons, Dauphin Co., $3; 2, Dorothy Gingrich, Dauphin Co., $2.

C. White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, Harry G. Herr, Lancaster Co., $3.

CLASS 12—State Class.

A. Yellow Dent: 1, Maurice Resh, York Co., (Grand Champion), ribbons; 2, C. M. Myers, York Co., ribbons.

B. White Dent: 1, J. W. Bruckart, Lancaster Co., ribbons; G. W. Echternacht, Berks Co., ribbons.

C. White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, D. M. Landis, Lancaster Co., ribbons; 2, E. C. Wilmer, Lancaster Co., ribbons.

D. Flint: 1, Philip McCarty, Pike Co., ribbons; 2, Spring Lawn Farm, Lancaster Co., ribbons.

CLASS 13—Variety Class (Open to Entire State).

A. Lancaster Sure Crop: 1, Warren Eby, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, Clark Shue, York Co., $3.

B. Greene County Leaming: 1, Burton Bayard, Greene Co., $4; 2, Allen James, Greene Co., $3.

C. Clouds Yellow Dent: 1, Clayton Gingrich, Dauphin Co., $4; 2, Chris Balsbaugh, Dauphin Co., $3.

D. Melinger (Gordon Queen): 1, Spring Lawn Farm, Lancaster Co., $4; 2, Willow Glen Farm, Lancaster Co., $3.

E. Reed's Yellow Dent: 1, M. G. Sellers, Franklin Co., $4; 2, H. Funk, Bucks County, $3.

New Organization Officers

FOLLOWING are the officers elected at meetings of Pennsylvania agricultural associations which held elections in Harrisburg during the week of the State Farm Products Show:

Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.—President, A. A. Borland, State College; first vice president, Dr. Lynn Thompson, Montrose; second vice president, M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy; third vice president, W. S. Shrum, Jeanette; secretary-treasurer, Robert Brinton, West Chester.

Association of Pennsylvania Testers.—President, A. A. Raudabaugh, Carlisle; vice president, Paul E. Roth, Greensburg; secretary-treasurer, C. R. Gearhart, State College.

Dairy and Milk Inspectors.—President, Thomas W. Henderson, Secretary Board of Health and Milk, Washington, Pa.; vice president, J. W. Rice, M. D., President Board of Health, Lewisburg; second vice president, W. F. Davison, M. D., President Board of Health, Kingston, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. White, State Health Department, Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania Federation Holstein-Friesian Clubs.—President, Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose; vice president, J. G. Kerrick Towanda; secretary, H. E. Robertson, York; treasurer, H. E. Jones, Jr., West Chester.

Pennsylvania Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. — President, Geo. L. Ball, Pittsburgh; vice presidents, R. J. Cunningham, Turtle Creek; F. A. Dohrman, Pittsburgh; Geo. G. Cochran, Dawson; E. V. Heffly, Somerset; directors, MacMillan Hoopes, Wilmington, Del.; Fred Brown, DuBois, Pa.; L. R. Sprowls, Turtle Creek, Pa.; Fred Huyler, Gladstone, N. J.; secretary-treasurer, F. L. Bentley, State College, Pa.

Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association.—President, A. S. Frommeyer, Chambersburg; vice president, Ira Shank, Hershey; secretary, H. G. Niesley, State College.; treasurer, W. H. Mertz, Northumberland.

Poland China Breeders' Association.—President, R. A. Bowerson, McClure; vice president, Chas. Schaffer, York; secretary, C. L. Romberger, Uniontown; W. J. Treaster, McClure.

Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association.—President, R. L. Munce, Washington, Pa.; secretary, C. E. Cassell, Hershey; executive committee, Pusey Cloud, Kennett Square; Russell P. Hileman, Annville; A. Dale Knouse, Biglerville.

Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association.—President, Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Douglassville; vice president, W. F. Rischel, Centre Hall; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Winslow, Brookville; directors, Harold K. Benner, Vicksburg; George A. Neff, Doylestown; G. E. Tanger, York Springs.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association.—President, W. W. Livingood, Robesonia; vice president, Joseph W. Parks, Altoona; secretary, J. F. Mickey, Alexandria, and treasurer, H. D. Munroe, State College. Directors elected include W. O. Gatchell, Rutledge, and Joseph W. Parks, Altoona.

Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association.—President, George H. Rea, State College, Pa.; vice president, Albert T. Keil, Mars; secretary-treasurer, Charles N. Greene, Harrisburg.

State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania. — President, H. C. Brinton, Hanover; vice president, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square; treasurer, E. W. Thomas, King of Prussia; secretary, R. E. Atkinson, Wrightstown; executive committee, above officers and Sheldon Funk, Boyertown; F. G. Reiter, Mars; G. B. Pollock, Wyoming.

Vegetable Growers' Association of Pennsylvania.—President, T. E. Biddle, Bustleton; vice president, W. H. Weinschenk, New Castle; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Nissley, State College.

Pennsylvania Society of Farm Women.—President, Mrs. John F. Hice; secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Knapper, Somerset Co.

The Small Grains

GEORGE A. STUART, State Department of Agriculture, and C. O. Cromer, Pennsylvania State College, judged the small grains at the Farm Products Show. There were eighty samples including wheat, oats, barley, rye, timothy, and buckwheat. Among the largest exhibitors were A. H. Wright, Lebanon County; A. M. Bates, Cumberland County; D. D. Fritch, Lehigh County.

The list of awards follows:

WHEAT

District No. 1.—1, Masonic Home, Lancaster Co., $3; 2, D. D. Fritch, Lehigh Co., $2; 3, B. L. Hindenach, Northampton Co., $1.

District No. 2.—1, J. S. Lyons, Fayette Co., $3; 2, Clyde Houch, Indiana Co., $2; 3, C. H. Esaman, Westmoreland Co., $1.

District No. 3.—1, H. C. Heilman, Lycoming Co., $3; 2, C. L. Miller, Union Co., $2; 3, Leroy Rovenolt, Northumberland Co., $1.

Grand Champion Prize.—H. C. Heilman, Lycoming Co., $3.

OATS

Patterson Type.—1, Glass Bros., Westmoreland Co., $3; 2, Fred J. Slezak, Westmoreland Co., $2; 3, Henry Heiland, York Co., $1.

Victory Type. — 1, Russel W. Evans, Cambria Co., $3; 2, Clyde Houck, Indiana Co., $2; 3, A. L. Shaffer, Jefferson Co., $1.

Grand Champion Prize.—Russel W. Evans, Cambria Co., $3.

BARLEY

1. J. A. Fraser, Susq. Co., $3.

RYE

1, W. D. Fairman, Indiana Co., $3; 2, W. E. Soft, Carbon Co., $2; 3, Harrison Jones, Cambria Co., $1.

TIMOTHY

1, John F. Zook, Mifflin Co., $3.

BUCKWHEAT

Silver Hull and Common Gray.—1, Elmer McHenry, Indiana Co., $3; 2, Ed. McHenry, Indiana Co., $2; 3, A. H. Hickok and Sons, Brad. Co., $1.

Japanese.—1, A. A. Shetler, Wesmoreland Co., $3; 2, Ed. McHenry, Indiana Co., $2; 3, J. D. McCurdy, Westmoreland Co., $1.

The approved method of milking goats in Belgium.

Riverside Tires
OVERSIZE CORD - BALLOON & TUBES

$11.95
30 x 3½
For Fords
($12.45 West of Rockies)

"I have a pair of Oversize Cord Tires that have been used more than 12,000 miles and show very little wear and still have the original air in them."—K. K. Kimberly, Torrington, Conn., Star Rt. 2.

"The reason I ordered the Riverside Cord tire was that a friend of mine bought four of them over four years ago and has driven them over 17,000 miles and is still using them. I know this to be a fact, for I saw all four on his car which he drove over from Davenport to visit me."
A. D. Dickinson, 1202—32nd Street, Rock Island, Illinois.

The Greatest Tire Value in the Whole World

You might buy a tire of equal quality, with just as long a guarantee—*if you pay more money!*

But you cannot buy more tire satisfaction, more mileage, for each penny of the price, than you get in a Riverside.

12,000 miles guaranteed
Your Saving is One-third

Riverside Cords are guaranteed for 12,000 miles; Riverside Balloons for 10,000 miles. And back of this guarantee is a 54 year old name—Montgomery Ward & Co. A name that has always been known to stand for reliability and square dealing.

Our customers know we live up to our guarantee. We could not possibly put our liberal guarantee on a tire unless exceptional quality was built into the tire. You take absolutely no risk whatever in buying a Riverside Tire.

RIVERSIDE OVERSIZE CORD

Why Ward's Tire Prices Are So Low

We believe we are the largest retailers of tires in the world. This vast buying power enables us to save on everything that goes into a tire. For example, we buy our own crude rubber in enormous quantities—and always for cash.

Riverside Tires are made in our own moulds under our personal supervision. The workmanship is the most accurate. No better materials can be found in any tire regardless of price.

Bigger — Heavier — Stronger
Your Saving is One-third

Pound for pound Riverside Tires contain the most new live rubber—they are bigger, heavier, stronger. And yet the price is one-third less than other quality tires. Last year twice as many people bought Riversides. There is the proof of quality, of service.

You cannot buy better quality. So why pay more? Riverside Tires will give you the last yard of mileage possible in a tire — they will give you the utmost in satisfactory service. Buy where you can be sure of quality and a saving.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.
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I Learned this Priceless HARNESS SECRET From a Pail Handle

John C. Nichols, President

Made in all Styles

Quickly Adjusted

$5 Down after 30 Days' Trial; Balance Easy Monthly Payments

This Strap was Short-Snubbed

To prove my claim that Wear-More is the strongest harness made, let me send you any style you select for 30 days' free service on your own team. Test it in every way. I take your word for it if not then convinced. Simply return it at my expense. Write today for big, free book, with new reduced prices. See how I've done away with rubbing and see-sawing between leather and metal. Doubled wear right here! Learn how short-snubbing of leather under buckle edge or around narrow metal units costs you money in breakdowns and repairs. See how I overcome this—how I learned this priceless harness secret from a pail handle. I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to investigate, at once, this marvelous advance in harness-making and harness value.

JOHN C. NICHOLS, *Pres.*
John C. Nichols Co., 1537 Erie Ave., Sheboygan, Wis. Established 1909. Also Originators and Makers of FitZall Collars.

See above how oil is squeezed out, fibers packed, and strap cracked. Like carrying pail with wire handle. None of this in Wear-More Harness! Patented protecting buckles let leather pull against big, broad surface, just as well protected as your hand around the large, comfortable wooden handle on a pail bail.

Free Book On Bigger Value Harness

WEAR-MORE

SCOTT'S Sweet Clover

BUILDS up worn-out pastures and meadows. Adapted to any climate, resistant to weeds, will furnish pasture for five or six times as many animals as will the ordinary mixed grasses. Besides furnishing the earliest pasture, it thrives during the hot, dry summer months. It grows almost anywhere.

Sow Sweet Clover This Year!

You can rely on Scott's Sweet Clover being the very highest quality. Costs no more than the ordinary kind; and besides, WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for free copy of our new Seed Guide. Contains valuable information for every farmer.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
317 Fifth Street Marysville, Ohio

Steel Wheels
Cheaper than any other wheels, figuring years of service. Make any wagon good as new. Low down—easy to load. No repairs. COST LESS
EMPIRE Mfg. Co., Box 223 Quincy, Ill. Reduced prices. Catalog free.

Crop Insurance

Just as you insure your building against loss from fire, insure your crops against loss through fungous diseases.

TRIANGLE BRAND COPPER SULPHATE
(Blue Vitriol)

in Bordeaux Mixture will give you this protection.

Nichols Triangle Brand is the standard and can be had in large crystals, small crystals, and pulverized. Packed in new strong containers.

NICHOLS COPPER CO.

25 Broad St. TRIANGLE BRAND New York

You can prevent this!

Root rot . . and the heavy toll it takes out of the corn crop . . can be prevented!

LIKE every plant disease . . it has a cause . . a symptom . . and a cure.

Lack of available potash is the primary cause. Some growers call it "potash hunger."

There are several symptoms! In some cases, stalks reach normal size . . but the yield is low . . the ears are chaffy, starchy, and undeveloped. These symptoms show lack of potash.

In other cases the plants are dwarfed and generally die prematurely. This shows lack of phosphoric acid and potash combined.

In dwarfed plants root rot is easily detected. In plants of normal growth . . by splitting the stalk lengthwise you can detect the purplish-brown accumulations of iron and aluminum compounds which appear in the joints.

To prevent root rot . . many growers and authorities agree that available potash must be applied. So far as is known, root rot has never occurred where sufficient potash was available in the soil.

This disease is widespread throughout the corn belt, especially east of the Mississippi River. You can prevent it by using the *right* fertilizer . . preferably a high analysis mixture containing a good percentage of potash.

FREE. You will find helpful and useful information in the booklet "Hints for Profitable Corn Growing." You can obtain your copy by sending your name and address to the office below. Do it now while you think of it.

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Reliable Fruit Trees

Guaranteed to Grow Reeds, 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c. 3-ft. Peach Trees 20c each Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubbery and Grape Vines. Send for 1926 Catalog today.
ALLEN'S NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Geneva, O.

OATS

Write for sample and circular and prices on my high grade oats. Test 42 to 44 lbs. per measured bushel. Big oats with a big yield.
WILBUR HARMON, Rt. 4, OAKWOOD, OHIO

APPLE TREES 5c to 20c Each and other bargains in Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Seeds, etc. Catalog free.
BURGESS SEED & PLANT CO., 264 A. T., Galesburg, Mich.

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR and Power Lawnmower

A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Lawn Work.

American Farm Machine Co.
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, etc. Fruit Trees, Roses, Ornamentals, Bulbs. Prices reasonable. Catalog free.
J. N. ROKELY & SON, R. No. 4, Bridgman, Mich.

MEN WANTED—to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write: Willems Sons' Nurseries, Dept. 2, Rochester, N. Y.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians.

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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Better Than Ever

(Continued from page 3)

of the show and the crowds it attracted to gain publicity for itself. A team of boys from the Unionville Consolidated Vocational School, which is located in the heart of the mushroom district, demonstrated with a model of a mushroom house, quart bottles of spawn and shipping baskets, the essentials of how these fungi are produced. A team of girls from the same school cooked mushrooms in several ways and served them in sample portions to the onlookers. Attractive four-page circulars telling in detail fourteen different ways of cooking mushrooms were distributed.

The display of dairy products was nearly three times greater than last year. One hundred and thirty-one samples of milk, twenty of farm butter and two of creamery butter, were on the tables and made plenty of close work for the judges. Ninety samples of the milk shown scored over ninety points. In grade B raw market milk first place went to Chester H. Long, Ivyland, with a score of 98.10. Ninety-six of the milk samples came from the southeastern part of the state, the inter-state territory, and spoke well for the quality control work being carried out by that organization.

Beekeeper's Meetings Well Attended

In proportion to the importance of the product of their industry the beekeepers thru their state organization, seem to have more get-up and go than any other, represented at Harrisburg during show week. All of their meetings are well attended and a full program of practical talks given each year. Seventy was their record attendance this year with an average of sixty for four sessions. The honey exhibits this year were fifty per cent larger than last and showed the usual continued improvement especially in the attractiveness of the containers.

Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, with headquarters in Chicago, who knows more about the horse situation in this country than possibly anybody else, spoke on Tuesday morning. Twice as many horses in this country are now dying in a year, he said, as there are colts being born and during the next five years this rate will increase. He does not advise a general swing to horse breeding by eastern farmers but believes they should grow enough horses for their needs and sell them at seven years of age. Horses are returning for many uses in the cities, Mr. Dinsmore said. Those which have already been displaced by tractors and trucks would have in a year eaten more corn than is now exported in the same period.

There were 13,000 dozen eggs in the show which was a slight increase over last year. Silver cups for the best dozen brown and best dozen white eggs in the whole show went to Lancaster County poultrymen at Lampeter, Harold Brennerman winning for his brown eggs and Martin Rush, for his white entry. Dauphin County won for the largest and best county exhibit with Lancaster County second and Montgomery County third, altho Lancaster County had the largest number of prize winners.

Lancaster County Poultrymen Lead

The four sessions of the Society of Farm Women were well attended and a great deal of interest taken in the subjects presented. Theirs were the only ones, except one session of the Horticultural Society, opened in old Farmer's Institute style, with an invocation. It made me realize the true backbone of Pennsylvania's agriculture to stand with 200 farm women and repeat the Lord's prayer and feel a little out of place, maybe, being one of two men in the audience. Wednesday evening seventy-five of the members attended a banquet at the Harrisburg Women's Club where Mrs. Martha Megee, of the State Welfare Department addressed them. At the Thursday session Mrs. Hice was re-elected president and Mrs. Charles F. Knepper, Somerset County, secretary.

A fine new automobile truck with a specially built body to carry books into the rural districts, attracted a great deal of attention in the hallway of one of the exhibition buildings. It belonged to the Harrisburg city library and is the second one in the state to make regular trips into the country with books. The Dauphin County Library Association which is doing this work has been alloted $2500 for its first six months' activities by the county commissioners, who I understand under the law, can appropriate up to $5000 a year for this work. Clinton, Susquehanna and Lancaster Counties each have some appropriation for rural work and are circulating thousands of books.

Individual Potato Exhibits

There were nearly 400 individual exhibits of potatoes and they showed more uniformity than last year. Three counties were in the county contest and first honors went to Lebanon, second to Dauphin and third to Lehigh. The tubers which seemed to attract the most attention were the seventeen lots from as many members of the famous 400 Bushel Club. Each pile represented what was produced in forty feet of row and as big, little and odd shapes were all there they made an interesting exhibit. The meetings of the Potato Growers' Association was exceedingly interesting and well attended. Daniel Dean, the noted New York grower, was there and added his experiences to the many expressed by the local men.

These random paragraphs about the show would not be complete without one about the man who worked harder than anybody else to make it possible. Henry E. Klugh, of the Department of Agriculture, is the one who really puts the show across each year by attending to the multiplicity of details concerning it. When everybody else was tired and gone home this year he was the fellow who uncrated and cooped the thousand pigeons. For the first time he was given a place on the platform and program this year at the Tuesday evening mass meeting and told what was there to be seen by the visitors but not that his untiring efforts were largely responsible for it.

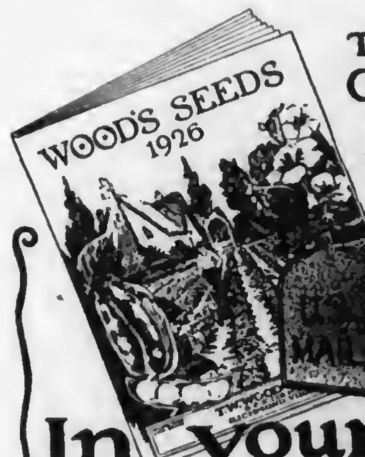
Prune Peaches Now

THORO winter pruning of mature, bearing peach trees will save some summer thinning of fruit and will stimulate a good growth of vigorous new wood, which bears the buds for the following year's crop. Both topping back and severe thinning out are essential in maintaining vigor of tree growth and high quality of fruit on old peach trees, states A. Freeman Mason, specialist in fruit growing, New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

A low-headed, vase-shaped, or open-center peach tree is always desirable for it permits ample light to reach the lower portions of the tree causing a growth of new wood on all branches. The low head also makes harvesting easier. The peach crop should be harvested in not less than three or four pickings, especially when the fruit is sold in nearby markets, and much expense is saved if most of the harvesting can be done without the use of ladders.

To keep the head of the tree open and low, all heavy branches growing into the center of the tree should be removed, and the upright vigorous growth, so often present in the upper portions of peach trees, should be cut back to a convenient height. Rangy side branches should also be headed back.

After these heavier cuts are made, the smaller wood should be thoroly thinned out.



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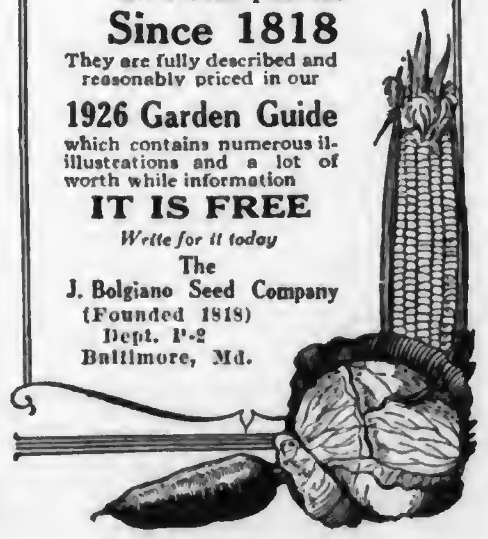

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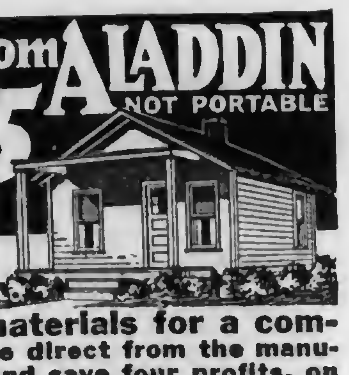

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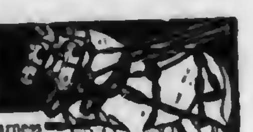

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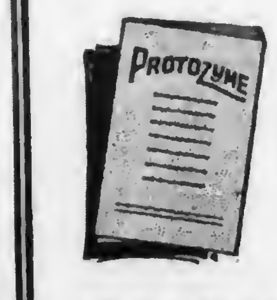

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Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

February 1, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ANISE, New Orleans, bu $1.25. ARTICHOKES, Calif, box, $2.75@5; half box, $1.50@3. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $8@12. BEETS, Fla, crate, $3@4; Penna, bbl, $1.50@2.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 30@60c; Fla hmpr, $3.50; Calif, crate, large heads, $2.75@3; Penna, and N J, bbl, Savoy, $2@ CARROTS, Calif, crate, $2@3; Texas, bu, $1@1.25; poor, 50c; New Orleans, bu, 75c@$1; Penna, bu, $1.50@2; N J, ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1.10. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate $2.25@2.50. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.75@3.75; Calif, crate, $5@7; N Y, small crate, $1.50@2.75; Penna, bch, fancy, 18@22c; fair to good, 8@15c. CHICORY, Calif, crate, $2.40@2.50. COLLARDS, Va, bbl, $1.75@2. CUCUMBERS, hot house, doz, $2.75@3.25. EGGPLANTS, Cuban, crate, $4@6. ESCAROLE, Fla, hmpr, $1.75. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $7.50@8.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, $1.50. KALE Norfolk, bbl, $1.50@2. LEEKS, N J, 100 bchs, $2@2.50. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2; poor, 50c@$1; Calif, crate, $2.50@3.25; poor and small, $2; Arizona, crate, $2@2.25. LIMA BEANS, Cuban, hmpr, $7.50@8. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.15; poor, 50@60c. ONIONS, N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, No 1s, $2.35@2.75; No 2s, $1@1.10; Mass, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.50@2.65; Indiana, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.25@3; Spanish, crate, 50c, $1.25@1.50; half cases, $2@2.15. PARSLEY, Calif, crate, $3.50@4; New Orleans, bbl, $7.50@8. PARSNIPS, N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1; bbl, $3@5. PEAS, Mexico, 45-lb crate, $6@8; Fla, hmpr, $2.50@3.50. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $3@5. POTATOES, Maine, 150-lb sack, No 1s, $7@7.25; No 2s, $4.75@5; do, 120-lb sacks, $5.25@5.35; N Y, 150-lb sack, $6.85@7; Penna, 150-lb sack, $7@7.10; Delaware Red Skins, 3-bskt sack, $4.50@4.75; Idaho Russets, 110-lb sack, $4.80; N J, ⅝ bskt, $1.50@1.75. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb box, No 1s, 75@90c; fancy, $1; No 2s, 40@60c. ROMAINE, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2.50. SHALLOTS, New Orleans, bbl, $4@5. SPINACH, Texas, bu, $1.40@1.65. SWEET POTATOES, Del-Md, hmpr, No 2s, $2.15@2.40; No 2s, $1@1.25; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $2.25@2.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.40@2; mediums, $1@1.25; No 2s, 40@75c. TOMATOES, Mexico lugs, best, $4.50; some poor low as 75c@$1; hot house, lb, 30@40c. TURNIPS, Canada rutabagas, cwt, $1@1.15; Va, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1@1.25; N J, 100-lb sack, yellow, $1.25@1.50; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 40@75c; Penna and N J, white, ⅝ bskt, 30@65c; bu, 60c@$1. TURNIP GREENS, hmpr, $1.50@2.50. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $3.50@4; poor, $2@3; Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1@1.50. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $4.50@5.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Greenings, $3@5.50 ;Baldwins, $3@4.50; McIntosh, $4.50@5; Penna, Staymans, $5@7; York Imperials, $4@4.50; Rome Beauty, $5@6; Virginia, Staymans, $4@6; Delicious, $4@6; various poor and ordinary, $2@3. Boxes, Wash, Staymans, $1.50@2.50; Rome Beauty, $2@2.50; Winesaps, $2.50@2.90; Maryland, York Imperials, $1@1.25. Bushels, Delaware, Neros, $1@1.50; Staymans, $1.25@1.75; Penna, Staymans, $1.50@2.50; N J, Grimes Golden, $1.40@1.65; Jonathans, $1.50; King Davids, $1.50. ⅝ baskets, N J, Ben Davis 50@90c; Black Twigs, 75c@$1; Neros, 75c@$1; Paragons, 75c@$1; Staymans, 75c@$1.10; York Imperials, 75c@$1; Rome Beauty, 75c@$1.25; various odds and No 2s and windfalls, 40@75c. CRANBERRIES, N J, half bbl crate, $7@10; poor, $4@5; N J, 32-qt crate, $3@5. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 60@75c. KUMQUATS, Fla, qt, 12@18c. PINEAPPLES, crate, $2.50@3.25. ORANGES, Fla, box, $2.50@5; Calif, box, $2.40@5.20. GRAPEFRUIT, Fla, box $1.75@5.10. TANGERINES, Fla, half box, $1.30@3.90. LEMONS, Calif, box, $3.25@4.35.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, 31@32c; mixed breeds, 30@31c; Leghorns, fancy, 28@29c; poor, 25@26c. Chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 32@33c; mixed breeds, 30@31c; Leghorns, 28@30c. Broilers, 2 lbs and under, 45@50c. Roosters, old, 22@23c; staggy young, 26@28c. Turkeys, 43@45c. Ducks, White Pekins, 38@39c; mixed colors, 35@36c; Muscovys, 29@31c. Geese, fancy, 26@28c; poor and thin, 20@22c.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 37c; firsts, 34½c; seconds, 30c; refrigerator or storage, extra firsts, 27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 20@21c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.40; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $10@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7@9; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, extra, $16@16.25; medium, $14.50@15.50; common, $12@13.

Hogs firm and again higher under light offerings and a fairly active demand. Western advices stronger. Western, best, $15.25@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $14.50@14.75.

City Dressed Stock sold fairly and ruled steady under moderate offerings. Steers, $18@20; heifers, $15@17; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $24@26; country dressed, $21@23; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.75; lambs, $30@32.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@26; No 3, $20@21; light clover mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $20@22; straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton: Soft winter bran, city mills, $37; western spring bran, $35@35.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.88 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.86 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 81¾c; No 3, 78¾@79¾c bid; No 4, 75¾@76¾c bid. Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, 82@83c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 52¼@52¾c; No 3 white, 51¼@51¾c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 47c; high-scoring goods, 48@51c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 46c; 90 score, 45c; 89 score, 43½c; 88 score, 43c; 87 score, 42½c; 86 score, 42c; best prints, 92@94 score, 50@51c; cartons, 51@53c; good prints, 88@91 score, 46@48c; cartons, 47@49c; ordinary farmers' prints, 41@45c.

Cheese—Steady but quiet; N Y, whole-milk flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 26½@27c; jobbing, small lots, 28½@29c; single daisies, held, 26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

February 1, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending January 30, 1926: Market slow thruout week. Offerings mostly medium, grade cows and plain killers. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady; top, $9.70; one load 1350-lb averages held above $10.25; bulk, $8.25@9.25. Bulls and heifers, steady; cows steady to strong, better grades tending higher; bulk, $4.25@5.50. Stockers and feeders slow, about steady; country demand narrow. Calves, firm; top vealers, $16; few selects, $16.50. Hogs, strong to 25c higher; top westerns, $14.25; spots up to $14.50.

Receipts for Saturday's market:—Cattle, 12 cars; 6 Penna, 3 Virginia, 1 St Louis, 1 Chicago, 1 Iowa, containing 258 head, 99 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 357 head; 12 calves, 109 hogs. Receipts for week ending January 30, 1926: Cattle, 53 cars; 21 Penn, 12 Chicago, 7 Virginia, 5 St Louis, 4 St Paul, 1 Buffalo, 1 Ohio, 1 Indiana, 1 Iowa, containing 1295 head; 314 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 1609 head; 1269 hogs, 59 calves. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 72 cars; containing 1834 head, 314 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 2148 head, 70 calves, 1037 hogs.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .46½	$ .45	$ .48½	$ .40
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.37	.40¾	.43½	.57
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	.37	.32½	...	.55
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	7.05	6.97½	7.13½	1.50
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.75	9.75	10.00	9.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	25.00	24.50	24.50	21.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.88	1.77½	...	2.17
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.81¾	.84	...	1.46½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.52½	...	...	.71½

Hogs—Receipts, 900; market strong to 25c higher. Bulk of sales, $14@14.25; top, $14.50. Medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $13.50@14; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $14@14.50; light lights, 130@160 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $13.75@14.50; packing sows, smooth and rough, $10.75@13.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 725; calves, 75. Beef steers weak, most sales, 15@25c lower; quality mostly plain; top, $10.25; weight 1110 lbs, bulk of sales, $8.25@9.25. Bulls, she-stock and canners slow, about steady. Bulk cows, $4.25@5.50. Stockers and feeders inactive, tending steady. Calves steady to weak; top vealers, $16.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $9.25@10.25; medium, $7.75@9.25; common, $6.50@7.75. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9@10.25; medium, $7.50@9; common, $6.25@7.50.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $8@9; common and medium, all weights, $4.50@8.

Cows—Good and choice, $6@7.25; common and medium, $5.75@6; canner and cutter, $2.25@5.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, beef, 1500 lbs down, (yrl. exc.), $6.50@7.50; canner to medium, (canner and bologna), $4.50@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $14.25@16; cull and common, $5@14.25.

Steers—850 lbs up, good and choice, $8.50@9; common and medium, $5@8.50. Steers, 800 lbs down, good and choice, $8@8.75; common and medium, $4.50@8.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

February 1, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetbles (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $5@5.50. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1@1.25. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk Danish seed bbl, $4@4.50; ton, $55@60; Calif, crate, $3.50@4; Texas, crate, $4.50@5. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.25; Texas, new, $1@1.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2@2.25. CELERY, Calif, standard crate, $7@7.50; Fla, 10-inch crate, $3.50. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $2.50@2.75. KALE, Va, bbl, $2@2.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, 90c@$1; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, $3@3.25; Arizona, $2@2.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Ohios and Michigans, medium to large, $2.50@2.75, few $3. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals and Wisconsin Dustys, $6.25@6.50; Penna and N Y round whites, $6.50@6.75. RHUBARB, Mich, hot house, 5-lb carton, choice, 40@50c; fancy, 75@85c; extra fancy, 90c@$1. RUTABAGAS, Canadian, bulk, 100 lbs, $1.25. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $6@6.50. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, $1.65@1.75. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Delaware, best, $2.50@2.60. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3.75@4.25; Spys, $4@4.25; Kings, $5@5.25; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.50; Spys, $1.25@1.35. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 65@75c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1. Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1593; market slow. Heavy, $13@13.25; medium and light weight, $14@14.25; light lights and pigs, $14.25@14.50; packing sows, $10.25@11.25; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1067. Market slow and steady. Sheep, $10.50; lambs, $16.

Calves—Receipts, 162. Market slow and steady. Choice natives, $16.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $25.50@26; No 2 timothy, $20@21; No 3 timothy, $18@19; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, and No 1 clover mixed, $25@25.50; No 2 clover mixed, $17@20.50; No 1 clover, $25@25.50; No 2 clover, $17@20.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $23@24.

Oats—No 2 white, 48½@49c; No 3 white, 46@47c; No 4 white, 43½@44c.

Corn—No 2 yellow ear, 78@80c; No 3, 70@72c; No 2 yellow, shelled, 89@90c; No 3, 86@87c; No 4, 81½@82½c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 46@47c; do, choice, 44@45c; do, good, 42@43c; do, prints, 47@49c; do, blocks, 46@48c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna rolls, 30@35c; Ohio and West Va rolls, 30@35c; store packed, 30@31c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 30@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market unsettled; weaker tendency. On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange nearby fresh-gathered firsts sold at 37c.

Live Poultry—Old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30@31c; 3½@4 lbs, 28@30c; Leghorns and other fowl, 22@24c; young chickens, large size, fat 34@35c; 2 lbs and under, fat, 37@38c; Leghorns and other light stock, 28@30c; all kinds poor and thin, 22@24c; old roosters, 18c. Ducks, White Pekins, 32@34c; Muscovy, young, 30c; puddle, 30@32c. Geese, nearby, 22@24c; Kent Island, 24@26c; western and southern, 18@20c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 48@52c; old toms, 40@42c. Guineas, young, large, 75c; young, small, 50c; old, 35c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

February 1, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter steady; creamery, higher than extras, 47@47½c; do, extras, 92 score, 46½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 44@48c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36½@38c; fresh gathered firsts, 34½@35½c; do, storage, 26@28c; fresh gathered, seconds, 33@34c; do, storage, 17@25c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 43@44c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 40@42c; nearby pullets, 37@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 41@44c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 42@42½c; do, firsts to extra, 39½@41½c.

Cheese steady; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 28@29½c; do, average run, 26½@27½c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations; chickens, by express, 29@35c; broilers, by express, 50c; fowls, by express, 28@31c; turkeys, by express, 40@45c.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, fresh 26@32c; do, frozen, 26@49c; fowls, 22@34c; old roosters, 18@27c; turkeys, fresh, western, spring, 44@55c; do, southwestern, 46@59c; do, frozen, 44@45c.

Beans—Market dull; marrow, fair to choice, lb, 8¾@9c; pea beans, lb, 5½c; red kidney, lb, 9½c; white kidney, lb, 8¼@8½c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, $7@10.90; state bulls, $3.25@6; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@17.50; culls and little calves, $8@12; buttermilks and grassers, $5@5.50; fed calves, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $11@16; culls, $10@11.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, $13.50@14.50; pigs, $14@14.75; heavy hogs, $13@13.75; roughs, $10@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows (all prompt shipment); City bran, $36; middlings, $36, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $34.25@35.50; standard middlings, $39.60; red dog, spot, $44.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $35.25, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $52.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $28; No 2, $26@27; No 3, $23@25; sample, $14@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.06⅛; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $2.02⅛; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.99⅛; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.83⅛. CORN, No 2 yellow, 97¼c; No 3 yellow, 94¼c. OATS, No 2 white, 53c; No 3 white, 52c; No 4 white, 50½c; ordinary white, clipped, 52@54½c; fancy white, clipped, 55½@57c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Steady to 10c higher; bulk, 250@300-lb butchers, $12.45@12.75; majority desirable, 200@225-lb averages, $12.95@13.35; bulk better grades, 190 lbs down, $13.50@13.75; tops all weights, $13.75; packing sows, largely $11.20@11.40; heavyweight hogs, $12.15@12.85; medium, $12.45@13.45; light, $12.40@13.75; light lights, $12.25@13.75; packing sows, $11@11.60; slaughter pigs, $13.25@13.85.

Cattle—Compared with week ago: better grade fed steers 25@50c higher; good to choice heavies fully 50c up; extreme top on heavy steers in load lots, $11.60; part load, $11.75; 1000-lb yearlings upward to $12; few yearlings above $10.75; numerous loads heavies, $10.75@11.50; stockers and feeders, 25c lower; edge off canners and cutters and common cows; better grades of fat she stock 25@50c up; bulls about steady; vealers, 25@75c lower; weeks' bulk prices follow; steers $8.75@10.75; fat cows, $5.35@6.85; heifers, $7@8.25; canners and cutters, $4.25@4.75; vealers, $11.75@13; stockers and feeders, $7.25@8.25.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: fat classes generally steady; top fat lambs, $15.75; feeding lambs, $15.60; yearling wethers, $13.75; two-year-olds, $14; ewes, 9.50. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat lambs $14.50@15.25; feeding lambs, $14.50@15.25; cull natives, $12@13.50; yearling wethers, $12@13.25; wethers, $10.50@11.50; fat ewes, $8@9.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 30, 1926.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 54@55c; ½-blood combing, 53@54c; ⅜-blood combing, 54@55c; fine unwashed, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 51@52c; ½-blood combing, 51@52c; ⅜-blood combing, 53@54c; ¼-blood combing, 54@55c; fine unwashed, 46@47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood 48@49c; ⅜-blood, 49@50c; ¼-blood, 50c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 30, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $20; cash, imported, January and February, $15.45 bid; March, $15.50; October, $15.90. Alsike, cash, $16.50; March, $16.75. Timothyseed, 16.50; March, $16.75. Timothyseed, cash and January, $3.75 asked; March, $3.80 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, February 1. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran .... $	35.00
Spring bran	34.50
Soft winter wheat bran	36.50@37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00
Standard middlings	34.75@35.00
Soft winter wheat middlings.	34.50@39.50
Flour middlings	35.50@39.50
Red dog flour	43.00@45.00
White hominy	35.20@35.50
Yellow hominy	35.00
Gluten feed	45.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	38.50@39.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	43.00@43.50
34 per cent linseed meal.....	52.75@53.20

Millfeed in larger supply, market easier. For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Butter Markets

THE factor principally responsible for the firm condition of the butter markets and the advance in prices during the week ending January 30 was an excellent consuming demand resulting in a restoration of confidence. For several weeks past the demand has been good enough to take care of the current receipts and also good sized blocks of storage butter. Supplies seemed sufficient to meet the demand and any attempt to push prices higher was met with freer offerings.

During the week previous to that under review stocks began to clean better and demand was improved to such an extent during the week under review that receivers on the larger markets faced a shortage of butter and began raising their asking prices. The higher prices failed to check the demand and all week stocks were barely sufficient to take care of buyers' needs.

County News and Comment

Bradford County, Pa.—Weather very changeable of late. We had a heavy fall of snow in early January and some good sleighing. About a week ago a spell of warm weather took all of snow, then in one day temperature dropped to zero and below. Changeable weather is very hard on poultry but no bad effects on health of birds show yet, but production in some flocks has dropped nearly fifty per cent. Flocks under artificial illumination do not generally show such a decrease in production. Egg prices are sixteen cents lower now than at this time last year. Butter market seems rather dull. Apples very scarce. Recent thaw has been very hard on winter grains. Many fields covered with ice. Hay baling about completed. Market dull but small mounts moving slowly. The anthracite strike affects it somewhat. Practically all being sold to local buyers. Farmers' busy doing chores, cutting wood, and filling ice houses. The recent retest for T. B. in the once tested townships took out only a very low percentage and left them practically clean. Prices: clover hay, $14; timothy, $16; potatoes, $2.10.—G. E. E., Jan. 25.

Clinton County, Pa.—We experienced real winter weather the first two weeks of January, the thermometer going as low as sixteen degrees. Farmers stored a good quality of ice. Snow fell to the depth of twelve inches on January 8, but warm weather and rain melted about all so that only a thin covering remains to protect the wheat. The Clinton County Farm Bureau met on January 7 and elected officers and directors. A goodly number of farmers were in attendance. Some wheat being sold at $1.75@1.85. Some farmers holding for higher prices. Cloverseed, uncleaned, selling at $14 bu. Prime cattle scarce and high in price. Prices on butter and eggs declining. Butter 45c; eggs, 35c; chickens, live, 25c; wheat, $1.75; oats, 60c; corn, 75c; potatoes, $2.—W. C. W., Jan. 25.

Dauphin County, Pa.—We had a snowfall of about six inches on January 9th. This has all melted leaving wheat and grass fields unprotected. Ice houses have been filled with ice of excellent quality. Much interest was shown by the local community in the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. Boys and girls of local vocational high schools were successful in winning many premiums. Prices: potatoes about $2.25; wheat, $1.65; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; hay, $18@20; eggs, 45c; good country butter, 60c.—I. F. M., Jan. 23.

Fulton County, Pa.—We have had some intensely cold weather during the past month but enough warm days with it to be hard on the winter grain which has had but two weeks of snow protection. Much of the small clover which escaped in the drought of last summer is being frozen out. A very fine crop of ice has been harvested altho not as many farm homes provide their own supply of summer ice as formerly. Farm animals are wintering well. Potatoes are scarce and selling at $3 per bushel, clover seed is very scarce and most farmers will get seed from the seed house. More baby chicks than formerly will be bought in this vicinity. Roads are fine for the time of year. Market quotations: eggs, 32c; butter, 40c; veal calves, 13c; beef, 12@14c; lard, 18c; chickens, 25c.—T. H. T., Jan. 27.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Nice spring weather after a two days' thaw. Snow all gone. Roads bad. Some frost in ground yet. Getting tobacco down off poles nd stripping is in full swing. Some have finished. Quality is the best for several years. The buyers are out buying at a lower price than former years. Price eight and two to twelve and two. A large per cent of 1924 tobacco is still in farmers' hands. The local packers have not sold as yet. Potatoes scarce, going at $2.25@2.50. Some large growers are holding for higher prices. Cabbage scarce and high. Apples plenty and going at $1.25 bu. to $7 bbl. for best Staymen. Fat hogs scarce at 13@14c lb.; wheat, $1.70; corn, 80c@$1; chickens, 24c; eggs, 36c for best white.—C. R. E., Jan. 20.

Lehigh County, Pa. (Upper).—January has brought many cold days but little snow. Last week rain flooded the meadows and low lands. Grain fields have wintered well thus far and are looking well. During recent cold spells ice froze nine to ten inches thick and farmers and dairymen filled their ice houses. Very little farm work is to be done at present. Many farmers are installing radios. Many potatoes have been shipped during the earlier part of the month but the market last week was not good and prices dropped from $2.50 to $2.25 per bu. There are farmers who have lots of potatoes but the bulk is on the market. Chickens have been laying well during winter and prices are lower than for many a year at this season. Prices paid farmers for eggs are from 36c to 40c per dozen, way below production cost at present. Prices: wheat, $1.75; rye, $1.15; potatoes, $2.25; butter, 48c; eggs, 38c.—G. J. R., Jan. 25.

Monroe County, Pa.—Severe cold weather has come. The coldest point in county was at Stokes Mills on January 14 when the thermometer registered thirteen degrees below zero. Ice harvest has begun with thirteen-inch ice. Several inches on the ground. Good skating. The Farm Bureau has changed its name to the Monroe County Agricultural Extension Association which held a grain, corn and potato show in Stroudsburg from January 5 to 7. Products receiving prizes were shipped to the State Show at State College. The Monroe County Agricultural Extension Association, of which County Agent R. M. Decker is the head has planned to hold a farmers' community meeting in every township in the county during this year. Many subjects will be discussed. Several fox hunts will also be conducted by the county agent when snow falls for there have been many poultry losses from foxes. At the annual Farm Bureau meeting on January 6 Homer Shupp was elected president, John Felker secretary and C. B. Ellenberger treasurer.—G. E. S., Jan. 18.

Northumberland County, Pa.—Winter here in earnest now, temperature going fifteen degrees below zero last week. About every ten days the cold is broken by a thaw which is hard on the wheat. Wheat made little growth during the fall and prospects are not promising. Most of wheat crop has been sold, tho some farmers are holding for $2. Much corn was shipped during the late fall and winter. The annual Farm Bureau meeting, held December 17, was the most successful from the standpoint of attendance and interest in the history of the organization. Local prices: wheat, $1.80; corn, 80c; hay, $17; potatoes, $2; poultry, 25c; eggs, 38c; milk, $2.20 for 3 per cent; dairy cattle, $1.25@2.—W. C. G., Jan. 25.

Snyder County, Pa.—The anthracite coal strike has left its dire effects upon all classes adjoining the regions. Much sawed firewood is being retailed by farmers and owners of wooded tracts, at a good and ready figure. Truck loads of about a cord or one and one-half cords bring as high as $12. Snow has covered fields since Christmas. Good demand for all farm products. State highways are being promptly dragged and cleared of snows after a fall, yet some sleighs are doing business on the highways. The hog distemper, which last fall destroyed hundreds of animals, has been exterminated. Veterinarians pronounced it as species of "flu." Farmers hauling manure to fields, sawing logs and giving attention to farm stock. Wheat, $1.75; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; mill and dairy feeds high as usual, tho the prevailing high prices appear not to lessen active purchase by farmers and dairymen. Many farm sales billed for the spring season. Few houses for rent. Rents abnormally high. Farmers are interested in Governor Pinchot's Giant Power legislation. Much satisfaction expressed that the special session of Pennsylvania's legislature will come to an end after a month's duration.—W., Jan. 27.

Warren County, N. J.—Nine nights during January the ground was not chilled. A great deal of rain but not much snow. One week of good solid winter weather, the thermometer registering zero for two successive nights. Preparations were made to fill the ice houses but warm rains changed the program. Wood piles are growing and barn yards are being kept clean—a great winter for outdoor work. Cows are doing remarkably well but egg production is still very low. Those who have incubators are getting ready for early chicks. Potatoes are advancing and are now $3 bu. in the cellar. Eggs have dropped to 48c, and dressed pork to 18c lb. Wheat has advanced to $1.60; oats, 50c; rye, $1; buckwheat, $1; corn, $20 ton.—A. S. P., Jan. 22.

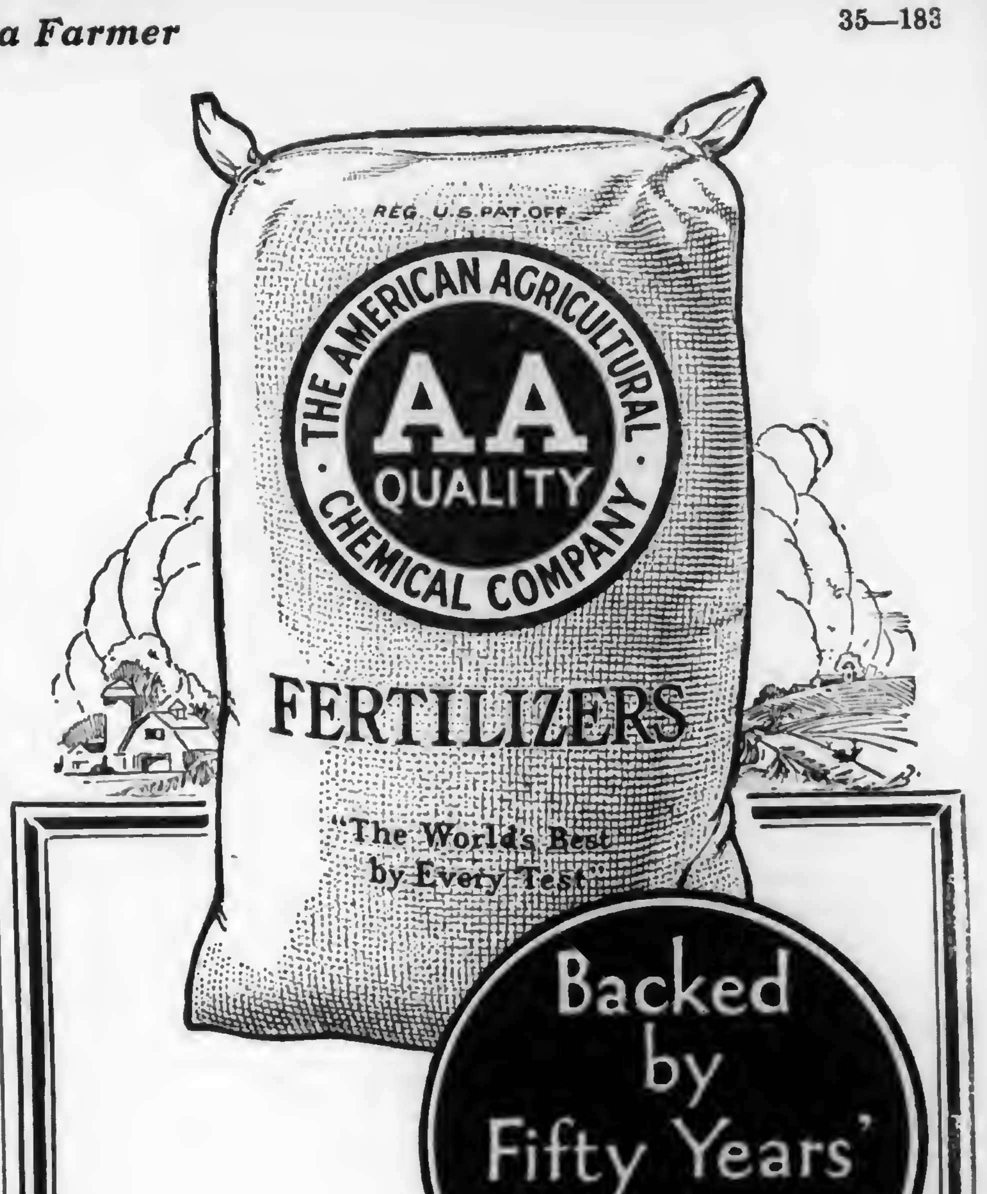
Prices and Prospects

NEARBY eggs were generally limited in supply in New York during the week January 20 to 27th. Toward the close of the week receipts were heavier, particularly from New Jersey. Better grades were fairly active and sold well while poorer stock moved slowly. Extra firsts closed at 38@39½c per dozen and firsts at 36@37c. Egg receipts increased in Philadelphia during the week and a total of 32,294 cases were received. Pennsylvania supplied 2547 of this number. Toward the close fine fresh eggs were fairly active with the market ruling steady. Extra firsts closed at 39c and firsts in new cases at 39c.

Grains Lower

Larger shipments of wheat from Australia and Argentina resulted in a decline in foreign markets which was reflected in lower wheat prices in the United States. The movement of corn was heavier and prices for feed grains were generally lower.

Arrivals of hay were ample and prices averaged easier. Timothy receipts continued light at Boston and the tone was firmer with top grades working a little higher. Offerings decreased at New York toward the close of the week ending January 23 and prices advanced. The Philadelphia market was quiet but increased offerings forced prices lower at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.—W. R. Whitaere.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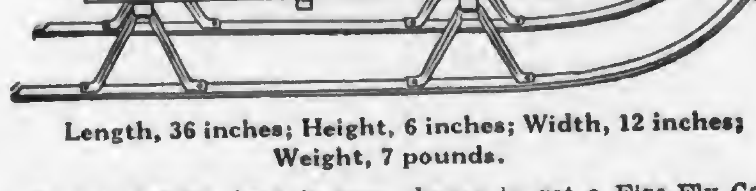

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Potato Prices and Prospects

Southeastern Growers Plan Larger Acreage

THE cold wave that has swept the country has hampered trading in practically all of the large markets. On January 29 the temperature in Philadelphia was eight degrees and this was the highest recorded in any of the eastern markets. Shipments have been running lighter during the past week but most cities report liberal supplies. Offerings in Philadelphia, however, have been light with Pennsylvania stock selling at $7 to $7.15 per 150-pound sack. Many dealers predict that light supplies and cold weather will cause another advance.

Growers in some producing areas are holding for an advance, despite the fact that prices have been fluctuating. Most of the trade feels confident that new high levels will be reached, but if everyone holds this opinion there is danger that consumption may be retarded and prices forced down in order to move the crop.

Prospects for 1926 Crop

Potato men are vitally interested in the prospects for the 1926 crop. In some sections of the country potatoes are being planted and in other seed is being purchased. Altho these early potatoes will not come into direct competition with the late producing states still they have an effect on the price of late stock during the early part of the movement. If acreage and production of early potatoes should be very heavy, price levels will be low at the time the late stock starts to move.

Planting in the Hastings section of Florida was well under way by the second week of January. This is about ten to twenty days late, on account of unfavorable weather. The acreage in the state is expected to be about the same as last year.

It is stated that twenty-five per cent more seed potatoes have been purchased by North Carolina growers up to this date than had been purchased during the entire season of 1923-24 or 1924-25. Dealers estimate an average increase in North Carolina of fifty per cent over last year. They believe that seed stock will be purchased up to planting time despite the high prices.

Seed of Exceptional Quality

Reports from Texas indicate a cut of about twenty per cent as compared with last year. Growers are very optimistic about the outlook for the year both from a market and crop standpoint. A letter states, "Seed is costing more than twice what it did a year ago, but it is of exceptional quality. If anything like the yields of a year ago are secured, on the present market outlook this will be one of the most remunerative deals in the Valley."

It is thought from present indications that the 1926 acreage in Norfolk and the lower Eastern Shore districts will be about the same as in 1924, and an increase of fifteen to twenty per cent over 1925, while the acreage north of Eastville and especially in Accomac County, may run around ten to fifteen per cent less than in 1925.—W. R. Whitacre.

Tobacco Letter

TOBACCO buying on a big scale started in Lancaster County January 20 when representatives from the two concerns which buy more of the local crop than all other buyers combined, came into the field.

The prices paid by these two buyers averaged twelve cents per pound for wrappers, and two cents per pound for fillers. It is to be expected that few of the other big buyers and independent packers will top this mark in their buying operations.

Earlier in the week several sales at eight cents a pound were reported. An investigation by the Farm Bureau disclosed the fact that the tobacco sold at this price was below the general run of this year's crop in quality.

Average Yield and Production Cost

H. S. Sloat, farm cost accountant of the extension service, released figures recently which gave the average yield for the 1924 tobacco crop as 1073 pounds per acre. The production cost was reckoned at $130.43 per acre while the return to the grower was shown to be only $128.76. This data was secured by Mr. Sloat from actual records kept during the year by representative growers. The labor return per hour on the tobacco crop was placed at 60.3 cents per hour for the 1923 crop, and at 29.3 cents for the 1924 crop.

Growers claim that the 1925 crop cost more to produce than that grown in 1924, and as the prices appear to be about the same, growers logically expect to lose more on this year's leaf than they did last year. Threats of a "cut-out" of the crop are heard on every side, and it may be expected that the acreage will be greatly reduced on the 1926 crop.—Garden Spot Farmer.

Somebody said a waffle was a non-skid pancake. We call it a baked crossword puzzle.

Visitors to the Farm Products Show saw a display of fine fruit and an exhibit of the kind of orchard machinery used in producing it.

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Our Soldering Outfit

LAST year I got tired of throwing buckets, cans, and tanks away because of small leaks. At one time I had $20 worth of such equipment in the junkpile. My neighbors had the same problem, and since the tinshop was eight miles distant, we decided to buy a soldering outfit and do the repair work ourselves.

Six families agreed to the plan, and a blow torch was bought for $4. Soldering copper, two bars of solder, and a tube of flux completed the outfit, and brought the total cost to $5.65.

Each member paid an equal share of the expense, and a farmer, conveniently located, was then appointed to keep the outfit. It could not be removed without the consent of the ring, but any member could take his repair work there, and use the outfit whenever he desired at no additional cost, except for the materials used. In this way we solved our repair problems, and brought many articles back into usefulness, at a cost of only a few cents.

Will Do a Variety of Jobs

And it is surprising to see what the little outfit will do. Aside from common mending, we repair leaks in galvanized tanks, watering troughs, feed containers, sheet metal, and auto or tractor radiators. We mend cracks in fuel pipes, close joints, fit eavespouting, fix leaks in the spray pump, repair burners in gas stoves, and keep dairy utensils in serviceable condition. There is always something in the community for the outfit to do.

Anyone, after a little practice, can do first-class soldering work. The part to be mended must be cleaned of rust and oil, and the copper heated to a dull red. Afterwards, smear a small quantity of paste around the leak, then by taking the copper in one hand, and bar of solder in the other, bring the two together just above the leak. A few drops of solder will melt off, and this must be worked around, and in the leak. A job can be completed in a very few minutes, for it is necessary to work quickly.

Be Ready, Then Begin

Have everything in readiness before a job is started, and there will be but little danger of failure. Instruction books, that come with each outfit, explain the work in detail, but like other repairing, the worker will soon find short-cuts to suit his particular job.

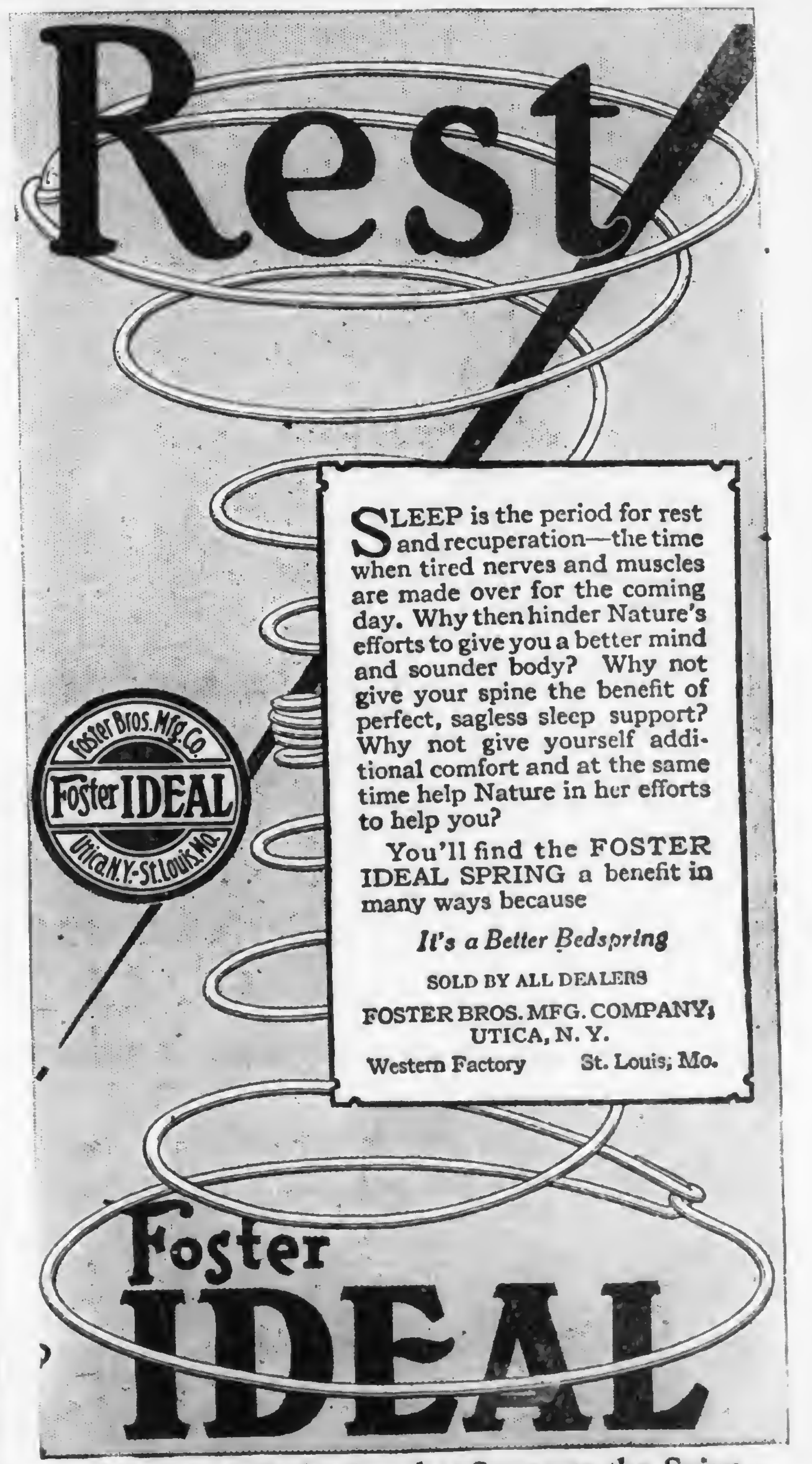
Soldering jobs can be done at any season, and it is a profitable way to spend a rainy day. One outfit can be made to serve any community and the cost per member will be less than the expense of one trip to the town tin-shop.—F. R. Cozzens.

The Heart of the Earth

THE tree's relation to the earth is much the same as the heart's function to the body. It is thru circulation that the body is kept alive, healthy and growing, and when the heart action stops in any human body it inevitably results in death and decay.

Just so with the face of the earth—the soil. Its fertility and continued productiveness depends upon the physical action of the tree, which absorbs the moisture from the ground and picks it up thru the thousands of fine hair-like roots, pumps it up thru the trunk, then to the branches, and finally to the leaves, where—thru a process of transpiration—moisture is thrown into the air and returned to the ground, completing the circulation.

Thru this process the air is purified, soil is created, fertility maintained, water conserved and distributed and the underground water supply kept intact.—Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.



SLEEP is the period for rest and recuperation—the time when tired nerves and muscles are made over for the coming day. Why then hinder Nature's efforts to give you a better mind and sounder body? Why not give your spine the benefit of perfect, sagless sleep support? Why not give yourself additional comfort and at the same time help Nature in her efforts to help you?

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B—Raw Market Milk.—1, Chester H. Long, Bucks Co., 98.10; $10; 2nd and 3rd prizes split between Howard Reburn, Chester Co., and Amos Ryan, Berks Co. Both scored 97.80 and received a prize of $9.

C—Certified Milk. — 1, Lindenbrook Dairy Farm, Dauphin Co., 98.55, $14; 2, International Correspondence School, Lackawanna Co., 97.50, $12; 3, London Hill Farm, Susquehanna Co., 96.20, $10.

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Class 2—Butter

A—Farm Butter—1, J. F. Dieter, McKean Co., 95, $10; 2, Willow Brook Farm, Lehigh Co., 94.5, $7; 3, Ralph Hosler, Columbia Co., 94, $5.

B—Creamery Butter.—1, Hershey Creamery Co., Dauphin Co., 95, $10; 2, The Silverdale Creamery Co., Bradford Co., 94, $7.

Shake Off the Snow

THE accompanying illustration is very pretty, but at the same time, it shows a condition that will injure the tree if allowed to continue.

After every storm, if the trees and shrubs about the grounds are laden with snow, they should be relieved of their burden as soon as possible. Shaking will do the trick with low shrubs, while a pole will serve to lighten the trees by knocking off the snow.

If allowed to remain, the weight of the snow will probably bend the branches out of shape, or may break them. Evergreens suffer more from this than deciduous shrubs and trees.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

The freshman was spending Saturday afternoon on the farm owned by his sweetie's papa and the scenery filled him with romance. They were walking thru the pasture when he noted a cow and a calf rubbing noses. He stopped and smiled.

"Such a loving sight," he said to the girl, "makes me want to do the same thing."

"Go ahead," the girl said, "it's pa's cow and he won't care."

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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

FITS IN PIGS.—On November 26 I poured about one-half bushel of charcoal and ashes in my hog lot where I had two hogs and five shoats. These seven hogs were very thrifty and very hearty. Their appetite got poor immediately. They refused to eat, but would drink a little water or swill every day. These hogs would have fits and would fall on their sides and kick and pant until exhausted. I now have one living but think it will die. I drenched shoats with copperas for worms when they began showing fits. Their bowels got very loose and the discharge was black and thin as water. I drenched the sow then with castor oil and lard which got her bowels open. I opened every hog when it died. One shoat had charcoal and some worms in the intestines. Another had charcoal in large intestines. Did charcoal and ashes do the damage?—L. G. B., Clarksburg, Md. Fits in pigs are usually a symptom of intestinal parasites. When this symptom is evident, the use of worm capsules is indicated. You can secure good reliable capsules from your veterinarian or have your veterinarian administer capsules to all hogs when the symptoms are evident in the herd. We have found on post mortem that charcoal may injure the walls of the intestinal tract resulting in sores, hemorrhages and sometimes death of the animal. The practice of throwing coal in the hog lot is not a desirable one. The charcoal may have been the cause of your losses. In general, the rotation of lots, clean quarters and worming with capsules will result in better animals for the parasites will be few in number.

FITS IN PIGS AT TIME OF EATING.—I have six pigs about ten weeks old. They were weaned at about four weeks, when I bought them. Have been feeding the six about six quarts of skimmilk (warmed) and about two quarts of middlings three times a day. About a week ago, when starting to eat, one of them squealed, fell over and started to tremble all over. Breathing was very hard. After about two or three minutes she got up and started to eat and was all right. Since then every time it starts to eat on the first swallow it acts the same and three days ago two more got the same thing. I called the local veterinarian and he said it was "stomach staggers," the same as a horse has and was caused by overfeeding. I have raised hundreds of pigs and never saw or heard of such a thing before. If you can advise as to the cause and cure I will be greatly obliged.—W. S. F., Canandaigua, N. Y. A temporary relaxation of muscles with other symptoms of epilepsy may be due to the presence of intestinal worms, or feeding too warm feed. This pig is probably infested with worms. One may give the pig a teaspoonful of turpentine in a pint and a half of milk for three consecutive mornings. The pig should not be fed the night before so as to be hungry enough to drink the mixture readily. The most efficient method is the capsule method. Either secure from your veterinarian reliable capsules or have the veterinarian administer these to the hogs and you will see an improvement promptly. Clean quarters and rotation of lots are important in prevention of parasites, supplemented by use of worm capsules. A satisfactory growing mixture for young pigs can be mixed of four parts corn meal, three parts of wheat middlings and one part tankage supplemented with fine leafy hay or ground alfalfa.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

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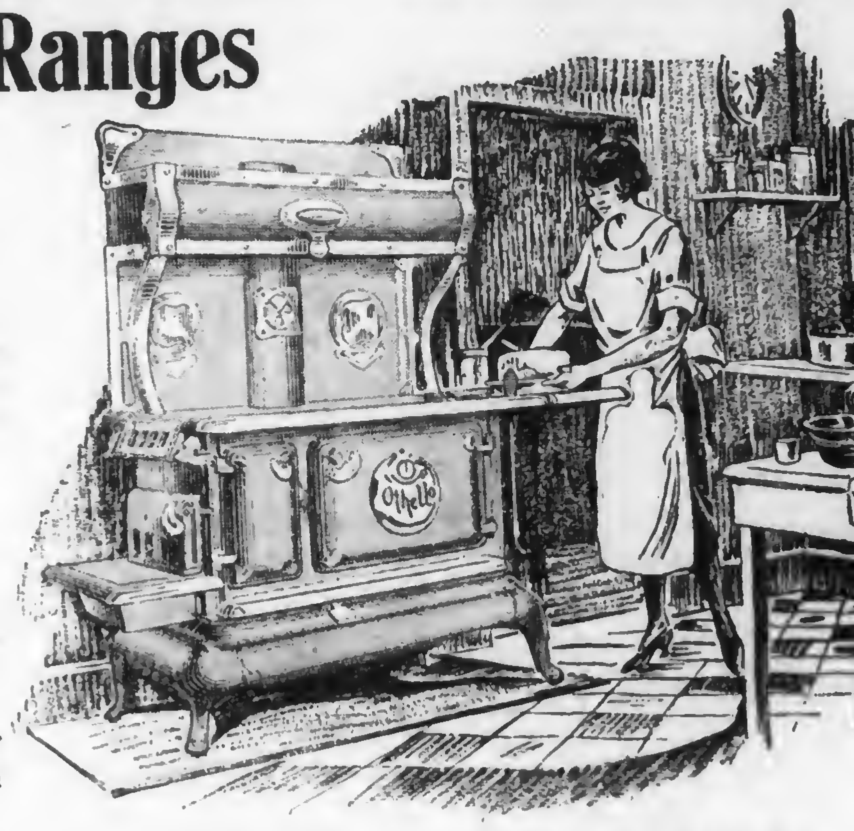

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ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 7 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1926 $1.00 a year

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The Great Emancipator—Interior of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

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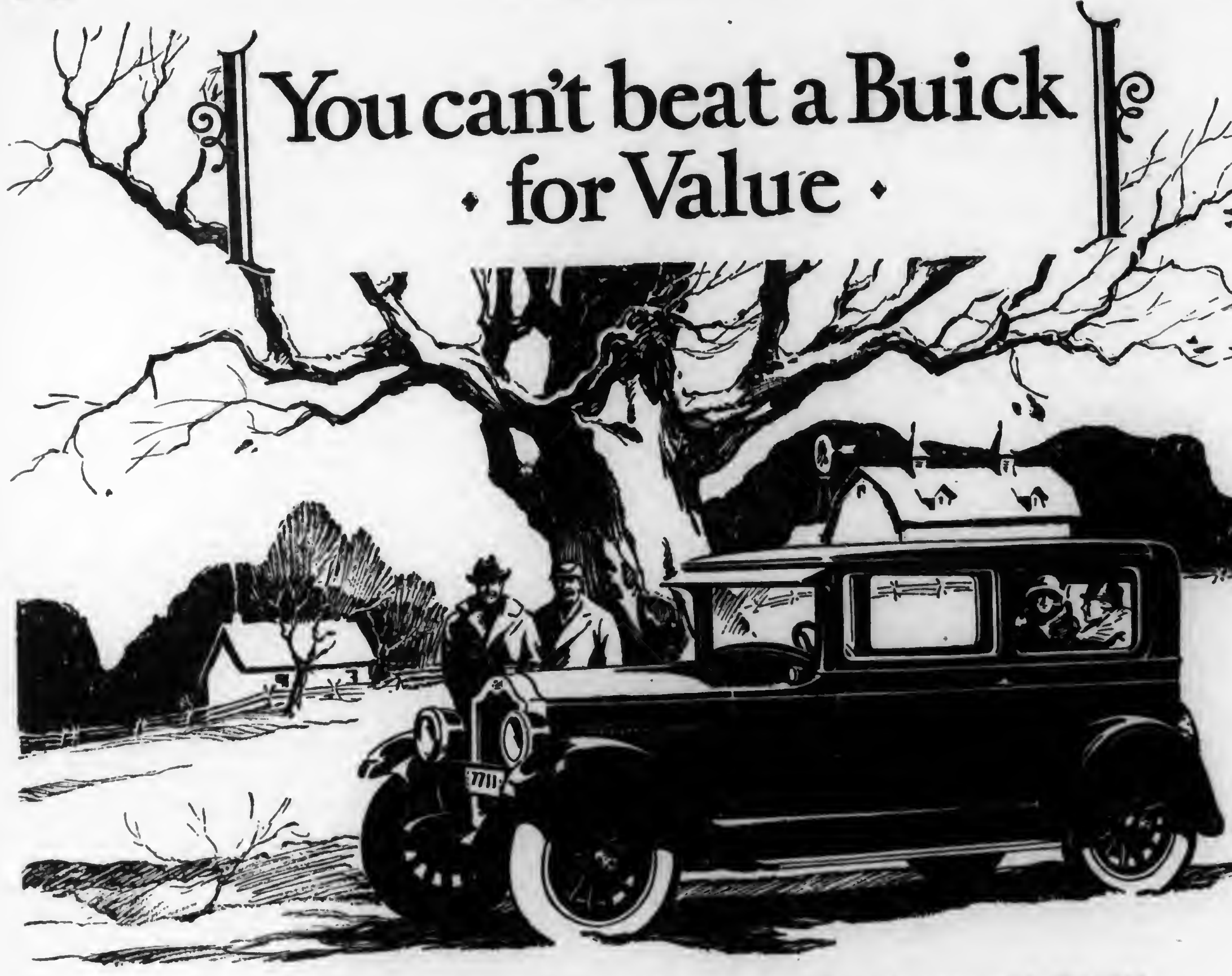
In this issue: The State Secretary of Agriculture reviews the progress being made by Pennsylvania's farming industry. See page three.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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 7 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1926 Whole No. 1500

Pennsylvania's Agricultural Progress

The Passing Years See Constant Improvement in the State's Farming Industry

FORTY years ago when I started farming in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, land around there was worth about $100 an acre. Wheat sold for as low as eighty cents a bushel, corn from forty to sixty cents a bushel, dressed hogs for five to eight cents a pound, and milk brought from eighty cents to $1.20 a hundred pounds delivered at the creamery. For a decade or more, the great western boom had been on and the advice of Horace Greely,—"Go West, young man, go West," was still ringing in the ears of everybody.

What has happened since those early days, would have sounded like a fairy tale if prophesied then. Industry has spread over the entire state until Pennsylvania has more centers of 10,000 or more population than any other state. Where the chief industries in many communities of forty years ago were blacksmithing, milling and general merchandising, there have come factories of many descriptions, garages and large specialty stores. Coal, oil and gas stimulated the industrial activity in many sections of the state, often in mountainous sections not well suited to agriculture. Centers of population have grown and as a result additional local markets for farm products have opened up.

The Farm Is No Longer Isolated

What has happened on the farm during these forty years? Two great lines of advancement have taken place. First, the progress in transportation and communication has brought far-reaching changes in every Pennsylvania farm community. One needs only to mention the automobile and motor truck and to contrast the conditions existing today with the "horse and wagon" period a generation ago to gain an idea of the tremendous advancements. In communication, we have the R. F. D., the telephone and more recently the radio,—all of which have played an important role in both the business and social life of farmers. All have served a place in breaking down the isolation, so long regarded as a serious handicap to a satisfactory social condition in the country.

Within the farm itself, the most noticeable change to come about has been the application of scientific principles with a resulting increase in productiveness per animal unit, per acre and per man. The combination of scientific ideas with improved machinery has brought about a type of agriculture in Pennsylvania which has fully proven its permanency in the face of increasing competition from other agricultural states.

Home Markets a Great Asset

Too much credit can not be given the agricultural extension activities of this state for the valuable work done in disseminating scientific information among farmers. This work has played a most important role in placing our agriculture on its present basis. Pennsylvania agriculture can and will continue to compete successfully with other states in such enterprises as dairying, vegetable gardening, fruit growing, sheep and swine raising, wheat production and tobacco growing.

One of the important factors favoring Pennsylvania farmers in their successful competition with other producing areas is the nearness to markets and consequently the lower freight costs. Taking potatoes for example, the southeastern part of the state has an advantage in lower freight rates of over twenty cents per bushel as compared with Maine or Michigan shipments into Philadelphia. Western Pennsylvania points have an advantage of almost ten cents per bushel over Michigan shipping districts. These lower transportation costs alone contribute greatly to the permanence of the potato industry of the state. In a way quite similar, the fruit industry continues its sound economic development in the sections of the state favorable to fruit growing.

By F. P. WILLITS
Secretary of Agriculture
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

When looking into the future, the importance of continued research, designed to make both production and marketing more efficient and profitable, must be emphasized. In agriculture, the same as any other industry, conditions are always changing. They get either better or worse. We want our agriculture to be always in a healthful condition. To enjoy this condition, it is necessary to develop new plans and new methods. Our present ways may seem good enough but the day will come when they will be just as out-of-date as the methods followed a generation ago seem to us now.

One point always must be kept in mind by Pennsylvania farmers. Their future depends more and more upon the adaption of their production to the needs of the local markets which abound on every hand. This means the constant improvement of the quality of the products produced, proper grading, and at all times catering to the demands of the consumers. In order to have a product of the best quality, it is necessary to wage a relentless war on the ever increasing number of pests and diseases. A generation ago, we did not have the Japanese beetle, the Oriental fruit moth, the European corn borer, potato wart and a dozen other pests and diseases to fight. Today, they are on every hand and only those producers who are alert to the absolute necessity of vigorous control measures can expect to produce quality products, and enjoy the most remunerative market.

Secretary of Agriculture Willits

In the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and the improvement of the quality of milk, which have taken definite form during recent years, can be found one of the best examples of what is being done to meet market demands to the fullest possible extent.

The dairy cow is one of our greatest farm assets. According to the 1925 federal census, there were 861,013 dairy cows in the state two years old or over, making Pennsylvania rank fourth among all the states. I am delighted to be able to add that the time is rapidly nearing when the health of our dairy herds will also give Pennsylvania a very topmost place among all the states. The eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania made the most rapid progress during 1925 in the history of the state. A total of 384,046 cattle were tested as compared to 221,000 in 1924. With the demand, the personnel and the indemnity money available during 1926, approximately half a million cattle will be given the test.

The Benefits of Tuberculosis Eradication

Testing on an area basis has progressed to a point where the herds in six counties and 191 townships in other counties have been completely tested and in three of these counties the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. The rate at which other counties can be cleaned up, and eventually the whole state, depends upon the amount of indemnity money made available in future years. If we assume that at least the same amount of money will be made available for the next four fiscal periods that was made available during the present fiscal period, the disease will be reduced to less than one-half of one per cent by 1933.

Tuberculosis eradication has already developed to a place where its benefits to the dairy industry are apparent on every hand. It is resulting in the more efficient production of milk: first, because of freedom from disease, and second, because of the greater number of purebreds, especially sires, which are introduced into disease-free herds. It means a more healthful product for the public as well as a better market outlet for the producer; the market is expanded for the breeding stock as well as the dairy products. This is shown in counties where all herds have been tested by the active demand for dairy products, grade dairy cows and foundation purebred breeding stock.

Tuberculosis eradication is but one of many examples of improvement in quality of product in order to command the most favorable market. The elimination of garlic, cockle and grain moth damage in our wheat, the control of foulbrood disease of bees, the inspection of nurseries and imported nursery stock to guard against the spread of serious fruit pests and diseases, the shipping point inspection of fruit and the accrediting of poultry flocks in order to insure a higher standard of baby chicks, are all designed to insure greater profits for farmers and a better product for the consumer.

A Higher Standard of Living

In the midst of the rapid advancements that are taking place on every hand, there is always need for reflecting on the place of the home in farm life. The home and the farm business are closely associated, more so than in most industries, and it is a source of great encouragement to note that our modern agricultural progress as manifested in cooperative marketing, tuberculosis eradication, improvement in cropping methods, etc., is bringing to the farm community a higher standard of living.

Nothing can do more in the immediate future than to bring about a continued increase in rural living standards than the general extension of electric service to farmers. The recent work of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission in hearing the problems of rural electrification and issuing Order 27 which requires that rural extensions must be made at company expense into all rural territory where there are three or more pledged consumers per mile, subject to certain stipulations, limitations, etc., are most encouraging. This accomplishment is the result of painstaking effort on the part of the Rural Electric Service Committee of the State Council of Agricultural Associations and the Giant Power Survey Board.

The insistent need for electric light and power upon the farm is obvious. The increasing shortage of labor and the physical hardships of rural life demand electricity to light houses and barns, pump water, milk cows, grind feed, saw wood, wash clothes and perform a dozen other services in the house and barn and field. It will be impossible under any regulation to reach every farm or every region. Order 27, however, furnishes a method for the beginning of widespread rural electrification. Copies of this (to page 31)

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

A WOMAN with whom I was conversing at the Harrisburg Show referred pleasantly (or maybe it was courteously) to this column, but said she was always uncertain as to how to pronounce Neshaminy and wanted to know the origin of the name There may be others also. It is pronounced Ne-sham-i-ny, with the accent on the "sham." It is the Indian name of a beautiful creek which runs thru the neighborhood and which has been a source of pride to the people of southeastern Pennsylvania for more than two hundred years.

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REPORTS of the wonderful performance of a new everbearing strawberry interest me. I had hoped to have some in bearing the coming summer, but an accident to the plants prevented. Twelve very fine plants of the Mastodon strawberry were heeled in last spring to await permanent planting later but they were accidently cultivated out and the sun killed them. We plan to get a few more this spring. If the variety is as good as it is claimed it is, the Mastodon will be a worthy addition to the fall bearing strawberry family.

✣ ✣ ✣

WE SET one hundred currant bushes last spring. They started and grew well until about the last of August, when the leaves turned dark and dropped off. Having never had any like experience with currants before I was at a loss to know the cause. I have been looking up the matter this winter and find it was anthracnose. This disease will also spot the fruit. The remedy is to spray with Bordeaux as the leaves unfold. This should be repeated every two weeks until the fruit begins to ripen. The increasing necessity for thoroly combating insects and diseases in every line of agriculture is apparent to all who strive to produce high quality stuff. Part of the difficulty the eastern grower has in getting and keeping nearby markets is due to the fact that uncontrolled insects and diseases injure his products. This fact, together with his failure to properly grade, has enabled producers hundreds of miles away to compete successfully. Spray machinery and spray materials are as necessary as seeds and plants.

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IN THE light of the above paragraph it is worth while to inquire into the correctness of the statement we sometimes hear that, "the cities are drawing all the best brains away from the farms, leaving the less ambitious and intelligent in the country." If that statement were true why is it that the farmers are able to make more progress in increasing the production per man than is any other class of producers? Of course, there are many living on farms who are not as good farmers as they might be. A great deal of the low income on many farms is due to the farmer's failure to keep up in the application of methods which will meet modern needs. He lets the bugs, worms, and diseases curtail or ruin his crops because he will not learn and use methods for combating them. Farming in these days means infinitely more than planting, sowing and harvesting—the chief concerns of our grandfathers.

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THIS is Groundhog day. I hope it is his last day. Next to rats, mice, rabbits, Japanese beetles, Oriental moths and a few other pests he is the most useless animal I know of. I would rather have a whole regiment of skunks on Neshaminy Gardens than one groundhog. I said something disparaging about them last year after twelve fine young apple trees had been ringed and ruined by them. At once two or three people came to his defense by writing in to say how good they are to eat. Well, they are too expensive to raise, hence they are disqualified at the start.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Moving the Pups

I'M MOVING Cubby's pups today from manger box to mow, and that is why she says her say in that peculiar "wow!" Those pups must have a safer place or some fair winter morn they'll find their happy hunting space and Cub will be forlorn. "It's better, Cubby," I exclaim, "to move these pups from here or they will show up dead or lame, or spoiled for life, I fear. So to the mow they must be moved, it's warm and cozy there, and you have often, often proved that you can climb the stair! So come along, old Cubby lass, don't make so much ado, your small chagrin is sure to pass, and you will thank me, too!"

But strange to say old Cubby feels that I am butting in, intruding in her private deals, displaying "cheek" and "chin;" she feels that I should saw my wood and mind my own affairs, she figures that her plans are good in picking nests and lairs; she seems to think she knows her game from A at least to Z and so resents a hint or claim that emanates from me!

Well, Cub is like a thousand gents whom I have met or known, who have positions, jobs, or bents, which they believe their own; they will not take a hint or word from any other source, and they become unduly stirred at all advice of course! "This is my job," such fellows say, "so you may saw your wood, I know my job from Z to A, like any fellow should! You can not hand advice to me, so don't disturb me, please; I know I know my task, you see, in all its q's and t's!" Yes, Cub is like such gents as those, yet I am certain now that manger box is full of woes, but not the cozy mow!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 7 Phila., Pa., Feb. 13, 1926 Whole No. 1500

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

> *Liberty does not consist in doing what you like, but in liking to do what you can, what you may, and what you ought.*
> *Henry Van Dyke*

To Teach Cooperation

SO WIDESPREAD has the agitation for greater cooperation among farmers become that the National Education Association has declared it to be a proper subject to be added to the educational curriculum. The plan is to teach the subject to city and country child alike, believing that the underlying principles of cooperative work should be a part of the education of all children. The leaders of the association feel that the ability to work in harmony with others requires early training and practice, and that this work should be started in the public schools. A lack of the spirit of loyalty to such an organization, as well as lack of knowledge concerning the work, is thought to be the reason for the failure of many cooperative enterprises.

The Business Outlook

IT USED to be considered the natural thing for business to slacken up for a time after New Year's. This year, according to industrial reports, no noticeable drop has appeared. With the single exception of anthracite coal and the communities in which it is produced, business is continuing its satisfactory pace. The steel trade has been working almost to capacity and trade in steel has increased for four consecutive months. A favorable sign of industrial stability is seen in the level at which prices have been maintained, and also the uniformity of production along practically all lines. There are none of the usual signs of an early collapse, such as uneven production, inflated prices, huge supplies, scarcity of money, etc. As long as a fair equilibrium is maintained in all lines there is little danger of a sudden or sharp depression.

A Plea for Caution

THIS office is in receipt of a chain letter which the writer asks us to copy and send to nine people, asking them to do the same. Great success and good luck are promised as a result. We shall not write the letters, but are glad to pass along the burden of the lay. The letter starts out by saying: "It might have been your father, your brother, your wife, your sister, your friend, who was the one killed in that latest automobile accident, . . ." etc., and pleads for the exercise of greater caution in driving upon the public highways. The writer urges everyone to observe safety first, preacn safety first, until every driver shall be safe for himself and others.

After all, some such education is the only way safe driving will become universal. Laws are helpful, but the most drastic legislation will not stop foolhardy actions. Even when murderous drivers are arrested and punished the dead are not brought back nor the crippled restored. Reckless driving must be made unpopular and the reckless driver should be stung by public censure until he realizes that it is not "smart" to play the fool.

Philadelphia's Food

FEW people have any conception of the amount of food it takes to supply a great city. Philadelphia with its two million people requires, besides the untold truck loads of produce, 140 carloads every day in the year. These cars come from thirty-six states and six foreign countries. Philadelphians ate 8698 carloads of potatoes last year, or twenty-six carloads and unnumbered truck loads every day. Strange as it may seem, only one-fourth of the cars of potatoes came from Pennsylvania farms.

This is but a suggestion of the amount of food required in this territory. New York City is three times as large, and in addition we have hundreds of smaller cities and towns so that the total urban population requiring daily supplies of food is between twelve and fifteen million. Is it not self evident that the farmers in the North Atlantic states have the best opportunity in the United States to make a success of farming?

Abraham Lincoln—A Tribute

This tribute to Lincoln is taken from "Lincoln and Slavery," by Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury.

WHEN the conflict between Freedom and Slavery in this nation was approaching its crisis, in the struggle for possession of the Nebraska territory, a new and singular figure appeared at the front of the political battle in the West, moved to the head of events, passed across the world's stage, and in the short space of seven years had vanished from the sight of man.

Within such narrow bounds of time lies a career the like of which is not to be found in history. In the elements of wonder and marvel, the story of Abraham Lincoln's life and death is without parallel or example. From the mean cabin in the Kentucky woods to the final peak of transfiguration, it moves in the successive acts of a great tragic drama, reaching the high-water mark of human achievement and sounding every note in the gamut of human emotion.

This plain American citizen was one of the most complex and inscrutable of all the great historic characters. He was full of the oddest incongruities. By turns a man of jest and laughter, and again "dripping," as a friend said, with melancholy; ranging in thought and speech from unquotable plainness to the heights of the human intellect; a shrewd, practical lawyer and politician dwelling among shadows, dreaming dreams, seeing portents and feeling mysterious influences that affected his conduct; the most unpretentious of men, set in the homeliest framework, thinking with the power of Plato, seeing with the eye of the Sibyl, speaking like the Hebrew prophets.

The forlorn backwoods boy turns out to be the appointed head of a great nation, in a crisis affecting the fate of the world. The obscure country lawyer reveals in a phrase what a people is waiting to hear, and becomes in a day the prophet of the cause. The uncouth westerner from the prairies, unpractised in arms or in statecraft, outmasters the statesmen, outwits the diplomatists, gives the generals their plan of campaign. The unlettered man of the people speaks lofty eloquence, soon to become classic. The raw politician, who never held public power for a day, takes the helm of state when the ship is already on the rocks, when all the pilots and captains stand helpless and appalled, to bring her in safety and triumph thru the storm.

Without origin, without training, without an external attraction, without a worldly advantage, the meanly-born child of a poor and shiftless emigrant makes his way out of the wilderness to fix for all time the eyes of the world as leader of a people, liberator of the slave, deliverer of his country, and in another turn of the kaleidoscope, to be numbered with martyrs and saints in glory everlasting.

Farmers and the Tariff

FROM some farm quarters of the United States comes a demand to revise or abolish the tariff laws. These farmers claim that our tariff laws against foreign goods cause other nations to discriminate against our agricultural products and thus accentuate the surplus troubles. On the other hand, some lines of farm products are distinctly benefited by the tariff and the farmers producing them favor retaining the present law.

In connection with this subject it is in place to call attention to one phase of the matter which is seen when we take a long view ahead. The per capita production in nearly every line of farm produce has been gradually declining for a number of years. Economists declare that it will be only a few years if the present decline continues until America will not produce enough to feed itself. Then what will happen? The consumers who are in the large majority will demand cheaper food and a drive will be made to take the tariff off food products. This would be only human nature running true to form. There are several obvious ways in which farmers may avoid such a condition.

Washington Letter

DICKINSON BILL ENDORSED.—The Middle West farm organization leaders have centered their indorsement upon the Dickinson bill. Their representatives are coming to Washington in full force in support of the principles of this bill. It is now certain that it will monopolize most of the House Agricultural Committee's attention, and equally certain that it will be reported out favorably by the committee.

The Dickinson bill provides for the creation of a Federal Farm Advisory Council and a Federal Farm Board to handle the surplus farm products produced in the Middle West, and an equalization fee to make up the difference in the domestic and foreign prices. Only $200,000 is asked for in the bill to pay salaries and incidental expenses during the first year's operation of the Federal Farm Board.

The promoters claim that this combination is inspired by altruistic motives; that it will be able to maintain prices at a lower level than prevails at the present time, while it will also be able to stabilize the price of farm products.

OLEO SCORES A POINT.—The Cummins bill legalizing the use of corn and fruit sugars in canning and preserving products without labeling has passed the Senate. And now Senator Smith, of South Carolina, using the corn sugar promoters' arguments, announces that he will introduce a bill that would permit the sale of butter substitutes made from cottonseed products without the present tax and labeling requirements. The South Carolina Senator claims there is just as much justification in the oleo proposition as in that of corn sugar. Nevertheless, the dairy organizations are prepared to put up an effective fight against any such proposal. They can find no justification in the corn sugar proposal, saying that it will mean the practical nullification of the pure-food law.

SUBSTITUTES AFFECT BUTTER MARKETS.—The production of oleomargarine is increasing. In 1925 the production of colored and uncolored oleomargarine aggregated 237,374,545 pounds compared with 229,873,266 pounds in 1924. The increase in November and December was especially heavy. A .M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Federation, says that these figures taken in connection with the erratic movement of the butter markets for December and January are sufficient to emphasize anew the influence on the dairy industry of this competition.

SAVED SIX MILLION DOLLARS.—That the administration is making an effective effort to cut down expenses of the government is plainly evident. The federal payroll at the beginning of this year carried 114,696 fewer employes than it carried on the same date last year. The Interior Department let out 1963 employes, and the Veterans' Bureau reduced its force by 2094 people. These two reductions represent an annual saving in excess of $6,000,000.

HOOVER ADVOCATES INLAND WATERWAYS.—A complete system of inland waterways as an aid to agriculture was advocated by Secretary of Commerce Hoover before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. This system would include 3000 miles of main waterway and 6000 miles of lateral lines. The present waterways were compared to a great railroad system with occasional stretches of narrow-gauge track. In the system Secretary Hoover would have the Great Lakes as the most important link between the eastern seaboard and the Mississippi Valley.

WANT MEXICAN AND CANADIAN LABOR.—Spokesmen for several western farm organizations have appeared before the House Immigration Committee, urging legislation to remove the restrictions on importations of labor from Mexico and Canada. The sugar beet growers of Colorado and Utah are especially interested in having cheap labor from Mexico, and the wheat growers of the Northwest want Canadian labor in their harvest-fields. The committee is considering efforts from many angles to break down the effective provisions of the immigration restriction law.

BULK OF INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK.—Referring to the prominence of livestock in our agricultural production, H. R. Smalley, of the Soil Improvement Committee, says that except in sections of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and a few other states, the bulk of the farm income is derived from livestock feeding or from dairying, and only to a limited extent from the sale of corn as such. The majority of farmers in these states are the consumers of their own corn, and many of them, especially in the dairy sections, normally buy corn or its equivalent in commercial feeds. The majority of Middle Western farmers are not nearly so interested in the price of corn as they are in the prices of livestock and of dairy products.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

THE FINAL TEN DAYS.—More politics than legislation is in the air at the State Capitol as the special session of the Pennsylvania General Assembly enters upon its final ten days and the acts of 1926 will probably be the smallest book of laws issued in generations. Indications favor less than half a dozen enactments. The gasoline tax amendments are now listed to pass and will provide every station must have a state license and highway patrolmen may inspect and report gasoline sellers failing to display a certificate. The Delaware River Bridge tolls bill, which would reimburse state and city for outlay in building the bridge, is also on a fair way and there may be bills for opening of ballot boxes or naming of overseers at elections. The matter of cost is much discussed, but it will not touch $750,000.

POWER BILLS HALTED.—The Giant Power bills appear to have been halted in a Senate committee with a division of opinion raging as a result of two hearings. One of the interesting statements brought out at the last hearing was that 28,000 farms in Pennsylvania have electric connections and there has been a marked increase in five years. One of the big problems to meet in giving such service, however, is cost of connecting individual farms with transmission lines.

WANT REGULATIONS RECALLED.—The Public Service Commission is now faced with a demand that the electric regulations recently promulgated for rural service be recalled after rehearing. Just what the proceeding will result in is a matter of speculation at the Capitol as the set of rules was the cause of a division in the commission itself. Pending the appeal to the commission for recall there will be no applications tested out, altho numerous inquiries have been made.

FEW SECONDARY CONTRACTS.—The State Highway Department is bent on improving highways on the primary system. Outside of one or two projects on secondary roads which have been listed for contracts there will be no bids asked on the numerous proposals submitted by committees the last three months. The department is gathering in all the dollars possible for construction this year to add to about $10,000,000 of road bond proceeds for the 1926 program. The coming two years will be thrown largely upon appropriations. It is officially announced redistribution of money not requisitioned by counties has ended. Shares will be paid as allotted last fall. Nineteen counties lost nearly $2,000,000.

GENERAL STORE
PERSONAL ITEM
Caleb Skinflint who used to say he couldn't afford a blanket for his horse, is the proud owner of a new flivver

Do you know this fellow?

SUPERVISORS' IDEAS.—State Highway officials are listening this week to the suggestions of supervisors of many townships gathered here for a convention and among the subjects are road improvements for market and postal purposes.

AWAIT APPEALS.—State legal authorities have let it be known they are prepared to defend in the appellate courts any cases appealed as a result of convictions of violation of the quarantines against beetles, borers and other pests last year. Plans are now being made for making the Japanese beetle quarantine stiffer next summer owing to the danger of spread into some highly specialized agricultural townships. The corn borer quarantine regulations have been issued in pamphlet form with the warning the pest is becoming a menace and all corn stalks should be burned by May 15. Cooperation in battling the borer is urgently recommended.

ANIMALS WORTH MORE.—State agricultural authorities will make analysis of reports on values of livestock in Pennsylvania just compiled and showing a total value of $144,688,000 for draft animals, cattle, sheep, swine, etc., on Pennsylvania farms. The cows are put down as worth over $63,000,000. A ten per cent general increase in value is announced for 1925.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

STATE LEGISLATURE SLOW.—Altho it takes some time for the Legislature to get well under way in its season's business, it is slower in disposing of matters to date than in several years. Up to late January 175 bills had been introduced in the Assembly out of which only four had been reported unamended out of committees. One of these bills has been passed while the Senate was passing some nine of its batch of measures. Organization of both branches of the Legislature is now in good shape and February will probably see rapid disposal of matters pending. Very little strictly agricultural matter has been introduced this year, altho there are various measures of general interest in which the farmers are taking part. In this latter class are measures pertaining to appropriations, general taxes and road and administrative amendments.

AUTO LIABILITY BILL.—Among the matters pending in the House is a bill which would make automobile liability insurance compulsory in New Jersey, beginning in 1927. The measure comes as a result of the work of a commission created in 1924 to investigate the desirability of such compulsory insurance. Its principal provision is that no motor vehicle shall be registered and licensed until the owner has satisfied the Motor Vehicle Department as financially able to meet damages of $5000 for one person injured or killed, $10,000 for any number of persons and at least $1000 for property damage. Those seeking licenses for their automobiles can satisfy the requirements of the measure by insurance, by a surety bond or by personal certificates from the State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. The general provisions of the bill have been approved and recommended for several years by the farm organizations.

SEED CORN GOOD.—In decided contrast to the supply and condition of seed corn in New Jersey last year, the farm supply at present is in good condition and in quantity practically sufficient for spring planting. Favorable weather during the fall permitted the corn to dry in the field without much damage for seed purposes.

SPRING HATCHES UNDER WAY.—The general run of farmers and poultrymen in central and southern New Jersey are starting their hatches earlier than formerly. The baby chick business is thriving and optimism prevails. The real estate situation has affected poultrymen less than general farm producers and the business is gaining, particularly in the extremely southern part of the state.

AFTER BOUND BROOK STATION.—The general complaint against the super-power station of WJZ at Bound Brook has found its way into the state Legislature. Farmers and others have complained seriously that the dominance of the air by this station has made it impossible for them to tune in upon any other station. The Legislature has received a joint resolution, which would authorize the state Attorney General to appear before Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce to oppose the granting of an operating license to a receiving station regarded as a general annoyance by owners of receiving sets. Municipalities would also be authorized to request such action by the Attorney General.—B.

New York Letter

SHEEP BREEDERS ELIMINATE MENACE.—About fifty-six of the leading sheep breeders of Tompkins County and others from several other counties where damage to flocks by dogs has been a menace, have had a personal consultation with the board of supervisors of Tompkins County, and have demanded a year round night and day quarantine on dogs. A dog law enforcement officer was recommended and it was shown that the salary of such an officer would mean money saved for the taxpayers. Both measures will be asked of the state Department of Farms and Markets. In the county three years ago a night quarantine was enforced and losses were kept down to $900. The cost of enforcing the quarantine amounted to $2000. This year, with no quarantine, the county has had to pay for about $5000 worth of sheep killed by dogs. If the state department backs this other breeders may secure similar protection.

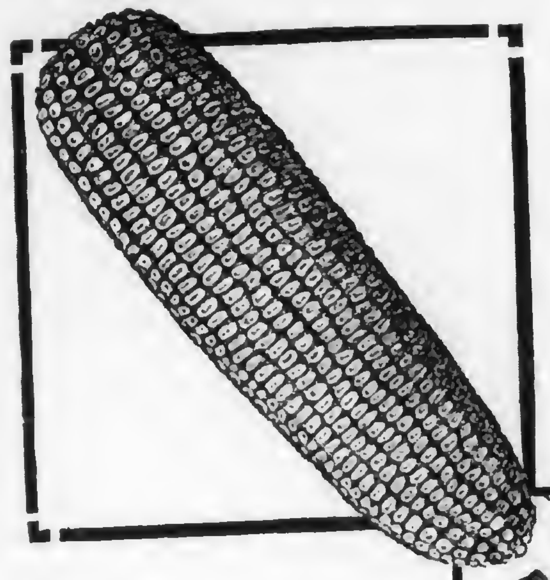
MARKET CONDITIONS.—Cabbage is still going out at unusually high figures, tho this month will bring southern cabbage onto the market. Open weather has stimulated egg production and the cities have purchased more fresh eggs than usual. Poultry is very high. Fowls retail at forty-two cents a pound, dressed. The New York potato crop is expected to return fifty-two million dollars against twenty-five million of a year ago for twice the potatoes. There is a twenty per cent decrease in dairy heifers in the state, and a twelve per cent decrease in dairy cows. Much of this is due to tuberculosis eradication. The menace of cheap western milk continues to be the big topic in the state among dairymen. Farmers are determined to protect their markets. The chambers of commerce of Watertown and Norwich are already back of the farmers' fight for a protective tariff. Thru their own organization eastern milk producers hope to bring metropolitan dealers to see the necessity of buying New York state milk in preference to western milk.—M. G. Feint.

Coming Events

Jan. 7-Feb. 19, Dairy Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Jan. 7-March 5, Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Feb. 16, N. Y. State Association of Union Town and County Agricultural Societies, Albany, N. Y.



Every 200-pound bag of V-C Fertilizer used per acre, on Corn will produce under good cultural conditions, an increase of 10 bushels of grain, equivalent to 100 pounds of pork.

Fertilize For a Full Ear Well Matured

Back of every fully matured ear was a stalk that was well supplied with plant food during the growing season.

Make more bushels of sound ears by selecting a fertilizer for your Corn that will feed it at every stage of growth and mature it early.

V-C Fertilizers for Corn not only nourish the plant while small, but when it is forming and filling the ear. They give the corn a quick start in the spring, grow it rapidly, uniformly, and mature large, heavy, well-developed ears before frost.

V-C Fertilizers have an established reputation among leading Corn growers for producing heavy yields of sound grain.

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SCOTT'S Soy Beans

A valuable general farm crop. For soil improvement alone they pay for themselves. Any farmer—anywhere—can grow Scott's Soybeans with profit. They make rich hay, pasture and nutritious silage and build up soil fertility. Will grow in poor soils.

We Handle More Early Varieties Than Any Other Distributor

We handle Soybeans in large quantities—know of the best producing sections—are familiar with the many different kinds for their best adaptation—and can render intelligent service. Scott's Soybeans are of highest quality and cost no more than the ordinary kind; and besides, WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for your free copy of our new Seed Guide.

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FREE Samples of any field seeds to show quality sent on request with Isbell's 1926 Seed Annual. Big savings on sterling quality direct-from-grower seeds. Write today

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Write for sample and circular and prices on my high grade oats. Test 42 to 44 lbs. per measured bushel. Big oats with a big yield.

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A garden gives a "heap o' living"

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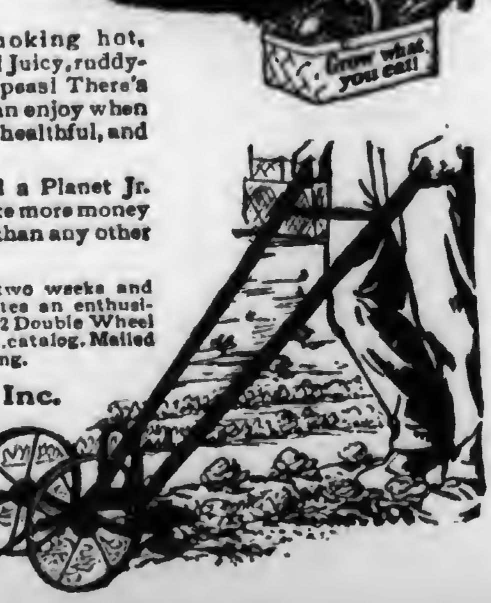
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FRESH-PULLED CORN, smoking hot, smothered with golden butter! Juicy, ruddy-ripe tomatoes! Tender, melting peas! There's no end to the good things you can enjoy when you have your own garden. So healthful, and economical, too.

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Garden and Truck Crops

Iceberg Lettuce—What It Is and Where It Grows

There is coming into Philadelphia markets a lettuce, Iceberg, which brings a better price than Big Boston. It comes mostly from Arizona and California. All the seed catalogs have many kinds of lettuce but only one makes much fuss over Iceberg or New York seed. I would like to know what seed is sown to grow the Iceberg coming to Philadelphia from the West, and where the best seed can be obtained. Are western growing conditions so much better than here that we cannot compete in the summer? I grew some twenty-five or thirty thousand cabbages last year. I bought Jersey Wakefield, Early Summer and Golden Acre Seed. Some Jersey Wakefield grew pointed solid heads and some flat when left long enough to become solid. What about Winningstadt? Would it be better than Jersey Wakefield and can I get seed that will run true to description? Do you know of any textbook on garden truck better than Henderson and Watts? I have these, they are good but there may be better, especially in helping on varieties.—W. H., Bucks, Co., Pa.

When lettuce was first grown commercially in this country its culture was restricted to areas close to the larger cities, because of the perishable nature of the crop. Improved refrigeration and development of more rapid transportation have greatly assisted in extending the producing area. Lettuce now travels across the continent and arrives in good condition.

What is Iceberg lettuce? The following statement is from the publication on lettuce, issued by the California Vegetable Union:

"The standard variety which is commonly shipped from the far western states is called by seedsmen New York, Wonderful, and Los Angeles. These names are used interchangeably. Certain strains of this variety have a tendency to produce a large percentage of pointed heads, while others produce more flat or rounded heads. The type of head is also influenced in some cases by the weather conditions.

They Aren't the Same

"The produce trade often refers to the standard variety as Iceberg, but it is not the variety known to seedsmen as Iceberg. The latter is grown in a limited way for summer shipment and its foliage is tinted with splashes of russet coloring which are quite distinctive."

There is a variety listed by seedsmen called Iceberg. This is a distinct variety altho it closely resembles New York. The head is slightly smaller, color light green, excepting faint brown along extreme border and occasionally barely tinged in other parts. It will stand hot weather better than New York but is more easily injured by frost.

Either New York or Iceberg is difficult to produce under eastern or southern climatic conditions. Lettuce requires moderately cool weather for its proper development. Hot weather can cause one or all of the following conditions: (1) the production of large, soft, bunches instead of hard heads; (2) a bitter taste; (3) burning of the edges of the leaves; (4) darkening of parts of the leaves in tight heads; and (5) the formation of seed stalks. A short spell of hot weather occurring during the last half of its development will always spoil the quality and sometimes ruin the crop.

Good head-lettuce of the butterhead type can be grown in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The quality produced in the South and West is constantly increasing. There are new areas being opened up each year. Watch the development of the peat lands in the state of Minnesota.

The quality of Big Boston is better than New York. New York has better keeping qualities than Big Boston and therefore is a better variety for shipping qualities. Big Boston can be produced locally for the eastern market. Effort should be made to merchandise this crop more efficiently. Better packing, better grading, better distribution and advertising should greatly increase the market for home-grown lettuce.

Early Jersey Wakefield and Winningstadt are quite similar, both being early and forming small pointed heads.

The horizontal cross-section of Wakefield is angular while that of Winningstadt is round. Strains of Early Jersey Wakefield have been perfected which are from ten to fifteen days earlier than Winningstadt. For commercial production of cabbage where earliness is important a good strain of Early Jersey Wakefield will give the best satisfaction.

Experiments with Varieties

The difference between the seeds in two packages that bear the same variety name on their labels may make the difference between success and failure in a crop. Experiments and trials of varieties and strains of vegetable varieties have been conducted at the state agricultural colleges and under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture since the establishment of these public agencies for promoting agriculture. Conditions change constantly.

Thru trial on his own farm, a grower can eliminate strains which are not true to description. Thru trial, a grower can gradually eliminate seed houses which sell seeds not up to standard. Do not let price become too great a factor in the purchase of seed. Take time to read the catalogs of the seed houses in your locality and any others that attract you thru advertising. Become familiar with their methods of doing business and try out a few new strains each year.

There is no one text book that describes all vegetable varieties. Most of this information is found in experiment station bulletins.—W. T. Tapley.

Peach Leaf Curl

WILLIAM H. BULLOCK, orchardist and pest crop inspector, of Honesdale, Pa., has the following to say concerning peach leaf-curl:

"Peach leaf-curl is a serious disease of one of our choicest fruits. Plant pathologists are almost unanimous in their assertion that this fungous disease is not prevalent and destructive when the spring is damp and cold.

"The loss from leaf-curl may not be so readily estimated as from many other fungous diseases, for the injury to the fruit is usually indirect thru the loss of the leaves and general impaired vitality of the tree. Before the adoption of any preventive measures the loss in the United States was estimated at $3,000,000 annually.

"The idea generally prevails that the leaf-curl occurs only on the trees and young branches, but the flowers and young fruit are also subject to the attack. The appearance of this disease may be detected as soon as the leaf buds have become slightly

(Continued on page 11)

Better than ever *with* COD LIVER MEAL!

That's what Poultry Raisers Everywhere are Saying About Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, Which Now Contains This Invigorating Ingredient

No wonder poultry raisers the country over are talking about Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter this season! After more than two years' experimenting, we decided to add *cod liver meal* to the other time-tested ingredients of this popular feed.

A *Weather-Proof Feed*

You know how Cod Liver Oil (which is in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter) has proved its value, how it provides that "sunlight" substance that insures the chicks a firm hold on life. Cod Liver *Meal* gives some additional oil, but more than that the *meal itself* enables chicks to get all the benefit out of the good oatmeal, and other ingredients of the mash. Chicks have better digestion so that they assimilate their food. These profitable results are directly aided by the Cod Liver *Meal:*

1. Better digestive condition; relief from constipation and diarrhea
2. Smoother, tighter feathers
3. Decreased mortality
4. More rapid growth
5. Stronger bones

These advantages, combined with the results Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter has always obtained, fortify chicks against unfavorable weather. They go forward to maturity in spite of cold, or rainy dark days, because they are fortified with extra stamina. Many poultrymen are hatching earlier than usual because Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is a "weather-proof" feed.

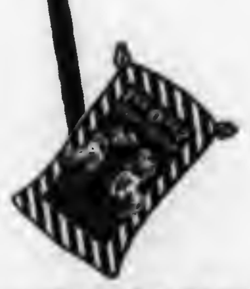
Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter has always been a good feed. Now, it is even better than before. You certainly want to enjoy the pleasure and profit of seeing your chicks off to a real start.

Some good dealer near you sells the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds. He can supply you.

Write for the new Ful-O-Pep poultry book. Tear off and mail the coupon now.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER



Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, containing Cod Liver Oil and Meal, first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth

Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, containing Cod Liver Meal, from the sixth week through five months

Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month

Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, containing Cod Liver Meal, at fifth month and feed all year round

Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from the sixth month on

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Please send new poultry book with full information on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter with *Cod Liver Meal and how to feed it.*
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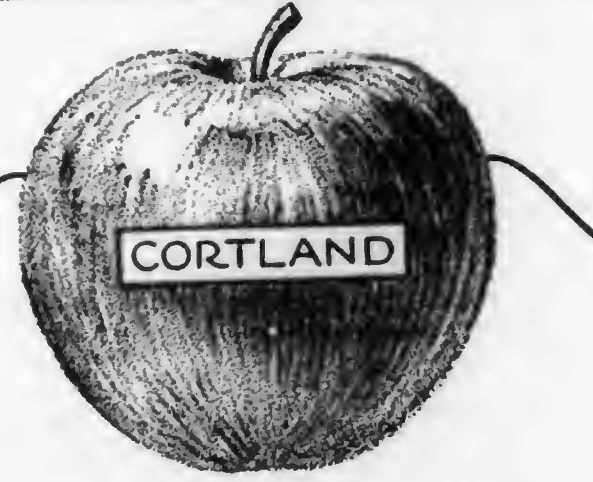

Bred for Earlier and Larger Crops

The great popularity of the new Cortland apple is well deserved. Bred from the McIntosh and the Ben Davis, it has all the flavor and color of the McIntosh together with the well-known keeping qualities of the Ben Davis.

The Cortland apple is as large or larger than the famed McIntosh, bright red in general color and its flesh is fine and crisp, yet tender and juicy.

The Cortland's strength of stem withstands the attacks of winds and storms. Result, more apples on the trees and a bigger, salable crop.

And the Cortland fruits early and keeps like a late apple, which is another decided advantage.

To be fair, we must fill all orders in the rotation received. You should plan to order your selection of guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock early and let us hold it for you. So write today for your copy of our catalog. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

Write at once for your copy of this Catalog and order early.

CERTIFIED TO BE CORTLAND CERTIFIED
85,000 of Kellys' 1925 Trees carry this Certifying "True-to-Name" Seal attached by Dr. Shaw and his staff from the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

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Established 1880

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Certified
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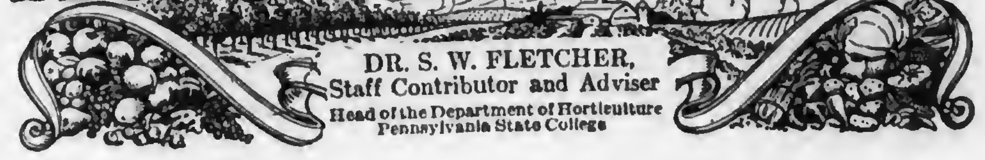
HORTICULTURE


DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Annual Meeting of State Horticulturists

(Continued from last week)

FRUIT growers will not soon forget the storm of last October 10, when a wind velocity of thirty-six miles an hour was reached in southwestern Pennsylvania, blowing off hundreds of thousands of bushels of apples.

Discussing the question raised by this experience, "Should we pick apples earlier?" Samuel Dickey, of Oxford, concluded "this would not be wise, 'not only' because early picking would reduce size and color, which are so important an asset in sale value and in storage but also because this was an exceptional storm and fruit growers can afford to take the risk."

He quoted from weather bureau records in support of the last contention, showing that since 1871 velocities of as high as thirty-six miles an hour have occurred so early in October but four times, or one year in fourteen. Moreover, the records show that winds of thirty-six miles or over have occurred in the Philadelphia district any time in the month of October but twenty-seven of the fifty-five years. The average date upon which such velocities might be expected is October 22nd. Hence, fruit growers will continue to let their apples hang until they are well blushed and hope for good luck.

Apple By-products Pay

Discussing the practicability of farm by-products plants, F. G. Reiter, of Mars, Butler County, reported very satisfactory results, after a three years' trial. He has an outfit for making pasteurized cider, and put up 5000 gallons last year. No specked, wormy or dirty apples are used; the fruit is washed clean with a spray of water before being pressed. It is heated to 160 degrees before being filtered.

Filtering is one of the biggest problems in making apple juice; it must be perfectly clear, and this is possible only when the juice is heated before filtering. It is then sterilized, at a higher temperature.

This "refined apple juice"—which is a much more attractive name than pasteurized cider, sells for $1 a gallon. At the same time he sells twice as much ordinary cider as of the sterilized juice. It will be only a question of time, and of publicity, until people will prefer this healthful pure fruit juice to the chemical concoctions of the soda fountain.

Mr. Reiter also makes apple butter, using steam coils fitted into cider barrels. He finds that having these by-products helps the sale of fresh fruit at his roadside market.

W. W. Oley, of Bridgeton, N. J., who has charge of one of the largest peach orchards of that state, spoke of the problems he has met in recent years. Foremost of these is the change in market demand for varieties.

White-fleshed Peaches Falling Off

Ten years ago early white-fleshed peaches sold well; now they cannot compete, except in local markets, with Elbertas from North Carolina that are on the market at the same time. Several of the new varieties of yellow freestone peaches ripening about with Carmen, developed by the New Jersey Experiment Station, seem destined to supplant the white-fleshed sorts that mature before Elberta. The Pioneer is one of the best of these; also the Eclipse, a high-colored yellow freestone ripening with Hiley, and one that hangs well.

Emphasizing the necessity for reducing the cost of production, Mr. Oley has been able to cut the cost of pruning seven-year-old trees from thirteen cents to ten cents each by a redistribution of labor.

The usual method has been to send in a gang of men, each man taking a row, and doing all the work on his row. He now divides the force into two gangs. In the first group are the more experienced pruners, the men with the best judgment. These more expert pruners go ahead with saw and lopping shears and do the main or framework pruning. They decide what limbs shall come out or be headed back.

Successful Pruning Method

The other men follow with hand shears and do the somewhat less important work of cutting out surplus bearing wood. This method of pruning has been used successfully in the vineyards of Erie County for many years.

The cost of tillage has been reduced by using a special cultivator that takes a strip sixteen feet wide at a round, once to a row. This would not be practicable except on light soil.

Were it not for the Oriental moth, Mr. Oley would dust his peaches, since dusting is more economical and equally effective against rot, scab, curçulio and codling moth worms; but three per cent nicotine dust has not given as good results as the nicotine spray. He gets fair results, but not control, by spraying four times, beginning with the shuck fall, using New Jersey dry-mix with arsenate of lead and nicotine. This reduces the infested fruit so that about one-half of the crop can be shipped.

It is very expensive but he figures that he gets two dollars for every dollar spent. Some Pennsylvania growers doubt the practicability of this nicotine treatment, because of its expense.

The cost of harvesting has been reduced by having a map of the orchard, numbering every row, and painting the number on every fourth tree. The map hangs in the packing house. The manager can tell the truck driver to go to a certain row and tree; and the foreman of the picking gang sends with each load a slip stating where the fruit was picked.

Federal Inspection a Great Help

Federal inspection at shipping points has been a great help the last two years, especially in 1925, when 280 cars were shipped from this orchard. The problem of disposing of the culls and softs has been solved to a considerable extent by the roadside market. Last year 18,000 bushels of culls and softs were sold in this way.

A contract also has been made with a Philadelphia concern to take most of the soft yellow peaches. This firm cold-packs them and makes preserves.

The cost of producing a bushel of Elberta peaches in New Jersey is about $1.25. Carmens can be raised for seventy-five cents. This by way of comparison with cost of production figures coming from North Carolina, which range from eighty-five cents to $1.12 for Elberta. The J. H. Hale peach, in the experience of Mr. Oley, averages twenty-five per cent lower production than the Elberta, possibly better pollination of the Hale will make it produce more.

F. R. Cope, of Dimock, Susquehanna County, has found the western apple box satisfactory for the wholesale market but not in direct marketing by mail, which is his specialty. Here he has tried all types of packages but none are entirely satisfactory.

The bushel hamper is good for local trade but cannot be dressed up well for fancy fruit. The corrugated bushel box will not stand the careless handling of the common carrier. In mail order sales, the chief objective is to be able to guarantee the customer that the fruit will arrive in good shape. This cannot be done under present conditions.

It is a severe indictment of postal and express employes that a large proportion of the packages are opened en route, and six to twelve apples taken out. It is impossible to keep the trade, and mail order sales will continue to be unsatisfactory under these conditions.—S. W. Fletcher.

(To be continued)

Peach Leaf Curl

(Continued from page 8)

unfolded. The coloring of the young leaves has become somewhat heightened and as they unfold a curling and arching of the blades become prominent. The distortion may be confined to a small portion of one leaf, or it may occur on all leaves and petioles. Later the leaves turn brown and finally drop off. When defoliation is extensive the fruit crop will be stunted or lost entirely.

"In order to control this disease it is necessary to spray with a fungicide. The standard formula is Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50. Spray early, before any warm spells in late winter or early spring come, which might cause the buds on the peach tree to start a trifle and start the disease. This is very important—spray early and spray thoroly—by so doing you will get ahead of the disease.

Preparation of Bordeaux Mixture

"The standard Bordeaux mixture is made by using the following formula: Four pounds copper sulphate (bluestone), four pounds fresh stone lime and fifty gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate separately in a wooden vessel. Slake the lime in another vessel. Each of these solutions should be diluted before mixing; otherwise undue chemical action results. This should be carefully strained and used within twenty-four hours after mixing the two solutions, since it deteriorates quickly.

"A weaker solution, 3-4-50, is made in the same way as the above. It is cheaper and is a very desirable spray for potatoes. Another weaker solution, 2-3-50, is made as the above and cannot be excelled for spraying grape vines and other tender plants."

Mr. Bullock has been very successful as an orchardist. As the result of a recent experiment, that of grafting quince shoots upon a thornapple tree to overcome the quince borer, he now harvests a fine crop of quinces annually. The borer does not attack the thornapple tree and Mr. Bullock believes he has made a wonderful discovery. The fruit has a better flavor and the tree needs little attention.—E. B. Callaway.

Note:—Very few growers use Bordeaux mixture for the control of leaf curl. Standard lime sulphur spray, winter strength, 1.03, is preferable since it kills the scale as well as the leaf curl.—S. W. F.

"Oh, John!" she cried. "Norah made a mistake and tried to start the fire with gasoline!"

"Gasoline, eh?" said John calmly. "Did she get it started?"

"Get it started!" cried Mrs. Jones. "Why, it blew her out the window!"

"Oh, well," remarked the philosophic John, "it was her afternoon out, anyhow."

Grow 'Em
LIKE THIS!
8 berries fill a quart box.
5 berries measure 8 inches.
3 berries weigh 2 ounces.
1 berry measures 5 inches in area.
576 quarts per acre, one day's picking.
Grow the Gigantic New Everbearing
MASTODON
Bears 90 Days After Planting!
Bears All Through the Season!

Mastodon plants begin to ripen their big, wonderful berries within 90 days after plants are set and continue to cold fall freezing wather. Then the following spring they bear as much as any spring variety. The plants then take a 6 weeks' rest and commence fruiting again and bear big, juicy berries all the second summer and fall. Can you beat it!

$200 in One Day From One Acre!

Five hundred seventy-six quarts per acre in one day's picking, selling at 35c per quart, making $200.60 from one acre in one day.

30 DAY OFFER ON MASTODONS

We have only a limited number of Mastodon plants to offer this spring, because we are going to set out 30 acres ourselves for berries this coming summer and fall to sell on a commercial basis. Therefore you had better order early. Every plant offered will be direct from the originator's stock and will be guaranteed to be a Mastodon. PRICES: 6 plants for $1.50; 12 for $2.50; 25 for $4.00; 50 for $7.00; 75 for $10.00; 100 for $12.00.

Grown Right—on fresh, new land soil rich in natural plant foods. Vigorous, heavy-rooted.

Shipped Right—Our own special moss pack. Reach you in fresh, growing condition. Guaranteed.

30-DAY GENERAL OFFER—ORDER NOW
Following popular combinations sent POSTPAID if ordered in 30 days:
50 Dunlap (early), 50 Gibson (midseason) $1
50 Gibson, 50 Burrill (new), 25 Cooper (big), 25 Eaton (late), 2 Mastodon (new giant everbearing) $2
3 Concord Grapes, 12 Blackberry, 12 Red Raspberry, 12 Black Raspberry, 100 Standard variety strawberry plants $3

OTHER OFFERS contained in our free Catalog. Instruction book free with every order.

KEITH BROS. NURSERY
Box 31-C
SAWYER, MICHIGAN

Grow Fruit
For Health and Profit

Big, sweet strawberries, Red and Black Raspberries and Grapes picked fresh from your own vines! Nothing more conducive to health. Grow sure-bearing apple, peach and cherry trees. Beautify your home grounds with finest flowers, Shrubs and Ornamentals.

100 B. W. A. N. Celebrated Strawberry Plants Only $1
Just one of our many startling money-saving offers. Easy to cultivate and grow big crops by following our simple directions.

FREE Prize Berry Book
Contains beautiful pictures in natural colors of all kinds of berries, fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Tells which varieties are best adapted for home gardens and commercial growing.

$250 PRIZE CONTEST
For best name submitted for a wonderful new strawberry. Read all the facts in our Prize Berry Book. Write at once.

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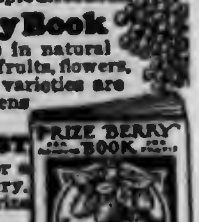
AGENTS Wanted. Write for money-making sales plan for men, women, boys and girls.



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SALISBURY, MD. Catalog FREE
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Clovers
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Grasses
Field Peas
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Seed Corn
Seed Grain
Garden Seeds
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have always had the reputation of being the best seeds obtainable. They have proved reliable under the strictest tests for purity, high germination and vigor. We have so much confidence and pride in the high quality of Rohrer's Sure-Pay Seeds that we gladly offer to send you for examination

FREE Samples of any Variety Desired

and further guarantee that if the seed you buy from us is not the same quality as the sample you can return the order at our expense and get your money back.

We prepay freight and supply all bags

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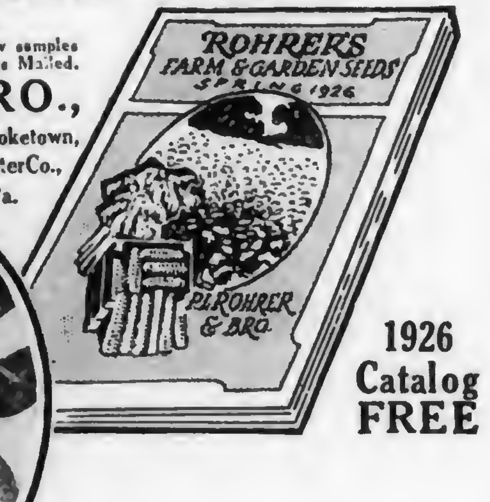

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Page 4 of catalog tells how you may have them. Write now for catalog, and you will find it in your box in a few days.

T. W. WOOD & SONS
Seedsmen Since 1878
52 S. 14th St. : Richmond, Va.

The World's Finest Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Plants

for Spring planting. Grown expressly to meet the requirements of the large Fruit grower and Home Maker. Unequaled in price and quality, warranted true-to-name. Our 40 years experience in the Orchard and Nursery enables us to know and produce the kind of trees required by the planters to insure their success. Write today for our large 56-page illustrated descriptive catalog, it will save you disappointment and money.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Md.

MEN WANTED—to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write: Willems Sons' Nurseries, Dept. 2, Rochester, N. Y.

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Two Good Producers at a Saving

Because of our lower expenses, we can save you from 10 to 50% on your seeds. Below are two profitable specialties from our catalog, you should plant this spring.

Barden's Wonder Corn
Noted for its early, hardy productiveness. Ears 8 to 10 inches long. Eight rows of sweet, tender, juicy kernels.

Laxtonian Peas
Large, yet sweet, tender and deliciously flavored. Early yielding. Ready for table by June first.

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Make money selling Forrest Seeds to your neighbors. Liberal commissions. Pleasant work. Write for our proposition.

Forrest Seed Co.
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Send for free Sample Seeds and Catalog

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PEACH TREES
Hardy, thrifty trees that are easy to make live. Our free catalog and price list will save you money. Write today for special offer good for limited time only. CHAMPION NURSERIES, 16 Main St., Perry, Ohio.

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Use the paint that lasts longest

THE PAINTER WHO USES FELTON~SIBLEY PAINT—

is the type of man who will do a good thorough job. The very fact that he has selected Felton-Sibley paint proves his determination to do first class work.

Felton-Sibley Paints have been made right for more than half a century. Every experienced painter and dealer knows that in every can is mixed long-life and large coverage and thousands of property owners have discovered the same thing. Sold only by Felton-Sibley dealers.

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Here's the Best Chick Starter Money Can Buy
DICKINSON'S
GLOBE CHICK STARTER
MANUFACTURED BY ALBERT DICKINSON CO. CHICAGO

Read this Letter

Dear Sirs:—I am writing you to tell you of the results I have obtained through the use of Globe Feeds. I have been using Globe Feeds for the past 18 years and my results seem to increase from year to year. I raise from 1,500 to 2,000 Chicks every year and I raised 96% of them this year, (the Globe Way) and of 107 Goslings, I raised every one of them, and my Turkeys I raised 78%.

I find with my 18 years of feeding Globe Feeds, there is nothing better for rearing Baby Chicks than Globe Chick Starter and Globe Growing Mash for growing young stock and Globe Egg Mash to stimulate egg production and health; it also improves vitality and fertility in eggs is increased. More power to Globe Feeds. Very sincerely, CHAS. F. PETERS, White Feather Farm Milan, Mich.

GLOBE CHICK STARTER

"Yes sir, that's the best Chick Starter I ever had in my store. I've sold all kinds of Chick Feeds in my time, but I have never sold one that gives such universal satisfaction to my customers as Globe Chick Starter." The reason is simply this:

The manufacturers of this feed are one of the oldest in the business. They have learned through years of experience and intensive experimentation in their own poultry yards, just what ingredients are BEST for baby chicks; to keep them healthy; to give them a vigorous vitality, and to avoid the customary heavy death losses.

Globe Chick Starter has no equal. It not only contains the RIGHT ingredients, but every ingredient is the HIGHEST in Quality. That's what counts. Every bag is always the same. You can buy a bag today and another next month or next year, and KNOW that it is the same, uniform, high quality for which GLOBE FEEDS have stood for 23 years.

Why Take Chances

with other feeds when you can feed GLOBE CHICK STARTER and KNOW that you have a feed you can DEPEND on—one that will make chicks grow faster, keep them healthier, make you more money?

FREE Write today for our free Baby Chick Folder, which gives you simple, practical advice on the care of your baby chicks—it will help you to make a lot more money from your chicks this year. If you will obtain good chicks and feed according to the Globe method, you will obtain the best possible results. Mail coupon—today. (7)

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Please mail me FREE and POSTPAID folder "If they're worth Hatching, they're worth Saving."

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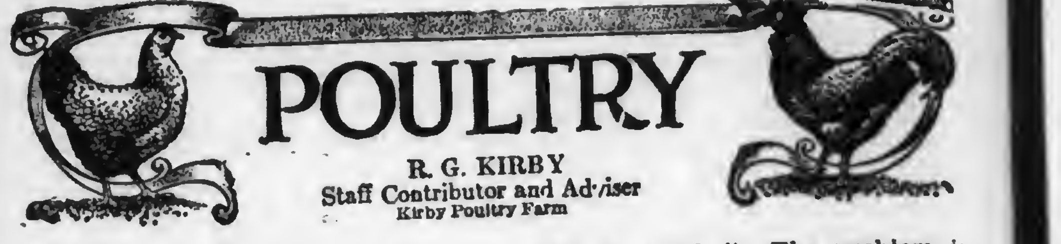


POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

This Troubles Me

Here is something that troubles me—in making home made chick mash, the directions generally call, I believe, for one-half to one pint (or lb) of cod liver oil to 100 lbs. of mash.

I want to know the method of mixing to obtain good and even distribution, as this would seem very essential, and the exact amount of cod liver oil to add to 100 lbs. mash.

Is there a powder cod liver oil on the market that you know of? It would doubtless be easy to mix, if its potency is not destroyed in preparing.—W. A. B., York Co., Pa.

The method is to pour one pound or a pint of the cod liver oil over 100 pounds of the chick mash. Empty the 100 pounds of mash in a bin or on the floor where it can be spread out to a shallow depth. Spread it out in a light place where you can see the oil, then pour the oil slowly over the mash giving the pint as wide a distribution as possible. Work over the mash with a small scoop or flat paddle until the oil has been worked in as thoroly as possible.

When cod liver oil and starchy feeds are mixed their power to prevent leg weakness is reduced after a short time. If the flock consists of only a few chicks it may be best to mix only twenty-five pounds of mash at a time.

Cod liver oil in powder form is now being used in many commercial mixtures.—R. G. Kirby.

Chicken Brooder

Gentlemen: Kindly give me advice on building a chicken brooder to hold 300 chicks. How big shall I make it? Which kind of brooder stove do you advise, oil or coal? Have been told the coal stoves all burn low by morning and are more liable to chill the chicks.—W. McK., Bedford Co., Pa.

A brooder house of the shed roof type built on skids will be all right for 300 chicks. Make it ten feet wide, eight feet deep, six feet high in front and four feet in the rear. The front should have a window covered with glass or one of the glass substitutes. Have a small opening over the window covered with burlap for ventilation.

If you use sliding glass windows like dwelling house windows the sashes can be raised or lowered, depending on the wind and weather, to permit as much pure raw sunshine as possible to strike the chicks on the colony house floor.

We have had the best success with the coal burning brooder stoves burning chestnut hard coal. If the ashes are properly removed and the fire left in good condition at night there is little danger of chilling the chicks. It is possible to keep these coal burning brooder stoves burning properly from the day the chicks are hatched until they are weaned without having the fire go out once.—R. G. Kirby.

To Buy or to Hatch?

HERE are three questions being asked by poultrymen at this time of year, with the answers given by John C. Taylor, poultry specialist of the Pennsylvania State College.

Shall I hatch or buy chicks?

This question has two answers: "Yes" and "No." The problem is: Which answer applies to your condition. Where the flock is composed of one purebred breed, and has been culled thruout the year, so the best birds in respect to egg production and breed type are left for breeders; and provided there are enough breeders, it would be advisable to hatch your chicks. On the other hand, if the flock is not a purebred breed, and nothing is known of their egg production, and no culling has been done, you should buy your chicks from some reliable breeder or hatchery.

How many chicks will I need?

In answering this question, it is necessary to know how many pullets are needed in the fall. Let us assume that 100 well matured pullets is the goal. It will be necessary to buy 300 chicks or set 600 eggs. Now, that seems like a lot of chicks to buy or eggs to set to get 100 pullets in the fall. In making estimates of this kind, one must be conservative and use average figures. The figures used allow for a 50 per cent hatch, which gives 300 chicks. Out of every three chicks, one will die; one will be a cockerel or cull pullet, so from the 300 chicks, we have 100 well matured pullets to put in the laying house in the fall.

Hatch or Buy Early

When should I hatch or buy chicks?

Hatch or buy chicks early. Early hatched chicks live better, grow faster and mature quicker than the late hatched chicks. The broilers from early hatched chicks also bring a much higher price. Pullets from the early hatched chicks are more profitable, because they lay when egg prices are increasing. In buying chicks for early delivery, you should place your order now so as to be sure of getting the chicks when you want them. The dual purpose breeds such as, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes should be hatched in March and the first two weeks in April. The light breeds, such as the Leghorns should be hatched in April and the first two weeks in May.

Early Hatched Chicks

BY HATCHING a part of the poultry flock between January 15 and February 15, so that the birds will mature in July, the poultryman takes a big step toward maintaining his late summer and early fall production, advises R. R. Hannas, poultry research specialist of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

Mr. Hannas points out that the price of eggs begins to climb as the summer wanes and that it is good business to have a flock of layers at this time. Ordinarily a decline in production takes place with the old fowls about July. If one-quarter to one-third of the flock is hatched between the middle of January and the middle of February the poultry keeper can offset this decrease.

The brooding of chicks early in the season has been carried on successfully for a number of years. Chicks thus produced will reach a good growth and development before hot weather comes on, thereby giving them an advantage over later hatched stock.

One precaution, to prevent leg weakness, is advised. Because bad weather is likely to make it unsafe to let the chicks out on the ground and there is a lack of green food at this time, cod liver oil and sprouted oats should be supplied. The oil is given at the rate of two per cent either of the amount of grain or of the amount of mash fed. Experience has shown that it is easier to mix it into the grain, and that however used, it is highly effective in preventing leg weakness.

Mr. Hannas also suggests that the earlier hatching enables the general farmer to get this phase of his work out of the way before the heavy rush of spring arrives.

White Leghorns in Lead

THE leading flocks for December in each of the three divisions of Pennsylvania farm poultry demonstration flocks were as follows, according to the monthly report of the Pennsylvania State College poultry extension service:

Leaders in the flocks of 100 or more pullets were Charles C. Luehm, McKeesport, 209 pullets, 18.7 eggs each; R. H. Fisher, Butler, 492 birds, 18.3 eggs; W. L. Pellam, Emporium, 167 pullets, 17.4 eggs; William Heimberger, Saltsburg, 936 birds, 17.3 eggs; W. W. Hatfield, Mansfield, 815 pullets, 16.9 eggs, and F. A. McKelvey, Atlantic, 473 birds, 16.9 eggs each. All were White Leghorns.

In Other Divisions

Leading flocks in the 50 or more hens division were those of Fred Haller, Hollidaysburg, 100 hens, 6.5 eggs each; Henry Shattuck, Erie, 219 hens, 5.1 eggs; John Davie, New Sheffield, 140 birds, 5 eggs; E. F. Goss, Lewistown, 79 hens, 4.8 eggs; Joseph J. Perry, Dallas, 185 birds, 4.6 eggs each. All were White Leghorns.

The five highest flocks of more than a hundred hens and pullets were those of J. W. Brown, Erie, 360 birds, 13.7 eggs each; A. E. Miller, Newville, 210 birds, 13 eggs; Orwell Ridge Farm, Rome, 1025 birds, 12 eggs; Harry A. Bair, Ruffsdale, 330 birds, 10.4 eggs; Mrs. I. V. Otto, Carlisle, 318 birds, 10 eggs. All but the Orwell Ridge flock were White Leghorns. That was mixed.

Mites in Brooder

LAST spring after cleaning and spraying my small brooder I supposed it ready for the chicks. The third night after putting them in I put my hand in among them to see if they were crowding and soon felt mites crawling over my hand. The heat in the brooder had brought them to life. Fearing they might kill some of the chicks before morning I gathered them into their shipping box and kept them by the kitchen fire that night.

Soapy Water and Lye

Next day I scrubbed the brooder thoroly with an old broom and a bucket of scalding soapy water into which I had dropped a half box of lye. After it was entirely dry I put the chicks back in and not another mite appeared the rest of the season. —Mrs. C. B. L., Crawford County, Pa.

To Keep Turkeys Home

A SHORT piece of light board fastened across a turkey's back will prevent the bird from flying over a fence says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cut notches or bore holes in the board and tie with a strip of cloth to each wing. When the wings are raised they strike against the board and flying is prevented. The length of the board should be about the same as the thickness of the turkey's body from side to side.

BLACKHAWK
the SUPERIOR Spreader

"Good Equipment Makes A Good Farmer Better"

AND the best equipment is not too good—particularly for handling that valuable soil-builder, barnyard manure, the greatest of all fertilizers when properly applied. The full benefit from the use of manure is obtained only by spreading it in fine particles evenly over the surface of soil with a BLACK HAWK MANURE SPREADER.

Light Draft—Large Capacity—Short Turning

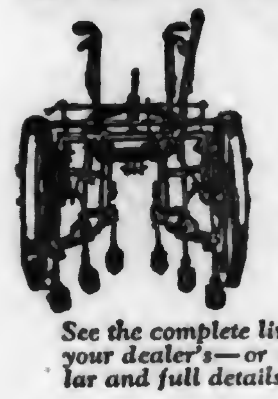
Light draft, light weight, large capacity, short turning radius, wide quantity range, complete pulverization methods and durability are the essential qualities of a perfect manure spreader. These are the outstanding qualities of the BLACK HAWK.

An inspection of this spreader will convince you of its scientific design and durability of construction. And when you see it at work on the farm you will be more than satisfied with its performance.

The BLACK HAWK has a large capacity but is easily handled by a two-horse team and is the lightest draft spreader on the market. Best of all, it does a perfect job of distribution and works equally well on hillsides and level ground.

The BLACK HAWK is a Superior product—a manure spreader of superior quality—a manure spreader of the SUPERIOR LINE. Write or mail the coupon for full details.

BUCKEYE CULTIVATORS



Cultivating with a Buckeye is the direct route to better crops and bigger profits. Buckeye cultivation means easier work and best possible results—always. These highest-quality implements are remarkable for simplicity of operation, lightness of draft, balance and flexibility. Sturdily built of finest materials, they insure long years of dependable service.

The Buckeye line is unusually complete. It includes both Riding and Walking, One and Two-Row—and horse and tractor drawn cultivators.

See the complete line of Superior farm implements at your dealer's—or check and mail coupon for circular and full details.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
416 Monroe Street Springfield, Ohio

Play Safe on the SEEDING JOB

—Grain Drills
—Alfalfa Drills
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416 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Please send full information covering machines checked.

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NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row, horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

BLUE HEN
Colony Brooders

Write for Catalog and User-Agents Plan

Experienced poultrymen use Blue Hens because they are so dependable and raise such sturdy, healthy chicks.

20 per cent extra value and extra size—large volume of sales makes possible the low prices shown.

$21.00 500 chick capacity (delivered)
$26.00 1000 chick capacity (delivered)

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 882 W. JANET ST. LANCASTER, PA

500,000 National Guaranteed Chicks

Bred from fine sturdy carefully selected breeders having free range. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or broilers	$3.25	$6.00	$11.	$53.	$100.
American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
Holly-Tancred White and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.	67.	130
Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

Six other breeds. Pekin ducklings. Turkey eggs. Order now. Get chicks when wanted. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank ref. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS. Box 404 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

200,000 EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

No common hatchery chicks, but better hatched selected youngsters from healthy, pure-bred, Hogan-tested, heavy laying hens. Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Circular.

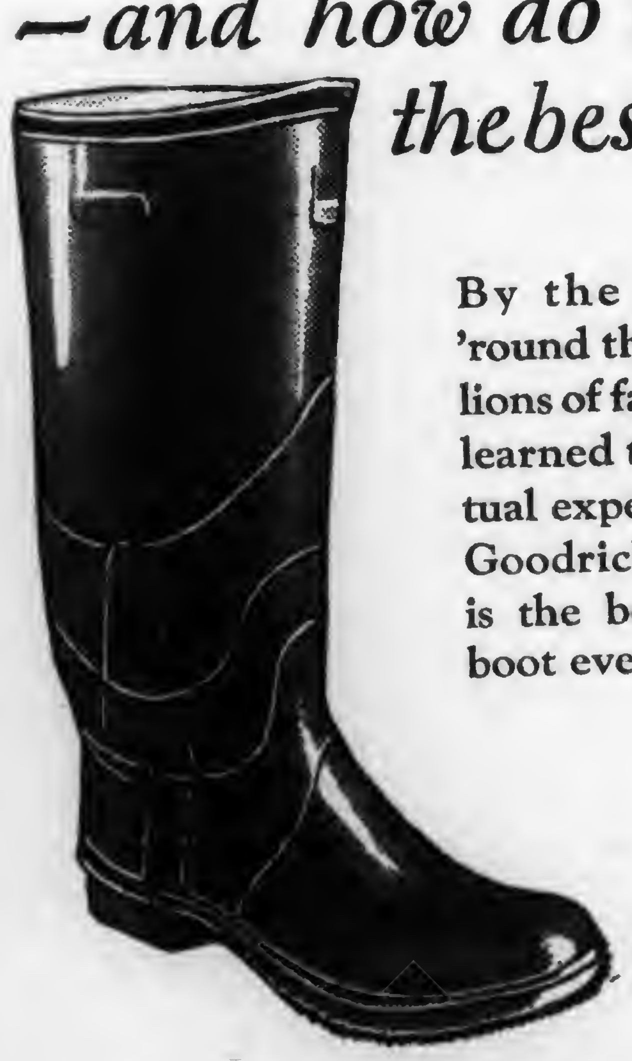
Varieties Prices On:	50	100	200	500	1000
	$8.00	$15.00	$14.00	$72.00	$140
Barron English S. C. White Leghorns	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Anconas	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
Silver Laced Wyandottes, R. I. Reds	13.00	25.00	72.00	120.00	
Jersey Black Giants, Marcy Strain	$10.00 per 100 straight.				
Broiler or Mixed Chicks					

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX F, SHERIDAN, PA.

How do you keep ducks fat ?

All you wise poultry farmers know. You keep them away from water all you can, otherwise they would swim off the best part of their weight.

—and how do you tell the best Boot ?



By the Red line 'round the top. Millions of farmers have learned through actual experience that Goodrich Hi-Press is the best wearing boot ever made.

Goodrich HI-PRESS *Rubber Footwear*

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, *Akron, Ohio*

Purebred Geese Sell Best

Many Find It a Good Plan to Raise Breeding Stock

In many sections it is possible to increase the profits in raising geese by keeping purebred stock and advertising. Compared with poultry advertisers there are few breeders that advertise geese. Here is one reason. Most of the flocks are small and there is little surplus for sale. At the same time the large number of small flocks frequently requires new ganders and this sometimes affords an excellent market for the breeder with good surplus stock.

My neighbor, who has always sold her geese for meat on the Christmas market, decided this year that they were fine enough specimens of the Toulouse breed to serve as breeding stock. She spent less than four dollars for advertising and at the present time she has sold nearly all the surplus breeders at a price higher than their market value for meat.

In many cases the buyers came to the farm after their geese. This saved the breeder the work of crating many of the birds for outside shipment. Geese are large and heavy and require careful crating. It should not be of heavy scrap material. When I have bought geese from distant breeders I have always appreciated receiving them in the light, strong, commercial crates manufactured for the shipping of breeding stock. These crates cut down the cost of express and in every case have been good enough for me to use again in shipping stock to other breeders.

Owners of geese who advertise breeding stock should know the source of their stock and not advertise purebred birds of any breed just because the predominating color of their flock is the same as that breed.

Some farmers in a neighborhood trade ganders and many flocks are crossed. These crosses often produce fine meat but the buyer of breeding stock wishes birds of one breed that will produce young true to type. If there is any doubt of the quality or breeding of a flock of geese it is best to sell the surplus for meat or to buyers in the neighborhood who accept them after inspection.

For the Convenience of Buyers

When geese are advertised it helps if the sexes can be separated before buyers arrive to look them over. Then the buyer of ganders can look over your young ganders and select the birds liked best with little confusion. The determination of the sex is rather difficult for beginners but can be learned by visiting with more experienced owners of geese.

The price to charge for purebred geese depends upon the quality and the weight of the birds. If mail inquiries to the advertisement ask about the weights, be sure to give them accurately. Geese carry a lot of plumage and breeders may overestimate their weight. A buyer does not wish to send a check for a gander and have it weigh five or six pounds less than expected. Handling the birds and weighing them is the only right way to obtain accurate information.

Many breeders price their stock too low. Fine purebred breeding stock is often sold as low as $4 each. This is often too little above the cash value for meat to pay for the trouble of making separate sales. I have paid $25 for a trio of young breeding geese and considered it a good investment because of the prospective value of the progeny.

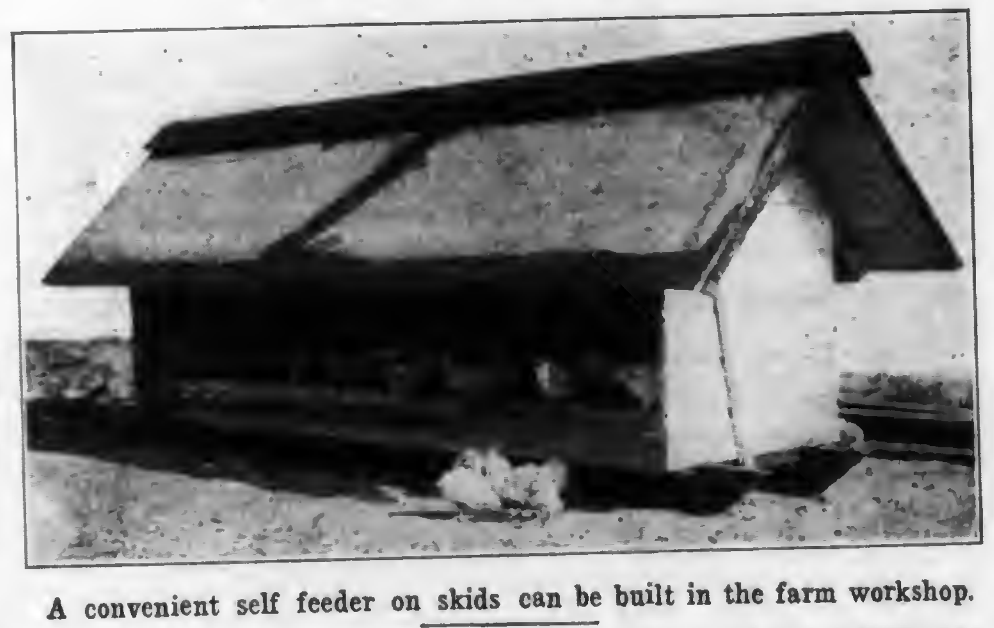
To Determine the Value of Breeders

The practical way to determine the value of the breeders is to weigh them and find the best market price per pound. Then add enough to that price to pay you for the cost of answering inquiries, visiting with individual customers and crating and shipping the birds. In nearly all cases the buyers pay the express.

Some geese lay better, grow better and have more vigor than other geese. If you have a quality flock and breed from the best possible matings you can work up a trade in breeding stock that may take care of the best of the surplus each year.

The use of the automobile is a great help to breeders of purebred geese because of the large range of territory from which customers can be drawn without making so many express shipments.—R. G. Kirby.

A Home Made Self Feeder



A convenient self feeder on skids can be built in the farm workshop.

Selecting Male Birds

The right kind of male birds with the farm poultry flock has a great influence on the vigor of the chicks and the laying ability of the pullets the succeeding fall. I always like scrappy male birds of the kind that never allow themselves to be driven around the house or on the perches. Such birds stand up for themselves and soon avoid fighting because their position in the flock is determined.

When males fight too much it may be necessary to separate them for a time. This can be done by keeping a brood coop in the poultry house and alternating the male birds. Such methods are not necessary when the cockerels are brought up together. Two male birds in a limited area may fight until one dies. When eight or ten males are with the same flock the birds interfere in each other's battles and there is less damage done.

Choose a male bird that is aggressive and of standard weight for the breed. Poultrymen are not so favorable toward a Leghornized Plymouth Rock as they were a few years ago. In mating a farm flock it pays to include a few extra males with the range flock to balance any losses that might result from sterile birds. Experiments prove that male birds are sterile quite often and this may be a reason for poor results from the hatching eggs of certain carefully selected pens of breeders.

I usually keep over some of my best cockerels and use them for breeders during the second and third year. Such birds have had a chance to show up any weaknesses that were not visible in their cockerel year. The fact that they have lived thru two winters and kept their vigor and good appearance means that they must have some vitality. The breeder has had an opportunity to test such birds thru their chicks. If the chicks have been vigorous and the pullets have proven good layers the male birds may be the type that are worthy of further multiplication.

Most poultrymen find that the per cent of fertility is usually a little better when vigorous cockerels are used in the mating. If there is any doubt as to the vigor of the cock birds only the best cockerels should be used, but cock birds of good vitality may be better than cockerels that do not show indications of any unusual quality. In other words, up to two years of age the quality of the individual birds, rather than their their age, may be the determining factor in their selection as breeders. —R. G. Kirby.

Lancaster Tobacco

The buying movement on the 1925 crop of Pennsylvania tobacco, started several weeks ago when two large manufacturers sent their buyers into all sections of Lancaster County, has gathered considerable momentum. Practically every buyer who intends packing any of the 1925 crop is in the county.

Prices have not changed from their original level of 12 cents per pound for the wrapper grades and 2 to 3 cents for fillers and offal. Some few cases have been reported where growers held out for 13 cents—and got it—when their crop was above the average in quality and condition. Crops that are damaged from rust and pole burn have been selling at 8 cents up, depending upon their condition.

Not Satisfied with Prices

A rumor that is gaining the appearance of fact is the report that started at harvest time last fall when a number of growers declared that they would cut down on their tobacco acreage or eliminate it entirely. The majority of growers are not satisfied with the prices the crop is bringing, and state that at "12 and 2" they are producing at a loss. The acreage will undoubtedly be cut this year, altho to what extent it is impossible to tell until the planting season.

It was reported last week that one large cigar manufacturing firm contemplates the manufacture of about sixty million five-cent cigars during 1926, and counts on using Pennsylvania tobacco in their manufacture. If this company puts its intentions into effect, a new outlet of some importance will be found for locally grown cigar leaf tobacco, and the Pennsylvania market should be strengthened proportionately.—Garden Spot Farmer, Feb. 4.

Too Early for Worms

I SET a hen on December 25, and on the fifteenth of January old Biddy brought off a brood of twelve fine chicks, of which she is very proud.—Mrs. J. A. Ferguson, Fayette County, Pa.

First Quality Bathroom Outfit Complete

Only $73.72

This modern, attractive outfit is strictly high-grade throughout. It is guaranteed as such. Regular sizes. Even your satisfaction is guaranteed. Price quoted includes free delivery.

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20 Yds Remnants $1.98

Just send us your name and address — no money — and we will send you, postage paid, 20 yards of first class piece goods in remnants from 2 to 6 yards, for the remarkably low price of $1.98. Every bundle contains such materials as chambrays, fancy color voiles, percales, linenes, curtain scrim., crash and lawns. You can't make your own selection of goods. Bundles are worth double our price.

Don't Send 1 Penny Just write us a letter, stating that you want 20 yards of remnants, and we will send this bundle to you. Pay the postman $1.98 for it. We have paid the transportation charges. If the goods are not better than you expected, return it at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money at once. Order by No. 3. 20 yards of piece goods, prepaid, $1.98.

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Does seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensible features, patented arched axle, tool control, power turn, etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. Write GILSON MFG. Co., 504 Park St. Port Washington Wis

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Produces finest quality. Saves time, fuel and labor. Pays for itself in a couple of seasons—lasts for many years.

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Let Us Send You a BIG BUNDLE of lovely remnants from our regular stock up to 1½ Yds. IN EACH PIECE Fine Dress Goods, etc. Assorted Pattern, Plaids, Checks, Stripes, etc. SEND NO MONEY pay postman on delivery $1.95 and postage or send $2.00 with order and we pay the postage to your door. If you are not overjoyed with your Bargain, we will refund all of your money at once.

Free Spool Thread and Package of Needles with each Bundle.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY SHOPS, Box 34 NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Swiss Weather Prophet

The Swiss Weather Prophet is made of hardwood. The house is decorated in front with a stag's head, a bird, glass windows and a thermometer between the doors. On the green covered roof is a starling's cage. The inner background is decorated with views of Switzerland. There are two doorways. When the carved figures of the two children come out, look for fair weather; when the little old witch comes out, rain or snow with stormy weather is sure to come.

This instrument is made on scientific principles. The figures which prophesy the weather are suspended on a platform, with a piece of catgut. This catgut is sensitive to the least change of atmosphere and is so adjusted that the figure of the witch comes out in advance of rain and the figures of Hansel and Gretel for fine weather. This Weather House will be sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and 50 cents extra. Reward No. 126.

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50 Sheets Writing Paper 25 Envelopes to Match

Why not write to your friends on your own personal stationery? It lends style and dignity to your letters. Creates a favorable impression in writing to business houses. Let us send you 50 sheets of stationery and 25 envelopes, made of fine, smooth texture, water-marked Bond in the uniform size, so popular for personal use. Name and address is printed at top of Note Sheets and on flap of Envelopes in rich blue ink with Copper Plate Gothic type and the stationery is packed in an attractive, white covered, hand-made box. You should accept the following liberal offer. You will be greatly pleased with this package of personal stationery.

OUR OFFER Send us only $1.25 and we will extend your subscription to Pennsylvania Farmer for one year and send you by prepaid parcel post this set of personal stationery with your name and address on letter heads and envelopes just as described. Please write name and address plainly, or print it.

Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1000 Shot Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

36 inches long. Gun metal barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.

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SOME farmers think that all they need to electrify a farm, is a power line running to the house.

That is just the *first step.* To make electricity pay, the farmer must have equipment which will increase his production and lower his costs at the same time.

At Ripon, Wisc., electricity is pumping and heating water, grinding feed, milking, separating, running concrete mixers and incubators—*doing productive work* as well as being a comfort and convenience to the farmer. In seventeen states responsible men are testing electrical equipment for all farm purposes.

Don't try to get electric power or equipment before you know how to use it *profitably.* Light and power companies everywhere are ready to cooperate with groups of farmers who are in a position to electrify their farms in a sound, economical way.

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and find out how to make Dairying PAY BETTER

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I am interested in making more money out of my dairy herd and shall be glad to receive copies of letters from actual owners of Empire Milking Machines relating their experience with the Empire.

Also please send me your booklet "How to Milk for Bigger Profits" and your New Deferred Payment Plan that enables me to pay for the machine out of savings and added profits. I keep........cows.

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County.......................... *State*..................

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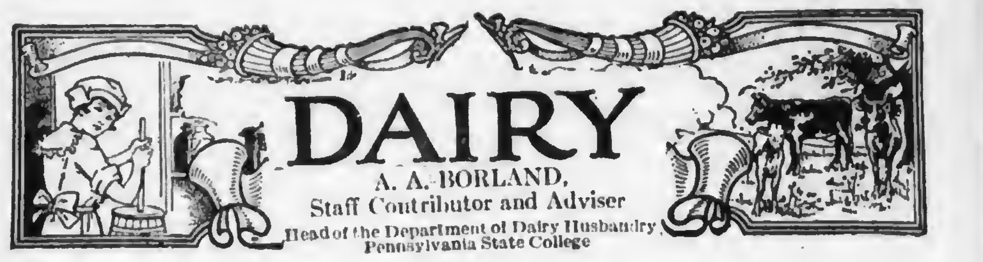

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Is Milk Fit to Use?

I have an eleven-year-old cow that was tested for T. B. a year ago and was found all right. At times she snores in breathing. She has a good appetite and seemingly good health. Would her milk be fit to use? Please advise me in this matter.—O. M. D., Baxter, Pa.

I see no reason why the milk from your cow would not be all right. She may have some little throat trouble that caused her to snore at times while breathing.

So long as you have had her tested for tuberculosis and have found her to be free from this disease, and her appetite and general health seem good, I would not hesitate to use the milk. It would be advisable for you to have a veterinarian examine her and see if he can detect the cause of the trouble.—A. A. Borland.

Contagious Abortion

CONTAGIOUS abortion in cattle, or more correctly Bang's bacillus disease, is one of the most serious diseases in the dairy industry today. It means great losses to the breeders and livestock owners in general; it means bankruptcy if the disease affects the majority of animals. If it is left uncontrolled in a herd, it means that after a year or two from the appearance of the first abortion every animal in the herd will be affected.

Many articles have been written on the subject suggesting different plans for the control and ultimate eradication of the disease. The plan which we found to be most effective, and in the long run most economical, is the one in which the agglutination test is used and elimination of all reactors is practiced.

Have Tried Isolation of Reactors

For a time, isolation of reactors has been tried, treating them until they will show no more discharges, hoping that they may eventually clear up. Strict sanitation was also practiced, but the results were very disappointing. A reactor cow may give birth to a living calf at maturity, but as a rule she will retain the afterbirth, become more or less feverish, the milk secretion will decrease considerably and she will be a bill of expense all the time. A reactor cow will always be such, with very few exceptions.

Many laymen, even some professional men, will condemn the blood test on animals as a means of diagnosing the disease. In our hands it gave splendid results.

The Bi-monthly Blood Test

Thru the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry we conducted bi-monthly blood testing on a herd of Guernseys for the last five years and we have had ample opportunity to test out the reliability of the blood test. We found the agglutination test as the most efficient method of diagnosing the disease.

The time to begin taking measures against the disease is in the beginning of the trouble, or rather before any trouble appears. Have your animals blood-tested and find out if you possess a clean herd or not. If reactors are found, beef them as soon as possible; it doesn't pay to have them around. Isolation, or Bang's system, on the average farm is not very satisfactory.

When Buying in the Future

The time is coming when a breeder, whenever he intends to purchase new animals, will demand a blood test or buy animals from herds which have been known to be free of disease.

In Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, a systematic plan has been started to clean herds on area basis. This has been made possible thru the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry and the Jefferson County Farm Bureau. After two annual clean tests the owner receives a certificate from the bureau testifying that his herd is clean of abortion.—C. M. Christy, Jefferson County, Pa.

A Creameryman's Viewpoint

DURING the winter, it is sometimes hard for dairymen to provide a place warm enough to keep the cans of milk from freezing over night, and where barn odors, dust, etc., will not be absorbed. Yet it is a most important point to consider, and we who have had years of experience in creamery management, would advise all patrons to see that their milk is kept down to forty or fifty degrees, thus keeping the bacteria count down, and to see particularly that the milk is not allowed to freeze.

Money Lost on Frozen Milk

We have noted, despite our warnings, how much money patrons lose on milk thus frozen, for much of it clings to the sides and bottom of the cans when we creamerymen empty them. This little loss each day all thru the cold weather makes the total loss quite large.

Barn odors have to be kept out of the milk these days. During the past years I have frequently found, when a patron was closely questioned in regard to the cause of bad smelling milk, that he, or more often a hired man, made the mistake of wetting his hands while milking. This is such a filthy method that when we find it put into practice that patron's milk is immediately refused until the fault is entirely eliminated.

Thru personal inspection of the stables we have often found that in winter when we are compelled to send a patron's milk back home on account of an offensive odor, the cause was due to not clipping the udders of the cows. So much of the barn dirt clings to the udders that they should be kept carefully clipped, and much cleaner milk will be the result.

Some of the patrons, who use milking machines, have confessed, after having been obliged to take their milk home because a bloody sediment was found in the bottom of the can, that it was caused by the teat cups being left on too long. We urge the need of intelligent persons to use the milking machines. A man cannot have an illiterate hired man and leave him in charge of such an important machine without being the loser. This is not idle talk. We are simply citing instances such as we have seen experienced under some patron's management.—L. L. B., Dimock, Pa.

THE HOME GROUNDS

Selecting the Shrubs and Trees for Planting about the Farmhouse

A FARMHOUSE, no matter how plain and unpretentious, will be greatly improved in appearance if well-arranged groups of shrubs are planted around it.

Too much variety in shrub planting should be avoided if a harmonious effect is to be obtained. It is better to stick to a few of the hardiest kinds, such as the bush honeysuckles, hydrangeas, spireas, and viburnums, and to choose one or more of each of of these than to have a miscellaneous collection of numerous varieties.

Some of the best shrubs for planting on the home grounds can be found among those growing wild in the neighborhood. For example, most of us know the sumac, elderberry, and dogwood when we see them in the woods. Not only is this native material more hardy than many other shrubs, but it is really more beautiful, particularly in the fall. Those who have observed the beautiful colors of the sumac, scarlet oak, dogwood, etc., in the fall will agree on this point.

Be Careful When You Transplant

All of the native trees and shrubs can be obtained from nurserymen who specialize in this type of material. Many of them can be transplanted from their native haunts, but in doing this, care should be taken to cut back the tops rather severely, to give the plants a chance to establish growth after having lost so much root during transplanting.

While nothing can take the place of evergreens for an effect of richness and warmth in winter, yet the fact that they are rather costly prohibits many of us from buying them. We need not depend solely on evergreens, however, for shrubs with brightly colored twigs and berries are very ornamental at this season of the year. Plants of this kind are especially needed in the foundation planting, where a cheerful touch of color adds so much.

One of the best small shrubs for this purpose is the Japanese barberry, with its showy scarlet berries that remain on the bush until spring. The graceful drooping canes of the Japanese Rose (Rosa multiflora) laden with clusters of small crimson fruit are also lovely in winter. Some examples of taller shrubs with showy red fruit are the common barberry and chokeberry and the winterberry, or black alder, so familiar to those who live near its native haunts.

Plant Near Farm Buildings, Too

Beautifying the home grounds need not stop with the planting immediately about the house, however. A few trees and a group of shrubs near the farm buildings will do much to improve their appearance and if an unpleasant view needs to be hidden from the house, or a windbreak or shelter belt is needed, trees and large shrubs, of the type of the hawthorn or tartarian maple, could be used.

Trees not only provide a setting for the house, but when placed in proper locations they will shade it from the heat of the summer sun. A few fine trees, such as the tulip poplar, the elm, the oak, or the sugar maple will serve the purpose.

When planting shade trees, it should be borne in mind that only deciduous trees (those that drop their leaves in fall) should be planted near the house, so that shade will be provided in summer, and in winter the house will receive the full benefit of the sun. Most evergreens, except the dwarf or horticultural varieties sold by the nurseries, eventually grow to be large trees so

(Continued on page 38)

Maybe you KNOW the MAN ! ··who wrote this *Letter!*

"I have fed cows (20 to 30 per year) for 33 years and I honestly believe Larro to be the best, safest and most productive feed ever offered to the American dairy farmer, and I have used almost every feed ever grown or concocted."

The name and address of the writer of this letter will be supplied on application. He may not live in the same locality as you do but it is practically certain that in your neighborhood there is a dairyman who might have written it.

For evidence that Larro increases both milk and profits from milk, go to him; look at his cows and at his balance sheet. These tell the Larro story of sustained performance better than we can tell it in words.

This typical Larro feeder, representative of many thousands of satisfied Larro users throughout the country, runs his dairy on a business-like basis. He keeps only the good, profitable cows, and keeps them at their best.

When he first bought Larro he wanted, of course, an immediate increase in milk—and he got it. But more important, since he's in the business for the "long haul", he wanted to build condition in his cows and assure regular reproduction of sturdy, healthy calves. He wanted to lengthen the producing life of his herd, and at the same time he wanted all the milk his cows were capable of producing.

He has found that Larro gets these results. He knows it is "profit over feed costs" that counts, and his records tell him that Larro increases his profit margin.

Write for our folder, "What Your Neighbors Say", which tells the experience of nearby Larro feeders. Better still—try Larro yourself and learn why Larro feeders are becoming more numerous and more enthusiastic year after year.

There is a dealer near you

Larro
FOR DAIRY COWS
Larro
THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

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The Safe Ration For Dairy Cows

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THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds — as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for your cows

(126)

A GOOD Stave Silo LOW in Price

Get a Crasco and you get a silo that's well made of quality materials. Years of experience behind it—experience in making superior silos such as the famous Craine Triple Wall.

And—for delivery before March 13, you get a roof frame *without charge.* Why not *have it?* Write *today.*

CRAINE SILO COMPANY, Inc.
Box 300
Norwich, N. Y.

CRASCO STEEL RODDED SILOS

We Have Faith in Dairy Farmers

For nearly thirty years, dairy farmers have shown their faith in Harder Silos. Now, we are determined to show our faith in Eastern dairymen. In order that we may help them clear a profit under present conditions, we are making unusually liberal terms to any responsible dairyman.

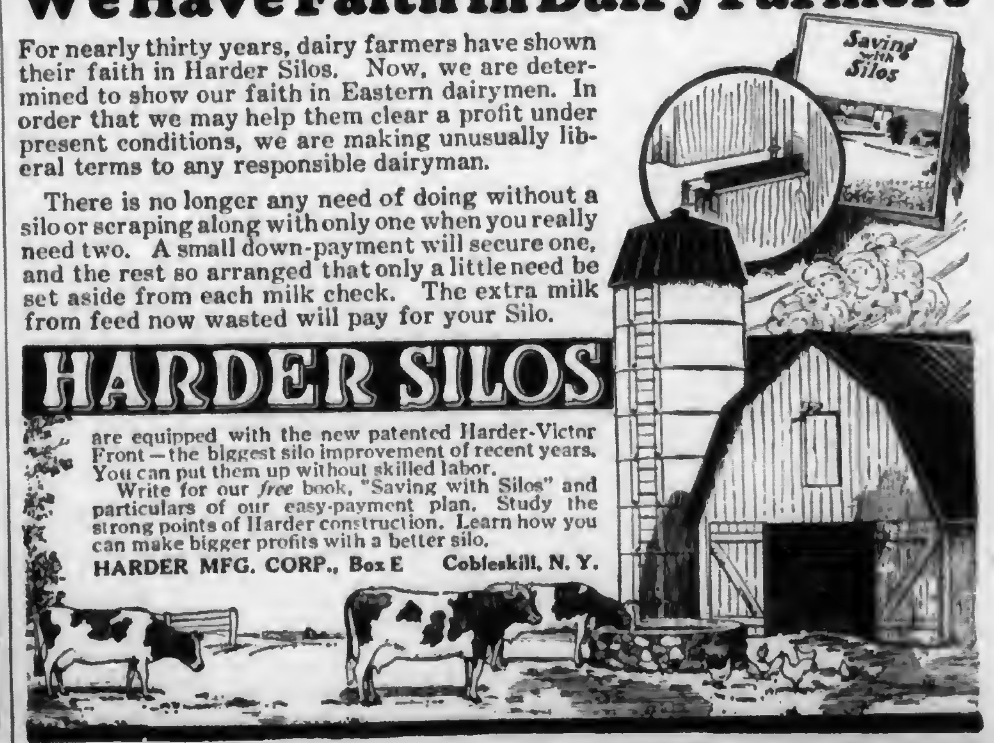
There is no longer any need of doing without a silo or scraping along with only one when you really need two. A small down-payment will secure one, and the rest so arranged that only a little need be set aside from each milk check. The extra milk from feed now wasted will pay for your Silo.

HARDER SILOS

are equipped with the new patented Harder-Victor Front—the biggest silo improvement of recent years. You can put them up without skilled labor.

Write for our *free* book, "Saving with Silos" and particulars of our easy-payment plan. Study the strong points of Harder construction. Learn how you can make bigger profits with a better silo.

HARDER MFG. CORP., Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.



Extra strength

without extra weight in the "boot with the muscles"

THE powerful worker and the winning athlete are lithe and sinewy, not heavy or clumsy. Their power and endurance come from *muscular strength.* That's the principle on which we build Top Notch Buddy Boots.

Their extra strength without added weight is due largely to the "muscles" of tough, live rubber. These ribs or muscles protect the sides, reinforce them and prevent them from cracking. In no other boot can you get the leg "muscles" which add so much to the service and comfort of Top Notch Buddy Boots.

Every other point of wear is also strongly fortified. Soles and heels are extra thick, made of the livest, most resilient rubber. There's a special rubber strip reinforcement next to the sole.

All materials that go into Top Notch Buddy Boots have special qualities for elasticity and toughness. We make each pair by hand from start to finish. The result is a boot of wonderful durability.

Rubber footwear for all the family

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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Need Eastern Dairymen Fear Western Competition?

I HAVE noticed with a great deal of interest and concern the publicity in newspapers and various farm journals with reference to the new concerns which have recently become interested in the distribution of milk in the eastern markets, particularly New York City, and the fear of western competition absorbing the market.

Several articles have emphasized the necessity for cooperation or strengthening the cooperative organization of eastern dairymen. I have also noticed a suggestion that the eastern dairymen should raise rather than buy their feed.

From my study of the situation I cannot help wondering if there is not danger of developing a panicky condition which may lead to serious error on the part of dairymen in their endeavor to meet the situation.

It seems to me that it is time for very careful sober thought to see the situation exactly as it is and put aside any factional feelings and pull together along the lines which are economically sound and right. If this is done I believe the eastern dairymen have nothing to fear.

From the standpoint of the large financial interests which have become a factor in the distribution of milk is it not reasonable to suppose that their selfish interest will prompt them to look to the market for supplies which can furnish milk at the most favorable prices and in the best condition?

A Distinct Advantage

Obviously the nearer the milk can be produced to the consuming market the better will be the condition of the milk and the risk of loss thru deterioration is minimized. From this standpoint, the eastern dairymen have a very distinct advantage over the West and I feel sure that other things being equal, a distributing concern will give preference to milk produced near the market—that is milk produced in the East.

In the articles which I have read, I notice the fact has been emphasized that milk can be shipped from Chicago to New York for 96 cents per can (this would equal $1.13 per hundred pounds). The freight rate from the two-hundred-mile zone is 38 cents per can or 44.7 cents per hundred pounds. In other words, the eastern dairyman within 200 miles of New York has an advantage of 68.3 cents per hundred pounds in the freight rate on the milk. Drawing nearer to New York this difference would be slightly increased while getting farther away would make a slight decrease.

The eastern farmer, however, must pay freight on the feed but considering the usual standard of three pounds of milk produced by one pound of feed the eastern farmer would be obliged to pay freight on thirty-three and one-third pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of milk produced.

The Problem of Freight Rates

The freight rate from Chicago in carload lots (and the same would apply whether the feed is purchased from the West direct or thru eastern manufacturers) is 28½ cents per hundred pounds or 9½ cents on one-third of 100 pounds, which is the amount required to produce 100 pounds of milk. Deducting this from the amount saved in freight on the milk, we still have a difference of 58.8 cents per hundred pounds of milk advantage in favor of the eastern dairyman.

Concerning the advice for farmers to raise their own grain I wonder if this is really the solution? There was a time when farmers did raise their own grain and any well posted dairyman knows what their cows produced under those conditions and how much more the cows produce under the present plan of raising roughage, buying concentrates and keeping more cows. . . .

Necessary to Feed Concentrates

To produce the maximum amount of milk it is necessary to feed concentrates and the nutritive value in these concentrates can be purchased for less money in by-products of different kinds of manufacturing processes (where the profit is made in the main product) and the by-product is sold for what the market will pay. . . .

The overhead expense of keeping cows is the same whether they are high or low producers, and I believe it is better business to increase the production by feeding for maximum results than to drop back to methods which would unquestionably reduce production and consequently increase the cost. In other words, apply sound business principle and operate the dairy plant to capacity which, as in any other business, lowers the unit overhead cost and makes more profit.

There is no need of dodging the issue that the eastern dairymen no longer monopolize the fluid milk market. They are in competition with dairymen farther West. This puts a definite limit on the point to which the price can be advanced but with a condition existing where it is cheaper to ship the feed than it is to ship the milk and with the quicker delivery to the city and the advantage of 58.8 cents per hundred pounds, I cannot see where there is reason for discouragement.

With this disadvantage or handicap to overcome, I would hate to be a western farmer endeavoring to compete for the market.

Cooperation Isn't Everything

The situation calls for the closest cooperation but I do not believe that cooperation alone will solve the problem. With the western supply available it is obvious that cooperation to put up the price of milk will only encourage western competition. On the other hand, the answer is not to be found in a price cutting war between the East and the West. The price should be held at a point where it gives the eastern dairymen a fair return on their product. This will be a price at which the western dairyman cannot afford to ship his milk and absorb the 55 or 60 cent per hundred pounds handicap in freights.

The western men can afford to stand this difference in freight only if they produce milk cheaper and certainly the eastern dairyman, by correct feeding, can produce milk as cheap as any section in the country. As a whole, dairymen are not producing milk as cheaply as they might.

A fair average example of the results obtainable in feeding recently came under our observation. It was a large commercial herd supposed to be producing milk as economically as they could and yet with corrected feeding a saving of 69 cents per hundred pounds in the feed and roughage cost of the milk was effected. A somewhat similar saving can be made in the cost of producing milk in a very large percentage of dairy farms in the East.

Would it not be well for the dairymen to give special attention to the subject of studying methods of feeding for increased production to lower cost? In profit, any saving would be equivalent to an increase in the price of milk.

In Order to Meet Competition

If a manufacturer has new and strong competition to meet he does not meet that situation by trying to put up his prices but he holds his trade and meets that competition by studying costs and methods of more economical production and ways of giving better service.

There is no method which will hold business whether it is handled on a small scale or running into the magnitude of the fluid milk business, and it seems to me that without any feeling of discouragement the dairy farmers should cooperate in mutual encouragement, combining effort to study ways of producing milk at lower cost and rendering better service. If this is done I believe it will be found that there will be no need to fear western competition.—A. C. Palmer.

New Buildings at State

PLANS are being made for the construction of three additional student welfare buildings on the campus of the Pennsylvania State College with money raised in the emergency building fund campaign conducted in 1923, according to R. H. Smith, college comptroller and acting secretary of the board of trustees.

The three new structures, including a hospital, a men's dormitory, and a unit of a recreation building, are to be ready for occupancy on or before September 1, 1927. Money for the construction of these buildings will come from the $1,600,000 which was pledged by 19,407 students, alumni and friends of the college in the state-wide building fund campaign conducted in 1923. Varsity Hall dormitory was the first building erected from these funds. Other buildings contemplated are a students union building, dormitories for women, and a woman's activities building.

Funds Provided by Potato Clubs

The new hospital will be erected by funds provided largely by the potato growers of the state in return for the assistance given them by the college, mainly thru the efforts of E. L. Nixon, extension plant pathologist, who organized the popular "400 Bushel Potato Clubs."

The hospital will be used as an infirmary and dispensary for the prevention and treatment of disease among the students and will replace the small frame building which has housed the college health service during the past twelve years.

The proposed men's dormitory will be similar to and face Watts Hall, forming the third side of a quadrangle which includes Varsity Hall. Funds for this building come from the Keystone agricultural interests, exclusive of the potato growers, and the state Grange which is engaged in raising money for a woman's dormitory.

The student interest is centered largely in the new recreational building which will replace the armory built thirty-five years ago for a student body of less than three hundred. The armory now furnishes inadequate facilities for athletic activities among the 3700 students enrolled at Penn State.

The first unit of the gymnasium will provide a large floor space and an amphitheatre seating five thousand. The remaining four units will be constructed as funds are available.—A. L. B.

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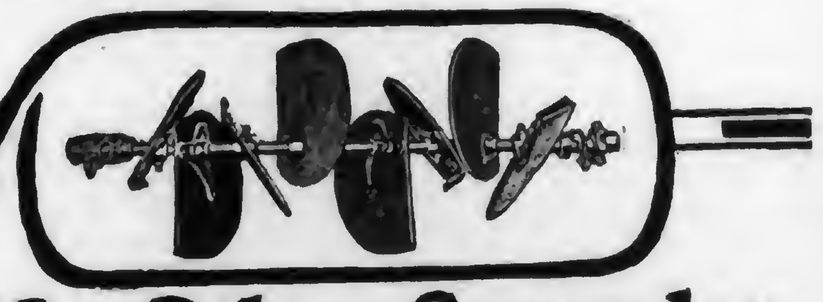

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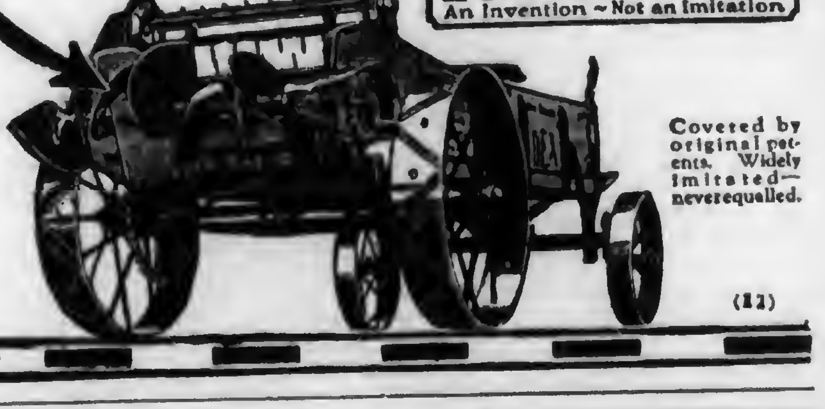

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THOSE precious days between plowing and seeding can be made to count most when you use a Massey-Harris Double Disc Harrow to put the finishing touches to the seed bed. It is specially built for use with light and medium tractors. Both front and rear frames are made of stiff steel, hot-riveted into truss forms which will stand the strains.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 30 Double Disc Harrow

tills a field in one operation, placing it in ideal condition to promote rapid plant growth. Oversize center bumpers of chilled steel absorb the end pressure of the front gangs. The tractor operator controls both sets of gangs from his seat. The discs are mounted with split hardwood bearings and equipped with adjustable hoe-steel scrapers.

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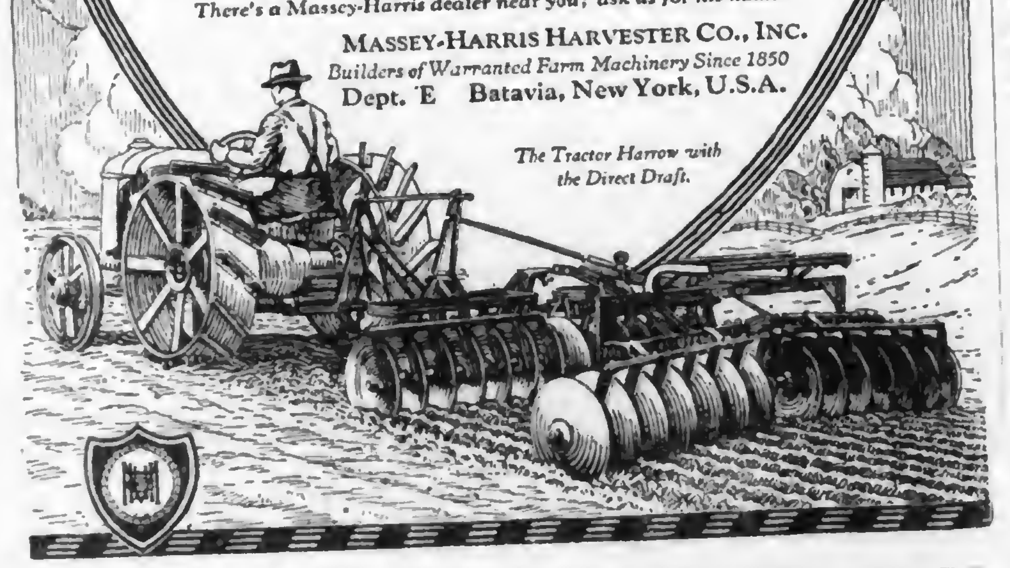
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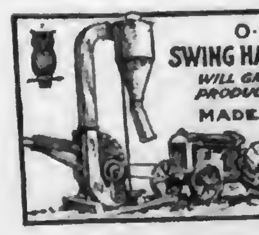

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Short Hay Supply

My hay supply is short, but I have plenty of good clean oat straw and corn stover. Can I feed this to my work horses while they are idle or doing very little work? I have plenty of oats and corn as grain feed and can buy oil meal if necessary.—R. C. J., Dauphin County, Pa.

Clean oat straw and well preserved corn stover can be used to very good advantage as roughage in place of hay while the horses are doing light work or are idle. If grain is fed in addition to the roughage the horses will come thru the winter in just as good condition as when timothy is fed and at a lower cost of maintenance.

The roughage should be fed in such amounts as the horses will clean up altho there is likely to be more waste than when hay is fed. An allowance of seven to ten pounds daily of straw and stover, respectively, for a horse of medium weight will be sufficient.

In addition to the roughage the grain allowance should consist of about four parts corn, four parts oats and one part oil meal. This should be fed daily at the rate of three-quarters to one-pound per 100 pounds of weight. The amount may be varied depending upon the condition of the horses and the amount of work which they are doing.—W. H. Tomhave.

New Pig Ration

F. B. MORRISON, with J. M. Fargo, of the Wisconsin University swine department, has developed a ration, which has given surprising results in making fall pigs grow as well as spring pigs. "This ration," Mr. Morrison says, "is simply a combination of corn, tankage, chopped alfalfa hay, and last—but not least—linseed meal. This combination has been tested on hundreds of pigs and we are certain of the results," he declares.

"The experiment brought out that pigs fed on the corn and tankage ration gained slightly less than a pound a day, while those fed the efficient combination, given above, gained 1.15 pounds, on the average.

"This difference means that the pigs fed this new ration reached the market weight of 200 pounds twenty-nine days before those fed on the ration of corn and tankage alone,—thereby saving about a month's labor in feeding and caring for the pigs.

"Still more important was the saving in feed. The pigs given only corn and tankage required 417.9 pounds of corn and 47.4 pounds of tankage for each 100 pounds gain,—while those fed the efficient combination, needed only 378 pounds of corn, 31.4 pounds of tankage, 19.6 pounds of chopped alfafa hay, and 19.6 pounds of linseed meal to make the same gain,—a saving of 16.7 pounds of feed in putting on each 100 pounds of pork.

Stock Judging Contest

MANY tie scores featured the annual stock judging contest held for agricultural freshmen at the Pennsylvania State College and re-trials may be necessary to break the deadlocks.

N. P. Sloan, Ridley Park, was high man in the judging of beef cattle. A. A. Ammarell, Reading, scored highest in the sheep classes and C. F. Schmidt, Upper Darby, won first place in judging horses. Each of these men was presented with a gold medal as the result of his excellent work in placing the animals exhibited in order of merit.

Seven freshmen turned in tie scores in the hog judging contest and five two-year men were tied for first place in the same classes.

W. W. Nicholson, Dunbar, was high man among the two-year agricultural students in horse judging while W. N. McCandless, Butler, and J. L. Williams, West Brownsville, tied for first place in the beef cattle classes. Five of the two-year contestants turned in the same number of points in the sheep classes.

The contest was held under the supervision of the Block and Bridle Club which includes all students enrolled in the animal husbandry course at the Pennsylvania State College.—A. L. B.

Market Lambs While Young

LAMBS in the farm flock should be ready for market when about four months old according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Reasons for pushing the lambs as fast as possible in order to market them at this early age are as follows:

Average market prices are higher in the spring and early summer.

Lambs will make more rapid and less expensive gains in flesh while young than when they are older.

Less labor and less pasture will be required for the flock.

Lambs marketed in the early part of the season escape the heat of the summer and the ravages of the stomach worm and other internal parasites. This is very important say the specialists, as it has been found that in most instances the weight of lambs remains practically at a standstill from mid-summer until fall. If they become infested with stomach worms as is usually the case in the farm flock they will lose weight during this period and a large number of the animals may die.

In order to produce lambs of desirable quality and weight for the market at this early age it is necessary to feed properly both the ewes and lambs. The ewes should be brought to the lambing season in good flesh so that a large milk flow is assured. It has been found that it is not essential to feed grain to ewes suckling lambs if they are on good pasture. If the pasture is short, however, or if the ewes are on dry feed the daily addition of one to two pounds of grain per head to their ration is advisable.

The lambs should be taught to eat at as early an age as possible. They will usually begin nibbling at feed when they are from ten to fifteen days old. A creep should be prepared so that they can get away from the ewes and the best quality of alfalfa or clover hay should be kept before the lambs in this creep. They should also be given a small amount of such feed as crushed corn, oats or barley with a little wheat bran and oil meal. It is important that the grain be clean and fresh and that the troughs are kept clean. After the lambs have learned to eat they should be given twice daily, as much grain as they will eat within a few minutes' time.

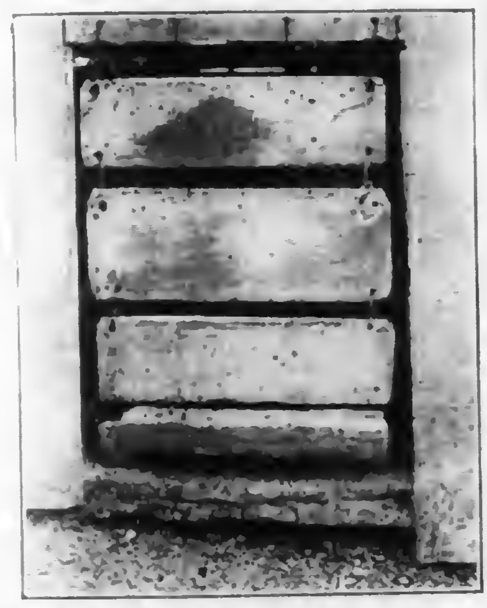
Livestock Situation

THE number of horses on farms in the United States continues to decline rapidly altho there is some indication that the decline in birth rate of colts may have stopped, at least in some areas. The ratio of colts under 2 years of age to all horses declined from 12.8 per cent on January 1, 1920, to 7.2 per cent at the same date in 1925.

It is estimated that the number of horses and colts on farms declined from 16,554,000 in 1925 to 15,778,000 in 1926, or nearly 5 per cent. The average value of horses and colts per head, $64.18 in 1925 and $65.08 in 1926, seems to have reached the lowest point of its decline in 1925.

Mules slightly increased from 5,758,000 in 1925 to 5,780,000 in 1926, but in the North there was slight decline. The average price per head increased in the North but declined in other sections enough to cause the United States average to decline from $82.24 per head to $81.30.

The number of milk cows and heifers two years old and over, including beef cows milked as well as cows of the dairy type, declined about 1 per cent during 1925, or from 22,523,000 on January 1, 1925, to 22,290,000 on January 1, 1926. Heifers between one and two years of age to be kept for milk cows during the same period declined about 9 per cent, or from 4,234,000 to 3,861,000.


This type of door will keep chickens out of the hog house.

This reduction in heifers is probably due to the unsatisfactory prices for milk and dairy products which prevailed during the spring of 1924. The ratio of milk heifers to milk cows was 18.8 per cent on January 1, 1925, and 17.3 per cent on January 1, 1926. Commercial calf slaughter in 1924 was by far the heaviest up to that time, but calf slaughter in 1925 exceeded 1924 by about 7 per cent. The number of all cattle declined from 62,150,000 in 1925 to 59,829,000 in 1926.

Number of Sheep Increase

The number of sheep increased 3.4 per cent during 1925, from 39,390,000 head to 40,748,000 head. They were the only species of meat animals that increased in number during 1925. In spite of the increase, prices increased from $12.38 to $15.21 a head.

Compared with a year ago, the total swine in the United States decreased 8.2 per cent, from 55,769,000 to 51,223,000, but the total value of swine increased from $690,328,000 to $779,348,000. This increase in value was due to an increase in the average value per head from $12.38 to $15.21. The value per head increased both because of the increased price per hundred pounds and also because of the greater average weight of hogs, mature hogs being a larger proportion in the total than at the same time last year.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER . . H.S.Firestone

It was in 1831 that Cyrus H. McCormick found the "better way" to feed the world by the invention of the Reaper. In him were combined three outstanding abilities—he invented, made and sold his product; the builder who was also the leader.

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The high cost of crude rubber has forced up tire prices—therefore motorists should give more thought to their tire purchases, selecting tires of proved quality. They should depend more than ever upon Firestone, with its long-established and rigid policy of using only the most improved methods, highest quality of materials, and advanced tire engineering—assuring every car owner Most Miles per Dollar. The Firestone Dealer is ready to supply you, promptly and at low cost.

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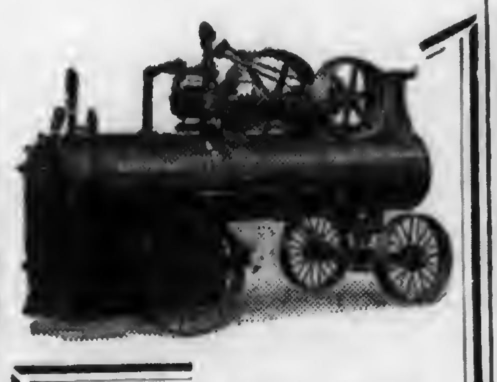

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TOM OF PEACE VALLEY

By John F. Case

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(Continued from last week)

IT WAS rally night at Banton and Coach Roberts was stirring enthusiasm for the big game now but two weeks away. "Watch Durham hold 'em," he had cried, "watch Woodson go thru 'em. You other lads put the fight into it that these fellows do and we're sure to win." Loud were the cheers but leaning close to Marvin Manning, Johnson had whispered as he gave a sly dig with an elbow, "Great player your 'Hill Billy' friend, eh? Well, he isn't going to be in the big game. Gettin' a little too much publicity. Durham and the rest of us are goin' to lay him out; you've seen Woodson play his last game."

It was but one of many taunts and goaded beyond endurance Pepper Manning drove his fist into the face leering so close to his, to follow by an attack in which he bit and clawed like a wild cat. "Take him off," howled Johnson as with the room in uproar Roberts strode down the aisle and collaring Marvin sternly demanded to know what such conduct meant. Trembling with rage and excitement, the pepper-pot blurted out, "He said they was goin' to lay Tom out so he couldn't play Denman. And they've done him 'dirt' all year," he screamed, pointing an accusing finger at "Bull" Durham. "Stole his seed corn, tried to ruin his crop in the Valley. Tom won't tell," for Woodson was shaking a head in decided negative, "but I will. And Johnson's always pickin' on me about Tom. The dirty dog, let me at 'im." Almost frothing in his anger altho tears streamed down Marvin made an ineffectual attempt to break loose and renew the battle.

"Sit down," commanded Roberts, "and shut up!" Then as the room grew suddenly silent he turned to Durham and to Tom. "These charges are serious," Roberts said, "and I know personally that one is true. But I had thought you, Bob, had become a man this summer and were done with dirty play. I sha'n't ask Woodson if his friend has lied. It's up to you, Durham, to admit or deny your guilt for well I know that you have been the leader of Tom's enemies. How about it?" There was no mercy, only justice, in the steely gaze which Roberts turned upon the "Wasp" leader who shifted uncomfortably in his seat.

WHAT proof had Manning to offer that his charge was true? None that could be substantiated. Why not brazen the thing out and make the best of it? And tho he raised his eyes to the teacher's face Durham saw mirrored now sorrow, deep and heart-breaking, that a growing confidence had been misplaced. It cut him to the quick as no sharp reproof would have done and slowly he answered, "It's all true, sir. We did steal the corn but somehow Woodson must have got it back. And we went up to cut down some of his corn but panthers drove us off."

"Panthers!" It was Marvin Manning on his feet again and with head thrown back he let out a long "Mar-r-rough," which rang thruout the room. "That was Lame Bill Kidd and the 'painters' the paper told about was Tom's dad, an' Tom an' 'Slim' Barnett an' me. Tom tore the pants off'n Johnson with a curry-comb. Get that, you big stiff? Mar-r-rough!" Tragedy was changed to comedy and teachers and students laughed until tears ran down faces as they visioned the picture of that frantic flight. But soon a sharp command came from Roberts and the room was still as again he took the platform and stood looking down. It seemed that in those few moments Roberts had changed from the care-free, happy instructor whom all knew and loved, to a man who had known grief and the weight of care. Pain was in his eyes and his voice trembled as he began to speak.

"Friends," began Roberts, "this revelation has hurt more than I care to tell. I thought that long ago factionalism had disappeared and that Bob and his friends were playing the game fair. It seems that in some way I have failed to influence you boys as a friend and teacher should. I honor Tom for his silence as he considered this his own battle and he seems to have won without my help. Nor do I blame Marvin for betraying the secret under the conditions of tonight. Bob is to be credited, too, for having told the truth but how better far it would have been if that admission had been voluntary. I shall not ask that you be expelled from school but no boy who continues dirty play in the bigger game of life can play on a football team of mine. Others of Bob's associates are on the team but he was the leader and I shall not penalize them. Durham has played his last game of any kind for Blanton so long as I am coach. Oh, Bob," and there was poignant regret in the teacher's voice, "where have I failed in helping you play the man? You are dismissed," and Roberts stood with bowed head as the students silently filed out to break into chattering groups as they discussed what penalization of Durham meant to the team. Gone were the joys of a hoped for victory and as gloom, black and bitter, came down like a pall many former admirers of Durham turned on him in reproach and contempt. "The big dumbbell, to pull a stunt like that," remarked one lad to another, "and then Woodson beat him at his own game. And to the ears of Durham and his followers as they slunk off into the night came many a "mar-r-rough" with peals of laughter. But the thing that lived with Robert Durham as he tossed in bed that night was the words of John Roberts and the look on his teacher's face.

IT WAS almost as an old man that John Roberts went slowly about the room, putting things to rights for the morrow's work. As he was turning off the lights a hesitant step sounded and Tom Woodson stood before him. Ill at ease as on that first day in school the hill lad cleared his throat and asked permission for a word before Roberts left. "I'm sorry," Tom said as he took a seat and faced his friend, "that Pep had to 'spill the beans' tonight. You know that I promised to tell you if anything happened in school but this took place in the summer and I thought it wasn't necessary to bother you. I was mighty sore I'll admit," Tom went on, "when I heard that 'Bull' and his gang aimed to ruin my corn crop but we beat 'em and had a lot of fun doing it. There hasn't been any further trouble, 'prof,' and you know we've been getting along pretty well this fall. I just wondered if I couldn't persuade you to let Durham play in the big game. We need him mighty bad, without him Denman will rip holes in our line."

"That's fine of you, Tom," Roberts replied, "for some boys would only be anxious for the punishment of an enemy. And it's true that Bob has cut out dirty play. But I won't allow a fellow of that stripe to play on a team of mine. We may lose, we probably will lose, but what I've said goes. Never while I am coach will Durham play."

The vocational agriculture teacher's lip had set in firm lines and as he rose it seemed that the interview was at an end. Slowly Tom turned towards the door. "I'm sorry," he said simply, "and I reckon you are right. But isn't there something else to think about than just Durham and me and you? Haven't you told us that we must give Old Blanton our best and aren't you knocking us out of a chance to win? Think of the school, 'prof,' and what it will mean to all of us when Denman gives us the walloping that's sure to come. Not that I'm criticising," he added hastily at Roberts' glance of awakened interest, "but that's the way it seems to me."

"Old man," replied John Roberts as he took Tom's hand in that strong clasp of his, "you've taught me a lot and few greater lessons than this just now. I was forgetting the school. Well, we'll see how Bob stands the gaff. If he gets out to the scrimmages and helps coach Parker for his place I'll put him in. But he'll never be a friend of mine until he apologizes to you like a man and proves to me that he's got the making of a man in him. I'd had hopes for him but this night has knocked 'em pretty well out. Let's be getting on home." And in silence, each busy with his own thoughts, the friends went their respective ways.

The week that followed that eventful night when Pepper Manning had disclosed the secret was the most trying in the life of Robert Durham. popular hero, he now was tasting not only the bitterness of public disapproval but the humiliation of ridicule. Wherever he went small boys "mar-r-roughed" or facetious elders inquired if he'd visited the Valley recently. The elder Durham had called him sternly to account, reminding him that there were limits to which one should go in fighting an enemy. Faint hearted followers had fallen away, fearing that association with an outcast might mean a bar from the team also. And the climax had seemingly come when on the way home from school one evening Durham had come upon George Johnson chastising Marvin Manning unmercifully.

FIGHTING like a wildcat the smaller lad had gone down under the weight of his far bigger opponent when Durham approached the scene of combat. "Tell on me, will you," Johnson was snarling as he rained blows upon the upturned face, "I'll fix you, you dirty little sneak." A few months before Durham would stood by and laughed but now he caught Johnson by the collar and pulled him off. "Cut it!" Durham commanded, "what do you mean, beating up a kid that's so much smaller than you?" With amazement and wrath on his face Johnson replied, "Fine talk from you, 'Bull.' Never did anything like that, did you?" Durham's answer had been a well directed kick which sent Johnson sprawling and enabled the smaller lad to add discretion to valor and scurry away. At a safe distance he yelled back "Mar-r-rough" while with suggestive fingers he indicated contempt. Pepper Manning wasn't taking any chances if there were outward indications of repentance. But when he reached home and told Tom his story Tom nodded in approval and to Pep's astonishment remarked that he believed "Bull" soon would be back on the team. What his rescue had to do with "Bull's" playing again the pepper-pot couldn't conceive. But Coach Roberts, too, nodded in approbation when the story was told to him.

Do Farm Animals Think?

NEARLY everyone has seen dogs, horses, cows and other farm animals perform feats that seemed to indicate intelligence and reasoning power almost human.

What is the most interesting thing you ever saw done by a farm animal or fowl?

You are invited to tell other readers about it in a letter on this subject:

The Most Intelligent Farm Animal I Ever Knew

Pennsylvania Farmer will give a prize of $5.00 for the best letter, and will pay at space rates for all others published. Letters should not be longer than 300 words, and should be in our hands by February 27th. Address them to WEEKLY CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Activities of Al Acres:—*Are You Running an Egg Plant or a Tin Mill, Al?* : : *By Leet*

MORNIN', MR NEWCOMER!
HELLO, SLIM! I STOPPED FOR THOSE TWO DOZEN EGGS AL SAID I COULD HAVE!
AL'S GONE TO TOWN AN' HE DIDN'T TELL ME 'BOUT ANY EGGS FOR NEWCOMER, WELL, I'LL GIVE HIM SOME OF AL'S TIN HEN EGGS!
AL'S ELECTRIC TIN HEN
WOULDN'T THEY HATCH?
SAY, AL, WHAT KIND OF EGGS WERE THOSE SLIM GAVE ME?
?
I SET 'EM IN MY INCUBATOR AND THEY HATCHED OUT A BUNCH OF TIN CANS AND A BABY FLIVVER!
LEET

"I've given up hope for Johnson," he had remarked to Tom, "for he appears to be yellow all thru. Altho he's only a close friend and not the leader he's always been playing up to Bob's desire for flattery and has been a bad influence all thru. I still believe that there is the making of considerable of a man in Durham altho I'll confess," and Roberts smiled a warm smile that betrayed the affection he had for his friend, "that I could never feel toward him just as I do toward you. He just isn't our kind. But as you've noticed Bob's coming around with his coaching and his grouch is wearing off. We'll see next Monday. Maybe your wish will be granted." In his heart Tom Woodson knew that no lad could displace him in the affections of the teacher but it was with joy for the school that he thought of what those words meant.

With even Johnson no longer disciple and friend Robert Durham was a lonely and almost pathetic figure in the school life. All illusions had been swept away and now he saw himself for what he was, a physically big but no longer important link in the chain. Debarred from practice it now was his lot to stand on the sidelines and direct another boy who ineffectually tried to fill the place of a real star. Yet with the stubborn courage which had characterized his play "Bull" stuck to his task while with keen eyes John Roberts studied the lad more than he did the play. The team had been called for special practice on Saturday afternoon and at its close the coach called Durham aside and asked him to come to his room that night. Durham had flushed but accepted and at the appointed hour he sat in the little room which Roberts called "home." There was an awkward pause and then the coach began to speak.

BOB," said Roberts with startling abruptness, "I'm going to put you back in the game. Put on your uniform Monday. No, you don't need to thank me," he added as Durham started to speak. "I'm doing it partly for the school, partly because a member of the team who has no cause to love you asked me to do it, and partly for yourself. Winning or losing this game doesn't mean a lot to Blanton. It's winning a victory over oneself that counts. Bob," and Roberts laid a friendly hand upon his visitor's knee, "I want you to become a real man. My work here will be a failure if I fail with you. And I want you to be a friend of mine. Now I'm going to tell you frankly that when I first came here I thought you only a 'dirty' player and in much of your behavior you bore that impression out. And I've a confession to make: I didn't try to be the friend to you that I should have been. But I'm learning that the big job of a teacher is to help his boys grow into real men. I've watched you this fall, Bob, and I'm sure that there's something big and fine in you if you'll just decide to try. Old man, I'm going to trust you to make good. Promise me that you are going to play the big game in school and out like you do football."

The teacher's voice was earnest and pleading. As he had listened silently a flush had mounted to the face of Young Durham and now as John Roberts took his hand, tears, big and scalding, ran down Durham's cheeks. He had expected reproaches, the tongue lashing with which Coach Roberts sometimes spurred his team for indifferent play. Instead there was only kindly interest and appeal to manhood, something that Durham never had known even from parents or friends. "I-I'll do my best, sir," Bob Durham stammered and with those unaccustomed tears many a soul stain was washed away. Long into the night the two talked while John Roberts, not preacher but sincere friend to boys, pointed the way to the paths of usefulness and trust.

"I know it was Woodson who asked you to let me play," said Durham as he rose to take his leave, "and it was mighty white of him. Please thank him for me." Roberts promised to do so but a shade of disappointment crossed his face. Until Robert Durham played the part of a man and apologized for past misdeeds his feet never would be set firmly on the pathway of clean living. Then reflecting that regeneration could not be accomplished overnight John Roberts sent his guest away with a hearty handclasp and a prediction that Denman would know she'd been in a game one week from that day. As Durham went down the street Roberts could hear him whistling strains of "Blanton Forever," the school song. And, smiling, he went off to bed.

Great was the surprise but keen the satisfaction when on Monday morning Coach Roberts announced in school that Robert Durham had been reinstated "for good behavior and the good of the school." When the team took the field for practice that afternoon it played as a team inspired; Woodson the flashing attack that knew no stopping, Durham the sure and steadying defense that put heart and courage into his mates. A practice game had been scheduled with one of the smaller county school teams for Wednesday and having heard of the suspension of Blanton's star, Moundville came confident of victory. But dismay soon struck Moundville's followers as Tom Woodson tore thru for repeated touchdowns while not even one field goal could Moundville make. With the score 35 to 0 at close of the third quarter Roberts sent in a substitute team with Pepper Manning as quarterback much to that worthy's delight. When a few moments later the pepper-pot went over the line for another touchdown, the battered and weary visitors offering little resistance, he sent out a shrill "Mar-r-rough! Mar-r-rough!" in token of victory. But altho the crowd cheered and laughed it was not in derision for Durham. Again he was a part of the school life, a vital cog in the team's machine, a name to conjure with when students talked of the hoped for win over Denman a few days hence. And in his heart Bob Durham knew that all this he owed to a lad whom he had fought unfairly in the past. Ignoring Johnson who had made friendly advances he asked permission to leave and went soberly home alone.

Came the day of the great game and all Blanton, aroused as it never had been before, flocked to the rival field, there to cheer their lads on to victory. Came, too, the folks of the Valley knowing little what it was all about but drawn by the knowledge that one of their blood was to clash with other foes. Tom's parents were there and Lame Bill Kidd, conspicuous and uncomfortable in the new suit which Tom had insisted on purchasing as reward for valiant service.

(To be concluded next week)

Old Colonial Family Homesteads

The loader shown in this picture, taken on the Lerch Estate, was the first in that section of Pennsylvania. It is still working in the same neighborhood but on another farm.

No. 35—The Lerch Estate

IN THE Paradise Valley there is a piece of land known as the Lerch Estate which has been owned by the same family for a period of 102 years. The original deed, which can be seen at the homestead, shows that this tract of 144 acres, sixty-three perch, located in Turbet Township, now in Lewis, was purchased from John Stahl, of Seneca County, New York, on April 8, 1823.

It was bought by John Lerch, great, great grandfather of the present owners, who was a native of Heidleberg Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and is buried there. He was succeeded by his son John, who bought it in 1832. John in turn was followed by his son Samuel, who lived there until his death in 1873.

From the spring of 1868 until his death in November, 1910, Samuel P. Lerch, son of Samuel, managed the farm. Today it is being farmed by his son, S. E. Lerch. The present owners are two brothers and four sisters.

The original house was replaced in 1852 by a large brick dwelling built in the style of the old houses found in Berks County. About fifty feet from this building there is an old schoolhouse under which flows a never-failing stream fed by a spring.—Charles S. Rovenolt.

News and Notes

CONGRATULATIONS are in order for three Pennsylvania county agents and their wives. Born: to Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Burtner, of Dauphin County, a daughter; to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dunlap, of Blair County, a daughter; to Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rothrock, of Perry County, a daughter.

* * *

When they summarized their cost of production records recently the members of a Juniata County poultry club found it was costing some of them twenty-one cents a dozen to produce eggs, and others as much as $1.45 a dozen.

* * *

In an effort to cut down the percentage of rejections the Centre County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association recently decided to tax its members two cents per pound next year for all wool not properly tied with paper twine.

* * *

Yale University is planning a new library which will cost $6,000,000 and will have room for 5,000,000 books. If one person could read two books a day, 365 days in the year, it would take nearly 7000 years to read all of those 5,0000,000 books.

* * *

Several people in Philadelphia recently saw a woman fall on the street, overcome by sudden illness. Shortly afterward telephone calls began coming into the nearest police station. One person said there was a fire where the woman fell; another reported a murder; another said bandits were around and they had killed one woman and wounded others. These alarms were followed by reports of explosions in a manhole, in a cellar, and by a bomb. Further proof that people don't see alike.

* * *

More than 20,000 persons were reported lost in New York last year. Most of them were traced by the police, but about 300 have disappeared, and probably will never be heard of again.

* * *

The United States has been importing wool from South America for 110 years. Much of this wool comes to Philadelphia. The total foreign trade of Philadelphia is reported to amount to about two billion dollars a year ($2,000,000,000).

* * *

Naturalists have found 770 varieties of flowers growing wild in regions north of the Arctic Circle.

* * *

George Washington wore size eleven shoes and his hands were so large that he had to have all his gloves made to order.

* * *

Icebergs are not made of ice, but of compressed snow which fell fifteen or twenty thousand years ago and has spent the most of the time since then as part of glaciers in the arctic regions.

Did you ever hear this one?—

The flower show had been a great success, and a few evenings later Mr. Blank, who had performed the opening ceremony, was reading the local paper's report of it to his wife.

Presently he stopped reading, his justifiable pride turning to anger. Snatching up his stick, he rushed from the room. Amazed his wife picked up the newspaper to ascertain the reason of her spouse's fury.

She read: "As Mr. Blank mounted the platform, all eyes were fixed on the large red 'nose' he displayed. Only years of patient cultivation could have produced an object of such brilliance."—Western Christian Advocate.

"Why are you hopping around like that?"

"My doctor told me to take my medicine three nights running and then skip a night. This is my night to skip."

Willie and his little sister were visiting at a mountain resort where they heard a great deal of talk of the fine view. One day the sister fell over the edge of the piazza, and Willie ran screaming to his mother:

"Oh, mama! Come quick! Bessie has fallen into the view!"

"Pa, what's phonetic spelling?"

"It's a way of spelling that I often got whipped for when I was your age," replied Pa.—Boston Transcript.

"William," snapped the dear lady viciously, "didn't I hear the clock strike two as you came in?"

"You did, my dear. It started to strike ten, but I stopped it to keep it from waking you up."—Tit-Bits.

"Abner," said the mother, "there were two pieces of cake in the pantry this morning and there is only one now. How does this happen?"

"It musta been so dark that I didn't see the other piece."

Robert Fulton years ago
Said he'd make the steamboat go,
And stuck to it.
Robert's friends began to jolly,
Called the steamboat Fulton's Folly,
But the darn thing went by golly,
He stuck to it

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Now Is the Time to Plan Homes for the Birds

WHEN the wrens come again have some nice little houses put up about the lawn and garden for them.

They should be put up early so they will be somewhat weather-beaten before the birds come. Wrens do not come until late in April or early in May but the first thing they do is to look for a home site.

It may be that none will come to inhabit these houses the first year, but they will come eventually.

The first time the wrens nested near my home they found a nice cosy corner on top of the corner post of the front porch. Little boards had been tacked across the corner to keep the English sparrows from nesting there. There was only a very small opening above the board where Mrs. Jenny Wren went in to make her home. When they came back the next year they went thru the lattice work under the porch and built a nest in a small tin can which stood about two feet above the ground.

A Queer Place to Build

The third year when they returned they began looking over the wash hanging on the line. Several pairs of men's overalls were there. The wrens looked them all over and went down inside to find a place for a home. Had the legs been tied shut at the bottom I believe they would have begun to build a nest.

When I saw how much they wanted a home near the house, I made a little box for them. They went into it almost as soon as it was placed on a corner of the grape arbor, and before the little birds left this box another little house was made and put up nearby.

As soon as the little birds flew away the parent birds cleaned out part of the nesting material, working harder to get it out than they did to put it in. When they had cleaned house to their satisfaction they began to carry material for a new nest in the other house for a second brood. Wrens like a new house for each family they raise.

The house wrens are tireless bug hunters, carrying bugs and worms all day long to feed their young. They are also tireless and joyous singers, singing from the break of day till dark during the nesting season. I have never heard them sing after the last little bird leaves the nest late in July or the first of August. They sing while in flight and with a mouthful of food which they are carrying for their young.

Now I have eight houses about the lawn and garden for wrens and they were all occupied last season. We like them in the garden for they destroy hundreds of harmful bugs and worms.

Hanging houses are the best to use as there is then no danger of a cat getting at the nest. Houses put on poles can be made safe by putting tin about the pole in a funnel shape, turned down so that a cat cannot get up.

The openings in the boxes for wrens must not be larger than one inch or the English sparrows will get in. There should be a neat little perch below the opening for they light there with long pieces of nesting material and often have to work quite a while to get the end of the twig into the opening. The foundation of their nests is bits of twigs, from one inch to four or five inches long. Then comes a lining of hairs and feathers found about the poultry yard.

The houses may be hung on the porch or in any trees near the house.

A house hangs on the end of our front porch, and the wrens build and hatch one or two broods there each year. They will perch on the backs of chairs and on the swing chains. Sometimes, after the little birds come, they will scold when some one sits near the end of the porch where the house hangs but they soon learn to know that no harm is meant and resume their song.—Mary A. Kintigh.

(To be continued)

From Forum Friends

Dear Friends:—I have never lived on a farm and never expect to. I don't know how we happened to take Pennsylvania Farmer but we do and have for a long time. I live in a town.

I am a sophomore in high school. This week has been exams. Thank goodness I had no regents or I would be so exhausted I would not be writing this letter but I had no half-year subjects. I went down this morning to school to look at the bulletin board to see if the marks had been posted. They had and I passed all my exams. It is a miracle for they were all very hard and I never expected to make French or ancient history but I did.

Ruth Weir
Franklin Co., Pa.

Sledding and skiing are great. Every night we go on "Kelly's," a great big hill in town. It's wonderful. The boys build large fires and we keep warm at the top of the hill when we're not sliding.

I have no brothers or sisters but as I live in town I have many, many friends. There isn't a week goes by but what there is a party somewhere, and there are movies twice a week.

I belong to the Girl Scouts, Troop 2, and the Junior Girls Friendly. Monday nights are the Friendly meetings and Thursday nights are the Scouts. I have been a Scout four years and go to camp every summer. I am corporal of the Bluebird Patrol which is considered quite an honor in our troop as it is so large and the older girls are the ones who hold office.

Tonight there is to be a sleigh-ride and a party. I am invited to both but don't know which to attend. I think it will be the sleigh-ride.

I have a bike, also four or five of my friends have them. We certainly do go on some exciting rides in the summer (when we're not in swimming). We also skate, ski, sled and do piles of other things.

I am on a basketball, football and baseball team. They are more fun than anything. Mother says I am on too many and do too much but I love to. Guess I'll be an all-around athlete. I always manage to study my lessons somehow, tho.—Amy M. Myers, thirteen (X), Oneida Co., N. Y.

Won't you write again sometime and tell the Forum friends about the things you Scouts do together? Where do you go to camp in the summer? COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have fun with our cat and dog. When I go down in the cellar the cat follows. In the summer I milk one cow and I like to go swimming and some of my schoolmates come to my place to go swimming. We have fun. My home is right above the creek.

We are going to have an entertainment. I have three parts. We have not made arrangements yet when it will be. Our school is beautiful inside.—Gladys E. Miller, eleven, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I am very busy trapping. I caught a skunk which I did not know how to kill so I backed it in the hole and hit it on the head. Can hardly wait until morning to see what is in my traps. Skunks are getting scarce around here, therefore, I cannot catch very many. The rest of my time is spent coasting.

You should see my dogs, Dick and Bud, enjoy helping to coast. I am sleepy now and must go to my warm bed so that I can get up early for Sunday school in the morning. My class has six little boys and five girls in it.—Wilford Garland (X), Cambria Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We are going to have a literary program at our school January 22nd, and all the scholars are going to take part. I wish you could be there.

For pets I have a collie pup, his name is Jiggs, and a Shetland pony, his name is Prince. I am sending a recipe for popcorn balls. I hope Gladys Fuller will like.

HIS WINTER'S MEAL
Mary A. Musser, Centre County, Pa.

POPCORN BALLS"

- 1½ cups sugar or maple syrup,
- 1 tablespoon of butter,
- 3 tablespoons water,
- 3 quarts popcorn.

Boil sugar or syrup with butter and water until it spins a long thread; pour this on the popcorn and shape into balls.—Henrietta Grantham, thirteen, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have thirty head of registered Jersey cattle, two pair of horses and a lot of chickens. I have a dog and two kittens. I have a piano and ukulele and I can play both of them. Papa plays a violin and mamma the piano in an orchestra. I like to go to the dances. We have good times.—Ona Tyler, eleven, Potter County, Pa.

WHO WENT THERE!
Dorothy Clarke, Union County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

Adams County, Ernest Sillik, Paul Sillik. **Berks County,** Lloyd T. Dreibelbis. **Bucks County,** Estella M. Bleam, Edna Buckman, Olive Buckman. **Cambria County,** Hilda Davis, Wilford Garland (X). **Centre County,** Gladys Poorman. **Columbia County,** Mildred Hartman, Louise Heurie (X), Belva Pealer. **Cumberland County,** Milderd Hurley, Marguerite Lebo, Annie Snyder. **Dauphin County,** Ardella Billoy. **Erie County,** Opal Wells. **Franklin County,** Freda Biesecker, Charles Hollar, Thelma Lucille Hiller (X). **Fulton County,** Walter J. Barton. **Lackawanna County,** Philura Klipple (X). **Lancaster County,** Gladys E. Miller, Caroline H. Ranck. **Lawrence County,** Elizabeth Jacobson, Viola Violet Spellich. **Lehigh County,** Frances Hinkle. **Luzerne County,** Ruby Brown (X). **Lycoming County,** Mabel Doughterty, Bernaline Guillaume (X). **McKean County,** Mable Stevens. **Montgomery County,** Fannie Young. **Northumberland County,** Frances Cronrath, Mildred Hoffman (X), Pauline Tharp.
Perry County, Jane Catherine Bair. **Schuylkill County,** Lucille Snyder. **Snyder County,** Sarah E. Fisher. **Somerset County,** Ferne Bender (X). **Susquehanna County,** Arlene Fessenden, Gladys Fuller (X). **Union County,** Sara Boob, Mary V. Hackenberg. **Venango County,** Myrna Hartzell. **Washington County,** James C. Holmes. **Wayne County,** Alice Cook. **Westmoreland County,** Virginia Freeman, Florence Johnston, Louise Johnston.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Alma Mildred Minglin(X). **Cumberland County,** Helen Chipid, Edna Noss, Marie Noss. **Mercer County,** Helen Storer (X). **Warren County,** Jennie Procyk (X).

NEW YORK

Oneida County, Amy M. Myers (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Kathryn L. Wentz. **Dorchester County,** Margaret Lankford. **Sussex County,** Sarah Kenney.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This week's puzzle contains a very personal message which I am hoping you will be able to find because I could not very well have it printed and sent privately to each one of you—and yet I'd like you all to have it. If you look carefully at the sentences below you will notice that in each case there is a letter missing. When you are sure what the letter is put it in the little heart space corresponding in number to the sentence. For instance, the letter missing from the first sentence is, of course "B" omitted from the word "February." Now find the others, write them in the little hearts and you will have this personal message. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by February 20th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the January 23 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is:

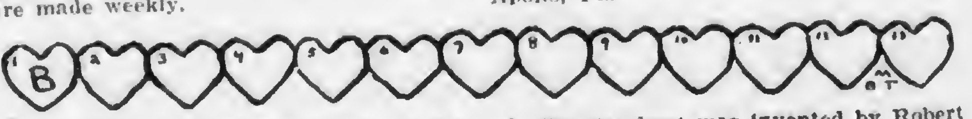
READING ACROSS

1. Abe
3. awe
6. no
8. ax
9. often
13. rag
15. cringed
18. he
19. ye
20. Eva
21. ten

READING DOWN

1. an
2. boo
4. wan
5. ex
7. stand
10. Fri
11. egg
12. ache
14. Eden
16. Rev.
17. eye

The puzzle prize winners are: A. Rodman Burgess, Jr., age 10, Franklinville, N. J.; Ada Eckel, age 12, Clarks Summit, Pa.; Kermit Green, age 12, Kunkletown, Pa.; Garson A. Lutz, age 12, Kempton, Pa.; Gertrude Slaseman, age 10, Cly, Pa.; Ruth Thompson, age 11, Newtown, Pa.; Edna M. Weaver, age 9, New Holland, Pa.; Gerald L. Weyand, age 12, Somerset, Pa.; Robert Worthington, age 10, Fountainville, Pa.; Ruth Young, age 10, Apollo, Pa.



1. Abraham Lincoln's birthday is Feruary 12th.
2. He was Presidnt during the Civil War.
3. Colubus discovered America.
4. Every ear has twelve months.
5. Calin Coolidge is President of the United States.
6. Pennsylvnia is called the "Keystone State."
7. Lafayette was a general in the Revoutionary War.
8. The stamboat was invented by Robert Fulton.
9. Washigton was called the "Father of His Country."
10. He was "first in the hears of his countrymen."
11. Daniel Boone was a great poneer.
12. There are ten tens in a hudred.
13. Longfellow wrot the poem "Hiawatha."

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Archery, the newest craze at Ormand Beach, Florida, has lured many visitors. Here are two social leaders of New York's younger set displaying their skill.

2.—After three years aground, at the entrance of the Golden Gate, San Francisco, an attempt is being made to repair and refloat the Luman Stuart again.

3.—Miss Eleanor A. Lamson, one of the few women astronomers, is the official stargazer at the United States Naval Observatory in Washington.

4.—This statue of Lincoln, as the rail splitter, stands in the clanging, toiling, noisy west side of Chicago.

5.—Little Susan Johnson, six-year-old star skater of one of Chicago's skating clubs, has not only developed wonderful speed, but is also remarkably clever in doing stunts.

6.—This motorcycle, equipped with fire fighting apparatus suitable for a small town, was recently exhibited at a motorcycle show in New York.

7.—Three little animal friends of Annie E. Frary, who claims that all animals can be made to love each other.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

The School Problem Again

After All, Shouldn't It Be Solved by the Parents?

OUTSIDE activities and the various school accessories, rather than regular school work are causing the many nervous breakdowns among school children. But the many rules and regulations with which the curriculum is hedged about do hamper the student, and make the work needlessly nerve racking.

Our school here is free from evils that use up the student's nerve force, but we have other non-essentials. When daughter was in seventh grade, she was not allowed to try regent's preliminary examinations from that grade, 'tho she was as capable of passing them then as she was the year following. She had to waste a half-year in eighth grade because of this technicality. Now she is forced to spend the full four years commonly allowed for high school work because "four years of English must be covered in class."

One of Two Things Will Happen

With such restrictions one of two things must happen: the child will daily along and form the habit of just putting in the time, or he will be graduated eventually with a number of surplus counts for which he has no use, and receives no special credit for having attained.

The system makes the flapper and is directly responsible for evils which arise from the flapper age. There is a constant cry for more good mothers, but the best of mothers are so handicapped as to be helpless in the midst of such a leveling system.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

The Parents' Part

SURELY nervous breakdowns among school children, and youth retarded because of rigid rules, are conditions much to be deplored. Now let us, as parents, face these problems squarely, and with a spirit of constructive rather than destructive criticism.

Child welfare organizations, and nerve clinics and hospitals trace extreme nervousness among our youth, not to the school room but to the four walls of the home—the child's home and its environment; with such direct causes as heredity, faulty diet, lack of rest, (involving late hours, irregular hours, and little or no night ventilation) and home atmospheres of turmoil and confusion.

Physical Deficiencies Play Big Part

Physical deficiencies—poor sight, diseased tonsils, defective hearing, decayed teeth, and weakness of vital organs—also play a large part in undermining nerve force of school children. For these defects the public school must not be blamed, and indeed so important a part do they play that progressive schools are aiding parents by conducting clinics to remedy the difficulties.

During many years of vital association with educators, schools, and school children in four alert states, we have rejoiced in the very flexible rules governing special promotions. Yet in spite of school surveys and various methods of research, which have helped the states inspire correct leadership among their youth, we do find here and there an educator who does not consider the "individual child." There may be several reasons for this condition—the most prevailing one perhaps being congestion in the school room. It is quite possible that a very exceptionally fine teacher laboring with fifty pupils for five hours daily, five days each week, might not so quickly recognize that unusual brilliancy of your child. You have grown up with him, and are with him about ten times as many hours each year.

Where the Blame Belongs

Just wherein lies our responsibility as parents? Must we not, after all, bear the entire blame? And if so, why? He is our child—ours from heritage—ours from early habits which so greatly govern his entire future, and the school he attends is ours also. So ask yourself where you stand.

1. Do you give the teacher your whole-hearted support?
2. Have you ever visited the school? (Not on special occasions alone—but did you ever observe the schoolwork for an entire session? Parents often think their children quite exceptional until they compare their efforts with several dozens of others under like circumstances.)
3. How often this year have you talked over with the teacher the work and health of your child?
4. Is it your great concern to follow up the advancement of your child each month?
5. Do you always attend the parent-teacher meetings?
6. Are you alert on the ideals of your board of education?
7. As parents, do you interest yourselves in bettering school conditions in your community?
8. The public schools are among our oldest and most sacred institutions. Have you safeguarded this trust?

Nothing thrills a conscientious parent more, than the happy groups of healthy children going to and fro with school books. Here they are joyously mingling with others and learning to live. Have you ever thought of the schools as your property? They are yours—and the teachers, principals, supervisors, and superintendents are your servants—thru that school board which you elect. After all then it must follow that your own school is just what you make it, or allow it to become. Can your child waste a year of life in the school you provide for him?—G. S. Stewart.

A Quicker Way

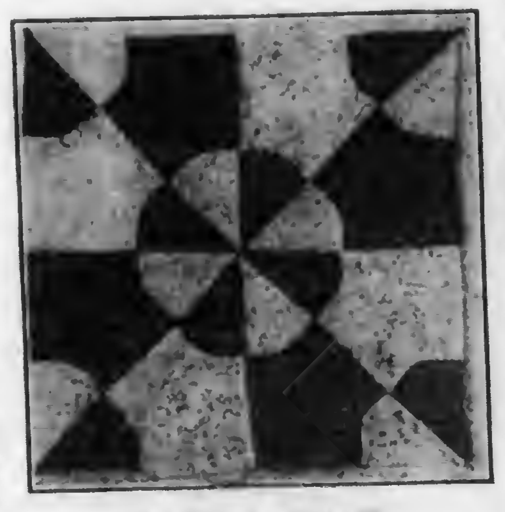
HERE is a much quicker way to make comforters than the old way. First, put an old sheet down on the floor and spread the lining on it. Put the cotton on the lining, take smooth sticks about a yard long and whip the cotton until it becomes very light. Put the top on and tack in rows about three inches apart, taking two rows at a time. Tack up and down from one row to the other, but do not cut the threads until you get the entire comforter tacked.

You can then take it on your lap, cut the threads, tie and trim them all while sitting down. By doing this you can make one in the time it takes to card the bats by the old way. You can tack one in about two and one-half hours, do the rest while sitting down, and not have to break your back over the quilting frame.—Mrs. C. A. U.

Old Patchwork Quilts

Patterns—New and Old—for the Needlewoman

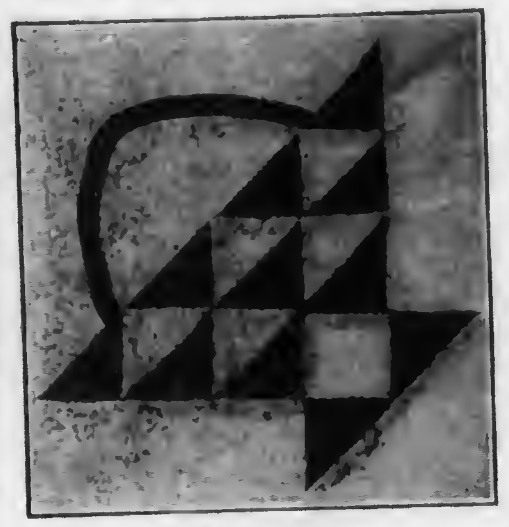
EACH year there is a growing interest in the old patchwork quilts and there are parts of each state where the interest has never waned—where the women with a creative spirit have always wanted to make "just one more quilt" even tho their closets and chests are full to bulging.



The Dutch windmill.

Can you think of anything more interesting than a visit to the home of some dear little woman who has about her, all the treasures of so many years? With each bit of needlework she can tell a story that makes one feel they have missed something by not having lived nearly a century ago.

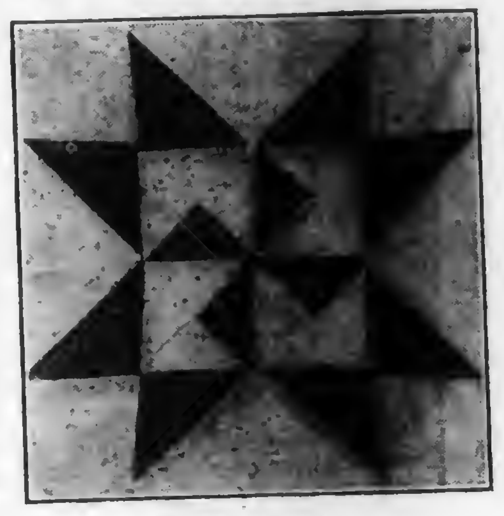
The woman who has fallen heir to one or more of these old treasures is indeed fortunate but those who have not, need not be disheartened for with the reproduction of the quaint little chintz patterns which can be procured from the wash goods departments in our city stores and even the smaller towns, the old patchwork patterns can be reproduced.



Basket pattern.

We have the advantage over our grandmothers in that we have more materials and softer and more varied shades than they had to choose from.

There is not an old quilter who is not familiar with the basket pattern for it was a general favorite as well as the star designs, which are many. The Dutch Windmill, joined solid, makes a continuous pattern and takes simple marking or one could almost follow the seams and not have to mark for the quilting.—Carlie Sexton.



Octagonal star.

Editors' Note:—Anyone desiring information as to patterns, send your requests to the Household Editor, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply.

Start a Health Chart

A LARGE life insurance company has worked out a splendid health chart which I have known to be of untold value with children whose habits hitherto had been not of the best. It is a very good check-up on mothers, too. It not only aids mothers in providing what's best for the growing child, but spurs her to better habits herself, for who has a boy or girl that does not imitate?

The chart has the following twenty essentials, each one adding five per cent to the personal health record. How do you measure up?

1. I brush my teeth every morning.
2. I eat cooked cereal for breakfast.
3. I do not drink tea nor coffee.
4. I eat fresh fruit or prunes every day.
5. I drink several glasses of water daily.
6. I do not drink from another person's glass.
7. I sit and walk erect.
8. I never put a pencil in my mouth.
9. I stand straight with my chest up.
10. I wash my hands before eating.
11. I drink at least two glasses of milk daily.
12. I eat plenty of vegetables every day.
13. I chew my food well.
14. I play out-of-doors every day.
15. I do not eat much candy.
16. I am cheerful and happy.
17. I take a complete bath at least twice a week.
18. I brush my teeth before retiring.
19. I go to bed early.
20. I sleep with windows open.

Hang these Good Health Rules in a conspicuous place in your kitchen, where "He who runs may read."—G. S. Stewart.

Valentines

OUR children have spent many happy evenings making their own valentines. At the small cost of fifteen cents we purchased from a large mail order house materials to make fifteen nice valentines, and envelopes for the various shapes and sizes were included. I heartily recommend this plan to all mothers for the children have enjoyed it far more than previous years when we bought them ready to mail.—Mrs. E. M. C.

Trouble with Macaroons

And Suggestions to Assure Success Next Time

DEAR EDITOR:—During the holiday season I tried one of the Pennsylvania Farmer recipes, and my macaroons were as flat as pancakes. We could eat them, but the appearance left everything to be desired. The recipe called for ¾ pound sugar, whites of three eggs, and ½ pound almonds.

I baked them at 325-350 degrees. Was that too low or too high? I used "put up" eggs. Could that have anything to do with my failure? Or did I have my nuts too coarse? I put them thru the food chopper. Thank you for an answer on Our Page.—A Reader.

MACAROON SUCCESS

The above recipe is all right, and the temperature, too, is O. K. Nuts should be ground in the medium knife grinder. I do not doubt in the least that your failure was due to the eggs. Eggs are such a vital part of macaroon baking that I should never attempt them without fresh eggs, just as no one would try angel food or omelet without fresh eggs.

Here are just a few valuable rules to bear in mind when baking macaroons of any kind:

Use fresh eggs beaten very stiff and dry.

Add sugar gradually, beating stiff with each addition.

Give them plenty of room.

Bake slowly, ten to fifteen minutes, in moderate oven.

Bake on tin that has been carefully paraffined.

CHOCOLATE MACAROONS

2 egg whites beaten very stiff
1 measuring cup granulated sugar
2 squares grated baker's chocolate

Follow rules combining eggs and sugar, then fold in the grated chocolate. Bake fourteen minutes. Remove from tin with spatula or cake turner. This makes thirty-six cakes. —Betsey Ford.

A Dry Shampoo

THE hair needs special attention during the winter when there is so much dirt and smoke. The shampoo business is much simplified when one has bobbed hair, but there are still a few of us who have long hair. Drying hair is often so difficult in January and February that country women sometimes postpone washing their hair. A hairdresser friend of mine told me how they give a dry shampoo in the beauty parlors. I tried it out, so I know that it works.

First wash your brush thoroly, and when it is dry, push cotton into the bristles and brush your hair. When one filling of cotton becomes soiled, take it out and put in clean cotton. Keep up this process until the cotton stays white. You will be amazed to see how much black one gets this way, and how glossy the hair becomes.—May H. Mumaw.

QUINCE HONEY

1 cup sugar
1 cup water
1 quince
½ sour apple

Let the syrup come to a boil then add the quince and apple which have been grated. Rapid boiling will prevent it from turning red.

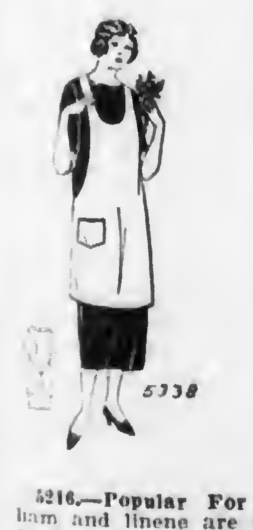
I also use about half and half of sweet apples and quinces for canning. The apples will have the quince flavor and they go farther. Quinces are often hard to get and sometimes high in price.—Mrs. C. M. F.

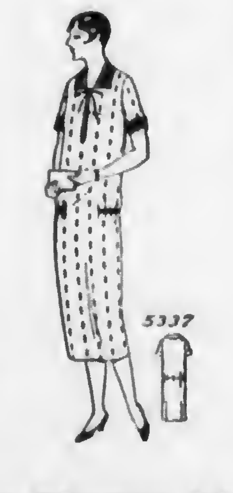
When Sewing for the Kiddies

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5338.—A Simple Apron Style.—Sateen, unbleached muslin, drill, cretonne or linen may be used for this style. One size: Medium. It will require 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

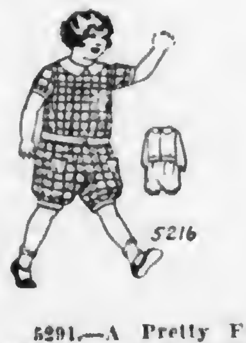
5337.—A "Slip-over" Model.—Cotton or wool crepe or rep, gingham, percale or tub silk would be suitable for this design. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the dress as illustrated will require 3¾ yards of one material and ½ yard of another material to face collar, cuffs, vestee and belt for a 38-inch size. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

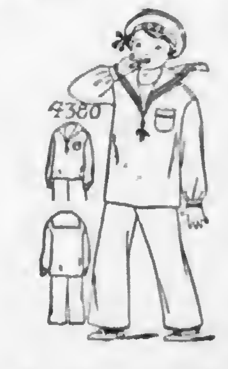




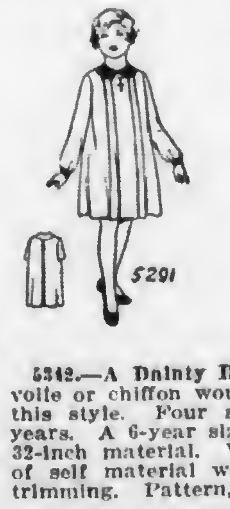
5216.—Popular For Play.—Plaid gingham and linene are here combined. The rompers may be finished with long or short sleeves. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material if made with long sleeves. To trim with contrasting material requires ⅜ yard. If made with short sleeves the rompers require 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

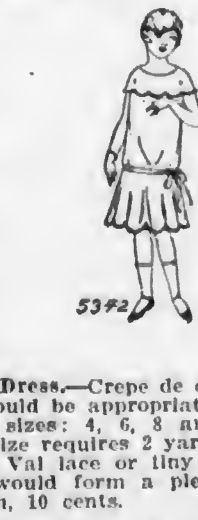
4380.—For the Small Boy.—Linen, drill, flannel and serge, also pongee and jersey cloth would be attractive for this style. The blouse may be finished in smock style or with the lower edge drawn in bloused effect. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 40-inch material. Blue linen with white facings would be pleasing, or white drill with trimming of orange or green. Pattern, 10 cents.





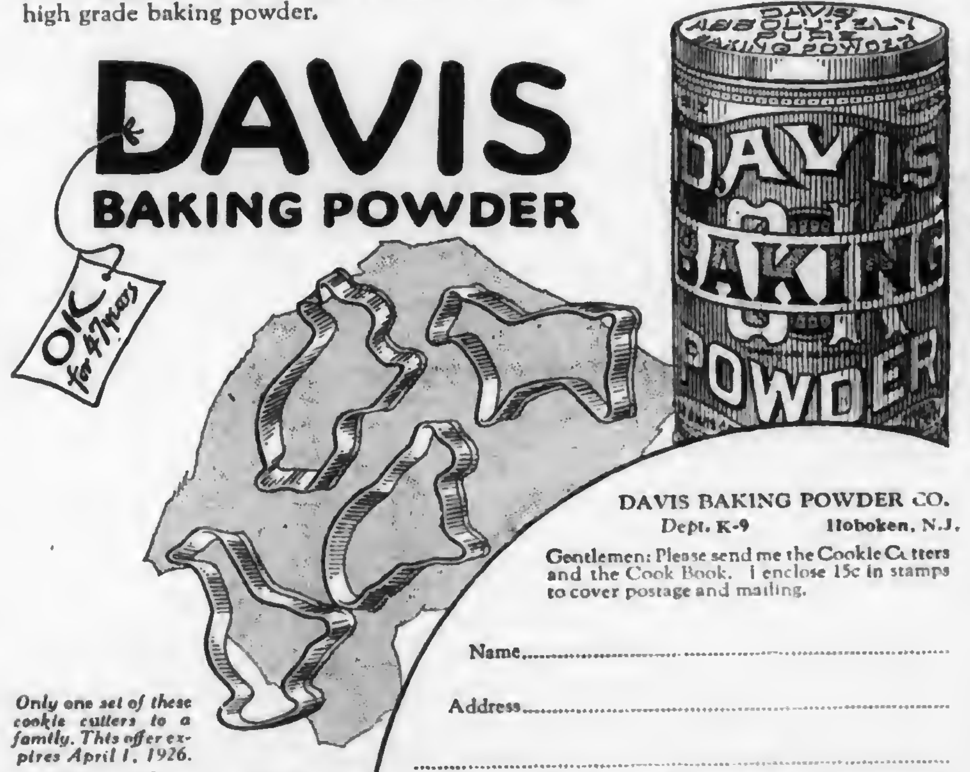
5291.—A Pretty Frock.—Linen, jersey, wool rep or wool crepe would be good for this model. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material if made of one material and with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 2⅛ yards will be required. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material require ¼ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.





5342.—A Dainty Dress.—Crepe de chine, voile or chiffon would be appropriate for this style. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2 yards of 32-inch material. Val lace or tiny frills of self material would form a pleasing trimming. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.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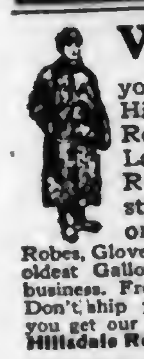

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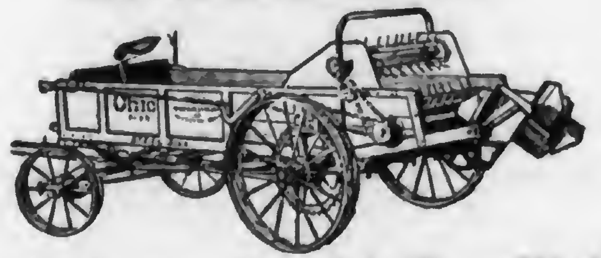

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Those Puzzling Report Cards

And the Games Father and Mother Devised

MR. AND MRS. WILSON were in conference. Two report cards lay on the table beside them—Alice's and John's—and it was these the parents had been discussing.

"Alice's spelling!" almost groaned Mrs. Wilson. "And John's grade isn't much better. We have been helping them with their home work, too."

"Something ought to be done," answered her husband. "Seems to me their language needs bolstering up, too."

"I wonder," mused Mrs. Wilson, "how we'll manage to change the situation? I know Miss Martz is a capable teacher."

The two thought and thought. And before long, a nightly "game" of some sort was in progress in the Wilson living room. And the results soon became apparent, not only in better grades, but in improved oral expression, and a more general mental alertness. Here are two games that proved most popular and helpful. The first they called "Last Letter."

How to Play "Last Letter"

One player begins the game by spelling a word—any word, short or long. The second player must at once spell another word, beginning with the last letter of the word just spelled. The third player spells a word beginning with the last letter of this word, etc. If any player spells a word that has been spelled before, he must pay a forfeit.

This may easily be turned into an interesting geography game by pronouncing instead of spelling the names of lakes, rivers, cities, countries, and other geographical terms, each beginning with the last letter of the one preceding it. If liked, the players may be required to locate their "names."

The Wilsons found that a certain "Conversation Game" was much enjoyed at meal times. Instead of devoting all their time to gulping their food, the children soon learned to take pride in their ability to add something of worth to the general conversation. Of course, they weren't told that they were being helped to build a "language foundation." That would have destroyed the purpose of the game.

One time, Father Wilson would begin the game, choosing his own subject, an easy one, to be sure, suited to small folks.

"I think I never saw larger snowflakes than those that fell today," he would say. John knew it was his turn next.

"The snowflakes build themselves into little white tents on all the fence posts," he announced eagerly.

"Miss Martz says there never was a snowflake that wasn't six-pointed." was small Alice's contribution.

"I think God must be a very wonderful artist to design so many different snowflakes and all of them six-pointed," added Mother.

Then Alice chose her subject and the others had to say something about it. John took his turn, too, and so did Mother.

Interesting? Well, maybe not always to grown-ups whose minds have weightier subjects to ponder, but these, and countless other simple games, are far more effective and certainly pleasanter than nagging and worrying over monotonous home work, and poor "marks."—Helen Metzger.

Flowers in Winter

TRY this: take a nice fat carrot, cut it across so that the upper section measures about three inches. Carefully dig out a portion of the pulp, not breaking the sides nor injuring the top, then put a strong string thru the cupped end, and hang in your sunny kitchen window. Keep that cup filled with water, and you will very soon be delighted with a unique green basket, for the carrot tops will grow out and curve delightfully over the orange sides.

My pet hotbed. With a saw convert a small wooden box into a sloping-sided box, and by using wide adhesive tape fasten on a glass top. You can make most any shape or size hotbed for your indoor seedlings by following this suggestion.—Pennsylvania Reader.

Plan for Variety in the Menu

Are You Robbing the Family at Breakfast?

WOMEN will talk shop, whether they follow teaching, millinery, or are farm mothers. At a recent gathering of mothers, the conversation reached a point in which you and I are greatly concerned—"variety in the menu." One woman cornered me later and asked me how in the world to vary the breakfasts.

With me that is no difficulty, for the two essentials, fruit and cooked cereals, are so rich in variety. Most country cupboards have at least a change of fruits for each day in the week. Then with prunes, good wholesome prunes, and delicious oranges for diversion—what more could one wish? Cereals, too, that is those for cooking, offer a fine variety.

This woman says she cannot afford to put fruit on the breakfast table—that they have toast and rolled oats from January thru December. Let me tell you what I told her. "At our house we cannot afford to have a single breakfast without fruit, and I doubt if any one can." It is such a splendid regulator.

My neighbor has a child in school and his doctor bill last winter was $79, spent mostly for office calls when he had terrible colds. She admitted to me that the very first thing the doctor always asked was concerning his body "elimination." She never sends him to bed without a dose for this purpose. But now she is thinking. Would $79 furnish her table with fruit supreme? We know it would. And your child might have the added happiness that accompanies health.

Is there fruit on your breakfast table? Or are you one of those mothers who is robbing herself and her family as well?—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Pork Brine

THIS pork brine has been used for thirty years or more by Crawford County neighbors:

To every gallon of water use:
1½ pound salt
¼ ounce baking soda
⅛ ounce saltpeter
½ pound brown sugar

BEEF BRINE

To every 100 pounds of beef use:
3½ pounds salt
¼ ounce saltpetre
½ pound brown sugar

Boil in water enough to cover meat well. When it boils skim and pour on meat hot.—Mrs. D. W. Miller.

Yours for the Asking

THERE'S a copy of the wonderful, new Larkin Catalog for you FREE.

This big, beautifully illustrated book pictures lovely things for your home, . . . inviting suites for living-room, dining-room and bedroom . . . comfy rockers and chairs . . . tasteful lamps, dainty curtains, rich rugs, gleaming silverware, etc.

Start a Larkin Club

The Larkin Catalog tells, too, how to start a little Larkin Club among your friends and obtain beautiful Premiums through the Larkin Plan.

You owe it to your home to possess this book.

Just Mail the Coupon

Larkin Co Inc. Buffalo, N. Y. Chicago, Ill., Peoria, Ill.

Send me my copy of the new Larkin Catalog No. 110 showing over 1600 Larkin Premiums and telling how to start a Larkin Club.
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Street and No...........

P. O........... *State*..........

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1416 EYE ST N.W.
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Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N.Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., Manufacturers, 114 North St., Adams, N. Y., and a trial package will be mailed to you free, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

400-Club Members

FARMERS on thirty-nine Pennsylvania farms qualified for membership in the 1925 Keystone 400 Bushel Potato Club by growing more than 400 bushels on a measured acre. The names of this new potato growers' roll of honor have just been announced by the founder of the 400 Bushel Club, E. L. Nixon, extension plant pathologist of the Pennsylvania State College.

Growing the largest yield in the state, 571.4 bushels, R. E. Briggs and Son, Nescopeck, qualified for the club for the fourth time. Ray Briggs thus becomes president of the club because of growing the best yield. W. B. Bennett, Ulysses, had the second highest yield, 529 bushels, and so becomes vice president. The grower of the smallest yield, C. A. Wachsmuth, Butler, is the new secretary. His yield was 401 bushels.

For the first time in the history of the club women became members in 1925. Mrs. Harrison Hamm, Carbon County, grew 428.8 bushels, and the Misses Snavely, Lebanon County, raised 406.5 bushels on a measured acre.

The roll of members by counties and the number of bushels grown on an acre by each follows:

Berks County: Paul R. and John R. Guldin, 482.18; John DeLong and Son, 455.2; Stanley I. Behm, 423.7.

Bucks County: Harvey H. Baum, 422; Henry R. Bauman, 408.7.

Butler County: Thomas Denniston and Sons, 441.18; C. A. Wachsmuth, 401.

Cambria County: W. A. Westrick, 403; C. H. Hostetler, 402.

Carbon County: Mrs. Harrison Hamm, 428.8; Robert Getz, 426.6; J. B. Adams, 406.6.

Chester County: R. Darlington, 436.

Columbia County: G. H. Dippe, 409.

Huntingdon County: Robert J. Wigton, 402.6.

Lebanon County: Misses Snavely, 406.5.

Lehigh County: D. D. Fritch, 452.4; Reuben Ringer, 430.3; Alvin J. Snyder, 424.8.

Luzerne County: R. E. Briggs and Son, 571.4; H. F. Coon and Son, 514.25; Charles F. Johnson, 440; Edwin C. Seely, 421.

Lycoming County: Elmer J. Waltz, 414.7.

Mercer County: R. P. McDowell and Sons, 409.2.

Montgomery County: Jacob S. Wile, 517.1.

Northampton County: Omar Dietterich, 408.

Perry County: Charles E. Beaver, 452.4.

Potter County: W. B. Bennett, 529; M. L. Van Wegen, 462; Alonza Perkins, 444.6; E. L. Sherman, 420; E. L. Blass, 405.

Somerset County: C. E. Rennan, 481.9; Claude Bauermaster, 473.5; Edison M. Hay, 410.

Sullivan County: Kemerly Connor, 431.

Union County: Harold K. Benner, 407.

Wayne County: Richard B. Simons, 404.

Buy It in Pennsylvania

FEW people realize that all nursery stock sold by Pennsylvania nurserymen is annually inspected by the nursery inspection service of the State Department of Agriculture. These inspections are made to ascertain the presence of any injurious insects or diseases and every effort is made to insure the cleanliness and freedom from these pests before certificates are issued to the nurserymen. Infested or infected stock must be cleaned up before a certificate is issued and each shipment made by the nurseryman must bear a copy of this certificate.

Invest Your Surplus Funds

WHERE the principal will be safe and the interest promptly paid twice yearly. Buy Bonds that are issued under U. S. Government supervision by the world's largest mutual farm mortgage banking system. The entire proceeds are used to build up the farming business through loans to active farmers at reasonable rates.

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS
Safe—Marketable—Tax-Free

You can buy Federal Land Bank Bonds from any Federal Land Bank or from the Fiscal Agent. Denominations: $40, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Both principal and interest are tax-free.

Federal Land Banks are located at
Baltimore, Md. Berkeley, Calif. Columbia, S. C. Houston, Texas
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Springfield, Mass. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Wichita, Kan.

Write for Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16 Addressing the nearest Federal Land Bank or

CHAS. E. LOBDELL, *Fiscal Agent*
FEDERAL LAND BANKS
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Total Assets of the 12 Federal Land Banks Exceed One Billion Dollars

Good plumbing adds more to farm values than it costs

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VALVES • FITTINGS

Plumbing fixtures, water systems, and softeners are sold in your city

SEE YOUR DEALER

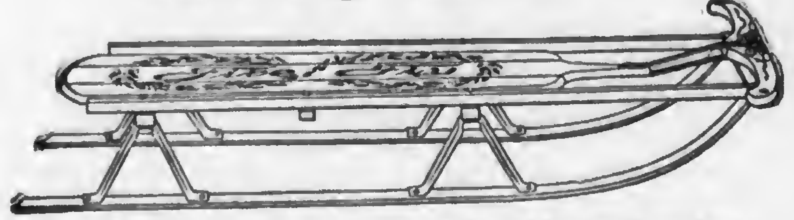
COMBINED HARROW-ROLLER

Two implements in one—two operations at one time, and performed by one man with a single team. The harrow levels the ground, brings the clods to the surface while the roller crushes the clods and packs the soil. A fine implement with which to prepare the seed bed for any cultivated crop.

Write for Catalog No. 825. Ask about our Sled Runner Harrow, Wood Frame Spring Tooth Harrow, Grain Drills, and one and two-row Corn Planters.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 846, YORK, PA.

Fire-Fly Coaster



Length, 36 inches; Height, 6 inches; Width, 12 inches; Weight, 7 pounds.

Boys and girls, here is your chance to get a Fire-Fly Coaster. Just a little pleasant work after school hours and the sled is yours.

HERE'S HOW

Call on a few of your neighbors and get them to subscribe to Pennsylvania Farmer for one year at $1.00 each. Three subscriptions is all that is required. Send us the three subscriptions together with $3.00, the amount collected, and the sled will be forwarded by prepaid parcel post.

Fire-Fly Coasters need no advertisement; you know what they are. So get busy and earn a sled before another snowfall. Send all orders to

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Who tests your tubes?

THE same great research laboratories that developed the Mazda lamp have developed the Radiotron. The five great factories that manufacture the Mazda lamp, manufacture the Radiotron. And the same genius and the same scrupulous accuracy are behind the test methods developed for the RCA test laboratories.

A Radiotron is far more difficult to make than an electric lamp. To insure the high standards of uniform perfection that have made famous the names of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse, the RCA laboratories have developed tests delicately exact. When you buy a vacuum tube—know who made and tested it. Look for the RCA mark and the name Radiotron on the base.

RADIOTRON UV-199 is the standard tube for dry battery sets.

RADIOTRON UX-199 is *exactly* like it, but has a new base.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
New York Chicago San Francisco

RCA-Radiotron
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF RADIOLAS

Does the Work of 10 Men!

WICO Magneto Equipped

Built and Guaranteed by WITTE

Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to clamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.

"Felled fifty 18-inch trees in less than 5 hours."
Earl McBurney, Iowa.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

Free—Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
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Send for Catalog FARM WAGONS High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors Free. Electric Wheel Co., 48 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

AS LOW AS $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed—backed by $10,000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, etc. Fruit Trees, Roses, Ornamentals, Bulbs. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. J. N. ROKELY & SON, R. No. 4, Bridgman, Mich.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Conducted by
BRAINARD FOOTE

Use of Trick Dials

FORMERLY, the tuning dial of a radio set was very much crowded toward the lower end of the scale. Stations are spaced by the Department of Commerce according to frequency and not wavelength. A uniform separation by frequency is necessary in order that stations may not conflict and cause interference. On the ordinary tuning condenser, a movement of a certain frequency near 250 meters may be accomplished by moving the dial one-half of a degree, whereas the same change of frequency near 450 meters may take two degrees. Naturally, stations appear closer together near the low numbers.

Special straight-line-frequency condensers are now being made which overcome such crowding and space the stations evenly over the semi-circular scale of the dial (180 degrees). The plates of such a condenser are usually eccentric in shape so that unless the bearings have a great deal of friction the plates are likely to move of their own weight. The use of a wood vernier dial will prevent this.

Special vernier dials may now be purchased which, by means of special cams and internal gearing, adapt regular tuning condensers to the frequency-spaced dial, thus overcoming the necessity for eccentrically shaped plates. Such dials, in addition, usually employ the entire circle of 360 degrees, just doubling the available room on the dial scale for noting the dial numbers of stations. With dials of this sort tuning is incomparably easier and more successful.—B. F.

Lessening the Resistance

DID you ever notice that as your B batteries became older your radio frequency tubes were harder to control and that a howl sometimes started in the amplifier? Such a condition is caused by increasing resistance in the B batteries as much as by actual loss in voltage.

Even when brand new, B batteries offer resistance to some extent. This may seem peculiar, on account of the fact that the batteries themselves furnish the current, but it is true, nevertheless, that the connecting wires, joints and chemicals in the B battery combine to offer resistance to the current flow.

Energy set up by the radio and audio tubes should be kept out of the B battery to avoid distortion from allowing energy from different tubes to flow in the same source and thereby affect each other.

To do this, secure a fixed condenser of large capacity and connect it from the B plus ninety post to the B minus post. Suitable condensers are made up in small sizes, to stand a maximum of 250 volts or more and should have a capacity of one or two mfds. The cost is slight and the improvement in results, particularly after the B batteries are half used up, is usually very pronounced.—B. F.

Battery Chargers

MOST listeners use storage batteries for lighting their radio tubes. Charging the storage battery is always a problem, a nuisance and often an expense. Those who can afford it have two batteries and engage the service man to replace and recharge at definite intervals, to insure untroubled and constant operation of their sets.

Charging at home is very economical—five to fifteen cents worth of current will charge the battery. The vibrator type of charger is the cheapest, but requires adjustment now and then and the replacement of silvered contacts. Moreover, some object to it on account of its buzzing noise. The alkaline type of charger is silent and the chemicals need renewal very often. Usually, the charging rate of such a charger is rather low, so that it takes longer to complete the charge.

The tube type of charger is silent also, but requires a new tube now and then. Tube chargers are the most expensive, but usually the most reliable. Of late, a new type of charger has come out. This is called the trickle charger and is so named because it charges very slowly—allowing the current to trickle thru the battery. Both tube and alkaline trickle chargers are made.

The trickle charger may be left connected all the time—a hydrometer reading once a week or so is sufficient to note whether the charger is being left on too much or not enough. Combination storage batteries and trickle chargers with master switches are now available and solve the tube lighting problem perfectly.—B. F.

Placement of the Aerial

SOME listeners seem to believe that the placement of the aerial wire exerts a marked effect upon the direction from which reception is best. While it is true that this has some bearing on the results, it is not nearly so noticeable as is imagined.

First decide in which direction most of the stations that you want to hear are situated and then run the aerial wire in just the opposite direction if convenient. In other words, if the stations lie south, point the aerial north. The wire should be in line with the desired direction, with the lead-in towards it.—B. F.

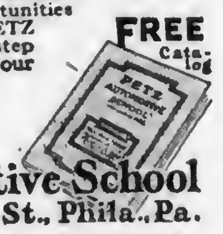
Bunk and Truth

THESE ARE "BUNK"

1. That the aerial wire must be nicely cleaned with sandpaper to receive radio energy. That the wire must be bright and shiny.
2. That insulated wire is not as good as bare wire for an aerial.
3. That the lead-in must be of insulated wire.
4. That "interference can absolutely be elminated" when two stations are so close in wave length as to cause a whistle in the set.
5. That an indoor aerial is superior to one outside and higher up.
6. That a five-tube set must necessarily be better in long distance than a three-tube set, regardless of its construction.

BUT THESE ARE TRUE

1. That dirty aerial insulators must be cleaned thoroly to receive best from long distances.
2. That any joints in the aerial system should be soldered firmly. That it is even better—not to have any joints—but to use one wire from the far end of the aerial all the way to the set.
3. That an indoor aerial often receives local programs with less interference from static and other causes than an outside aerial.
4. That a five-tube set, properly constructed, is more sensitive and selective than a three-tube set, and hence costs considerably more.
5. That it is impossible to reduce interference from static without also reducing the volume of the reception. However, it is often better to use a smaller aerial and tune more carefully for a strong station, thereby getting rid of a good deal of static and electric interference.—B. F.



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My system of practical training has started thousands of men on the road to success during the past twenty years. I can do the same for you. Many of our graduates are now earning from $200 TO $500 A MONTH and many have a flourishing business of their own. You can do the same. Get busy and let me train you for a BIG PAY JOB.

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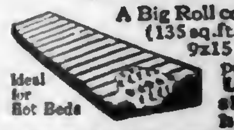

GLASS CLOTH
Lets the Violet Rays Through
Keeps Hens Laying all Winter

Fine for Baby Chicks Too
Special Trial Offer

Ideal for Hot Beds

A Big Roll containing 15 square yards (135 sq.ft.) (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) will be sent you prepaid on receipt of $5.00. Use this for scratch shed or poultry houses, hot beds, cold frames, storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for the winter, etc., for ten days and if you do not find it lets in a more healthful and agreeable light and warmth and gives better results than glass or any other glass substitute just return and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions "Feeding for Eggs" with every order. Catalog on request.

Price the Cheapest—Results the Best
Compare with Glass or Other Substitutes

Turner Bros., Dept. 186, Bladen, Neb.

NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLION

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

LEARN TREE SURGERY
Here Is Your Opportunity to Earn While You Learn

We are offering a preliminary course in Tree Surgery to young men of character between the ages of 18 and 30. If you are physically and morally fit, willing to learn, love nature, like to travel, and want to associate with other fine men Write today for particulars to

THE BARTLETT COOPERATIVE SCHOOL
For the training of Tree Experts
STAMFORD, CONN.
Under the direction of F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company
The first class this year will begin in March. Apply now.

"Natural Mixtures"

"NATURAL mixtures" are sometimes alluringly advertised in catalogs, papers and magazines. Experiment station and seedhouse investigation find that for the most part they are "natural sweepings." They are advertised as the result of seed growing together, and thereby mixed when threshed and cannot be separated. The modern seed-cleaning machinery gives the lie to most such claims.

Investigation of "natural mixtures" in New York brought this verdict from the state authorities:

"The results of these tests, supplemented by many others, seem to be convincing evidence that these so-called 'natural mixtures' are not, in a majority of cases, natural mixtures at all.

"They never grew together, but are simply low-grade seed, screenings, tailings, and overrun and underrun from cleaning mills bulked together. They contain all kinds of weed seeds, as their analysis will show, for when a sample from one of these mixtures is analyzed it may show weed seeds distinctly typical and characteristic of two or more producing sections of the United States.

Buy from Responsible Seedsmen

"Certainly both economy and satisfaction demand that the seed used be purchased separately and mixed at home in definite proportions, according to the recommendations made by investigators who have studied the situation. To buy a mixture of grass seed or to send away for such gives one no control over the weeds introduced upon the farm and simply gives an unscrupulous seedsman a chance to get rid of some worthless seed."

Beware of "natural mixtures."

Seedsmen make mixtures of grass seed upon request, and have standard mixtures for various purposes, the proportions fixed according to the formula of scientists who have investigated.

They are not "natural mixtures," but are artificial and scientific mixtures, and made up of the highest grade seed of each ingredient as free from weed seed as modern machinery can make it.

Special cut-rate bargain mixtures contain a lot of this "natural" stuff The New York station cites the tests of the mixtures sent out by two bargain seed concerns against which "cease and desist" orders were issued by the Federal Trade Commission in 1920 and 1921.

An analysis of some samples from these firms showed ninety-one different species of weed seeds.

"There were present," says the New York report, "weed seeds, which, according to best information, were typical of the flora of all seed producing sections of the United States, indicating rather conclusively that this material was mainly seed screenings, low grade seed, and tailings from various sources bulked or mixed together."

Agricultural Progress

(Continued from page 3)

order can be secured by writing to the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, Harrisburg.

With this step forward in rural electrification, coupled with all the other advancements made during recent years in our agriculture, one can be hardly other than optimistic over the future. The economic and social conditions surrounding the farmers of Pennsylvania today are such, in contrast to those of the West, that I believe if Horace Greeley were living now, his advice would be, "Stay East, young man, stay East."

PAPEC
"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"THE Cutter never clogged and we had no trouble with it whatsoever," writes P. C. Petersen, Johnston, R. I., after two years' use of a Papec Cutter. The Feeding mechanism has been so perfected that a man is no longer needed at the feeding table, saving the wages of one man, and doing a better job.

Needs Less Power—Lasts Longer

Any good two-plow tractor will run an N-13 or L-16 Papec Cutter to capacity without danger of clogging. Where there is no tractor, the R-10 Papec can be used with any farm gasoline engine developing 3 h.p. or more. The Papec lasts a great many years with very little upkeep cost. J. B. Johnson, Southboro, Mass., bought his Papec Cutter in 1917, cut from 25 to 30 acres of corn every year, also lots of hay and straw for bedding and after eight years writes: "To date have not spent one cent for repairs."

Write for FREE Catalog

It shows why the Papec has won the praise of men who know machinery. It demonstrates that a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons under favorable conditions.

PAPEC MACHINE CO.
178 Main Street
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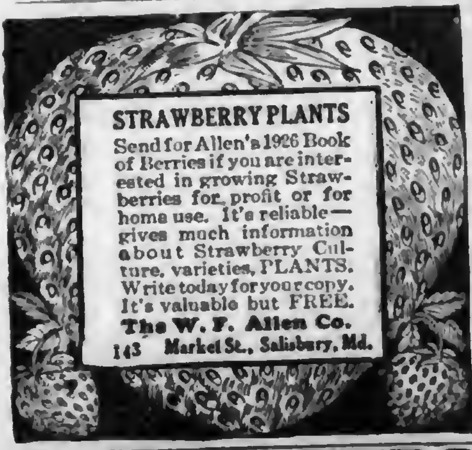

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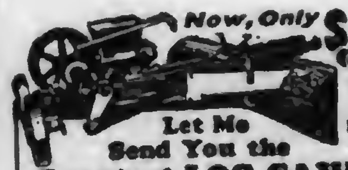

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Potato

plants tell of their hunger with these symptoms—

YOU may eat three hearty meals a day but if your food is unbalanced you know what happens.

A potato plant suffers in a similar way. Its food must be properly balanced . . . it must have nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in correct proportions.

If nitrogen is lacking the leaves turn yellow and the vines lack vigor. Insufficient phosphoric acid delays maturity.

You first notice signs of potash hunger in the foliage. The leaves develop a bronzed and yellow color; later the leaflets hang limp . . the vines wilt.

Fields demonstrations have shown that complete fertilizers containing 80 to 100 lbs. of actual potash per acre bring good returns.

On this basis at least 1000 lbs. per acre of a high analysis complete fertilizer containing 8 to 10% potash, or 2000 lbs. per acre if the potash content is 5%, are required for profitable returns. Many successful growers prefer sulfate of potash in their mixtures!

FREE. Potato growers interested in larger yields per acre will find useful information in the newly revised booklet "Better Potatoes." If you would like to receive a copy just send your name and address to the office below.

30 *extra bushels per acre*

On one plot of clay loam soil, Mr. W. L. Shank, Lancaster County, used a mixture containing 3% nitrogen and 8% phosphoric acid at the rate of 1000 lbs. per acre. The yield was 17.5 bushels of marketable potatoes *more* than where no fertilizer was used. But an adjoining plot gave better results:

This plot was fertilized as above, but with 10% potash in the fertilizer—equal to 100 lbs. of potash per acre. The yield increased to 47.5 bushels of marketable potatoes over the check plot.

The potash fertilizer produced 30 bushels more than the no-potash mixture. Potash Pays!

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

The Way Commercial Fertilizer Is Used in Europe

AN UNDERSTANDING of the fertilizer practices in Europe is not possible without a knowledge of the general farming practices followed in European countries. It would be well to remember, in the first place, that the average European farm is much smaller than the average American farm. In France there are more than five million farms of less than ten acres. In some of the other European countries the situation in respect to the size of farms is not much better. Because of the small holdings, much of the work is done by hand. Relatively little machinery is used, and the application of fertilizer by hand is not regarded as a serious matter, for labor is cheap and many of the European farmers have been taught to do almost everything by hand.

Another factor that influences the purchase and use of commercial fertilizer in Europe is the question of credit. In Germany, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and even in France and Italy, powerful farmers' organizations have arisen. These depend on their collective ability to borrow money for financing farm operations. The cooperatives, or syndicates as they are called, determine the fertilizer needs of their members and purchase the raw materials in accordance with the prevailing prices and economies that may be made in buying plant food at the lowest cost.

Contrast in Practices

The above facts will help the reader to understand more clearly the information recently gathered by the writer thru some of his friends at the European experiment stations. These letters show a very considerable contrast in the practices of different countries. For instance, Prof. Christensen, of the Lyngby Experiment Station in Denmark, states that "chemical fertilizers in mixed form are, practically speaking, not used here in Denmark, and as far as I know the same is the case in the other Scandinavian countries." Dr. Knuttel, director of the Royal Agricultural Experiment Station at Maastricht, Holland, writes: "In the Netherlands compound chemical fertilizers have within recent years been used to a limited extent only. This station advises against the purchase of mixed fertilizers, among other reasons, because they are too dear in comparison with fertilizer ingredients. The importation of mixed fertilizers from foreign countries is insignificant."

Sir John Russell, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, England, writes:

The Compound Fertilizer

"Farmers in this country purchase considerable quantities of fertilizers in the form of these so-called compounds, and they do this in spite of a great amount of advice to the contrary given them by the county instructors. I attribute this preference to two causes. In the first place many of them mistrust their knowledge of artificials; they are not quite sure about the various materials and they cannot afford to take risks. Those who are more adventurous or had more knowledge tried mixing at home, urged by the circumstances that the price of the separate components was less than that of the mixture. They had, however, the greatest difficulty in making an efficient mixture and the results were not always satisfactory. I was informed by the manufacturers that there is now less tendency than a few years ago to develop home mixing.

"At the same time the activity of the county instructors has stimulated the artificial manure manufacturers to improve their methods and their formulae so that the farmer has gained. The making of a good mixture is very difficult on a farm where there is no mill or proper mixing apparatus, and in my view the best scheme would be for the farmers to draw up their own recipes on the basis of their knowledge of their own soil and its requirements, and send them to the manufacturers to be made up. We are a long way from that yet, but I think it is the goal at which we should aim."

Single Ingredients Preferred

A letter from one of the officials of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, is also of interest in this connection. According to him:

"While the greatest proportion of chemical fertilizers used in the United States represents mixtures, the preference is given in Europe to single ingredients, owing to difficulties in the prevention of adulteration. There are a few sections in Germany, especially western Germany, where phosphate of ammonia is used. This is a compound of sulphate of ammonia and acid phosphate.

"The increasing cost of labor has recently encouraged the tendency toward the use of mixed fertilizers. In Italy, as well as in France, there has been introduced a mixture of phosphate and nitrogen salts. There has been introduced in Germany and Belgium a special product made up of silicate of potash and of phosphate; this product has been tried out in Italy. There is still hesitation on the part of the farmers to used mixed fertilizers. Moreover, the big industries, especially those engaged in the manufacture of acid phosphate, are against the use of mixed chemical fertilizers since their extensive use would compel them to change their manufacturing and selling organizations."

Make Their Own Mixtures

A more general review of the entire fertilizer situation in Europe seems to indicate the following. In Germany the farmers prefer to buy single ingredients and to make up their own mixtures. The most notable exception is that of so-called ammonium - superphosphate, which corresponds to a mixture of sulphate of ammonia and acid phosphate. This is applied to supply ammonia and phosphoric acid, while the potash is applied separately. In southern Germany, where the farms are small, and there are many gardens, generally, there is used to some extent a mixture containing ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash.

Basic slag, for many years an important source of phosphoric acid in Europe, is gaining in popularity at present as a phosphatic fertilizer. Many farmers use a home-mixed material made up of basic slag and kainit, or some other potash salt. This is applied in the summer or fall. The nitrogen is then used in the spring.

Altogether, the tonnage of mixed fertilizer in Germany does not exceed fifteen per cent of the total. On the other hand, as already noted, in the case of England the use of mixed fertilizer in that country is much more prominent. It is estimated as about forty per cent of the total. This represents a reduction from the total of about eighty per cent of mixed fertilizer used in England about thirty years ago. In France and in Belgium about fifty per cent of the total tonnage represents unmixed materials, while the other fifty per cent represents mixtures of acid phosphate with other fertilizers.—J. G. Lipman.

Planting Problems

Please give me information and advice on the following questions. I intend to sow soy beans in corn stubble in spring, plow them down in fall and use the field for potatoes the following spring. Would you advise following this plan for raising potatoes, also what kind of beans would give best results? How many bushels should I sow to the acre, also what time should I plow them down in the fall for best results? I also intend to sow soy beans in clover sod this spring which I plowed this fall and use the field for potatoes the following year. What do you think the results will be from this plan.—H. J. DeL., Schuylkill County, Pa.

Any effort to improve the fertility of the soil should not be more expensive than is necessary. The plan that you have in mind would, undoubtedly, increase the content of nitrogen and of vegetable matter in the soil. However, the same purpose may be accomplished at a smaller cost by a somewhat different arrangement.

A Better Plan to Follow

By following the plan outlined, namely, growing soy beans next year for the purpose of soil improvement, you would lose the use of the land for an entire season. It would be better for you to sow oats with clover in the spring, to harvest the oats either for hay or grain and straw, and plow under the resulting clover crop in the following spring. If you have a satisfactory catch of clover the land would be in better shape for potatoes than it would be if you grew soy beans and plowed the land either in the fall or in the following spring preparatory to planting potatoes.

Instead of red clover, you could use sweet clover or a mixture of red, alsike and white-flowering sweet clover. Should you, however, decide to grow soy beans as suggested in your letter, a variety like Mammoth Yellow, or even Wilson, would best answer your purpose. If the beans are broadcast, about one and one-half bushels of seed per acre would be required. If drilled in rows and cultivated, about one-half bushel of seed per acre would be sufficient.

The resulting soy bean crop might be plowed in the late fall, or the crop allowed to remain on the ground and plowed under in the spring. Where the land is subject to leaching or erosion, the spring plowing would be preferable. On the other hand, for land that is reasonably flat and heavy in texture, fall plowing might represent a better practice.—J. G. L.

Please Answer

1. Can corn and cob meal, mixed with ground oats be safely fed to horses? 2. What is the best variety of soy beans to grow with ensilage corn in Susquehanna County? 3. What mixture of grass seeds would you recommend for seeding down to permanent pasture?—H. B. S., Susquehanna County, Pa.

1. The practice of feeding corn and cob meal to horses is not approved by many careful feeders. It is claimed that corn and cob meal thus fed is likely to cause trouble. Hence, mixtures of shelled corn and oats are recommended instead—two parts of corn to one part of oats by weight.

2. All things considered, the Wilson variety of soy beans would be quite suitable for growing with ensilage corn in Susquehanna County. It has been shown by tests at a number of experiment stations that one acre of soy beans and one acre of corn grown separately will produce a larger tonnage of ensilage than two acres of corn and soy beans mixed. This is accounted for by the shading of the soy beans growing in the corn and by the less satisfactory moisture conditions for the two crops when grown mixed.

The same is not true of oats and peas or of timothy and clover, for careful tests have demonstrated that two acres of oats and Canada field peas, or of timothy and clover, will produce a larger total yield of forage than the same crops grown on a like area separately.

3. The following mixture of grass seeds should give you good results for permanent pasture.

Timothy, 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 2 lbs.; red top, 2 lbs.; Kentucky blue grass, 2 lbs.; Italian rye grass, 1 lb.; meadow fescue, 2 lbs.; red clover, 4 pounds.; white clover, 2 lbs.; sweet clover, 2 lbs. This would give you a thick sward and should be satisfactory for both early and late grazing.—J. G. Lipman.

State Champion Club Girls

THE thirty-two girls in the accompanying photograph had the honor of representing ten thousand club girls in the United States at the Fourth National Boys and Girls Club Congress held at Chicago, November 27 to December 4th.

They are the state champions in the home economics projects and carry on the work as administered by the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating in these projects.

These girls competed in such projects as clothing, canning, home furnishing and beautification; in fact, all of the fine arts which go to make up successful farm home makers. The 400,000 girls who are club members report products produced last year valued at $4,500,000.

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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

February 8, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new, $3.50. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $3.50@4.50; ton, $50@60; poor, $35; Virginia, Savoy, bbl, $3. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new, 75c@$1. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.25@2.50. CELERY, Calif, standard crate, $8@8.50; Fla, 10-inch crate, $4.75@5. CUCUMBERS, Illinois, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $6; extra fancy, $6.50@7. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $2.75@3. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $1.75@2. LETTUCE, Ohio hot house, 3-lb bskt 30@35c; 10-lb bskt, 75@90c; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, best, $3; poor, $2. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1; mostly 75@90c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellow, Ohio and Mich, medium to large, $2.50@2.75, few $3. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. PEAS, Mexican, crate, $7.50@8. PEPPERS, Cuban, crate, $6@6.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals and Wisconsin Dustys, $6.35@6.50; Penna and N Y round whites, $6.50@6.75; Maine, Gr Mts, $6.75@7. RHUBARB, Mich, hot house, 5-lb cartons, choice, 25@35c; fancy, $1@1.05; extra fancy, $1.15@1.25. RUTABAGAS, Canadian, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.50. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, best, $6@6.50; poor, $4. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, best, 75c@$1; poor, 25c. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellow, Del, $2.60@2.65; poor, $2.25. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3.75@4.25; poor, $3.25; Kings, $4.75@5; Hubbardstons, $3.25@3.75; Spys $3.50@4; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.25@1.50; poor, 75c; Idaho, Rome Beauties, $1.90@2.10. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 65@85c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 150. Market slow and steady.

Hogs — Receipts, 2339. Market slow; heavy, $13@13.25; light weight and medium, $14@14.25; light lights and pigs, $14.25@14.50; sows, $11@12; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 857. Market slow. Sheep, $10.50; lambs, $15.25.

Calves—Receipts, 149; market steady. Choice natives, $16.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $25.50@26; No 2 timothy, $20@21; No 3 timothy, $18@19; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, and No 1 clover, mixed, $25@25.50; No 2 clover, mixed, $17@20.25; No 1 clover, $25@25.50; No 2 clover, $17@20.50; No 1 light clover, mixed, $23@24.

Oats—No 2 white, 48½@49c; No 3 white 46@47c; No 4 white, 43½@44c.

Corn—No 2 yellow ear, 78@80c; No 3, yellow shelled, 88@89c; No 3, 85@86c; No 4, 80½@81½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

February 8, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.25@10.25; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $13.50@17; fair to good, $13.50@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7@9; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $8@9; lambs, extra, $15.50@16; medium, $14@15; common, $12@13.

Hogs — Western, best, $15.50@15.75; nearby, handyweights, $14.25@14.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $18@20; heifers, $15@17; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $24@26; country dressed, 21@23; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.75; lambs, $30@32.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—Timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@21, light clover mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $20@21; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.88 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.83 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market difference.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 79c bid; No 4, 73@74c. Car lots for local trade: No 3 yellow, 82@83c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 51½@52½c; No 3 white, 50½@51½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter — Quotations: Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 47c; high-scoring goods, 48@51c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 46½c; 90 score, 46c; 89 score, 44c; 88 score, 43c; 87 score, 42½c; 86 score, 42c; best prints, 92@94 score, 50@51c; cartons, 51@52c; good prints, 88@91 score, 46@48c; cartons, 47@49c; ordinary farmers' prints, 44@46c.

Cheese—New York, whole-milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 26½@27c; jobbing, small lots, 28½@29c; single daisies, held, 26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

February 8, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending February 6, 1926: Market draggy. Cows and bulls predominating in receipts. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady, in-between grades showing stronger undertone; bulk of sales, $8.50@9.25. Bulls steady to strong, spots 25c higher. She stock firm, bulk cows $4@5.25. Stockers and feeders showing little action, few sales at prices about steady. Calves strong to 50c higher for week; top vealers, $16.50. Hogs steady at week's advance or 50@75c higher; top westerns, $15.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 7 cars; 1 St Louis, 1 West Virginia, 1 Penna, 1 North Carolina, 1 Chicago, 1 Iowa, 1 Tennessee, containing 191 head, 80 head trucked in from nearby. Total cattle, 271 head; 9 calves, 338 hogs. Receipts for week ending February 6, 1926: Cattle, 46 cars; 19 Penna, 6 Chicago, 5 St Paul, 4 Virginia, 3 Iowa, 2 St Louis, 2 Tennessee, 2 Kansas City, 1 West Virginia, 1 Indiana, 1 North Carolina, containing 1152 head; 385 head trucked in. Total cattle, 1537 head; 82 calves, 1415 hogs, 130 sheep. Comparisons with week ago: Cattle, 53 cars; 1295 head; 314 trucked in Total cattle, 1609 head; 59 calves; 1269 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.25
Fair to good	8.50@ 9.25
Medium to fair	8.00@ 8.50
Common to medium	6.50@ 8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.25
Medium to good	4.50@6.00
Common to medium	3.75@4.50
Canners and cutters	2.25@3.75
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.50@16.50
Medium	11.50@14.50
Common	5.00@11.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs	14.00@14.50
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs	14.50@15.00
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs	14.25@15.00
Rough stock	10.75@14.00

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 48c; do, choice, 45@46c; do, good, 43@44c; do, prints, 48@50c; do, blocks, 47@49c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@35c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 30@35c; store packed, 30@31c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 30@35c; process butter, 40@41c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$.46	$ .46½	$ .44	$ .39½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.34	.37	.41½	.46¾
Chickens, live, by express (New York)	.36½	.37	.32½	.28½
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)	6.92½	7.05	7.25	1.75
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.75	9.75	10.00	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	24.50	25.00	24.50	21.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.88	1.88	1.80½	2.06½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	.79	.81¾	.88	1.45
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.52	.52½	.53	.70½

Eggs — Market weak; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, three sales, 150 cases, at 32c; late offerings at 32c; bid 31½c; no sales.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30@31c; 3½@4 lbs, 27@29c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 23@25c; young chickens, large size, fat, 34@35c; 2 lbs and under, fat, 38@40c; Leghorns and other light stock, 28@30c; all kinds, poor and thin, 24@25c; old roosters, 18c. Ducks, White Pekins, 33@35c; Muscovy, young, 31@32c; puddle, 31@32c. Geese, nearby, 24@25c; Kent Island, 24@26c; western and southern, 18@22c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 50@52c; old toms, 40@45c. Guineas, young, large, 75c; young, small, 50c; old, 35c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter — Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c.

Poultry—Chickens, 24@27c; live, 75c@$2 ea.

Eggs—38@40c; storage, 35c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@12c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 2@15c stalk; carrots, 3@8c bch; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@15c box; beets, 1@5c ea; 10c box; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 18@20c ½ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk; 75c@$2.50 bu.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.88; corn, $1.20; rye, $1.15; oats, 65c; bran, $2.10 cwt; middlings, $2.20 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1; rye, 95c; oats, 50c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

February 8, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter unsettled; receipts, 9982 tubs; creamery higher than extras, 46½@47c; do, extras, 92 score, 44½@47c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 43½@45c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33½@34½c; do, storage, unquoted; fresh gathered firsts, 31½@32½c; do, storage, 21@22c; fresh gathered seconds, 30@31c; do, storage, 18@20c; do, storage, undergrades, 15@17c; nearby hennery white, extras, 40@41c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 39c; nearby pullets, 32@34c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 38@40c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39@41c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 35@38½c.

Cheese steady. State, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry steady; chickens, by freight, 27@29c; do, by express, small, 33@40c; broilers, by freight, 45c; do, by express, 50c; fowls, by freight, 30@33c; do, by express, 30@34c; roosters, by freight, 21c; turkeys, by freight, 40c; do, by express, 40@45c; ducks, by freight, 30@32c, geese, by freight, 22c.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, fresh, 26@39c; do, frozen, 26@39c; fowls, fresh, 22@34c; do, frozen, 22@33c; old roosters, 18@27c; turkeys, fresh, 45@60c; do, frozen, 42@58c.

Beans—Market dull; marrow, fair to choice, lb, 8⅝@9c; pea beans, lb, 5½c; red kidney, lb, 9½c; white kidney, lb, 8¼@8½c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 930 head; steady; steers, $7@10.40; state bulls, $3.25@6; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 1890 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $8@17; culls and little calves, $8@10; buttermilks and grassers, $5@5.50; fed calves, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7240 head; irregular; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@15.50; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 4380 head; steady; light to medium weights, $13.25@14.25; pigs, $13@13.50; heavy hogs, $13.75@14.25; roughs, $10@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $35; middlings, $35, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $44.50 nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $33.60@34.60; standard middlings, $33.60@34.60; flour middlings, $39; red dog spot, $42.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $35, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $52.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $28; No 2, $26@27; No 3, $23@25; sample, $14@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.04⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $2.00⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.97⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.83⅞; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.68⅝. CORN, No 2 yellow, 95⅝c; No 3 yellow, 92⅛c. OATS, No 2 white, 52c; No 3 white, 51c; No 4 white, 49½c; ordinary white, clipped, 51¼@54c; fancy white, clipped, 55@56½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fed steers mostly 25c lower; few choice kind on all weights steady; weighty bullocks in very liberal supply; stockers and feeders dull; top heavy steers, $11.25; light yearling heifers upward to $10.25; she stock, 25@50c lower; canners and cutters showing most decline; bulls and vealers mostly steady. Week's bulk prices follow: Fed steers, $8.65@10.25; fat cows, $5.25@6.75; heifers, $7@8.25; canners and cutters, $4.15@4.50; veal calves, $11.25@13; stockers and feeders, $7.25@8.25.

Hogs—Uneven; light weights steady at Friday's average; others 10@20c lower; tops on all weights, $14; bulk, 250@300-lb butchers, $12.30@12.55; sorted, 190-lb down, largely $13.50@13.80; bulk desirable 200@225-lb weights, $12.80@13.25; majority packing sows, $11@11.25; heavyweight hogs, $12@12.60; medium, $12.30@13.35; lights, $12.40@14; light lights, $12.50@14; packing sows, $10.90@11.40; slaughter pigs, $11.50@14.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs, 25@50c lower; yearling wethers and fat, aged sheep strong to 25c higher; feeding lambs steady. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $15.25; feeders, $15; yearling wethers, $13.50; two-year-olds, $12; fat ewes, $9.60. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat and feeding lambs, $14.25@14.85; cull native lambs, $12@13; yearling wethers, $12.50@13.50; fat ewes, $8.25@9.35.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 6, 1926.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 53@54c; ½-blood combing, 53c; ⅜-blood combing, 53@54c; fine unwashed, 47@48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 50@51c; ½-blood combing, 51c; ⅜-blood combing, 53@54c; ¼-blood combing, 53@54c; fine unwashed, 46@47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 48@49c; ⅜-blood, 49@50c; ¼-blood, 50c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 6, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $20; imported, cash and February, $15.70; March, $15.75; October, $16. Alsike, cash, $16.60; March, $16.75. Timothyseed, cash and February, $3.57½; March, $3.60 bid.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, February 8. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$33.00@33.50
Spring bran	32.50@33.00
Soft winter wheat bran	34.50@36.00
Hard winter wheat bran	33.00
Standard middlings	33.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	33.50@34.50
Flour middlings	35.50@39.50
Red dog flour	41.00@44.50
White hominy	34.00@34.50
Gluten feed	43.00@45.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal	37.50@38.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	40.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	42.00
34 per cent linseed meal	51.70@53.25

Millfeed easier under increased offerings and light demand.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

CAULIFLOWER advanced sharply on the Philadelphia produce market February 6th. There was only one car of California cauliflower offered and the demand was active, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets. Pennsylvania celery has been in light supply and prices have advanced.

Apples continued dull but dealers report that supplies of nearby stock are cleaning up and a more active demand is expected. Brussels sprouts from New York state have been in light supply and most of the stock was of only fair quality. The New York sprout season is practically over and California is becoming the chief source of supply.

Root crops moved slowly while sweet potatoes showed a stronger tendency. The liberal supplies of spinach was a feature of the market during the week and prices dropped. Pennsylvania mushrooms have been in moderate supply and quotations have showed little variation. Trading has been slow and the demand limited.

The potato market has been dull with a slow demand. Pennsylvania round whites opened on Monday at $7 to $7.10 per 150-pound sack and closed at $6.85 to $7 per 150-pound sack.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

CONSIDERABLE firmness was in evidence at all markets early in the week ending February 6th. Supplies were somewhat limited and with demand fairly active the markets appeared quite healthy. Because of the rather sharp fluctuations during the latter part of January the markets were already sensitive and the trade generally was uncertain what the major trend would be but appeared to favor lower prices.

Receivers under existing condition were anxious to keep goods moving and slight accumulations were viewed with concern even to point of anticipating following days markets in order to interest buyers. This free selling policy tended to increase the sensitiveness of the markets and buyers began to follow a very conservative course, were critical regarding quality, and reduced reserve stocks to a minimum.

On Thursday and Friday nervous and easier tones were apparent on all markets with some price declines effective, especially at Chicago, where buying support was withdrawn on both the spot and future markets.

Receivers quite generally report a slight increase in shipments from individual factories and these reports are somewhat confirmed by the sizeable increase in receipts on the four markets which for the week up to Friday were 4930 tubs heavier than that of the week previous.

The change from the firm position of last week to the easier nervous condition which prevails at the moment further unsettled the minds of the operators as to future trend. Some arguments are advanced which favor steady and unchanged to higher markets while others favor easy and declining markets. At the close of the week all markets appeared very nervous and unsettled with sentiment at such a wide variance that it is difficult to arrive at any definite idea of the future trend.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Not a ray of sunshine has visited this locality since January 30 when we had a fifty-eight-degree temperature. Last night we had a fall of six inches of snow. Farm work is at a standstill. A few farmers having considerable orchard acreage have been busy pruning, hauling out brush and mulching trees preparatory to applying the dormant spray. A few bunches of early-littered pigs yielding dressed carcasses of from 130 to 200 pounds each are being marketed at eighteen to nineteen cents per pound. While the winter thus far has been one of real severity, demanding full feeding for all stock, hay and roughage seem abundant and capable of lasting to the end of the feeding period. A good percentage of our general farmers feed a very light grain ration, consequently corn cribs, well filled last fall, show less leanness than ordinarily at this period. Manure is being hauled, as made, to spring corn and potato plots. The usual custom being to broadcast, either by hand or spreader, eight to twelve tons to the acre. Much loss has been sustained on extra-early litters of pigs, in some instances exceeding fifty per cent. Wheat has fluctuated but little since December 15, selling at about $1.60; corn, 85c; rye, $1.10; oats, 50c; certified seed is higher still. Poultry, fat hens will bring 35c; butter and eggs, neither plentiful and yet selling at 40c each, pound and dozen respectively. Clover seed sowing will begin the latter part of this month. Bituminous coal mines all operating night and day.—W. M. P., Feb. 5.

Berks County, Pa.—Weather conditions so far this winter have been ideal. All heavy butchering was done before the heavy snow made its appearance. Today we had our first experience with an old time blizzard. Farm Products Show was well attended and practically every part of the county was represented at Harrisburg. Grange meetings were well attended all winter. Berks County Pomona will meet at Kutztown on Saturday, March 6th. Mr. Gordon, of State College, will help to prepare a program with local talent. It will be held in the Park Theatre. The members of Kutztown Grange will provide dinner for all delegates who may attend. Wheat sells at $1.85; corn, 75c; eggs, 38c; potatoes, $2.50.—W. N. M., Feb. 4.

Blair County, Pa.—January has been very changeable. Just at present we are having some of the roughest weather so far this winter. The temperature is staying close to zero and there is a very high wind. We have had some good rains, yet some wells are dry and streams low. Some roads are closed with snow. There were a number of exhibits at the State Farm Products Show from this county and a number of our citizens attended the show. The writer was there and it is a pleasure to say that all with whom I talked while there were impressed with the quality of the products shown. Wheat is moving more briskly now as it nears the price of two dollars. Some ice is being stored for future use. Farm sales will soon be in progress, there is at present a fair demand for tuberculosis-free cows at fair prices. Wheat is now selling for $1.80 a bushel. Eggs, 45c; old chickens, live, 25@28c.—H. E. H., Jan. 29.

Clearfield County, Pa.—The weather has been changeable and very cold spells; the lowest here at high altitude being ten below zero. Fine ice was stored in larger quantity than usual. Winter grain has been slightly protected by light snows, these usually drifting. Most of our roads are open to motor traffic. Apples are selling in our local markets at $1@2, as per grade and variety. The market is dull on account of cars of common stock from New York reaching our market on open consignment. Potatoes are in demand at $1.75@2; butter, 60c; eggs, 30c, a rapid and untimely slide in price. Dressed pork 18c; beef, by the quarter, 14@18c; hay and straw market quiet.—D. H. W., Feb. 2.

Carroll County, Md.—Last Thursday was the roughest, coldest day we have had this winter. A high cold wind prevailed all day and no snow covered the ground as a protection for wheat. Wheat and barley in fair condition even tho weather conditions have been unfavorable. Not much outdoor work has been accomplished lately because of rough windy weather, the main work being grinding feed and attending livestock. Prospects are for less than usual number of spring sales. A number of farm homes over the county are supplied with electricity either from commercial current or from home generating plants. Radio makes it possible for the farmer to enjoy the long winter evenings. I believe the greatest need of the farmer at present is a solution of his marketing problem. And the greatest need of the farm home is more conveniences. It is surprising at the large number of farm homes in which water is still carried from an outside source. An unknown luxury in many a home is a sink and drain. Another convenience which should be in more homes than it is at present, is a power washing machine. Prices are: wheat, $1.80; corn, $3.50 bbl. of 350 lbs.; eggs, 36c; old hens, 26c.—H. I. R., Jan. 31.

Clarion County, Pa.—The last week in January was zero weather and a big snow storm which filled the road. Shoveling and thawing weather have opened them again. The wheat fields look fine. Butchering not all done yet as a good many farmers had few pigs last spring and had to buy. Price of dressed pork still 16c. Some farmers butchering beeves and selling from 10½c to 14c, some still holding for more money. Wheat going up in price. One carload shipped for $1.70; butter and eggs dropping very fast in price which takes the farmer's profit on account of high priced feed. Quite a lot of idle men around looking for work. Cloverseed high in price this spring. The retest for T. B. is expected in the next two weeks to clean up the herds.—C. R., Feb. 4.

Jefferson County, Pa.—The winter was rather mild thru December. Now everything is covered with snow again, grain and grasses will be protected from cold winds and freezing. Stock wintering well. Butchering about all done. Farmers doing chores, hauling coal, hay and straw, some lime being hauled. Small lots of timber being logged and sawed into lumber. Local lumber market a little dull. A few potatoes being loaded at $2. A few local market prices: country butter, 50c; eggs, 45c; potatoes, $2@2.50; oil meal and cottonseed, $2.75 cwt; oats, 50c bu.; coal, $2@2.60 ton, mine run. An exhibit of potatoes from five sections of Jefferson County were shown this year at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, taking fifth place among 100 exhibits from twenty states. The boys' and girls' potato clubs won many prizes at the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. Famrers of the county bought a few more outstanding Berkshire brood sows at the State Farm Products Show. Howard Fleming, sophomore of Union Vocational School, won first honors in the bee project contest in Pennsylvania. The State Beekeepers' Association presented him with a gold medal while in convention at Harrisburg.—F. A. M., Jan. 27.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—January has been a mixture of rain, foggy days with mud and spring-like weather, followed by a heavy fall of snow on the 8th and 9th. Roads are drifted, making travel impossible in many places. The 29th was the coldest 29th of January in twenty-five years, twelve degrees below zero. Farmers busy harvesting ice, hauling and cutting ice, hauling and cutting wood for home consumption and selling the surplus. Wood selling for $6 per cord, stove wood length. The situation in many local industries is growing more distressing as the mine suspension lengthens. The Farm Bureau Association held their annual meeting at Clark Summit, January 27th. Lunch was served by the ladies of South Abington Grange. There was a separate session in the morning for the ladies under the direction of Miss Ruth Patrick, home econmics extension worker. A splendid program was arranged by County Agent L. E. White. There were two fruit specialists and they gave some very good pointers on insect control. A representative from the Bureau of Animal Industry gave a talk on the T. B. eradication. Potatoes have varied to 75@90c pk.; eggs and butter took a drop, butter, 48c; eggs, 60c.—E. A. K., Feb. 1.

Lancaster County, Pa.—We have been visited with a number of cold spells, but they usually lasted only a day or two at a time. Scarcity and high price of coal have meant that many have been burning wood this winter. Neglect to clean the pipes and flues as often as they should be has caused a number of chimney fires. There has been very little snow, and the fall wheat does not look at all well. Tobacco stripping is well under way and is beginning to sell at from twelve to fourteen cents per pound for wrappers. Eggs are 38c; butter, 50c; lard, 18c.—R. C. R., Feb. 1.

Lebanon County, Pa.—At this writing the ground is covered with snow and it is snowing today, giving good protection to the grain and grass fields. Some radio sets were installed thruout the county last fall and this winter, which are a means of spending the evenings more pleasantly. There are yet some farms for sale and some without tenants. The Farm Products Show, held at Harrisburg recently, was well attended by Lebanon County farmers and pronounced the best held yet. The usual number of prizes were awarded to our exhibitors. Many county people are engaged in sawing wood and delivering same in Lebanon and surrounding towns. Farm stock sales are being held daily, and good prices realized. The indications are that hired help will again be rather hard to get, and many are obliged to operate their farm with their own help and the aid of improved machinery. Prices: wheat, $1.75; corn, 90c; rye, 90c; hay, $18; straw, $12; potatoes, $2.60; apples, $1.50@2; butter, 50@55c; eggs, 40c; milk, $2.40 cwt.—P. L. M., Feb. 3.

Montgomery County, Pa.—We are having a very open winter, there being no snow at the present time, but very cold. Temperature around zero. Grain needs a covering of snow. Most of the manure is hauled out and fields cleared of corn stover. Many farmers who have woodlots are realizing a nice profit in the sale of firewood. People have accustomed themselves to the use of coal substitutes and not much complaining is heard. Quite a few miners have passed thru here looking for work. The general farm outlook for 1926 is fairly bright but the industrial conditions are none too good. City and town folks are realizing more and more the importance of the prosperity of the farmer in relation to the prosperity of the country in general and various business associations and clubs are holding cooperative meetings. Prices: wheat, $1.75; corn, 90c; mill feeds slightly higher, bran, $2; gluten, $2.40; oil meal, $2.90; eggs, 48c; chickens, 25@30c; dressed pork, 16c.—C. N. D., Jan. 29.

York County, Pa.—Weather rather uneven during past month. We have had a number of extremely cold days, but as yet hardly any snow. There have been but few days all winter when it was not fit to work outdoors. T. B. testing on the area plan was started Monday, January 25, in York County. Six townships are signed up for the test at the present time. Four of these will be tested now and the other two in probably one or two months. The annual farm bureau meeting was held January 28 in the county court house. The attendance was the best in the history of the organization, there being over 200 men present. At the noon hour the annual get-together banquet of the city business men and the county farmers was enjoyed by nearly 500 men. The principal speaker at the banquet was W. G. Spillman of the United States Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. H. M. Havner and E. L. Nixon, of State College, delivered addresses at the afternoon session. The annual school directors' meeting was held January 28 at York with a good attendance. Ex-governor Brumbaugh was one of the speakers at this meeting. Wheat, $1.78; corn, 80c; rye, 95c; oats, 42c; four per cent milk, $2.75; hogs, live weight, $13.50; eggs, 32c.—W. K., Jan. 29.

Prices and Prospects

COLD weather and a limited demand held up potato shipments during the last week of January. Shipping point markets in the East and North showed little change but during the early part of the week ending February 6 a weaker tone prevailed. The large consuming markets also reflected this dull condition and altho prices did not decline to any extent, trading was very slow. Buyers are holding off and there are considerable quantities of potatoes coming out of storage.

During September, October, November and December of 1925 there were 2355 cars of potatoes unloaded in Philadelphia compared with 2209 in 1924. Prices in 1925 during this period were about three times as high as the previous year. Large quantities of these potatoes were stored and with the market showing a weaker tendency, dealers are beginning to market this stock and are not buying.

One large chain store featured a sale of potatoes at five pounds for twenty-five cents which is equivalent to $5 per hundred or $7.50 per 150-pound sack. This is about the same price that the independent store would have to pay for its stock. It is likely that this has had some effect on the markets. These conditions are not only true in Philadelphia but also exist in practically all sections of the country.

The total shipments from the leading late producing states up to the end of 1925 amounted to 112,776 cars, an increase over 1924 when 110,252 were shipped. Growers know that 1924 was a year of heavy production and low prices, while in 1925 we had the lightest per capita production in years with high price levels. This is another factor that is having a disturbing effect on market conditions. The explanation lies in the fact that a much larger percentage of the crop is moving in commercial channels than for many years.

Potatoes that were not worth hauling last season have brought good hard cash this year. Scabby, cracked, undersized potatoes that would usually be kept at home, fed to cattle, or sent to starch factories have been arriving on the market and going into consumption.

The future of the potato market this season is uncertain and depends on so many factors that it is unwise to make predictions.

The New York egg market weakened on account of heavier receipts during the week of January 26 to February 8th. Milder weather in the principal egg producing sections had a depressing effect on the market. Nearby eggs were more plentiful and prices were lower. Prices also declined in Philadelphia and trading was slow on all but fancy grades. Extra firsts sold at 35c per dozen on February 3 and firsts at 32c. Egg receipts in Philadelphia for the week totaled 25,331 cases, of which number Pennsylvania furnished 2531.

Live fowl and chickens were in light supply in New York and the market held steady. Broilers and pullets were firm, while old roosters were scarce and wanted. Dressed fowl were in moderate supply and the market steady. Live poultry held firm in Philadelphia during the latter part of the week and moved fairly well.

An advance of one cent on 92 score butter was the main feature of the Philadelphia butter market during the week ending Wednesday, January 27th. The supply of fancy butter was fairly liberal and the demand was not active in wholesale channels, as some of the large buyers were reported to be receiving more than enough butter for their needs from their own direct shippers. As a result receivers found some trouble in effecting a satisfactory clearance.

Advance on Butter

The advance of one cent occurred in two stages of a half cent on Friday and another half cent on Wednesday. The advances were due in a large measure to firmer and advancing markets at New York and Chicago. When trading on the Philadelphia market is active, 92 score is in most cases quoted at a full cent over 92 score in New York. However, during the early part of the week the differential was only a half cent in favor of Philadelphia. The closing three days of the week the same price was quoted in Philadelphia and New York.

Medium grades were in fair demand with 90 score advancing a cent and a half to 46c. Receipts of undergrades were somewhat more liberal and advanced only a half cent during the week. At the close 92 score was quoted at 47½c at Philadelphia, 47½c at New York and 45c at Chicago. Storage 92 score was quoted at 45c in New York.

Trading on the Boston wool market showed little change during the week ending February 2nd. The market for fleece wools has been steady and a limited quantity has been bought by the mills. Values for this class of wools are generally firm.

Hay receipts were generally liberal and were fully ample for buyers' needs. Cold and storms over a wide area were stimulating the demand for hay. Good hay moved readily at all markets but common hay sold slowly. Timothy averaged lower, altho Boston and New York markets ruled steady on light receipts.

The grain market held steady during the week. Cash grain held firm upon active demand and moderate receipts. The demand for corn and oats held the market firm despite the fairly large receipts. The movement of corn has become slightly larger as roads are generally in good condition.—W. R. Whitacre.

Of Interest to Dairymen

PENNSYLVANIA dairymen will be interested in the announcement that the 1926 National Dairy Exposition will be held in Detroit at the Michigan State Fair Grounds, October 9 to 19th. This marks the end of the wanderings of the National Dairy Exposition for by 1927 it is expected that the new agricultural building which is being erected in Chicago will be far enough along to accommodate the cattle and machinery exhibits. The new building will become the permanent home of the Exposition following the 1926 show.—A. L. B.

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at a time it will be needed - - - -

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Application

Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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I am a reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued thru PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Enclosed is $1.00 (one dollar.)

Full name .... Age ....
Print plainly and carefully
Postoffice .... State ....
R. F. D. .... Occupation ....
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Postoffice .... State .... Relationship of Beneficiary ....

To Centralize Activities

Jersey Farm Groups Plan to Open Trenton Office

LEADING farmers, recognized the weakness of the smaller farm organizations in New Jersey, have been seeking a way to coordinate the activities of the smaller associations to the end that they might present a united front on matters of common interest. In response to this demand, the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, which is the New Jersey unit of the American Farm Bureau Federation, presented a plan during Agricultural Week to centralize the activities of the various farm groups. The proposal met with decided favor at a gathering of nearly 200 association representatives and farm leaders in Trenton. As a result, the farm bureau called for committees from each of the organizations to meet as a joint committee and to develop ways and means to bring the farm groups closer together.

In a word, the plan is to bring farmer organizations of the state into a united body and to provide central office accommodations at Trenton to handle the activities of the individual associations in which all of the groups are mutually interested. The New Jersey Federation, the New Jersey State Grange, the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey, the New Jersey State Potato Association, and the New Jersey State Home Bureau have already endorsed the idea and are appointing committees to represent them at a general conference on the subject to be held in February.

New Jersey farmers quite rightly are proud of their individuality, and the organized groups of breeders, growers and commodity farmers are correspondingly proud of the individuality of their organization. Each organization, if the plan is adopted, will continue to operate by itself but will support a general office at Trenton.

Practical application of this idea has already been tried out in a small way. On such matters as agricultural legislation, for example, the New Jersey Federation and the New Jersey State Grange have functioned together for several years thru a joint legislative committee representing the wishes of these two largest agricultural groups in the state. As legislative matters of interest to fruit growers have come up within the past few years, the Horticultural Society and at times one or more of the breeders' associations have united with this legislative committee for the advancement of a measure or the amendment of a law.

The combined front of the fifteen farmer organizations of the state will give a united farm voice for the first time, and with a strength and prestige that will command more attention from legislators and the organizations of other industries.

Important Functions

The general office at Trenton, under the proposed plan, will number among its important functions the scheduling of hearings for the apple, peach and potato membership before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the arranging of conferences on traffic schedules with the proper railroad officials. It will create a speakers' bureau, where the membership can secure speakers for their state, county or local programs. Development of local programs and methods of procedure will be another duty of the general office; also the crystallization of farm public opinion.

The New Jersey Federation is the only state farmer organization which has been maintaining an office at the state capital. The proposed plan will give all organized groups a Trenton office for the first time, meeting a need which has been frequently expressed in recent years. Control of the general office will be vested in an executive committee composed of representatives from all of the farmer groups taking part in the plan.—B.

Two Conflicting Viewpoints

Pessimism

WHOEVER thinks farmers don't work long hours should keep vigil with me almost any of these nights. Yes, I know this is haying and harvesting but it wasn't much better lots of times last winter. It's a quarter of eleven (P. M.), I'm so tired I'm staggering just waiting for my brother to get home—and supposedly he is more tired than I am because he has been working hard harvesting oats all day; yes, and half the night.

. . . .

It is six months since the above was written and here we are doing just the same in mid-winter! And most of our neighbors are doing the same—getting breakfast by artificial light and going out to haul wood as soon as the men and teams can find the road and unloading the last loads at night after bedtime!

When some genius invents headlights for bob-sleds no doubt they can haul wood all night. Talk about the farmer having nothing to do all winter! Just come out and try it once and see if you city working men ever got half as busy in June.

Every year we say we'll plan differently next year, we won't do this way; and sometimes we do plan different work but it's always endlessly long days no matter whether it's milking cows or harvesting grain or cutting wood.

Every one laughs at the suggestion of an eight-hour day on the farm but until we learn to limit our day somewhat, as other industries do, we can't expect to be otherwise than overworked and underpaid—the result is inevitable.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Optimism

WHO says "farming doesn't pay?" This year lots of farmers sold potatoes for more than their farms would bring on public sale. I have heard from one farmer who sold potatoes from eight acres for $9000. One of my neighbors raised 8000 bushels on about thirty acres. He was offered $2.50 a bushel. Figure the value of his crop.

Now this is in the community where farms sell ridiculously low—for far less than the buildings are worth. Of course, this is an exceptional year for potatoes but we seldom receive less than $1.00 in the fall, as we are close to good markets.

Corn is such a wonderful crop with us—immense yields—and hogs 20c a pound wholesale, dressed. I sold about $2000 worth of hogs last fall. I have a few acres of alfalfa and six acres of sweet clover besides soy beans, etc., for pasture and my hogs pay me good dividends and do not make me much work.

As I look at it, now is the opportune time to buy a farm. Everything seems to favor the farmer. Farming for me; I am satisfied.—C. R. Bashore, Berks County, Pa.

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	25	50	100	1000
Leghorns	$4.00	$ 7.00	$13.00	$120.00
Barr. Rocks	4.50	8.00	15.00	140.00
White Rocks	4.75	8.75	16.00	150.00
R.I. Reds	4.50	8.00	15.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.00	17.00	160.00
Wh. Orpingtons	5.50	10.50	20.00	190.00
Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	140.00
Mot. Anconas	4.25	7.75	14.00	130.00
Sil. Lace Wyan.	7.00	12.00	22.00	210.00
Light Brahmas	7.00	12.00	22.00	210.00
Jer. Bl. Giants	8.00	13.00	24.00	220.00

WELLINGTON J. SMITH CO 672 Davis-Farley Bldg., Cleveland

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Langshans	19.00	10.00	5.50
Anoconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50
Light Brahmas	22.00	11.50	6.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
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Pierce's "Superior Quality" Chicks
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PIERCE'S SUPERIOR CHICK HATCHERY,
Box 115-P, Bowling Green, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$13	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings ....15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings ....18c each
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We operate one of the largest Trapnesting plants in the East. Every Leghorn hen that does not show a profitable egg record is taken to Market. The male birds mated are from hens with trapnest egg records from 268 to 312 eggs in one year. No guess work, visit our farm and see for yourself.
Chicks for March and April hatch $15.00 per hundred
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Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Far Green Poultry Farm, G. G. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

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White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15	70
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15	70
Mixed, $10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	12	60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.
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BABY CHIX
From heavy laying free range flocks, of White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Mixed Chix 10c up. 100% prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for free price list at once.
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Pure Bred Rocks, Reds and Leghorns
Write for special prices during February and March.
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Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes

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Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	50.00	83.00	160.00
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Light Mixed, $10 per 100 straight. Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100 straight. Get our ACCREDITED Chicks this year. Our Chicks are pure bred for Exhibition and Utility. Knox Hatchery where the Big Chicks come from. Ref.—Knox County Savings Bank. Free Catalog.
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WHITE LEGHORNS
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Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
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ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST
Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.

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HONEY FOR RADIATORS

The Other Side of the Story by One Who Has Used the Mixture Successfully

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Farmer:—With reference to the article in the January 30 issue headed "Honey in Radiators," your readers may be interested in both sides of the story.

There are a host of auto owners who are using the honey-water solution with satisfactory results. This is true both of the thermo-syphon and the water pump circulating systems. I have used it two winters without trouble. A friend of mine has so used it three winters with satisfaction.

A mixture of equal parts of honey and water will give good results when the temperature seldom drops to zero; a stronger mixture is needed for lower temperatures.

Mix Ingredients First

The honey and water should be mixed before it is put into the radiator. Very warm water hastens the process.

The lower third of the radiator front should be protected with cardboard, or a radiator cover with adjustable front may be bought for the purpose.

The radiator should be about one inch less than full to provide for expansion of the liquid when it gets hot, without wastage by overflowing.

When car has been standing for some time either inside or out with a temperature of fifteen degrees or lower, blanket the radiator and run the motor for five minutes to insure the solution being in circulation.

If there is no waste by leakages of overflowing no more honey will be needed during the season, simply add water to care for loss by evaporation. The honey does not evaporate.

At low temperatures, say fifteen degrees F. or lower, the fifty-fifty solution may become like slush and non-circulating until warmed up as suggested.

If the temperature is so low as to cause slushing, there is no expansion such as to cause damage to the radiator.

Not Absolutely Trouble-proof

This mixture is not absolutely trouble-proof. The three common faults claimed against it are: the honey gets gummy; it leaks out in the cylinders; it eats holes in the radiator.

In the first case it is obvious the fault is in letting the water get low.

The mixture will unquestionably find its way out of very small leaks which, because of the accumulation of sediment or scales, still retain plain water. However, with ordinary care the water system can be maintained tight.

As to eating holes in the radiator, it is well known that honey, either alone or when mixed with water has no corrosive action. It will, however, clean out dirt and scales. In some cases a radiator holds water only because of the accumulation of dirt and scales inside. When these are loosened of course the liquid escapes.—E. G. Carr, Hunterdon County, N. J.

The Home Grounds

(Continued from page 17)

they should be planted some distance from the house.

When beautifying the farmstead it should be kept in mind that all plantings should be made so they will appear to belong to, and to blend in with the natural surroundings. You can plan to do a little planting each season so that the task will not seem so great, and the cost will be better distributed. The foundation planting should have first attention, then the following season the flower garden or lawn could be developed, and so on.—Mary C. McGovern.

An easy as driving nails. Makes a long lasting joint that protects belt ends. To take apart for lengthening or shortening belt, loosen belt and push out steel pin. Used by leading thresher, farm implement and belting manufacturers. Approved by agricultural colleges. Sold by nearly all hardware stores and implement dealers.

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VALUABLE BOOKLET given with every Smokehouse. Tells how to double hog profits by selling home cured pork—also gives prize winning recipes for curing meat.

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Dept. P. Benton Harbor, Michigan
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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

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S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Chicks Tom Barron White Leghorns $13 per 100; White Leghorns $12; Buff Leghorns $13; Barred Rocks $14; Reds $15. CLOYD NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

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CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. B. Rocks, 14c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE BRED Bourbon R. Toms, hens. Large, handsome, vigorous, good layers. Toulouse geese, Muscovy drakes. Eggs in season. Elva Corman, R. F. D. No. 1, Beech Creek, Pa.

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MUSKRATS WANTED We pay up to $2.00 with liberal assortment and Skunk to $3.25. Get our price list free. O. FERRIS & CO., CHATHAM, N. Y.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HOOF ROT.—I have a flock of Merino sheep of which a number have been bothered with sore feet for about a year. I think they have foot rot but am not sure. Please tell me the nature of the disease and what to do for it. Is this disease contagious?—J. F. W., Johnsonville, N. Y. Hoof rot in sheep demands careful attention. The treatment consists in a thoro cleaning of quarters, providing dry litter with a dry runway for exercise and an examination of the feet of each sheep. The feet should be cleaned and washed with an antiseptic solution and dried as well as possible. The hoof should be trimmed where necessary. The animals affected should be placed in a separate pen. The runway may be sprinkled with lime. Clean quarters, dry runways and regular examination will largely prevent hoof rot.

STRING HALT.—We have a horse seven years old and for about two years I notice that when he stands an hour or two and I try to start him he lifts his hind legs up to his ribs. After he goes a short distance he walks all right. It does affect his pulling a bit. What was, or is, the cause and is there a cure for it?—G. P. Z., Charleroi, Pa. Your description reads like a case of string halt. This may be due to a nervous condition which will produce a marked flexion of the leg when the horse is excited or to the shortening of the flexion tendon which attaches to one of the principal tendons of the hind leg. The condition resulting from the latter cause may be relieved by an operation that consists in severing the tendon. This is not always successful. As the case described is probably of a nervous origin, operative procedures would probably not correct the condition.

COW OFF FEED.—I have a cow that is apparently in good health except after she freshens. Three years ago, one week after she freshened, she was taken sick. Two years ago about two weeks after she was affected. This year I thought she would be all right as it has been three weeks since she freshened but she is the same again. Seems as tho she is bound up. Has no appetite and goes off almost entirely on her milk. This condition lasts from one to two weeks.—L. M. B., Spring Mills, Pa. It would be well to feed this cow oil meal, bran mashes and roots and give her free access to salt for a period of three to four weeks before calving. This would tend to relieve constipation. It may be that the cow is not having a ration with sufficient vitamins. Animals with too few vitamins will show up well before calving, but, to use the common expression, "go all to pieces" when their milk flow starts. An increase in the variety of the ration, including the foods mentioned above, will usually secure good results.

COW HARD TO MILK.—Can you tell me what to do for a cow that holds back her milk sometimes for two and three milkings? This makes her go dry too soon. We also have egg-eating hens. They break and eat the eggs in the nest. What is a cure.—E. S., New Holland, Pa. This is usually a nervous condition and is hard to handle. It requires a great deal of patience to handle such an animal. In general one should milk in the same quarters and at regular hours so as to lessen the nervous element in the milking process. EGG-EATING HENS.—Some writers have said that egg eating is hard to cure, but by providing a varied ration, such as oyster shells, green feed, digester tankage, milk and corn as basic rations, it might be prevented.

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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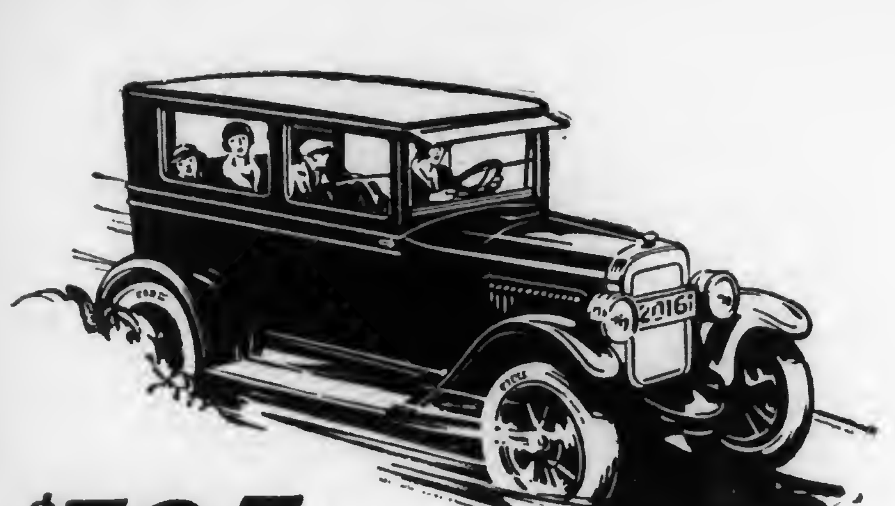

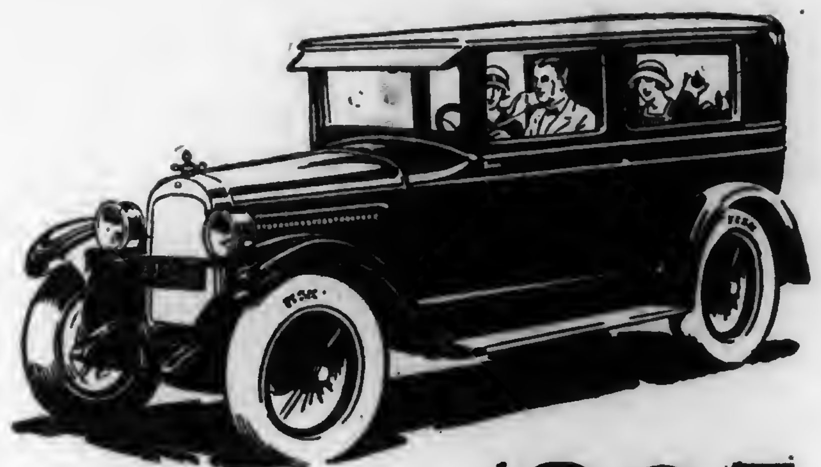

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THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

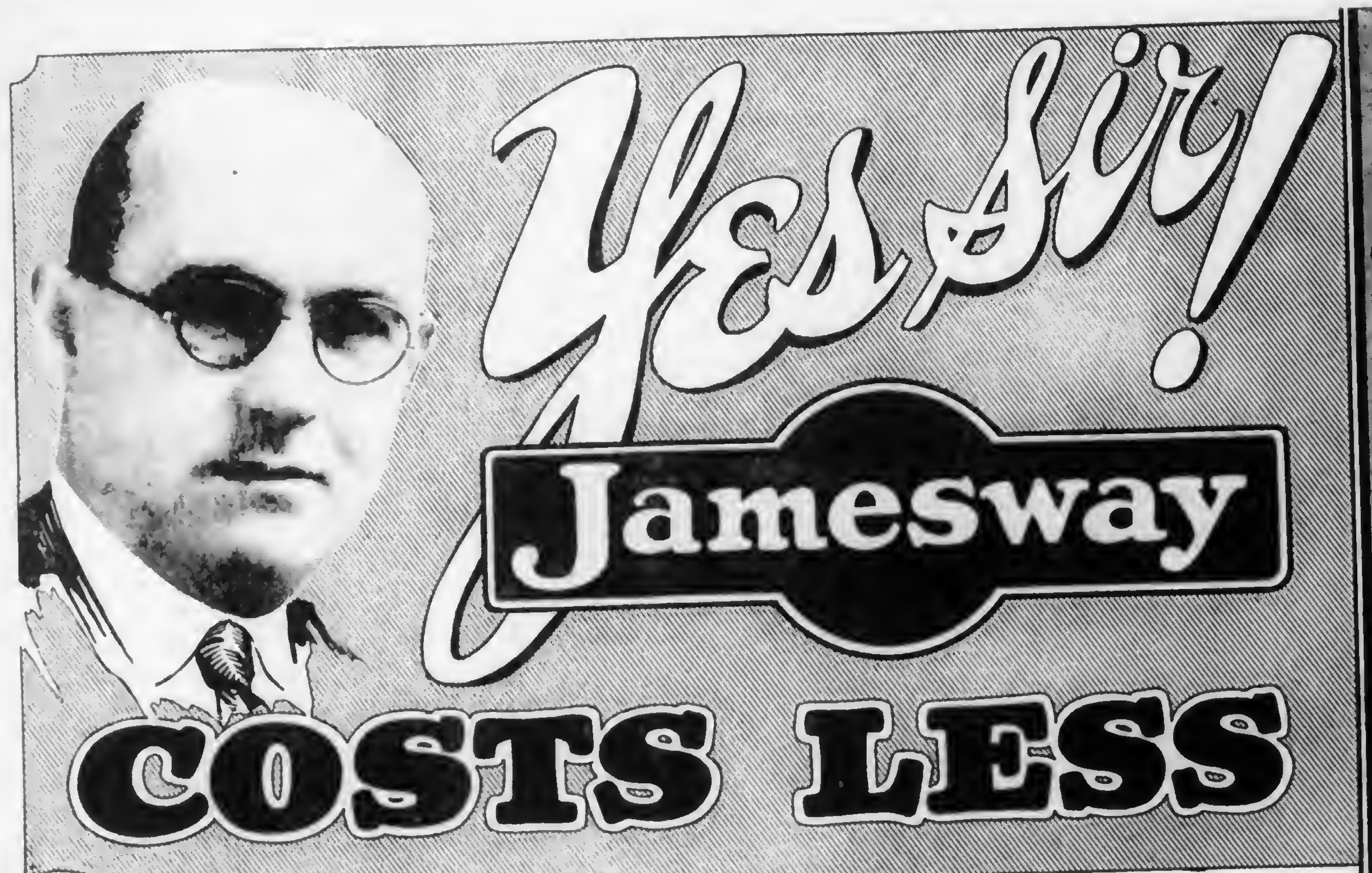
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 8 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1926 $1.00 a year

FEB 20 1926

Keystone grapes—twenty-four bunches on one branch.

***In this issue:** The story of "the most successful cooperative marketing association in Pennsylvania." See page three.*



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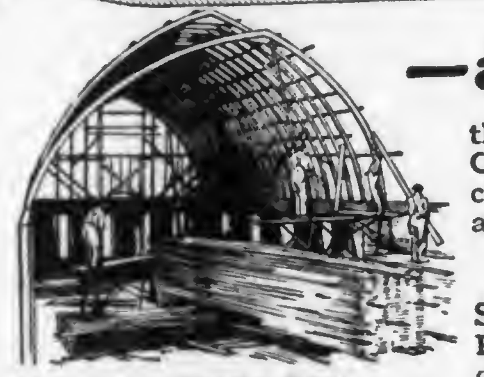

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—and as President of the Jamesway Company, I want to personally tell you why. FIRST—through our extensive experience in making hundreds of PLANS, equipping and ventilating thousands of Cow Barns, Horse Barns, Hog Houses, Poultry Houses and Complete Farmsteads—all over the United States, naturally we have come to KNOW HOW to plan and equip and ventilate barns better and at far LESS COST. That's one way JAMESWAY COSTS LESS.

Jamesway PLANS Save You Money

SECOND—You will be greatly surprised how much money Jamesway Plans will SAVE you in lumber, alone, often amounting to several hundred dollars. Jamesway plans will SAVE you many costly mistakes, too. This is very important, because if doors, posts, feed rooms, windows, and the general arrangement is wrongly placed, you have a building that is costing you money every day, instead of making you money every day. That's another way JAMESWAY COSTS LESS.

Jamesway EQUIPMENT Saves You Money

THIRD—Here again, our extensive experience in designing and building equipment and ventilation for poultry houses, hog houses, cow barns, etc., enables us to put out BETTER designed—MORE practical—LONGER lasting, more sanitary equipment for the cow, the horse, the hogs and the hens. Being so much BETTER made, they last much longer. Being BETTER designed, they do the work better—save you more time—give your stock greater comfort and make more money for you. That's why JAMESWAY COSTS LESS and over a period of years it means a vast amount of money saved for you.

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The Jamesway Service Man in your locality will give you PERSONAL help that will cut building, remodeling or equipment costs considerably. He is as familiar with poultry house construction as with hog barn or cow barn building problems.

Jamesway VENTILATION Saves Money

FOURTH—By all means, do not overlook the matter of ventilation, whether it be for the hog house, poultry house, the horse or cow barn. If you do you will surely regret it. It will be damp, cold, foul, or disease-breeding. It will take money out of your pocket every day and it may take it at a frightful cost. It takes EXPERTS to correctly design a ventilation system that will ventilate a building properly. We have them, and in this, again JAMESWAY SAVES you money, and makes JAMESWAY COST LESS.

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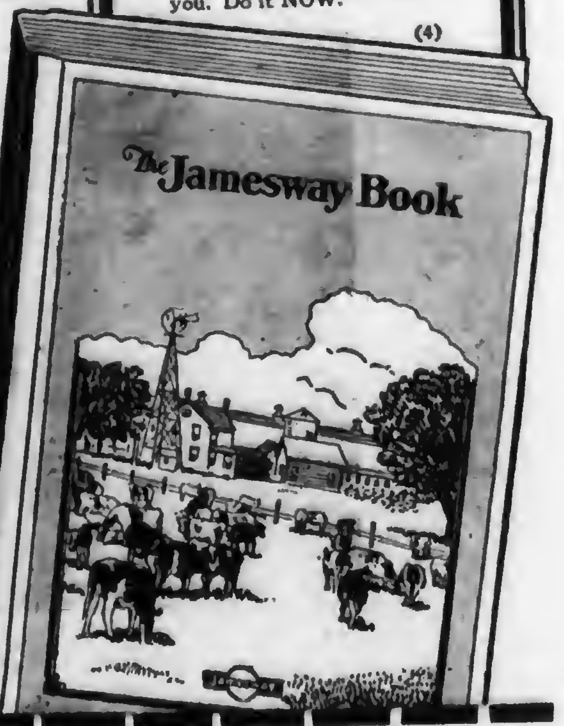

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 8 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1926 Whole No. 1501

Harvest Time in the Penna. Grape Belt

This Erie County Cooperative Association Markets Perishables by the Trainload

By C. L. WHITE, Associate Editor

THE Keystone Cooperative Grape Association, of Erie County, Pennsylvania, has been called the most successful farmers' cooperative organization in the state.

Three facts are offered as evidence that this organization is unusually successful: First, its members are satisfied with the way the business is run by the officers; second, the buyers of its products are satisfied that they have been treated fairly; third, savings of $49,500 have been accumulated in four years, mostly from economies in operation.

It was a bright October morning, in the middle of the grape picking season, when we visited the headquarters of the association in the town of North East.

We had spent the previous night in Jamestown, New York, and had driven that morning along beautiful Lake Chautauqua, half hidden in the fog, to Westfield. Turning west from there, along the shore of Lake Erie, we had soon realized we were in the grape country. We had passed wagonloads of grapes, scores of them. All were headed toward one of the great grape juice plants at Westfield we learned later.

Crossing the state line into that projecting corner of Pennsylvania that stands out so prominently on the map, we had seen great vineyards, some occupied by busy pickers, and others dotted with white baskets inverted over the tops of the grape vine stakes, waiting to be filled.

Sold 500 Carloads in Fourteen Days

Only fourteen days of the grape shipping season had passed when we arrived at the association's offices in North East that morning. But in those fourteen days the Keystone Cooperative Grape Association had loaded and sold 500 carloads of grapes. Beside these, as we learned from the manager, Mr. H. H. Meyer, the members had hauled the equivalent of 150 carloads to a grape juice plant at North East.

Let us try to get an idea of what it means to be in charge of a marketing project like this one. Suppose we put ourselves in the shoes of the manager of this organization for a little while.

Here we are in a room with two or three chairs, and a big flat-topped desk with two telephones. One of the telephones rings. It is the man in charge of one of the ten loading stations where grapes are being loaded into railroad cars from motor trucks. He tells us that he has just finished loading two cars. We take down the initials and numbers of the cars on a chart prepared for the purpose.

We ask the loader how they are coming, and he reports that he will probably have two or three more cars filled before night. That is not welcome news, for there are nine other stations just as busy piling the baskets away in the refrigerator cars, and no one is very anxious to buy those grapes.

It is now noon. The loading reports continue to come in. We know that we shall have forty cars on the sidings before night. We know, too that we shall have to sell those grapes before night, for there will be another forty cars loaded tomorrow.

We call up a good customer 200 miles away on the long distance telephone. He tells us that grapes are going very slowly. People seem to be "fed up" on them. He cannot handle any more unless the price goes down. He is afraid that he will have to sell his last carload for less than he paid us, or they may spoil on his hands. We don't like to see him in a fix like that; we would like to reduce our prices enough to start people buying. But, this is a producers' organization. What will the growers think about receiving low prices?

Now it is two o'clock. We have thirty cars we should sell before night. Nobody wants them at our figure and we cannot cut our price without causing great loss to our growers. What shall we do?

Loading grapes into refrigerator cars at North East, Pennsylvania.

Thirty cars of grapes. Two hours until the markets close. Nobody wants grapes. What shall we do?

We are sure we wouldn't know what to do in such a case, but H. H. Meyer, manager of the Keystone Cooperative Grape Association, does know what to do, and that is one of the main reasons why this organization is considered a model of what a cooperative can be.

These baskets will soon be carrying Concord grapes to city buyers.

Mr. Meyer was in just such a dilemma when we called at his office this Wednesday noon. He had about forty cars of grapes that were being loaded that day, and buyers weren't anxious to take them off his hands.

Whether Mr. Meyer has been in such difficult situations so often that he has gotten used to them, or whether he is too good an actor to show his worries, we don't know. But certainly he didn't appear troubled as we discussed the organization and its ways of doing business over the dinner table.

Perhaps one cause for his not worrying was his thoro knowledge of the market. He spends over a month each year visiting prospective buyers, so he is not "up against it" even if a few of his prize customers go back on him. He knows where to find more. And the grapes are all sold under a distinctive label. People who bought Keystone grapes last year know where to look for more of the same kind.

With the aid of the long distance telephone and the telegraph, Mr. Meyer can keep in close touch with the situation everywhere in his territory. If his dealer in one town has all the grapes he can use, he telephones or telegraphs to another town, and another and another, until he has found buyers.

If heavy shipments by competitors, or some other reasons make it impossible to sell all the grapes on hand without "knocking the bottom out of the market," the cars are held for a day or two until there is a good opening for them. This can be done safely, for the grapes are all in refrigerator cars, which are really cold storage plants on wheels.

After dinner we left Mr. Meyer in his office while we went on a little side trip with J. F. Bimber. One of Mr. Bimber's duties is to manage the cooperative's basket factory that makes more than three-quarters of a million baskets a year. He took us out to a farm near the lake to see Charles H. Haye, then the president of the organization.

Mr. Hays told us some more about the workings of the association and its history, tracing it back to the old Keystone Grape Company from which the present organization grew.

The idea of cooperative effort isn't new to these Erie County grape growers. Back in 1896 they organized, with other growers across the line in New York, the first farmer-owned selling agency. In 1901 the acreage of grapes in Erie County had increased so much that the growers there decided they should have an organization of their own. The result of this decision was the organization of the Keystone Grape Company, chartered under the corporation law of Pennsylvania. Altho this company was a stock corporation, it was, in spirit and intent, a cooperative. The law at that time made no provision for non-stock corporations.

Organized under New Cooperative Law

In 1921 the Keystone Cooperative Grape Association was organized under the new Pennsylvania cooperative law. Mr. Hays gave P. R. Taylor, head of the State Bureau of Markets, and S. S. Lehman, then county agent in Erie County, a large part of the credit for the formation of the new organization. The Keystone Grape Company had operated successfully for twenty years and had built up good will among buyers that was of inestimable value to its successor.

The growers changed from the stock company to the cooperative form of organization with as little shifting of officers as possible. D. C. Bostwick, who had been president of the company, became chairman of the board of directors of the cooperative. Upon the retirement of Mr. Hays last winter Mr. Bostwick took his place as president. The whole board of directors of the old company was drafted into the new organization, the five of them, together with seven others, making up the directorate of the cooperative association.

The cooperative took over the real estate of the Keystone Grape Company which (to page 33)

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

WHO in your family has the best ideas about how the home and grounds should look and does she have full cooperation in improving them? There may be an implication in the way that question is asked that the wife is the one who plans and plants the home grounds if it's done at all. If so, it is because my observation teaches me that that is the case in nine cases out of ten. Why is it that the average farmer thinks it effiminate or small business for him to be seen "pottering" about fixing up the "yard?" I have heard men apologize to visitors for the attractive appearance of the home grounds by saying, "It's some of the women's doin's."

* * *

IN THE minds of this class of farmers, a lawn is something for the town home or rich man only. The term lawn in the average farmer's mind is a "door yard" on which the owner has time and money to waste (?). He sees nothing incongruous in the growth of weeds and the absence of flowers, or the broken fences and lack of shade. Usually, when pressed on the subject, he will give as an excuse, "I never have any time to do any fixing up." In nine cases out of ten that is not true. The real reason is he lacks a sense of appreciation of the beautiful, or else is too indolent to help create it.

* * *

THESE may be thought hard words. Maybe they are, but I want to "get under the skin" or a class of farm home owners I have seen. No other class of homes in the world has the natural opportunities for easy adornment as have farm homes. A little time and labor, and a little thoughtful planning will soon convert a very ordinary place into an attractive, cheery and lovable home. The best known home in the world, that of John Howard Payne, was only a thatched cottage but it had moonbeams shining on it and vines over the door. I have no doubt that the beloved mother of the wanderer had flowers growing also wherever there was room to plant them.

THE essentials to attractiveness in a home grounds are, a smooth green sod, some shade trees, somo ornamental shrubs, and some well placed flowers. These three factors admit of infinite variation in planning and setting,—excepting the sod, which is fixed in its character. While the finest condition in a lawn sod requires years to develop, it will be beautiful in a few weeks if properly done. The best plan is to prepare the soil early in the spring and keep it well raked and cultivated to remove stone and kill weeds. Then, about August 15 sow heavily with the best lawn grass seed you can buy. Begin clipping as soon as it is two inches high, and thereafter as long as it needs it.

* * *

WE PUBLISHED the first of a short series of articles on planting the home grounds. The author who has made a special study of the easy adornment of farm homes will follow this with others and we are sure they will aid many in choosing the right material. It is necessary for one to form a mental picture of what he wishes the place to look like years hence. Too many make the mistake of placing large-growing trees too near the buildings. While evergreens have a proper place, they should not be so numerous as to dominate the appearance. It is a good plan to look at many pictures of planted places, or, what is better yet, take a trip in the automobile and pay special attention to the home grounds seen. You will learn what not to do as well as what is pleasing.

Ham—Last night I went home and got San Francisco on a one-tube set.

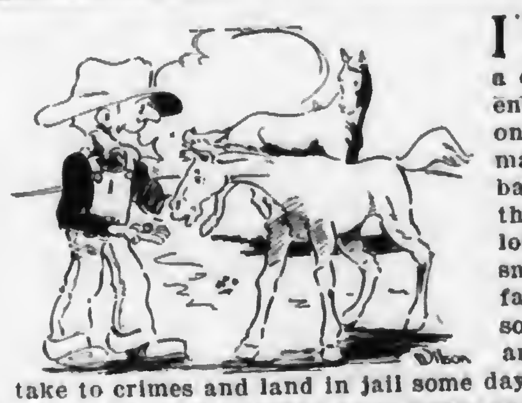
Ham and—That's nothing. I went home last night and got Greece on my vest.

Mistress—Why have you put two hot water bottles in my bed, Bridget?

Bridget—Sure, mum, wan of thim was leaking, and I didn't know which, so I put both in to make sure. —Punch.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

The Only Child



I'VE often heard the "only child" is seldom made to mind, that such a one runs loose and wild with parents acting blind; I've heard it said on every hand the normal paw and maw take guff and sass to beat the band without recourse to law, when there is in the family herd just one lone little scamp,—they take with smiles the naughty word without a facial cramp! I've heard this said so many times, I've heard folks grin and say, "That pampered brat will take to crimes and land in jail some day; but then, he is an only child, his parents can not see that he is mean, and cross, and wild, and saucy as can be!" "He should be made to toe the mark!" I've heard stern neighbors cry, "that little rascal's heart is dark, the devil's in his eye; but then he is the only kid that those good people own; his evil ways from them are hid, because he is alone!"

Now, here is Gyp with coltie Bess; Bess is the only girl,—there's not a brother here to bless or tease the little pearl,—but is she spoiled? I'll say she's not! A lady thru and thru, she's conscientious to the dot and does as she should do! Her mother spoils her? No, by jove, her mother uses brains! She teaches her beneath the groves and on the treeless lanes; she teaches her in barn and stall the lessons she should get, and doesn't baby her at all nor treat her as a pet! She brings her up with love and care as mothers always do, no doubt she uses law and prayer, and tells her who is who, but no erratic flights and spurts, no saucy words, I know, no thought that blossoms out and hurts, does she permit to grow!—J. Edw. Tufft.

OIL SPECIFICATIONS

Lubricating Value Is Not Always Indicated by the Ordinary Tests

NO DOUBT every reader of this article has heard from time to time various terms applied to oil which means practically nothing to him. I refer to such terms as "flash point," "fire point," "viscosity," "pour test" and similar terms. These terms are simply a tabulation of the physical characteristics of an oil and may not be, in the slightest degree, a measure of the oil's lubricating value.

The various physical tests usually applied to oil are as follows:

First, "specific gravity" which is merely the weight of oil as compared to the weight of the same volume of water. This test is sometimes taken as an indication of the type of crude from which the oil is refined, but is not a true guide because oils of different viscosities made from the same crude may have different specific gravities.

The Meaning of Viscosity

The second is known as "viscosity" and is usually quoted at two or three different temperatures. Viscosity is simply the technical name for "fluidity" and the figures applied to a viscosity reading simply denote the number of seconds at which a certain quantity of an oil will flow thru a certain-sized orifice at a given temperature.

The third test is usually called the "flash point" and is simply the temperature at which oil will ignite and immediately go out when a flame is swept across its surface.

The fourth is known as the "fire test" or the temperature at which an oil will ignite and continue to burn.

The fifth specification is called the "pour point" or "cold test," or the temperature at which oil ceases to flow from a certain shaped container in a given time.

The next most important specification is called the "carbon residue test" which is the percentage of carbon remaining when an oil is evaporated to dryness in an open crucible.

The above tests are made use of by refiners only in checking different lots of the same grade to assure themselves of a certain degree of uniformity and are of no further value to the user even if he had the necessary instruments and laboratory to conduct the tests. A lubricating oil's value lies alone in its ability to lubricate efficiently.

If the Public Knew

If the oil buying public realized that it is possible to take ordinary molasses and by mixing it with certain other ingredients, such as alcohol, paraffin and coloring matter, produce a substance which has practically all of the physical characteristics of a high-grade lubricating oil, they would pay less attention to oil specifications.

I know of one refiner who makes two oils of identical physical characteristics, one of which is a high-grade automobile engine lubricant and the other is used for certain processes in the tanning of leather.

To protect yourself, do not buy oil from specifications alone. Assuro yourself that the oil has a certain definite lubricating value which has been determined by experience in service, and further protect yourself by buying oil of the highest grades made by the largest and best known refiners. It has been definitely proven that the difference between the cost of correct lubrication and incorrect lubrication is at the most but eight or ten dollars per year,—which will not nearly cover the cost of a burned out bearing or a scored cylinder block.—E. B. Hine, Automotive Engineer.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

"California is just one trip
but Radio takes you on hundreds"

EVERY WINTER it had been the custom of a farmer living near Galesburg, Illinois, to go to California.

Last winter he was unable to go. Instead, he bought an Atwater Kent Receiving Set. Now he tells us:

"My wife and I hardly missed the trip. There were so many interesting things coming out of the air that it was no trouble at all to keep ourselves entertained. My wife summed it up when she said:

"'California is just one trip, but Radio takes you on hundreds.'

"When I studied the radio reports showing all the forces at work to shove prices up or down, it gave me so much to think about that at the end of the winter I was a better farmer.

"I was more tolerant, too. Why, I got to listening to the services of a church which wasn't the one I was brought up in, and I tell you it was a revelation! I had supposed those people had horns, but they haven't."

Radio is indeed a godsend to any home, and doubly so to the home of the farmer. But be sure that the instruments upon which you depend to put you into touch with the world are *good* instruments. Don't get your impressions of Radio from inferior receiving sets and speakers.

Look for all-round performance, for reliability, for simplicity and ease of operation. And for a set and speaker that will make a good appearance in your home.

Atwater Kent Radio is so well built, so simple, so dependable and so good looking that it is known among dealers as "the Radio that sells itself and stays sold."

The Atwater Kent dealer nearest you will be glad to give you a demonstration.

• • • • •

What a country banker says

"The ownership of a radio set today is a better indication of intelligence than the ownership of any other piece of equipment on the farm. Every farmer who owns a radio set can hardly help becoming well posted on markets and prices, and making more money. And the smart farmers know it."

Send for illustrated booklet telling the complete story of Atwater Kent Radio

ATWATER KENT MFG. COMPANY
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The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, in Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9.15 Eastern Time, 8.15 Central Time, through:

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WSAI	*Cincinnati*	WTAG	*Worcester*
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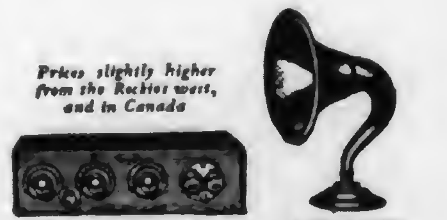

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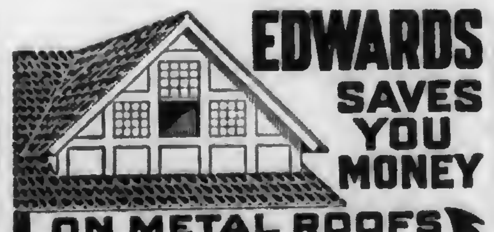

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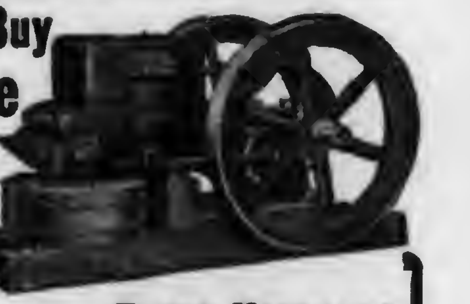

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
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RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Vol. 93, No. 8 Phila., Pa., Feb. 20, 1926 Whole No. 1501

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"What you can live thru and still smile and fight on is the test of the stuff of which you are made."

Size of Farm Families

THE figures of the triennial farm census in Pennsylvania show that the average farm family contains about four and one-fourth persons,—4.27 to be exact. Thus it is seen that the farm population is barely holding its own and that there is little danger of greatly increasing the number of farmers in the state at present. Of course, these figures show only the number actually living on the farm at the time the census was taken and do not take into account the number who may have been born and raised on the farm and have later gone into towns and cities. It would be interesting to know what such a count would show. We feel sure, however, that the average farm parents have more than two and one-fourth children, even tho the number is much less than it was fifty or one hundred years ago. The census shows a variation in numbers from 3.36 in Delaware County, the lowest, to 5.5 in Cambria County, the highest.

Coal Strike Settled

THE anthracite coal strike was settled in Philadelphia on Lincoln's birthday. There seems to be nothing in the terms of settlement that might not have been agreed upon at the first meeting last fall. The contract is for five years with wages at the present level, with provisions for opening negotiations within the industry whenever either side desires a reopening. The question of the check-off seems to be about where it was in the beginning. The matter of arbitration seems to have been laid aside.

So, after nearly six months of suspension, during which miners have been without any income, the operators have lost immense trade and the general public has suffered in a number of ways, the mines will reopen at once, but without any progress having been made towards establishing the coal business upon a secure basis so far as the public is concerned.

Now, we may expect to hear much talk of a political nature in relation to the settlement. Politicians will endeavor to make capital for some and ruin the chances of others. The fact that Pennsylvania will elect a United States senator and a governor next year causes every public question to be handled on the basis of expediency rather than fact. As a matter of fact, necessity may be credited with having had more to do with the settlement of the coal strike than anything that any individual did.

Be Sure of Your Seed

WE KNOW of nothing that will better repay the time spent than the testing of seed to find out its germinating ability. A great deal has been said and printed, urging the testing of seed corn and a great many people practice it with more or less efficiency, but other seed is in the great majority of cases planted without any knowledge as to whether it will grow or not. This is especially true of garden seed. Thousands of gardeners are disappointed after their arduous labors in preparing their gardens by finding their seed did not come up. The tests made by the New York Experiment Station last year showed that a great deal of the cheap seed was purchased in chain stores. In some cases none germinated. Many seedsmen make careful tests and stand back of their seed, thus making an honest effort to give full value. Cheapness is not always a recommendation since seed that will not germinate is the dearest kind you can buy.

Buying Below Cost

THERE seems to be a universal inclination in mankind to feel that they have done a smart thing when they buy something for less than it cost. They seem to feel that they have been "lucky," or that the purchase shows them to be exceptionally shrewd buyers. So well known is this trait of human nature that many stores invariably use two sets of figures in advertising their goods,—one telling what the article is worth (usually a fictitious price), and the other stating what it is being sold for. Old as is this practice, it still seems to work.

As a matter of fact, there is a tinge of unrecognized dishonesty in a desire to get something for less than it cost to produce it. This holds true whether one is buying a dozen eggs or a suit of clothes. If a manufacturer sells below cost it means that the materials he uses are bought below cost, or that they will not be paid for at all. It means that the workmen are getting scanty wages, or will soon be out of work for the manufacturer will eventually go bankrupt. If the city man buys his eggs, meat, apples, bread, etc., for less than it cost to raise these products, it means impoverishment of the farmer. It means that farmers cannot buy manufactured articles and pay taxes by which the public institutions of his community are kept up. Buying below cost is getting something for nothing and taking the results of other men's work for which no compensation is returned. It is not only unfair, it is dishonest.

We Dare Not Print It

THE following question is asked us by a reader in Greene County, Pennsylvania.

"What do you think of an attorney who will defend in open court a bootlegger and try in every way to twist his points to clear the bootlegger from just punishement? Is he a loyal American and a supporter of the Constitution?"

The license which attorneys in America are permitted to have in conducting a defense is a disgrace to the profession and is something not permitted in other countries, we are told. A defendant has the right to a fair trial and he has a right to have a representative before the court, but when that representative, by hook and crook, is allowed to prevent the carrying out of the law it is time to call a halt. So notorious has become the miscarriage of justice and so uncertain the results before the courts there is good ground for believing that crime is fostered thereby. The questions which the inquirer raises are not confined to bootlegging cases. Trials for murder and other crimes have become largely battles of wits between attorneys, and the most conclusive evidence is not sure to result in conviction. However, there are many good conscientious lawyers who will not take cases requiring such methods, and who deprecate the fact that others do. This is as far as we care to go in stating our views of such tactics and such tacticians.

Don't Expand This Year

THE information gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture prompts the officials to warn against any agricultural expansion this year. Some of the reasons given are as follows:

There is little likelihood of increased demand for farm products either at home or abroad.

No reduction in farm wages may be expected. Farm necessity prices will be about the same as last year. Credit funds will be ample and at previous rates.

While a slightly smaller world crop of wheat is indicated there is enough carry-over to prevent any sign of shortage, and if the same amount of spring wheat is planted as last year and average yields are secured, the export and the domestic price will be more nearly what the world price is now.

Last year's corn acreage with average yields will produce sufficient corn, and an oats crop the same as last year will continue the low price.

The outlook for the livestock industry is good. The decreased number of beef cattle, sheep and swine indicates the possibility of rising prices all along the line. Normal breeding would seem to be wise under these conditions.

The dairy business is in a strong position, but should the present trend in foreign production continue without a corresponding foreign consumption, sharp competition from foreign countries may become an important factor.

While no figures showing intention-to-plant prospects are yet available, the possibilities are that the late potato states may be inclined to plant too heavily because of the abnormal prices now obtaining.

It is well to note all these factors, but the eastern farmer has little close calculating to do in any of these lines. His acreage, his markets and his diversity of production, together with the fact of big markets close at hand, make his problem chiefly one of working out a well balanced, economical producing system.

Washington Letter

BUTTER TARIFF AGITATION.—A resolution has been introduced in the Senate directing the Federal Tariff Commission to submit its report in the butter tariff case, and providing for a congressional investigation of the methods used by the commission in making its inquiry. This is the outcome of a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the National Board of Farm Organizations demanding the abolition of the United States Tariff Commission.

It is declared by the National Board's spokesmen that "delay in the butter tariff case has caused the loss of millions of dollars to American farmers." This statement is regarded as somewhat overdrawn by friends of the commission, when it is known that the total imports of butter during the year ending December 31, 1925, amounted to 7,212,000 pounds. This was only 1,869,000 pounds more than the exports of butter during the same period.

MORE OLEO BEING SOLD.—While we imported around 7,000,000 pounds of foreign butter, the oleomargarine manufacturers of the United States in 1925 produced and sold 237,273,000 pounds of oleomargarine as compared with 229,873,000 pounds the year before. It is held by dairy organization representatives that this vast increase in oleomargarine production is to a far greater extent responsible for the unsatisfactory butter prices than is the failure of the tariff commission to act upon the tariff rate.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DAY.—The plan of having a national agricultural day established by congressional enactment, which was first proposed by the National Grange, is attracting considerable attention. It has received the endorsement of all the farm organizations. Congressman John C. Ketcham, of Michigan, and Senator Arthur Capper will introduce bills to put this idea into operation. Agricultural day is designed to call to public attention the importance of the farming industry, and the necessity for a better understanding by the public of the problems of agriculture, which affect all the people.

TO FIGHT FOR SURPLUS LEGISLATION.—The mid-western promoters of the Dickinson surplus disposal bill are planning to open headquarters in Washington. It is announced that a meeting will be held in Washington on March 1, attended by agricultural leaders from many states, at which plans will be perfected for an aggressive campaign for the enactment of surplus disposal legislation.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

THE SPECIAL SESSION.—The special session of Pennsylvania's legislature will close this week with little accomplished at a series of intermittent meetings, but much to explain. The great bulk of the proposals made to it have been held in committee and what did get the favor of either house was only after battles and in many cases close votes. Opponents of Governor Pinchot played into his hands in a number of instances and on the other hand the Governor sent in measures like Giant Power which never had anything like a chance to get by. The session came too close to the opening of the spring primary campaign for comfort of many legislators aspiring to renomination. The cost for pay and expenses of members and attaches alone runs over a quarter of a million dollars. The book of acts will be small, but the reports of debates will be large.

TO SUBMIT POWER AGAIN.—It is expected the Governor will bring rather forcibly to attention of the next legislature the power legislative program together with other subjects failing to get anywhere this session. Under the constitution the retiring governor communicates his ideas to a legislature when it assembles, which are generally lost sight of when the incoming governor makes his inaugural address. The Public Service Commission is still holding up decision on the application for a rehearing on the rural power regulations.

WORKING ON CROP ESTIMATES. The statistical branch of the State Department of Agriculture is working on a series of estimates of production of staple crops in Pennsylvania to be issued shortly. Considerable attention has been atracted by the results of analysis of the size of farm families in Pennsylvania because northern tier counties, standing high in agriculture, indicate a decline in children while southern tier counties hold their own in many instances.

TESTING GOING RIGHT ON.—Tests of cattle for tuberculosis are going ahead on area bases in many of the counties of the state this winter and the outlay in indemnities has been heavy. The number of cattle under supervision breaks all records.

DETAILED MARKET STUDIES.—Probably more information than ever assembled before at the Capitol on local supplies for city and large borough markets is now being put out by the State Bureau of Markets. Every statement is a hint for cultivation of the local market.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

APPROVE CENTRALIZING PLAN.—Ten farmer organizations in New Jersey have now signified their general approval of the plan, proposed by the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, for centralizing the efforts of all state farm organizations thru a general headquarters at Trenton. The ten associations have appointed committees to meet in Trenton in late February to develop ways and means to put into operation such a centralizing plan. A tentative constitution and by-laws for the central body have been prepared and will be considered at the joint meeting of the committees.

UNIFORM TRAFFIC LIGHT BILL.—A measure has been introduced in the Legislature which would provide a uniform system of lights and signals to be used in traffic regulation, making the measure mandatory upon the various cities and towns. It is claimed that lack of uniformity has resulted, not only in the breaking of traffic regulations with resulting consequences, but in a menace to life and property.

FARM LOAN MEETINGS.—The eighteen local national Farm Loan Associations in New Jersey have been holding annual meetings thruout the state in recent weeks. One of the more recent meetings, that of the Somerville local, showed that the organization had loaned over half a million to Somerset County farmers. Officers of the Somerville association for 1926 are: Clifford T. Darby, president; Frank W. Meeker, vice president, and Robert W. Hanna, secretary-treasurer. These three, together with Benjamin L. Totten and N. P. Jensen, comprise the Board of Directors.

FORMAL BRIDGE OPENING.—July 4 has been set as the date for the formal opening of the Camden-Philadelphia bridge. This affair thruout South Jersey will be one of the most generally recognized events of the year. Farmers in Camden, Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester and Burlington Counties actively backed the bridge project since its inception. They have stood firmly for the collection of tolls to amortize the cost of construction. The Mayors of twenty-one Camdens in twenty-one different states have been invited to join in the celebration.—B.

New York Letter

DEATH OF DAIRY EXPERT.—The dairy industry of the state has suffered a great loss in the death of Prof. W. A. Stocking, who was a member of the dairy staff at Cornell for twenty years, and who was largely instrumental in establishing it in its present high position. He had given much time to original research work in dairy bacteriology and met his death at a premature age thru an infection that induced a heart difficulty, in his work with bacteria. He had led the farmers as president of the state dairy association from 1922 to 1924. His "Manual of Milk Products" is a text book in most agricultural schools and colleges of the country. He leaves a widow and four children, one a student in the University of Montana. He represented the American dairy industry at Milan, Italy, at the International Dairy Congress and later studied European dairy conditions.

PROFESSORS IN FIVE COLLEGES ENROLL FOR HOME STUDY.—Faculty members of colleges of other states are asking for the new marketing course offered to New York state farmers thru Cornell College of Agriculture. This is a pioneer work and the field is big. The course consists of fifteen lessons.—M. G. Feint.

Coming Events

Jan. 7-Feb. 19, Dairy Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Jan. 7-March 5, Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Remington Premium Stock Knife

R4113
Cattleman's and Ranchman's Knife. Three blades—a large clip blade for hard use, a sheepfoot or tobacco blade, and a correctly shaped surgical blade for altering, etc. Stag handle. Nickel silver linings, bolsters and shield. Length, closed, 3⅝ inches. Price $2.50.

Fine Steel Brought Back to American Cutlery
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THESE knives are equipped with surgical blades that assure clean, quick-healing cuts in altering, marking, docking and dewlapping. Other strong blades for all 'round use make these knives indispensable for cattlemen, sheepmen and hog raisers.

Remington quality knives have earned a reputation with farmers, ranchmen and professional cutters throughout the world.

Remington makes a pocket knife for every purpose in a wide variety of patterns and sizes, with various combinations of blades and handles. You will find just the knife for your particular use at your dealer's at a price that will fit your purse.

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It will pay you to answer this ad! GET YOUR FREE COPY OF OUR NEW CATALOG. It offers seed for field crops only. Better yielders, the more reliable kinds that you can depend on! All the Clovers, Alfalfa, heavy-yielding Oats, Silo and Crib Corn, Barley, Potatoes, etc. Also Soy Beans, Field Peas, Clover Crops, Pasture Grasses, Quick Hay-crops, Seed Inoculation, etc. Be sure to write for this book—it's bound to pay you!

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Box 40, Landisville, (Lancaster Co.,) Penna.

Garden and Truck Crops

Worms Eat Carrots

Last summer my carrots turned a rusty color and did not grow very well. Now the carrots are being eaten full of small holes by a white or yellowish worm about three-eighths of an inch long. They have practically ruined five bushels. The carrots are stored in barrels in the cellar. It appears to be the carrot rust fly as described in the book, Insect Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard, by Sanderson and Plairs. Is there anything that can be done to stop them?—W. E., Tioga County, Pa.

I believe you have already named the insect which is damaging your carrots. Your description of the worm and appearance of carrot indicate that it is the carrot rust-fly.

The Life of the Insect

The parent insect is a small two-winged fly, usually appearing in May. Eggs are laid near the carrot plant and the young maggot works its way down along the root. The maggots become mature in about one month and are pale straw-colored. The mouth has a pair of black, curved hooks, with which the maggot is able to rasp off portions of the tissue of the root.

After maturity, the maggot transforms to puparia, light brown, resembling a grain of wheat. In August, a second brood of flies appears, lays eggs and hatches into more maggots. Often the second crop of maggots is large enough to cause severe damage to late carrots in the field and in storage, and this is apparently what has ruined your stored carrots.

So far as I know there is no remedy. The insects hibernate or pass the winter either as puparia in the soil or as maggots in the roots. All infected roots should be destroyed, and it might help if carrots were not planted on the same ground or near the old patch for a season.—W. T. Tapley.

Berry Bush Cuttings

CUTTINGS may be made from vigorous healthy currant or gooseberry bushes any time during fall, winter, or early spring. If made during the spring, care must be taken to see that the plants from which cuttings are taken are still perfectly dormant. The lower and middle portions of vigorous, one-year-old wood should be cut into lengths of six or eight inches.

The cuttings are then tied in bundles of fifty with the bases of the cuttings all pointing the same way. These bundles should then be buried upside down in light, well drained soil, and completely covered in such a way that there will be two or three inches of soil over the ends of the bundles. The base of the cuttings will begin to callus two or three weeks after they are buried. If the ground is frozen, the cuttings may be stored in a cool place in sand or soil which must be kept moist until they can be buried outside.

When the Soil Becomes Tillable

As soon as the soil is in a tillable condition in spring the cuttings may be planted six inches apart in the nursery row. The depth of planting should be such that only one or two buds are above the surface of the ground.

Where only one or two additional plants are desired, they may easily be secured by layering, which consists of bending some of the side branches down to the ground, and covering them with a small mound of soil until roots are formed.—New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

Early Cabbage Varieties

WHEN winter cabbage sells well there is added interest in early cabbage. Northern markets are already receiving early domestic type cabbage from south Texas and from Florida. Early cabbage from the South is marketed from January to July, and nearly all is of the early-maturing domestic type. According to shape it is known as flat, such as Flat Dutch, or pointed, such as the Wakefield and the Winningstadt, a somewhat later maturing variety; or round, such as Copenhagen Market.

The pointed cabbage is a market favorite because of its early maturity, its convenient size for family requirements, and the ease with which it may be packed in hampers used for early shipment.

Where Most of Early Crop Is Grown

Florida, Texas, South Carolina, Virginia and California, in the order mentioned, produce about five-sixths of the early cabbage crop. Florida and Texas have the market pretty much to themselves until April, then South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, and Mississippi compete with the late shipments from Florida and Texas. Virginia is about the only state shipping in quantity during June. California ships a rather uniform quantity, from February to May the total amount being from 600 to 1000 carloads.

Where does the local market gardener and farmer find a market with these southern states shipping an average of over 2500 carloads a month from January to May? A half-way regular sleuth about February 1 could find evidence in many a northern greenhouse or hotbed yard that certain farmers were figuring on growing early cabbage just as tho they never heard of the land of perpetual sunshine and balmy breezes. Look again to the figures.

Least Amount Shipped in July

It is seen that during June only about 1500 carloads are shipped and that July is the leanest month for the railroads depending on cabbage to fill cars. Early cabbage in the north means home grown early cabbage ready to cut from the middle of June, on. It is a good crop to grow and many a truckload is sold in our markets every morning.

The one quality which causes one variety to be favored over another is earliness. Early cabbage is the first seed to be planted, the hardiest plants to set in the field, one of the first of the money crops to come in. It is true that some of the early greens, bunching crops and asparagus, have had their run on the market, but there is real pleasure in cutting and marketing early cabbage; if it is early. Growers readily change from one strain of variety to another if they believe the new will be ready to cut a few days earlier than the old.

Jersey Wakefield, was introduced into this country by Francis Brill, of New Jersey, about 1850. For many years it was grown only by himself and neighboring gardeners. Since these men also grew other varieties of cabbage for seed the original Wakefield became mixed. Our present stocks have been selected from this hybrid seed.

This variety was introduced to the trade in 1868. It immediately became popular and has continued to be the leading variety grown for early use. Heads of Jersey Wakefield should be of medium size, averaging about one pound, ten ounces, with an angular shape, sharply inclined to a point. About ninety days are required to produce a mature head. The ideal color should be a uniform light green, outer leaves few and head when mature solid and crisp, quality extra fine, the pointed types being sweeter and tenderer than the rounded sorts.

The Charleston Wakefield

Charleston Wakefield was selected from a larger type of Wakefield; it takes about five days longer to reach maturity; in general the shape is thicker thru and not so sharply pointed.

Copenhagen Market was introduced in 1911. It is of Danish origin, being a hybrid of Danish Summer Ballhead. This variety has been grown in this country only fourteen years but in that time it has become immensely popular with market gardeners thruout the country.

The head is of medium size, globular, flattened, horizontal cross-section round; plant medium size, short stem, leaves few in number and enclose the head loosely; color dark green with considerable bloom; usually matures in about 105 days, or two weeks later than Jersey Wakefield; heads should average from two to three pounds each.

Golden Acre Recently Introduced

Golden Acre, which was only recently introduced, is quite similar to Copenhagen Market in all plant characteristics. It is possibly slightly smoother and a lighter green color. The heads average smaller and can be planted closer, from twelve to fourteen inches apart in the row. It is early maturing, about the same as or a few days later than Jersey Wakefield.

Jersey Wakefield, Golden Acre, and Copenhagen Market are the three leading varieties of early cabbage. There are many other varieties that are early, having been selected and offered by seed companies in order to fit certain conditions of soil, climate, or market. It is within the power of every grower to test new varieties and different strains of the standard sorts, in order to find that one which comes nearly, if not entirely, up to his requirements.—W. T. Tapley.

Pruning Plum Trees

VERY little difference was noted in the behavior of heavily pruned plum trees and trees receiving much less pruning in tests conducted over a number of years with several standard varieties of plums on the grounds of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In the opinion of the Station horticulturists most varieties of plums require but little pruning subsequent to the proper shaping of the trees after they are planted.

Since little pruning gives just as good if not better trees, it is regarded as a waste of time and effort to pay too much attention to the pruning of plum trees. The chief recommendation is to thin out thick growths where necessary and to remove broken or injured branches.

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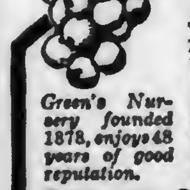

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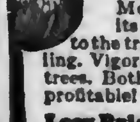

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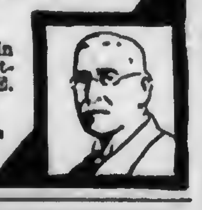

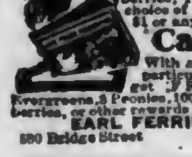

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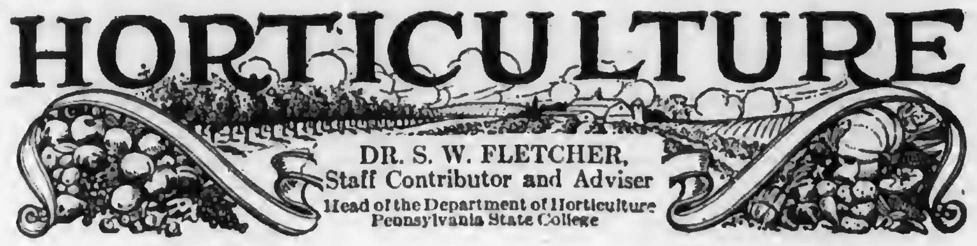


DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Annual Meeting of State Horticulturists

(Continued from last week)

S. W. FROST, of State College, located at the Arendtsville Field Laboratory, reported a more hopeful outlook for the ultimate control of the Oriental moth, altho at present no wholly satisfactory treatment is known. The natural parasites now are reducing the moths considerably, especially in New Jersey, where the pest has been established longer than in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Cultivation, especially by discing, continues to be of benefit: this should be discontinued for a period of three weeks after the early spring cultivation so as to prevent the larvae that have been turned under by cultivation from escaping. Four or five nicotine sprays reduce the infestation and are profitable under some conditions, especially when combined with the other preventive measures.

Experiments with bait pails were conducted at Arendtsville the past season. Gallon pails filled a quarter full with a mixture of one part molasses and eight parts water were hung on every other tree in every other row. The pailed block had twenty-five per cent less infested fruit than the remainder of the orchard. This method may have possibilities.

J. W. Stear, of the State Department of Agriculture, finds four broods in Cumberland County; the pest has not yet reached the western part of Franklin County. He has observed as high as ninety per cent of the insects parasitized in New Jersey.

Summing up the evidence accumulated thus far, E. R. Hodgkiss recommended the following spray schedule for peaches in addition to cultivation, cleaning up dropped fruit and other sanitary measures: Use a spray containing nicotine at the shuck fall, ten days later, and five weeks, seven weeks and nine weeks after shuck fall. Occasionally a later application may be needed. This program should give forty to sixty per cent control.

Attention Directed to Oil Sprays

The increasing virulence of the European red spider or mite, and of the rosy aphis, has directed attention to the value of oil sprays. These are of two types, the miscible oils and the oil emulsions; according to Professor Hodgkiss, the latter are perhaps somewhat preferable. The oil sprays are not cure-alls, but undoubtedly they are excellent for the delayed dormant treatment, especially where the European mite or rosy aphis is a problem.

An oil spray also is superior to the standard lime-sulphur spray for killing the San Jose scale, but since it lacks the fungicidal value of the lime-sulphur, the latter usually is to be preferred when the mite and aphis are not serious.

Professor Hodgkiss is of the opinion that the home made engine oil emulsion is not as generally useful as one of the commercial oil emulsions or miscible oils, because of the difficulty of securing a uniform product in home preparation.

Uncommon Peach Diseases

W. C. McCubbin, of the State Department of Agriculture, called attention to several rather uncommon peach diseases, one being "leaf roll" in which the leaves turn yellowish, roll upward, and drop early in the fall. This is not due to a parasite, but to the death of the small rootlets because of unfavorable soil conditions, possibly accumulations of iron and aluminum salts.

Another is "punky wood," in which the trunk, near the ground, is very soft and the tree unthrifty. No other control is known than stimulating such trees with a heavy application of nitrate of soda.

The lane is bordered with cold frames on Monmouth Truck Farm, owned by Ernest Hiltbrunner, Monmouth County, N. J.

The fruit trade papers recently have carried scare headlines about the condemnation of American apples in England, because of the spray residue on some of them, especially those from Virginia which are sprayed with Bordeaux late in the season, and those from the Pacific states, which have had eight to twelve sprayings with arsenate of lead.

The Question of Arsenic Poisoning

This matter was discussed at the Harrisburg meeting. Local health officers in England have analyzed these apples, and claim that they contain enough arsenic to cause poisoning. This does not seem at all probable, for numerous analyses made in this country have shown that a man would have to eat several bushels at one sitting to get even a stomach ache,—from the arsenic. Perhaps this is the English way of retaliating against our embargo on English potatoes.

The discussion of dusting and spraying, led by F. N. Fagan, had the usual indefinite conclusion. Dusting was commended by J. A. Runk, of Huntington, who has secured excellent results on peaches and promising results on apples. He stressed the point that dusted trees have better foliage than sprayed trees. Neff Richards, of Bedford County, secured eighty-five to ninety-five per cent of control of scab with both spray and dust. On the other hand, R. E. Atkinson, of Wrightstown, Bucks County, was not able to control scab with dust, but did control it with spray. He will not dust next year except as an emergency measure, when time is the limiting factor or the water supply inadequate. Several other speakers testified for and against the method.

It is unfortunate that this subject is so much a matter of biased controversy—that there are some who still see no good whatever in dusting, in spite of the fact that a constantly increasing number of growers are using this method.

It must not be forgotten that 100 per cent control of pests is the chief, but not the sole, objective. Almost equally important is expediency—how to get certain results at the least expense, and particularly, in these days, with the least labor. Many men are dusting, not because they feel it gives as good control as spraying, but because it is more expedient under their conditions of labor, water supply, etc.

Spraying vs. Dusting

A middle of the road, fair minded statement of the situation might be something like this: Spraying is the standard method of pest control in orchards. It is practically certain to give good results when properly executed. Dusting in general has not given as good control as spraying, especially of apple scab, altho in many cases results approximating those secured by spraying have been obtained.

There is reason to hope that as the technique of dusting is better understood, and the materials and machinery improved, the disparity between dusting and spraying may be still further reduced. At present, spraying is safer and surer, and is to be generally recommended.

Certain of the larger growers, however, may find it more expedient to dust than to spray because of difficult labor conditions, inadequate water supply, or hilly land; and a very considerable number may find it desirable to use the duster for certain applications, as a supplement to spraying, especially after midsummer when the most virulent scab period has passed.

Illustrating his point that the fruit grower should strive to secure fruit of large size, by pruning, fertilizing, and other cultural methods and possibly by thinning also, A. F. Mason, of New Brunswick, N. J., quoted Philadelphia market reports of January 10, 1925: Staymen, 2½-inch, $5@6 a barrel; 2¾-inch, $7 a barrel. York, 2½-inch, $3.50 a barrel; 3-inch, $5.75 a barrel. Greening, 2½-inch, $4.50 a barrel; 2¾-inch, $6.50 a barrel.

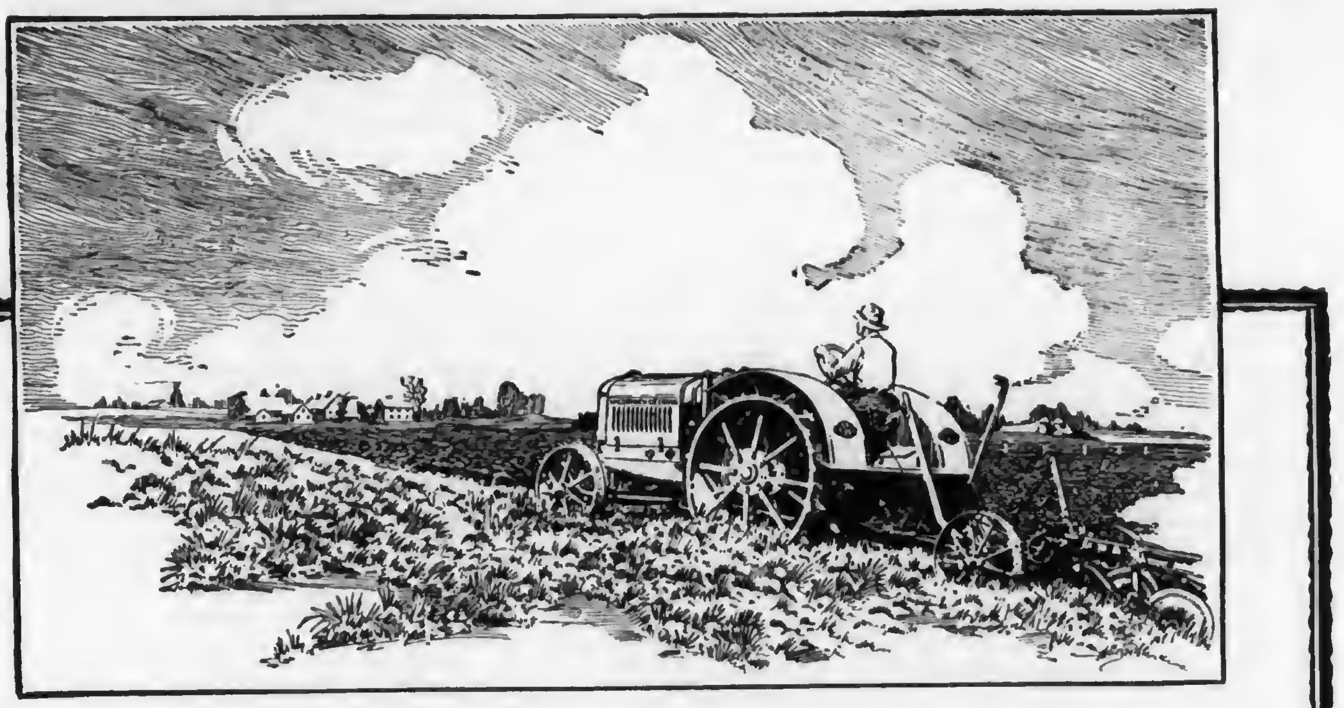
Strive for Good Color and Size

"It appears, therefore," said Mr. Mason, "that an additional quarter inch of size may add from $1.50 to $3.00 a barrel. That is worth working for." He showed the market value of color by the following Philadelphia quotations of January 11, 1926: 2½-inch New York McIntosh, poor color, $7@7.50; same, average, $8@8.50; same, high, $9.50@10. Good color, also, is worth $1.50 to $3 a barrel.

Good color is the result of many conditions, such as rate of growth, amount of sunlight, amount of moisture, time of picking. It may be influenced most of all by open pruning, and time of picking. Certain trees partially picked on October 15, leaving the greener fruit on the trees for a later picking, gave seventy per cent red apples at the first picking and ninety per cent red apples at the October 28 picking. It cost 3.5 cents a bushel to harvest the crop, when all the apples were picked at one time, and 4.8 cents a bushel to harvest in two pickings.

In 1924, twelve Winesap trees were thinned so that the fruits were six to eight inches apart. Twenty

(Continued on page 15)



A Recipe to Make Farming More Profitable

THE other day one of the great American leaders, a self-made man to whom other men listen with great respect, made two very simple statements that have an important bearing on farming.

First, he said: *"One great problem before us is the need of reducing costs. Success comes to the man who makes anything as good as anybody else, but also makes it cheaper!"*

Here he has hit on the farmer's biggest job. To-day the old methods, old-fashioned equipment, and slow muscle power that turned out a good day's work in 1913 are eating deep into farm economy. The profit is bound to be slim for the farmer who does not cut costs to the bone. He must adopt the faster, more productive methods that add to income, and so raise his family's standard of living.

The further advice of this man is: *"I don't believe in Ben Franklin's maxim about saving pennies. If you watch the big things the pennies will take care of themselves."*

This is a plea for the most practical kind of economy—a plea for *making* money rather than *saving* money. It comes from a man who began at the bottom of the ladder and built up a great business. If he had hung onto pennies, afraid to invest in money-making equipment, he never would have been heard of. In industry the old equipment is scrapped, no matter how costly, as soon as better, cost-reducing equipment comes on the market. In farming it *must* be the same.

A new year of farming is ahead. How profitable can you make it? The question hinges largely on equipment. The methods of 1860 would force a family into poverty to-day. The methods of 1913, too, fall far short of the changed needs of to-day.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Building a Poultry House

I would like to know a few things concerning poultry. What would you advise raising for a green food for a flock of 300 hens? I have a fair-sized orchard, so something that could be raised as an intercrop would be satisfactory. I am feeding small heads of cabbage this winter but only have seventy-five hens, it would take considerable cabbage for a large flock. Which type of house would you advise? I have the foundations 60x20 feet. Several poultrymen have advised the shed type, but State College advises the uneven span. Would the latter need special ventilators on roof? Is it advisable or necessary to enclose the rafters and studs directly over and back of the roosts and then have a hinged opening in back to provide ventilation? Would you partition such a house into two or three pens?—E. B. W., Perry County, Pa.

Mangel beets and cabbages are standard succulent feed for hens. Sprouted oats are probably the best green feed. If you wish the orchard for a summer range for the hens and growing stock, it can be left in clover sod.

The advice of the state college advisers concerning poultry houses will be safe to follow. They have the opportunity of traveling around the state and making observations of poultry houses under all conditions.

Not Necessary but Makes It Warmer

It is not considered necessary to enclose the rafters over the roosts or back of them but such construction makes the house a little warmer. Hinged openings in the back of a house make better summer ventilation possible. They also increase draughts over the roosts in winter if they do not close properly. Such openings should be carefully made so they can be tightly closed at certain seasons.

We have a sixty-foot house which we divided into three sections, each twenty feet wide. I like this plan best as it makes the house less draughty. The sections seem warmer on a windy winter day than a house without partitions. When a house is inclined to be damp the condition can be improved with ventilators in the roof. Many poultrymen keep their houses in good condition without ventilators by properly building the front.—R. G. Kirby.

Doesn't Produce Results

In 1924 we had a poultry expert here who helped everyone who asked advice. He mixed a laying mash made up of protein, 24 per cent; fat, 5 per cent, and crude fiber, 8½ per cent. It was composed of wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn feed meal, oat flour, choice alfalfa meal, corn gluten feed, fish meal, meat meal salt, that made hens lay after using 100 pounds of it. When he left he had the mash mixed and sold by another company but uses his signature. I have been buying it this fall 100 pounds every week but the hens didn't respond. In January I bought a bushel of wheat and gave the hens bran mixed with hot dishwater morning and noon. They have doubled the amount of eggs. I give the corn at night about 4.30. Can you tell why my hens didn't do as well on it now as when the expert was selling the mash? The hens are in healthy condition, the pullets began laying in July. I was feeding bran shorts and wheat corn.—Mrs. H. O. H., Wicomico County, Md.

The elements contained in the laying mash formula should give good results. Possibly your pullets were not fully matured and were not ready to lay in December. The old hens in the flock were probably resting. In January the entire flock were ready to produce eggs. I do not think the production was due to the bran mash mixed with hot dishwater. It will probably pay to keep on feeding the balanced dry mash.

Sometimes pullets which have laid in July and August go into a fall moult and do not produce many eggs until after January first. This may have caused the low egg yield during December.—R. G. Kirby.

Steady Market for Fresh Eggs

SOON after January first there is an increase in the production of strictly fresh eggs and the price drops rapidly. Then a great many producers realize that buyers from the best stores are paying about fifteen cents or more per dozen for eggs than the farmer is receiving. Immediately they become discouraged and wish to find a better market for their eggs at once.

The business of successfully supplying eggs direct to the consumer cannot be established on a satisfactory basis at a moment's notice. I think this article is rather seasonable because we now have come to the early hatching season. The early hatched pullets produce fall and early winter eggs. And that is the time to work up the business of selling fresh eggs direct to the consumer.

Can't Be Done in a Hurry

Too many producers are satisfied to sell eggs to the dealers when eggs are scarce and prices high and then expect to work up a select trade when eggs are plentiful and prices are low. It is rather difficult to work up a premium egg business in the spring, but it is possible to keep the customers that purchased eggs from you in the period of scarcity and sell quality eggs to them thruout the year. The weakest link in the efforts of some producers to sell eggs direct is the fact that they make the start in the spring.

Must Cull Customers, Too

An egg producer has to cull his customers in a measure as he culls his flocks. Some customers will keep a few hens or have a nearby friend who supplies them with spring eggs. In the fall the regular source of supply falls down and they come to you for eggs when it is no trick to market them profitably. Such customers may not appear in the spring during the period of highest production.

Keep the fall eggs for the customers that will buy regularly thruout the year. Gradually build up the trade with that type of buyer and you can still sell eggs at a premium in the spring.

Fall is the time to gather in new customers when your pullets are laying and eggs are scarce on the general farms. Some of these new buyers can be developed into permanent customers. Those that fail to show up the following spring can be culled out the following fall when they want fresh eggs. Try and never be out of eggs when your regular customers call in the fall and early winter.

Here is a complaint I have often heard from producers who try direct marketing, "We had the buyers coming along fine until last fall when production slowed up and we had to turn them down for a few weeks. When production increased the customers failed to show up." I would rather hatch enough pullets early to supply this fall trade and hold the customers even if some of the pullets molt because of the early hatching date.

Not every farm is located properly for direct marketing. The best results come if the farm is located on a good road that is open all winter. It should be within a few miles of a good market city. Manufacturing towns use a lot of eggs. Most of the workers have garages where the hen houses used to be and they have incomes large enough to buy plenty of fresh eggs.

Increase Number of City Buyers

It is a great help to have an egg-buying friend in a certain office or factory where the business is prospering. One buyer will tell another where the fresh eggs come from. New customers will be found and often they will buy for each other and take large orders which cut down the time required to make the sales.

About five years ago a lady stopped at our farm and asked for fresh eggs. I told her they were all promised for that day. She said her mother was sick and could eat nothing, but they thought fresh eggs might tempt her. That being the case I sold her two dozen eggs out of sympathy and took a chance on getting enough within an hour late in the day to fill the promised order.

That lady has been responsible for seven new customers taken on as the egg production increased and their business has been worth several hundred dollars more than the eggs would have brought at wholesale prices. I could state several similar instances and at present the addition of private customers is only limited by the number of eggs for sale except during periods of heavy spring production.

You cannot develop a private trade much larger than you can supply from August until January 1st. Our buyers do not seem to consider the price or the season in eating eggs. They just want the eggs. It is lucky for most poultrymen that the cold storage plants are in business and buy during the spring. It insures some income from the spring poultry business. There is no trouble in marketing the product during the remainder of the year.

Place the Eggs in Neat Cartons

Placing the eggs in neat cartons with the farm name on the outside is necessary. Cartons can be packed in advance and this speeds up the sales and the customers have a safe manner of carrying the eggs home in their cars. Some buyers bring the boxes could continually bring back plan as the boxes only cost about one cent each and a clean fresh package adds to the appearance of the eggs. A plan of refunding for boxes would continually bring back dirty boxes unfit for use.

In eleven years of selling eggs direct to the consumers we have built up a trade which is profitable. I used to wonder if the time taken in making the sales did not amount to more than the profits. This thought occurred during seasons when eggs were very high in certain large city markets. But as we continue in the business I think more of this private trade and the books show that a large part of the very moderate prof-

(Continued on page 14)

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We believe in rewarding feeders for their skill in getting the utmost out of their feeding materials, therefore we have launched the greatest feeders' contest of all.

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No. 28

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Dairy Calf Clubs

DAIRY calf club work should show a renewed activity in Pennsylvania, according to E. B. Fitts, in charge of dairy extension work at the Pennsylvania State College, now that several counties are free from tuberculosis. In order that only acceptable heifers may be secured for club work the dairy extension representatives together with A. L. Baker, state leader of boys' and girls' club work have made the following suggestions, which, if followed in the organization of dairy calf clubs, should insure satisfactory results.

A Few Helpful Suggestions

1. Put the matter of heifer selection in the hands of a competent committee.
2. If possible, get calves from herds where farmers have been doing constructive breeding work for a number of years.
3. If calves must be taken from herds where little or no constructive breeding has been done, records and individuality of sire and dam should be given careful consideration in addition to the general type of the calf.
4. Calves should always be from a sire having productive line of inheritance, (i. e., from a family noted for production).
5. Select calves only from tuberculin tested herds.
6. Where records of dam are available, 400 pounds of butterfat should be the minimum.—A. L. B.

So Horns Won't Grow

WHEN the calf is about ten days old you can feel a button-like lump where each horn will later appear. This is the best time to prevent the growth of horns. With scissors clip the hair from the button-like lump.

Wrap the end of a stick of caustic potash or caustic soda in paper to protect your hands. Dip the end of a stick in water and hold it as you would a pencil. Rub the skin over the lump until it bleeds at the center. Rub vigorously, especially on the highest part of the lump and for a space around it about the size of a dime. Do not make it wet enough so the caustic potash will run.

Market for Eggs

(Continued from preceding page)

its have been due to the direct-to-the consumer trade.

It is somewhat of a responsibility selling eggs direct. The reputation for fresh eggs developed during eleven years of effort might easily be ruined. Just one basket of questionable eggs distributed among our customers would cause them to lose faith in our product.

I have noticed that buyers who have started in taking two dozen eggs every week often increase their regular orders to eight and ten dozen eggs every two weeks. They come every two weeks because they find out that strictly fresh new laid eggs are easily good for that length of time. And the larger the orders the greater the saving in time for the producer and members of his family who make the sales.

The sign board helps in picking up new customers and in posting prices, but the cream of the customers are the regular buyers who come without a sign because they have learned the pleasure of eating high quality eggs and require them at all seasons.—R. G. Kirby.

Mother (after visitor had gone)—Bobby; Bobby, what on earth made you stick your tongue out at our pastor? Oh, dear.

Bobby—Why, muvver, I just showed it to him. He said, "Little man, how do you feel?"—and I thought he was a doctor.—Life.

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Horticulturists Meet

(Continued from page 11)

per cent of the crop on the thinned trees was less than two and one-quarter inches, and fifty-five per cent of the crop on the unthinned trees.

In 1925 the thinning was continued; the average sale value of the fruit from the thinned trees was $17.82, as compared with $14.01 for unthinned trees. The difference, $3.81 per tree, represents a gain of over $100 an acre, after deducting the cost of thinning, which was sixty-nine cents a tree. The old Winesap, however, is a variety that profits by thinning more than some other varieties, as the York.

Discussing this paper, Sheldon Funk, of Boyertown, stated that color and size are, to a certain extent, antagonistic characteristics,—a maximum of size usually means a minimum of color and of keeping qualities, and vice versa. The aim should be to strike a happy medium.

Position of Association Stated Again

Little was heard at the meeting about the deer problem, except brief remarks by D. M. Wertz, of Waynesboro, re-stating and emphasizing the position of the association—that the deer are the property of the state, hence the state should assume full responsibility of their depredation, either by preventing it, or by paying for the damage. The open season for doe in a few sections has helped somewhat, but in the state as a whole the damage is increasing rapidly.

Fencing is the only practicable solution in many isolated farms; but it is unjust that the land owner should be required to pay one-half the cost of fencing to protect his young orchard against the state's livestock.

The Board of Game Commissioners is now showing a movie film—"The White-tailed Deer in Pennsylvania"—to sportsmen's organizations around the state. In this film damage to farm crops by deer is featured. This is good educational work, but it may come too late.

Will the State Horticultural Association and the Agricultural Council of Pennsylvania allow this challenge to go by default?

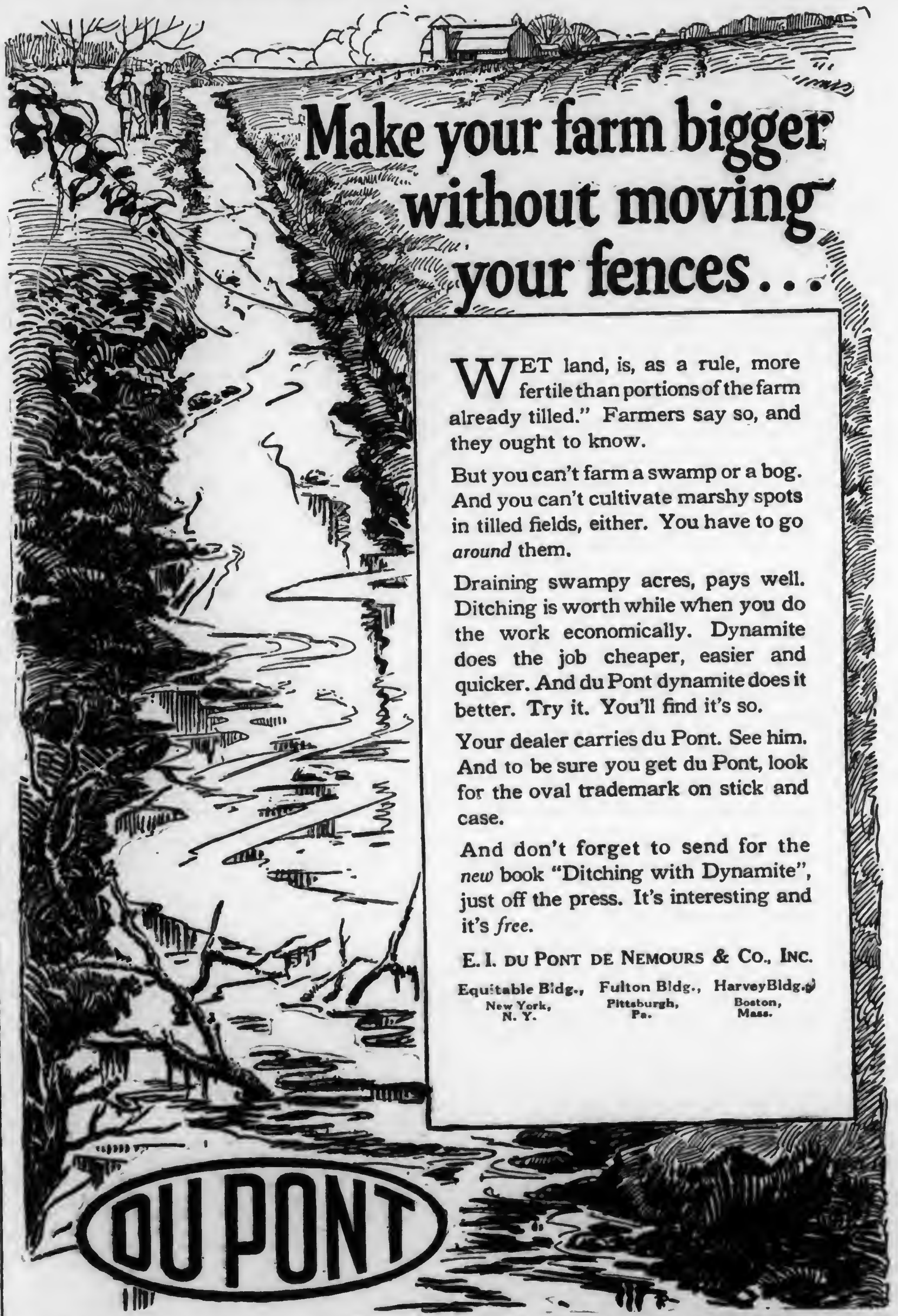
It is fair that the farmers should have representation on the Board of Game Commissioners, in view of the magnitude of this problem in Pennsylvania. The Horticultural Association endorsed Howard Anderson, of Stewartstown, York County, for this position. He is not only a prominent fruit grower, but also an ardent sportsman, and should be able to see both sides of the question.

The Tendency of Roadside Markets

According to W. T. Tapley, of State College, roadside markets started as a method of selling home-grown farm produce, and many of them still are of this nature, but the tendency more and more is to add other supplies, such as gasoline, candy, "hot dogs," soft drinks, and to include general farm products, such as milk, butter, and eggs, as well as fruit.

As he sees it, this tendency is justified, for time is valuable to all people. If at one stop all the produce required can be obtained, time has been saved and service rendered. This policy has resulted in many stands handling produce which has not been grown by the seller. Future development of the roadside market will probably be along the line of the organization of community co-operative roadside markets, selling the farm produce of an entire community.

This is the inevitable result of the present situation along certain highways, where individual stands are so close together that none does a satisfactory business.—S. W. Fletcher.



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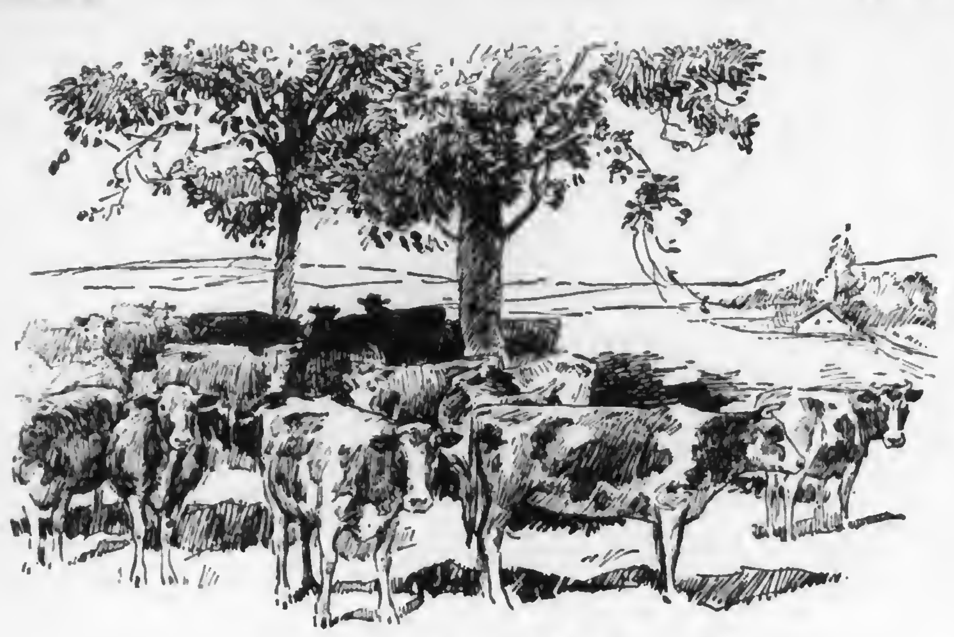

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Please send me without obligation either or both of the books I have checked with an "X" below:

☐ Booklet "Dollars and Cents RESULTS as told by Practical Feeders, Breeders and Dairymen."
☐ Booklet, "How to Make Money With Linseed Meal," by Prof. F. B. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry of the Recognized Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding."

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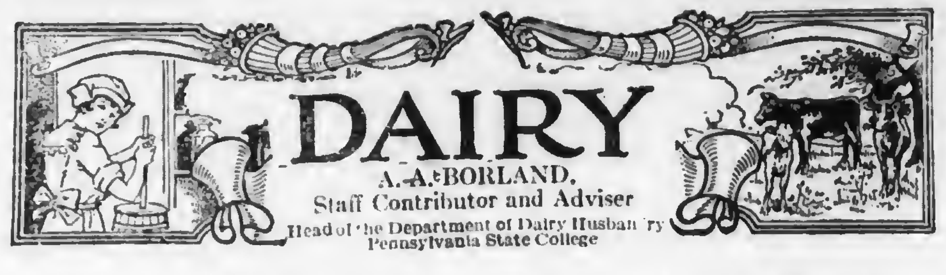

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Bran vs. Middlings

How much salt should be mixed in a dairy ration per 100 pounds of grain feed? Last year I had all Holstein cows. The creamery gave me a test of 3.2 for the whole summer. Last fall I sold some Holsteins and bought three Guernsey and one red cow, and one Jersey and Holstein mixed. I am milking ten in all, five Holsteins and five others. When I made this change, I told the creamery man that I sold Holsteins and replaced them by better testing breed, so I expect a higher butter fat test for the future. After I told him that, he gave me a 3.4 test for one month. Then he went down again to 3.3. I sold heavy milkers on account of low test and now Guernseys are running on same test.—J. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

One pound of salt to the hundred pounds of grain is a fair allowance to be mixed with the dairy ration.

Cows vary considerably in the fat which is in their milk. Anything like fright, changes in the feed, and change in the weather, may affect the milk flow and the fat test of the milk. Furthermore, some Guernseys are low testers. However, it appears that there is sufficient evidence to indicate that you are getting an incorrect test. We suggest that you write to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, giving full information about your experiences with this creamery. The Department will investigate the situation and find out whether accurate testing is being done in the plant to which you are selling your milk.—A. A. B.

Treatment for Lice

Could you recommend some remedy for lice on cattle. Does treatment for lice tend to decrease the milk flow?—C. W. B., Warren County, Pa.

The eradication of lice from dairy cattle does not tend to decrease the milk. In fact, it should tend to increase the milk. Cattle infested with lice soon lose flesh and become unthrifty. A number of remedies have been proposed for the destruction of lice. A good bulletin on the subject may be had by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications and requesting a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 909.

According to this bulletin, there are three commonly used methods of applying treatment for lice: First, hand applications; second, spraying; third, dipping. The best method to adopt naturally depends upon the season of the year, the remedies selected, the number of cattle to be treated, and the facilities available.

The insecticidal value of many of the dusting powders is dependent upon their naphthalene and pyrethrum content, and they are of value in helping to hold in check the parasites during the season when the weather is too cold for dipping or spraying. They are sold under various trade names.

The group of greases and liquids consists mostly of home made remedies, which are fairly effective and practicable in cases where a farmer has only a few animals to treat and gives the matter his personal attention.

The following remedies have proved effective when applied by hand and the treatment repeated, if necessary, in about sixteen days: (1) Cottonseed oil and kerosene, equal parts; (2) kerosene and lard mixed in the proportion of half pint kerosene to 1 pound of lard; (3) crude petroleum; (4) any of the dips recommended for use in dipping.

When to Use Remedies

The first three remedies are suitable for use during mild weather, but if animals are to be treated during very warm or very cold weather, it is advisable to use some of the dips instead of the oils, as the latter are liable to cause injury if the freshly treated cattle are moved rapidly, exposed to bright sunshine, or become chilled.

These remedies may be applied with a brush or a cloth. They should be distributed in a thin even coating over the surface of the head and body, including the inner surface of the ears, care being taken to see that there is no excess quantity at any point.

On farms where the number of animals is not large enough to justify the owner in providing a dipping vat, a spray pump may be used to advantage. Where an orchard spraying outfit is available it may be utilized for spraying animals. A small spray pump, which, equipped with hose and nozzles, can be purchased for less than $10, is convenient for the purpose.

Any of the dips recommended for lice may be applied in the form of a spray, and while spraying is usually not as effective as dipping, nevertheless, if the work is done well and carefully the lice can be eradicated by spraying. Two treatments should be given 15 to 16 days apart.
—A. A. Borland.

Mr. Phillip Simon and Mr. J. B. Reiff, Chester County, Pa., have used this concrete block silo for eighteen years. It has a capacity of eighty tons

Ready-Mixed Rations

I expect to start in the dairy business and am not experienced in that line of work. Will you give me some information for feeding dairy cows? What ready mixed dairy ration would you advise me to use to produce the greatest amount of milk? Do you advise me to feed a low grade of molasses?—W. J. Northumberland County, Pa.

The value of a proprietary mixture for dairy feeding depends largely on its food analysis, providing of course, that it is made of clean, wholesome materials. The good proprietary mixtures, according to my opinion, analyze a minimum of 24 per cent protein and 4.5 per cent fat, and a maximum of not over 10 per cent fibre. Any proprietary feed meeting this analysis is likely to prove satisfactory for milk production, because it is made from wholesome materials.

Fair proprietary mixtures analyze from 20 per cent to 23 per cent protein and at least 4 per cent of fat, and not over 12 per cent of fibre. Poor mixtures analyze from 16 per cent to 19 per cent protein, at least 3.5 per cent of fat, and not over 14 per cent of fibre.

Poor Protein Mixtures

Very poor protein mixtures, when used as the entire grain ration, analyze about 10 per cent protein and 3.25 per cent fat. It is true, however, that this last mentioned class of feeds may have a legitimate place in dairy cattle feeding. Since they have about the same analysis as corn meal and oats they may be used as substitutes for these feeds if their market price warrants the substitution.

Porprietary mixtures containing about 16 per cent protein may be used as a substitute for standard wheat middlings and wheat bran in the grain mixture, since bran and middlings also contain about this per cent of protein. The advisability of substitution depends largely on the comparative prices of 16 per cent protein mixtures with bran and middlings.

Cane molasses has given satisfactory results when fed to dairy cows at the rate of two or three pounds daily diluted with two or three times its weight of water and sprinkled over the roughage. This practice will make poor roughage more palatable and the cows thus consume more roughage than they would otherwise. Molasses is also an appetizer and may be used to advantage to feed cattle that are out of condition.
—A. A. Borland.

Lancaster Tobacco

BUYING of 1925 crop of Pennsylvania tobacco, after continuing for several weeks, has slowed down considerably with only about thirty-five per cent of the crop out of the hands of the growers.

The prices paid to date will average about ten cents per pound. Buyers were offering twelve cents for the best crops, but quite a few crops were sold for seven and eight cents per pound. These prices are about thirty per cent lower than last year, in the face of much higher production costs than obtained on the 1924 crop.

Indications at the present time point to only about sixty per cent of the crop being sold—probably not that much. Recent reports to the effect that a large Philadelphia cigar manufacturer intends to make about six million five-cent cigars, using a large proportion of Pennsylvania fillers, have not been verified. Certainly there has been no visible effect upon the tobacco market.

Heavy snowfalls within the past week will probably still further slow up the buying and delivery of the crop, as many sections of the county are impassable.—Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 11.

A New World's Record

Hillstead Farm
—the property of Mrs. John Wallace Riddle, Farmington, Connecticut, in October, 1925, achieved a new world's record for Guernseys with Anesthesia Faith of Hillstead. Age 4½ years. Record 19,741.4 pounds of milk, 1,112.5 pounds of fat.

Sugared Schumacher Feed

With protein added lowers milk costs. Sugared Schumacher Feed helped make this greatest record for Guernseys.

100 LBS. SUGARED SCHUMACHER FS FEED The Quaker Oats Company CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Hillstead Farm, Farmington, Conn.

The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We are pleased to tell you that Sugared Schumacher Feed was used continuously as part of the grain ration fed Anesthesia Faith of Hillstead 114,354 during her recent World's Record 365 day test as well as during her two previous tests.

We have been mixing Sugared Schumacher Feed in our herd ration and young stock feed for several years, and consider it a good economical feed for growth, condition, and production. Yours truly,

(Signed) David Munson, Farm Mgr.

Sugared Schumacher Feed will help your cows make larger records and larger profits. Under present market conditions Sugared Schumacher Feed combined with Boss Dairy Ration, or other choice high protein feeds, supplies the choicest rations for the milking herd at very attractive prices.

Dairymen everywhere realizing the present market situation are basing the rations for all their live stock on Sugared Schumacher Feed and are making more milk and making it more profitably. [2]

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The Hinman was the first practical All-American Milker.

Today it has an 18 year record of success. It has milked some of the most valuable prize cows making milk and butter records. It has served dairymen for 10, 12, 15, 18 years continously.

What better proof can you get of the value of Hinman to you!

Why this outstanding record?

Because—the Hinman works on the right principle. It's extremely simple. See picture above—there's everything but power and transmission. It's easy to clean and produces clean milk—certified milk in many dairies. It takes little power.

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Write for interesting literature that gives the whole Hinman story. This is something no dairyman should miss. Write now for yours.

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MILKING MACHINE CO.,
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Hinman Electric milks one or two cows as desired. No installation. Write for full information.

HINMAN MILKER

Profits In Pooling Feed Orders

FOR the past two years we have watched with interest the plans which have been followed in pooling orders for large quantities of feed,—orders running into a great many thousands of tons,—and it seems to us an opportune time to ask those who are interested in feeding, to look over the record and see who has made the profit.

If farmers in a certain section had advance notice that potatoes were to be bought from them in large quantities, wouldn't it be very natural ror them to advance the price and hold for as much money as they could get? That is only natural. It is the way the law of supply and demand works and is exactly what has happened as the result of pooling large orders for feed. It has put the price of feed up, and instead of buying for less money, farmers have actually paid more,—how much more no one can tell definitely, but certainly several dollars per ton.

If, instead of large pooled orders in early summer, when the production of these by-products which go into the make-ups of feeds is usually small, farmers would purchase only as their needs require, shippers would be forced to look for a market for their output and lower the prices to induce users to buy.

With these facts in mind, would it not be better for users of feed to unite in a movement to buy feed only as needed and help to put the price down to their advantage, rather than continue the practice of pooling large orders that put the price up to their disadvantage?

It may seem strange to some for a feed manufacturer to be urging users to unite in efforts to put the price of feed down, but it is the policy of our Company to promote the interests of feeders in every way we can, whether in the manufacture of feeds we produce, or in advocating a policy which we believe is for the feeders' best interests.

Whether orders for feed are pooled or are not, our interests are not directly affected. It is in keeping with our policy as stated, that we are asking the attention of feeders before they pool further orders, to the undoubted result of pooling as practiced in the last two years, and as to who is getting the profits from the higher prices brought about by the pooling plan.

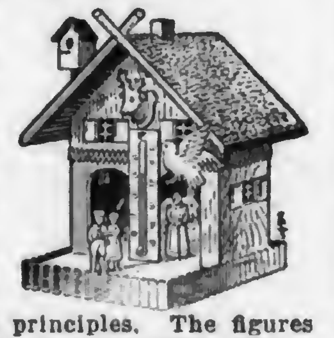
TIOGA MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

Swiss Weather Prophet



The Swiss Weather Prophet is made of hardwood. The house is decorated in front with a stag's head, a bird, glass windows and a thermometer between the doors. On the green covered roof is a starling's cage. The inner background is decorated with views of Switzerland. There are two doorways. When the carved figures of the two children come out, look for fair weather; when the little old witch comes out, rain or snow with stormy weather is sure to come.

This instrument is made on scientific principles. The figures which prophesy the weather are suspended on a platform, with a piece of catgut. This catgut is sensitive to the least change of atmosphere and is so adjusted that the figure of the witch comes out in advance of rain and the figures of Hansel and Gretel for fine weather. This Weather House will be sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and 50 cents extra. Reward No. 126.

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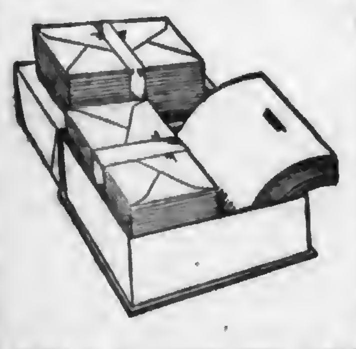
Write on Your Personal Stationery



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Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. Y. State Grange Meeting

Taber Urges Need for Stronger Farm Organizations

THE fifty-third annual meeting of New York State Grange was held in Watertown with State Master S. L. Strivings presiding. Mr. Strivings in his annual address urged farmers to buy in bulk at low prices. "Milk from Wisconsin and even Minnesota in thermos cans threatens the milk market of the East," he said. "To meet these invasions the farmers must take advantage of bulk buying to save the margins to offset this keen competition until more stable days are at hand.

"If the farmer wants the assistance of the government," he continued, "we are assured by our President that all will be done to assist cooperative endeavors. Will the farmer help himself? It seems reasonably certain that no one else will do it.

Effect of Weather Last Year

"The year 1925 promised most favorably, and crops came well over the state. About harvest time we came to most unfavorable conditions, and a storm period with thirty-five days of rain, followed by freezing and snow. This turned a promising harvest to complete loss in the western part of the state.

"Taken as a whole the year showed slight gains. Production has kept nearer consumption needs, and better prices have brought cheer and hope. The danger lies in the tendency to swing too heavily to excessive acreages next year in crops which now are at high levels. The chances are that we will over-crop on potatoes, beans and milk in 1926."

There were 1000 persons in attendance at the State Grange meeting, with 758 delegates registered. The secretary's report showed there are 897 Granges in the state with a total membership of 131,930. This is a gain of 43,000 members, and 174 Granges since 1910.

"Distribution is the chief farm problem," said H. B. Johnson at the first public session. "There is something wrong when the farmer receives ten billions of dollars for products which cost the consumers thirty billions a year. The cooperative association is the one weapon in the hands of the farmer to correct the present conditions. It can do more than legislature in the way of price fixing."

The Policy of the Future

In discussing "Our Future Agricultural Policy," National Grange Master L. J. Taber, in one of the final sessions, emphasized the acute needs of American farmers as more and better organization and good-will and cooperation between organizations. He said:

"You hear much these days of the beneficial effects of the agricultural surplus upon the farmers' prosperity. The supposed surplus of food products is after all a blessing to the consumer as it guarantees a meal ticket for tomorrow. But it frequently does financially depress the farmer and sometimes brings bankruptcy and failure.

"The surplus, however, that is more dangerous to the American farmer is not the surplus of corn, or of wheat, or of cotton, or of silk, but the surplus of second class politicians who want to use the farmer's misfortune to get them safely landed in office. . . .

"The American farmer needs a million more members in his organizations more than he needs a thousand pages of legislative statute.

"Any organization that allows pride or interest in its own program to stand in the way of the best interests of rural life is untrue to the farmer," Mr. Taber asserted. He believes that the burning question of the hour is "Strengthen the farm organizations. Develop good will between the organizations." He thinks that farmers must find a common ground upon which to build a sound agricultural policy, and that education, organization and cooperation are the materials with which to work.

"Antiquated marketing methods, uncorrelated productive machinery, crushing tax burdens, handicap agriculture as it meets the highly centralized and highly organized business activities of the nation," he said.

"We have had too much pessimism, too much whining, too much begging for a square deal. If agriculture is not getting its just reward it is agriculture's fault. Don't whine. Don't cry. Don't beg. Stand up and watch and fight. Don't ask someone to fight your battles. Don't try to get on the back of the government, but make organization, education and cooperation a wall defense of the welfare of agriculture and the nation."

Most of the officers of the State Grange were re-elected for a two-year term, including State Master S. L. Strivings. The session received into membership 1087 candidates, the most ever initiated into the sixth degree at one time in any state. National Master Taber assisted in the ceremony.

Some of the Resolutions Passed

Some of the resolutions passed are as follows: Favoring a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline, with no exemptions, the money to go to the counties for the repair and construction of highways; opposing the St. Lawrence ship canal; favoring a bigger barge canal thru the center of the state; opposing tax legislation for snow removal from state and county highways; favoring the 18th Amendment and a state act to enforce it to take the place of the repealed Mullen-Gage law; favoring compulsory automobile liability insurance of not less than $1000; opposing the proposal to abolish the law requiring first voters to prove their ability to read and write; favoring law enforcement to the extent of deporting aliens who violate our laws, and jailing instead of fining American violators; opposing the advertising of oleomargarine or other butter substitute on the state fair grounds; opposing any change in the present rural free delivery mail system.

Action was reversed on last year's resolution to increase the dues of subordinate Grange members twelve cents a year to provide for the sending of the National Grange Monthly to members.—M. G. F.

Keep Ahead of Furnace

KEEP ahead of your furnace. It is a waste of fuel if the furnace is allowed to burn itself low before any fuel is added. The furnace should be checked before it gets too warm. This is especially true with hand regulated hot air furnaces. The top of the bed of coals should come up even with the fuel door. The capacity of the heating plant should always be sufficient so that it need not be crowded. When fresh fuel is added to the fire, live coals or flame should be left exposed at the back of the fire box if possible. This burns the gases which would otherwise pass off unburned when new fuel is added.

In hot water and steam heating systems it is very important to keep the flues clean. If dust and soot accumulate on flues around the boiler it acts as an insulator and prevents the fire from heating the water.—Ralph L. Patty.

"QUALITY MILK"

Winning Letter in the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council Contest

THE Pittsburgh District Dairy Council recently conducted a letter writing contest, awarding two $150 scholarships for the best letters from a farm boy or girl to a "city cousin" on the subject of "Quality Milk." The contest was open to children living in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia. The scholarships were won by twelve-year-old Raymond Slutz and fifteen-year-old Bernadette Gowday, both of Ohio.

The winning letter written by Raymond Slutz follows:

Dear City Cousin:—You sure would be surprised if you could see how Dad has changed things around here. But as you can't come I'll do the best I can to tell about what you wanted to know.

When Dad Learned About Bacteria

You see we used to think that if milk looked clean it was all right. Then when Dad found out about bacteria and how milk that seemed to be O. K. wasn't fit for use he just made things hum around here for a few days. He said his milk should be as clean as the best or he'd know the reason why.

First we cleaned the barn from top to bottom. Every cobweb was swept down and all the old rubbish taken out and burned. That was a dandy bonfire I'm telling you. Then we put in concrete floors and whitewashed all the walls and stanchions. We put in a couple more windows so the cows could have more light. Then we were ready to begin on the cows. All their udders and flanks were trimmed and every cow was made as clean as possible. Dad said it would be my job to see that they were kept that way. I have to see that they have clean bedding and all loose dirt brushed off before each milking. If there happens to be any dirt that won't brush off, I have to wash it off. It doesn't take long if I get right after it and the cows sure do look dandy.

Next, Clean Clothes and Clean Hands

Next Dad sees that his hands and clothes are clean. He had always milked with dry hands so he was all right there. Then he takes the milk out of the stable as soon as it is milked and cools it to about fifty degrees. After that it is put on the stand in a nice shady place, covered of course, so no dust or dirt can get in the can and then the hauler takes it to the station.

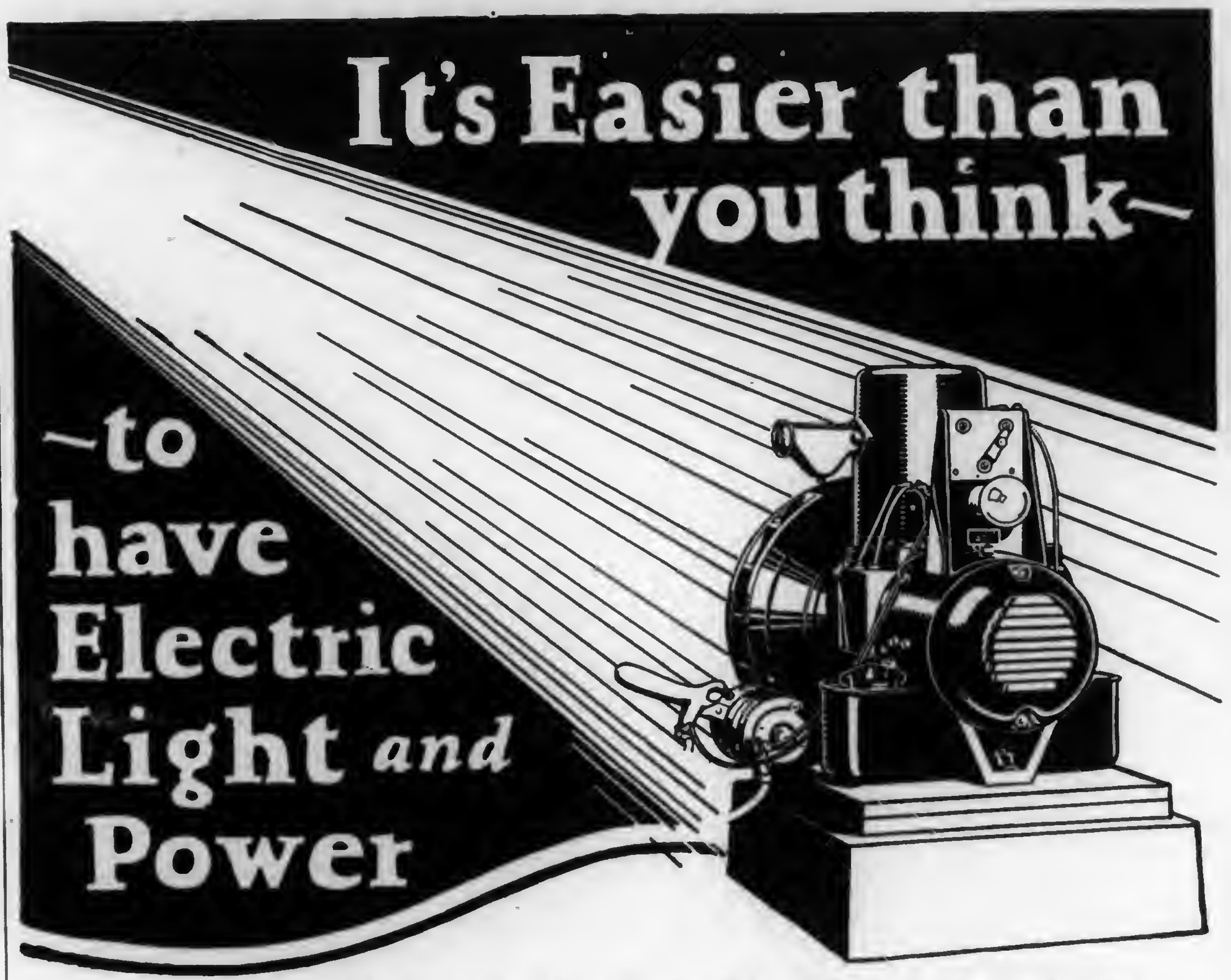
I've told you about Dad's and my jobs and almost forgot to tell what Mother and the girls have to do with keeping our bacteria count low. The pails, cans, strainers and milk house are theirs to look after. Clean milk put in a dirty pail or kept in a dirty place won't stay clean. So they keep all the milking utensils bright and shiny. They also keep our milk room nice and clean.

And It Didn't Cost Much

Our milk now grades with the best and you can see that it hasn't cost Dad much to put our milk in first-class shape. A little cement, lime and a couple of windows was about all he had to buy. The other things we did ourselves and what we have done others can do.

My letter is rather long, but we are all so interested in this clean milk proposition that I can hardly quit writing. Come out next summer, then you can see for yourself.

Your Country Cousin,
RAYMOND SLUTZ.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YOU know what Delco-Light would do for your home. You know what a wonderful thing it would be to have plenty of bright, clean, safe electric light—as well as ample electric power for pumping, churning, washing, and other chores.

But do you know how easy it is for you to have all these things? Do you know that for a small down payment you can have this Delco-Light installed in your home—with five beautiful spun brass light fixtures—with all wiring done—and that the total cost, payable in easy installments, is only $248? (A little more west of the Mississippi.)

Think of it—Delco-Light, in *your* home, ready to switch on the lights for less than $250—and that payable on easy terms!

Don't wait. Write to the nearest Delco-Light Representative or direct to us for the details of this wonderful offer.

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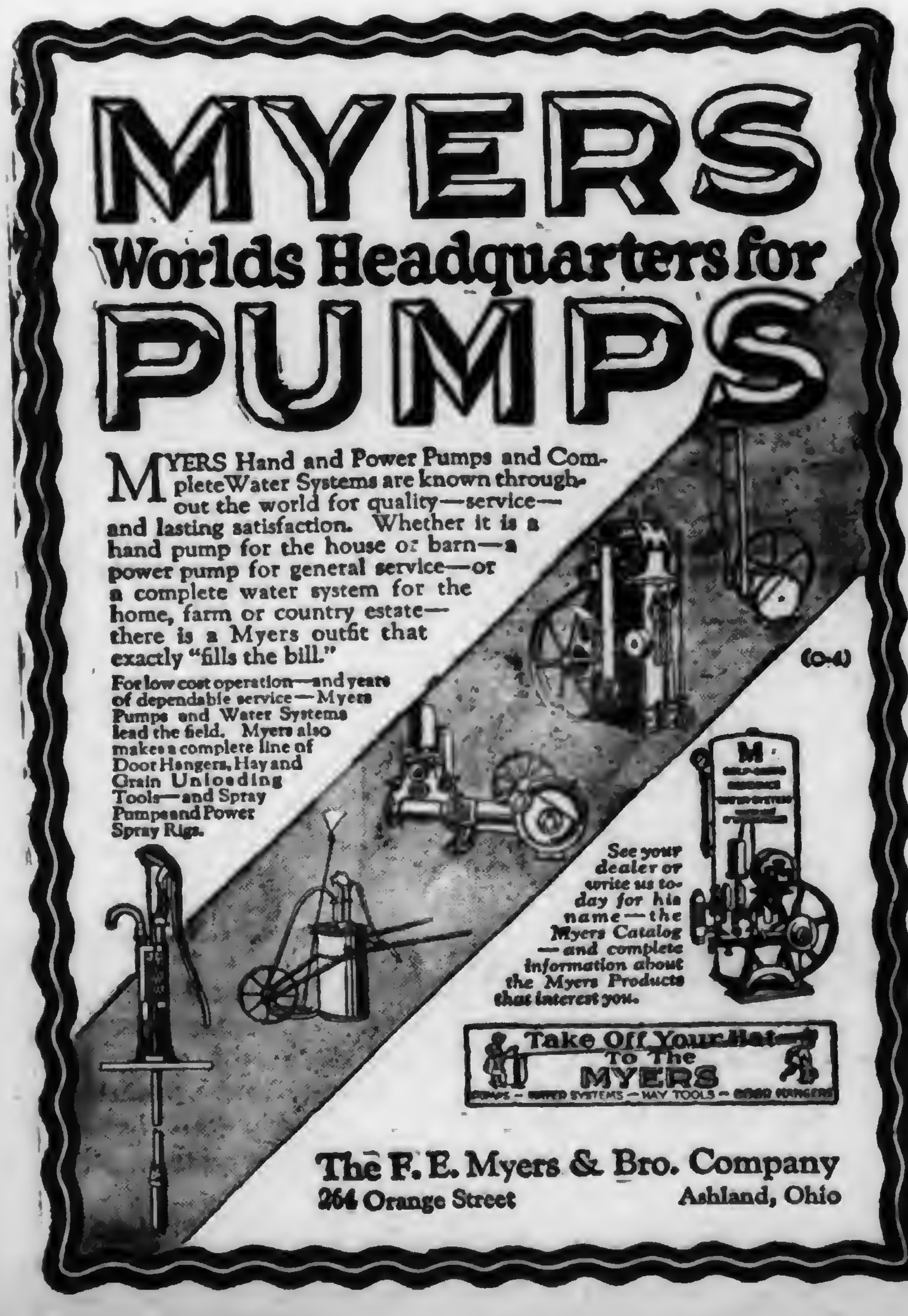

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Old Colonial Family Homesteads

No. 36—Indian Neck Farm

ABOUT twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, in the lower end of the township of Buckingham, in middle Bucks County, lies the ninety-acre farm owned and occupied by William H. Worthington and family. It is beautifully situated with the historical Neshaminy Creek bounding it on the east and west sides. This at first thought sounds impossible, but the Neshaminy is a wayward and erratic stream, and at this point doubles on itself, flowing almost due south for nearly a mile, then, after making a long bend, thru a section beautifully romantic and attractive, known as Dark Hollow, it takes a northeastern course, forming a sort of peninsular shaped neck of land which has given to this farm the name by which it is known, "Indian Neck Farm." From here the Neshaminy takes a broad sweep and flows in a southeasterly course to join the Delaware below Bristol.

The old stone house, built more than 160 years, is now occupied by the sixth generation.

One has only to see this ideally romantic spot, to understand the attraction which it must have exerted over the neighboring tribes of red men, especially the great and powerful Lenni Lenape, who were at home here. That it was a favorite haunt of theirs, famous as a great hunting ground and the site of large and important native villages, is conclusively proved by the great number of implements of the hunt and of the home life, which have been, and still are, found here. Stone darts innumerable, arrow heads, knives, axes, spears, hammers, spades, etc.

Large and Fine Trophy Collection

Mr. T. Morrison Slack, whose farm also occupies a part of this Dark Hollow section, has been untiring in his efforts to gather these trophies together, and has what is probably the largest and finest private collection in Bucks County.

It is also noted as a favorite rendezvous of that family of Revolutionary outlaws, the Tory Doans, whose depredations were a source of terror to the settlers of those days.

The Indian Neck Farm was settled in 1767 by Joseph Worthington, a son of John, the weaver, one of the three brothers, John, Samuel and Thomas, who came from Lancashire, England, and settled in Byberry in 1705. They were devoted members of the Society of Friends, and were young friends of the four Walton brothers, who came from Byberry, England, in 1675, and who are supposed to have been the first settlers on the Delaware, between the Poquessing and Neshaminy Creeks. Six years before Penn settled in Pennsylvania, they arrived at New Castle and started up the Delaware, carrying their entire stock of provisions, utensils, etc.

A Cave Was the First Home

They were so impressed with the beauty and apparent richness of the land, they decided to locate there, and called the place after their native English home. They dug a cave in which they lived for several months while they prepared their ground for crops, their only implements being the hoes they had carried with them. Not having any wheat with which to sow their land, two of the brothers walked to New Castle for seed, and, each shouldering a half bushel, they walked back home, a distance of fifty miles.

Of the three Worthington brothers, Thomas married and remained in Byberry; Samuel removed, after marrying, to Maryland, where he has left many descendants, some of whom have held prominent positions in the political affairs of our country. The other brother, John, the ancestor of the Dark Hollow branch, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Walmsley, a wealthy farmer of Byberry, and settled in northern Byberry, where he lived until his death, at the age of eighty years.

He had eleven children. Joseph, the eighth child, was born in 1737, and was married three times, first to Esther Carver in 1767; and it was then he moved to the farm along the Neshaminy, but no records have been kept to tell whether he built the house or how old it might have been at that time. After Esther's death

(Continued on following page)

A corner of the Neshaminy meadow. The springhouse shelters one of the finest springs in the country.

Trucks Supply Capital

ACCORDING to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets 2443 cars of fruits and vegetables were unloaded at Harrisburg, Pa., during 1925, as compared with 2568 the preceding year, representing a decrease of 5 per cent.

Potatoes showed the largest decrease of any crop, only 210 cars being reported as compared with 329 the preceding year. Owing to the abundant local crop and the lower production elsewhere, only 37 cars were unloaded after August 1 as compared with 104 in 1924. While late potato receipts were reduced from all of the important sources of supply, the percentage of shipments from Pennsylvania loading districts increased from 51 per cent to 67 per cent of the total receipts of late potatoes.

Apple Receipts Drop

The carload receipts of apples showed a very decided drop, numbering only 16 cars as compared with 66 a year ago. This was chiefly because of the abundant supply of local fruit grown within trucking distance of the city. Pennsylvania receipts dropped from 20 to 5 cars and those from Washington from 19 to 6 cars during the year.

As in previous years, approximately 40 per cent of all the receipts consisted of mixed carloads of various fruits and vegetables almost entirely from Philadelphia and Baltimore; these amounted to 963 cars.

Increased quantities of practically all of the other fruits were found, bananas leading with 314 cars, 70 more than last season. Unloads of oranges amounted to 192 cars, watermelons, 144; cantaloupes, 127; grapes, 109; peaches, 77; grapefruit, 37, and strawberries, 25 cars.

Demand for Winter Vegetables

The increasing demand for winter vegetables is indicated by the large quantity of lettuce and celery received mostly from California and Florida. Forty-five cars of lettuce and 35 cars of celery received, were unloaded as compared with 29 and 14, respectively, a year ago. Of the 97 cars of cabbage received, 57 came from New York, 13 from South Carolina, and only 2 from Pennsylvania.

Produce for Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH consumers used more than twice as many Pennsylvania potatoes during 1925 as during either of the two previous years, according to records furnished to the Pittsburgh office of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, by the railroads handling this business. Pennsylvania supplied 707 cars of potatoes, being exceeded only by New York with 729 cars. Receipts from these states and Maine totaled 48 per cent of the 3897 cars received as compared with only 14 per cent from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota combined. This condition represents a radical change in the sources of supply for this market, as these western states furnished 37 per cent of the total in 1924 and 52 per cent in 1923.

The total receipts of 17 different fruits and vegetables amounted to 20,930 cars, or 3 per cent less than last year.

Large Increase in Grapes

The largest increase in any one commodity was in grapes, which totaled 2979 cars as compared with 2569 cars the previous year. A 50 per cent increase from California more than offset reductions from Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan, owing to the small crop in the eastern states. Another western product, cantaloupes, showed the next largest increase with California, Colorado and Arizona as the chief sources of supply.

Heavy reductions in the receipts of oranges from both California and Florida resulted in a decrease of 550 cars, or 30 per cent of this commodity. Apple unloads dropped about 8 per cent to 2570 cars, of which New York furnished 1454, Washington 529, Delaware 128, West Virginia 95, and Pennsylvania 88. There were decreases of 100 to 150 cars in potatoes, lemons, strawberries and onions, and smaller reductions in a number of other commodities.

Indian Neck Farm

(Continued from preceding page)

he married Sarah Malone, who was the mother of Abner and Sarah. Later he married Esther Kimble and had seven children; but it is of Abner, son of Sarah Malone, we wish to speak. He married Abigail Walton, of Byberry, in 1804 and it might be interesting to note that their marriage certificate is still in possession of the family. It is heavy parchment brown with age, closely handwritten in beautiful script, with a long list of signatures of the witnesses present.

They had three children, Eber, Joseph, and Mary, who married Ezra Walmsley. At this time the entire tract of land composing this neck or peninsula, was all in one farm, but Abner, upon the marriage of his boys, divided it into two farms, and built another set of buildings for his eldest son, Eber. This is the farm now owned and occupied by T. Morrison Slack; Joseph, who married Angeline Kirk, daughter of a neighboring farmer, remained on the home farm.

Descendents of Joseph Worthington

He had four children, Sarah, who married Samuel Kirk; Wilhelmina, who married Josiah Roberts; Amos Kirk, who married Rebecca Puff; and Emma, who married Spencer Worthington. A. Kirk, the only son, and his wife, Rebecca, had two children; William, who married Virginia Dudbridge, and Angeline, wife of Edward Carl. William is the present owner of the farm and has two sons, Addis and Francis, who are both at home, the sixth generation which has lived on the old farm, upon which the old house still stands, altho it has been enlarged and improved.

The farm buildings have been improved by the building of a modern milk house, chicken house and silo; a water system has been installed which furnishes house and barn with water from an unfailing spring, and a gas lighting system has been installed. The farm has been carefully tilled and a regular system of crop rotation has been followed, the present owner specializing to some extent in potato culture. A large and luxuriant meadow has led to the increased attention it has received as a diary farm, and Mr. Worthington is very proud of his herd.

Now Visited by Pleasure Seekers

The location of the farm has kept it rather secluded in the past, but during the last few years many people have discovered the natural beauties of Dark Hollow and it has become a favorite spot for campers and picnickers. This has resulted in the bringing of many pleasure seekers to the neighborhood, as many as a hundred automobiles have been seen there at a time, while the crowds of bathers sported in the quiet waters of the Neshaminy.

Years ago the water here was very deep as a large dam had been built to furnish motive power for a mill a short distance below, but for years the mill has not been used, and the dam, not having been repaired, when portions have been swept away in the winter by heavy ice and freshets, has become quite low in places.—Wm. H. Worthington.

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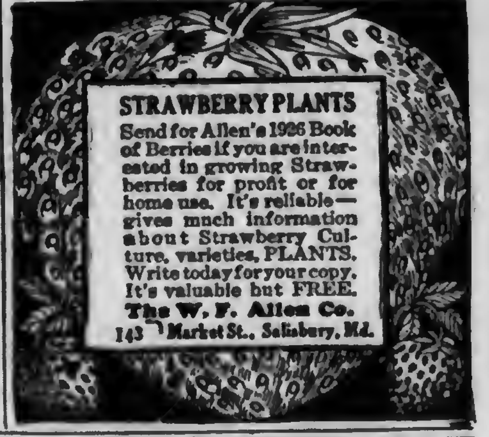

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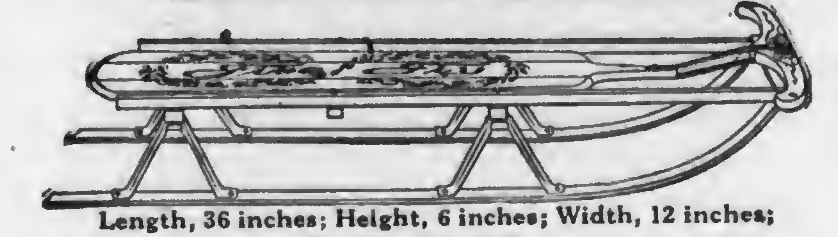

Length, 36 inches; Height, 6 inches; Width, 12 inches; Weight, 7 pounds.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TOM OF PEACE VALLEY

By John F. Case

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(Continued from last week)

THEN the game was on and the followers of Blanton settled down to groan in suspense or wake the echoes with mighty cheering. As the tide of battle ebbed and flowed, outweighed but not outgamed, Coach Roberts' lads fought in grim and stubborn silence, "Bull" Durham a tower of defense whenever threat was made. Time and again Durham saved the game by the sheer power of his stalwart body but strive as they might his mates could not score. Battered and bleeding at close of the first half the Blanton boys lay resting while Roberts praised, encouraged, called for the last ounce of fight. "A touchdown this quarter, fellows," he exhorted as the players went on the field. "You can do it! Fight for Old Blanton as you never fought before."

Before the Blanton followers a diminutive cheer leader held high a megaphone. Surely there was inspiration in the thought for as the ball went into play Pepper Manning shrilled the call of a cheer for Peace Valley. To Tom Woodson in the thick of the fight came the cheering and at its end sharp, reverberating, "Peace Valley! Peace Valley! Peace Valley!' Then high above the cheering came the wolf cry of Lame Bill Kidd, the cry with which he urged his hounds on to death or victory. As if in answer there was the clear call of a signal and with the leap of a panther Tom Woodson had the ball and was away. Down the field with the speed of a fleeing wolf, eluding every attempted tackle, Woodson went over the line for a touchdown while above the roar of the school's followers he could hear the cry of his mountain friend. With goal kicked and a seven-point lead Blanton played a defensive game such as never had been seen before, repulsing each savage charge while as in earlier play Bob Durham was the rock on which the enemy shattered, broke, and was sent reeling back. With such stubborn defense, morale of the Denman team was broken and before the game closed Woodson had gone over for another touchdown after a series of smashing attacks in which Durham, taking the offensive, had torn the opposing line to shreds. It was a deliriously happy crowd that set out for home and mingling together as friends of one community were folks of the Valley and the town. Never again would there be the same feeling of antipathy between dwellers in Peace Valley and their neighbors. And sensing this John Roberts realized that on that field had been won far more than a football game.

No man with courage but admires one who also shows bulldog grit or more striking display of heart and brain. Out of that stirring contest came Tom Woodson and Robert Durham, acclaimed impartially, with a new sense of comradeship. The stubborn pride of the older lad, the bitterness of defeated leadership, had kept him from making the apology he knew was due. But now the spark of manliness which John Roberts hoped to fan into flame glowed with a resolution suddenly formed. As the players left the field together Durham suddenly stopped and at Woodson's approach extended his hand. "Old man," said Tom's erstwhile enemy, "I take off my hat to you. You are one game guy. You won this game for us and I'd have given a leg rather than lose it. And I know why I got to play today. I just want to say," and the red mounted to "Bull's" grimy cheeks, "that I know I've done you 'dirt' in the past and I'm sorry for it."

QUICK to resent but quick to forgive the mountain dweller asks only sincere amends for wrongs done and Tom Woodson grasped the extended hand. The other players stopped to gaze curiously for with Coach Roberts they knew there was far more than the game's discussion.

Who Is Your Most Interesting Friend?

THERE are farmers in Pennsylvania who have been Arctic explorers, travelers in strange lands of the Far East, aviators, engineers. There are doubtless others, both men and women, who have had careers more interesting than any fiction in many parts of the world. Still others have done interesting things on the home farm. They have become skilled naturalists, they have conducted outstanding experiments with plants and animals, they have plunged in some line of farming and become rich, and plunged again and become poor.

Pennsylvania Farmer will give a prize of $5.00 for the best letter on this subject:

The Most Interesting Farmer I Ever Knew

Other letters which are published will be paid for at space rates. Writers may sign a pen name to be used if their letters are published. Letters should not be longer than 300 words, and should be in our hands by March 6th. Address them to WEEKLY CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

"Forget it," replied Tom, "for if it is true that I won the game you saved it many times. As for our other trouble, that's water gone under the bridge. We'll fight for Old Blanton instead of fighting each other." Close friends they would never be but mutual respect is akin to friendship and John Roberts knew that the feud was ended and that henceforth there would be no factionalism and that "Wasps" and "Grubs" soon would be but a memory.

In the coming days of school Robert Durham strove manfully to deserve the respect and esteem of the man whom he admired. It is true that there were lapses when the arrogance of old appeared, when boys of the school would have flocked to his leadership as Johnson, ever the craven but eager to win power again, strove to rub raw old sores. But it took but a quiet word from the teacher, a friendly boost and a warm handclasp as Durham reached new heights in basketball, to win back the lad who once a destroying factor now was a source of strength to the school. And as factionalism had disappeared so, too, had faded into oblivion the "Grub" as well as the "Wasp" society. Tom Woodson had his warm friends, drawn by his magnetic personality, Robert Durham his little circle of lads who admire brute strength above all other things. But there was but one recognized leader, the clean-cut, forceful chap who still but little more than a boy himself was not only teacher but the commander of a united force. And as it had done on the athletic field Blanton High went on to new honors in scholastic attainment.

AGAIN had come the time for the gathering at Cardwell, Farmers' Week, but this time Blanton decided to invest donations in needed school equipment and sent no team. Announcement of winners in the state corn contest was to be broadcasted by the powerful Cardwell radio station. By public subscription the Blanton class in agriculture had installed a receiving set and one of the proudest moments of Tom Woodson's life had come when with cash in hand he put his name down for a substantial sum. The school house was crowded when after preliminary announcements the chairman at distant Cardwell called the name of Secretary Campbell who had "important information" to send out. Tense and silent sat Roberts and his students as clear and strong the voice of Campbell came to them.

"In the state corn yield contest," began Campbell, "Vincent Richards of Malden, our county of most fertile soil, takes first place with an average yield of 125 bushels on his five-acre plot. To Vincent goes the Corn Growers' Association trophy, our special prize, and the $500 so generously offered by the National Machinery Company. Congratulations to Vincent who no doubt is listening and to County Agent Arnold Bennett who supervised his work." The cheers and handclapping of the great audience could be plainly heard and Roberts and his boys with their own audience joined in paying tribute to a winner far away.

"The award of second prize," went on Campbell, "is of unusual interest because it was won by a lad of the hill country in a county that unlike Malden is not famed for agriculture. To Blanton High School of Randall County goes the $100 library offered for the highest yield produced by a student of vocational agriculture. This student and the winner of second prize of $250 in the open contest is Thomas Woodson of Peace Valley. Congratulations to Tom and the school and to 'Fighting Jack' Roberts of Cardwell U., the vocational teacher who helped make this winning possible. The yield is a fraction more than 124 bushels an acre." Then an unofficial chuckle and for their ears alone altho all the world could hear, "Bully for you, Jack, and your young wildcat!" A second later, "Third prize was won by—."

Bam! The Blanton gathering exploded like a giant firecracker and whatever the further announcements they were forever lost. The center of a mass of shouting students and applauding grownups who fought to shake his hand or pound his back Tom Woodson found himself lifted bodily to the platform while shouts of "Speech! Speech!" rent the air. Here was a greater test than on the football field and Tom nervously shifted from foot to foot as the crowd grew quiet. Then in a voice hardly audible he began:

"Friends," said Tom, "I'm proud to win for Old Blanton and for Peace Valley but I don't deserve any credit. I just did as I was told, worked hard and did my best. Professor Roberts and Mr. Sheldon who sent me my seed corn, they made all this possible. Yes," and Tom began to lose his embarrassment as he looked into friendly faces alight with interest, "and Mr. Saunders who encouraged me and Mr. Farnham who bought my corn. I want to thank all of these men who take an interest in boys and help 'em succeed. And I owe a lot to my friends in Peace Valley and to you friends here who have been so good to me. I want to thank all of you. Gee!" and now Tom was just a boy among his fellows, "it's fine to have friends. Just about the finest thing in the world. I thank you." Amid heart warming applause Tom climbed down while John Roberts led the school and the audience in fifteen rousing 'rahs and a tiger for the lad who had fought and won. Nor was there one who cheered louder or more sincerely than "Bull" Durham.

AS THE crowd dispersed after an hour of jollity and celebration Roberts with Tom stood in the door watching the students file down the steps. Amid the chatter of the boys and girls they heard the sneering laugh of George Johnson, the one lad who had refused to cheer when Roberts had led the crowd in honoring Tom. "Can't tell me that darned 'Hill Billy' won fair," Johnson was saying, "those crooked judges just gave it to him and Roberts." A hand shot out from the crowd, a foot was planted where it would do the most good, and Johnson went hurtling down the steps while above "Bull" Durham glowered and commanded, "Shut up your trap! Don't let me hear another word against the 'prof' or Woodson." And if the act deserved punishment, Principal Morton apparently was looking the other way.

The regeneration of Bob Durham seemed near complete.

During the celebration three telegrams had come to Tom from friends who had heard the announcement. And next to the warm words of commendation from his teacher friend Tom reassured most the message that said: "Congratulations. You'll make a man. Keep the recipe. John Sheldon." From Supervisor Saunders: Proud of Jack's protege. Knew you'd do it, I know the breed. Good luck." And the final message from "Jum" Farnham who had heard the story at Cardwell U.: "Bully for you," Farnham had wired. "Football spirit. Now off for another touchdown." Asleep at home were the folks of Peace Valley for radio had not penetrated that peaceful fastness but a phone message from Pepper Manning to Tom's dad as the Blanton celebration went home had set all the Valley aflame and the folks of the hills were holding a celebration all their own. Even Grandad Martin had been routed from his bed by the hilarious Lame Bill and told the news. "Cain't beat a Coon Creeker," Grandad chuckled, "I allus allowed that boy could grow corn after watchin' me who's growed it fifty year."

MORE than a corn growing victory had been won. Roberts and Tom Woodson now knew that even as in the long ago an earnest student who had been fisherman had been won to another calling by his teacher friend, so had the son of a hunter-fisherman been won to a master's cause. As man to man that night John Roberts had talked to his pupil, planning the years to come. "Even with the money that you will give your parents," Roberts had said, "and I honor you for that, you still will have a snug sum to invest after paying all expense in high school this year. We'll put that to working against the time you enter Cardwell U. to work for the football honors that old 'Jum' predicts for you and the bigger things that college training gives. And we must add to it every year. This coming year you'll have swine project work and to your dad's little farm goes the best brood sow from my old home. Hold on," as Tom started to protest, "you can pay for her. We'll put in some pasture mixture for temporary use and I've a hunch that we can get an alfalfa stand. That field of yours is good for another whaling crop of corn before we turn it to something else again. We'll show your folks something in the hog line beside razorbacks.

"Old man," and Roberts emphasized his words with a friendly pressure upon his young friend's knee, "it's up to you to lead your people in the paths of agriculture. The fur crop is failing and the folks of Peace Valley must turn to the soil or abandon the homes they love. Here at home, Tom, is your mission in life." Roberts paused to apologize for his earnestness but as one who sees visions and dreams dreams, Tom Woodson was looking into the coming years and seeing first the towers and columns of a great University, then in a quiet valley, fertile fields, green pastures, happy and contented children abiding prosperity for those he loved and served.

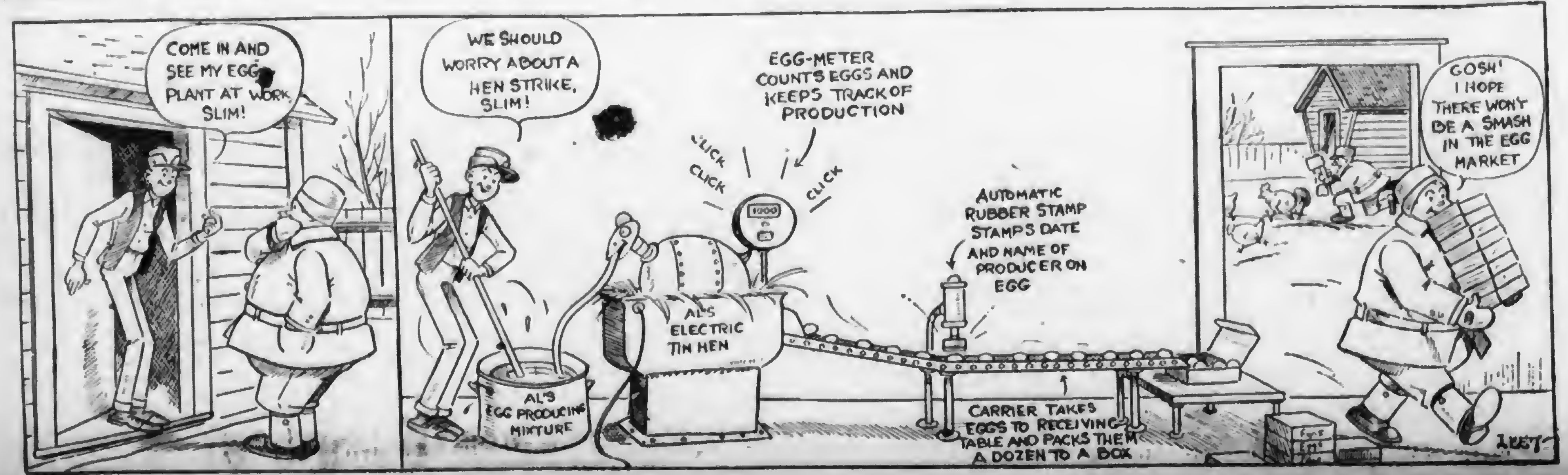
NOW all the hill country was wild with enthusiasm for was not a son of the Valley who had triumphed over those "Outside" coming home for the laurel wreath of victory? Tom had chosen to have the formal honors of the state award with the medal bestowed upon winners and the check to be presented in the little Valley church. There with Supervisor Saunders, with the officers of the Corn Growers' Association, and with other distinguished guests who had come to do him honor the clans of hill and Valley had assembled to greet a lad they loved. To the last man, woman and child they were there with Lame Bill Kidd resplendent in a flaming necktie and Grandfather Martin chuckling as if the thought warmed his rheumatic joints. "By golly they cain't beat a Coon Creeker!" Came until the room was jammed and long lines stood waiting to applaud as with John Roberts and Marvin Manning, while a proud father and mother walked on either side, Tom Woodson came home to his reward.

As Tom paused at the church door and looked down the Valley where still sentinel like the tall stalks stood he uncovered in spirit to the invisible things that had spurred him on. As never before he felt the call of soil and sunshine, the abiding promise that those who serve well the gods of agriculture will be well repaid. But above all Tom sensed realization of what he owed his mother for the heritage bequeathed and his mountain bred father for the inborn courage that never knows defeat. And how much he owed to his friends, to the small chum who had been his champion when all things were dark, to all those who had lent help and encouragement.

How fine it was to have friends, and home, and loved ones. And to have one older friend who had come to be more than blood brother. Again the friendly pressure of John Roberts' hand upon his shoulder as they passed within and as ever Tom thrilled to the touch while deep in his heart he vowed fealty to this man and to the gods of soil and sun and rain which were his gods. And it seemed as if the spirit of the mountain which had close guarded its sons and daughters as they went about tasks not akin to agriculture, looked down and even as Tom had, visioned green fields, more prosperous homes, happy children, and, smiling, was content.

(The end)

Activities of Al Acres:—*Al Can Make Synthetic Eggs But Can He Produce Drumsticks?* : *By Leet*


COME IN AND SEE MY EGG PLANT AT WORK, SLIM!
WE SHOULD WORRY ABOUT A HEN STRIKE, SLIM!
EGG-METER COUNTS EGGS AND KEEPS TRACK OF PRODUCTION
CLICK
CLICK
CLICK
AUTOMATIC RUBBER STAMP STAMPS DATE AND NAME OF PRODUCER ON EGG
AL'S EGG PRODUCING MIXTURE
AL'S ELECTRIC TIN HEN
CARRIER TAKES EGGS TO RECEIVING TABLE AND PACKS THEM A DOZEN TO A BOX
GOSH! I HOPE THERE WON'T BE A SMASH IN THE EGG MARKET
LEET

News and Notes

ALTHO gold is mined in about sixty countries, half of the world's total production in 1924 came from the Union of South Africa. Gold has been found in small quantities in Bucks, Chester, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania.

* * *

A steam boiler in Pittsburgh, said to be the largest in the world, has six miles of steel tubing, three-fourths of an acre of heating surface, and at full load it evaporates 200 tons of water an hour.

* * *

The sudden closing of a door on a New York subway train separated a man from his wife. The couple had just moved into a new apartment, but the man couldn't remember the address. He walked the streets for hours trying to find the right building but had to give up and spend the night at a hotel. Meanwhile his wife had notified the police. The next day he found out where he lived.

* *

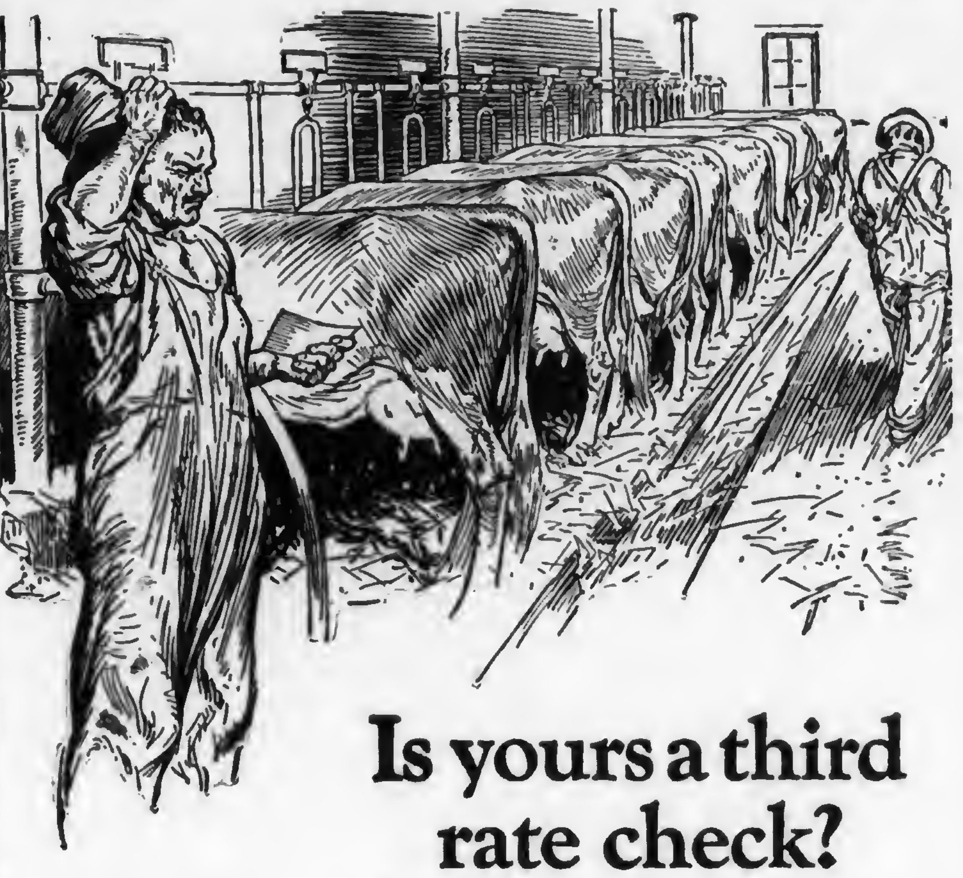
One out of every 200 persons living in the United States is put into jail every year. This does not include people who are arrested but released upon payment of fines.

* * *

The League of Nations is investigating the obstacles in the way of a reform of the calendar. It is proposed to divide the year figures into 13 months of 28 days each, with an extra day at the end of the last week in December, and a leap day at the end of June every fourth year. Under this plan any date always falls on the same day of the week. Bookkeeping and other records are greatly simplified by having months of equal length.

* * *

The Gregorian calendar, the one we now use, was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 to correct an error in the old calendar, established by Julius Caesar in 46 B. C. The year established by the Julian calendar was eleven minutes longer than the astronomical year. This slight difference had displaced the vernal equinox ten days, so Pope Gregory straightened things out by ordering that October 5, 1582, should be called October 15th. He also made provision in his calendar to keep it from getting behind again.



Is yours a third rate check?

A national dairy paper quotes a farmer who says that too many men go to the labor and expense of *producing good milk*—and then take a third-rate product to the creamery.

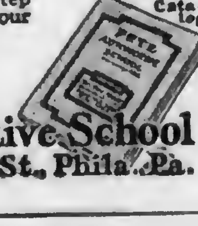
This farmer has a cooling tank and uses it. On many modern dairy farms, electricity runs the cooling plant, milks the cows, separates the cream.

It insures to the farmer the best price obtainable for the quality he turns out.

You will find this monogram on motors, MAZDA lamps and other electric products that are used in modern dairies.

In sections where farms are electrified you will also find the G-E Farm Book used as a guide. Ask your electric power company for a copy or write us at Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC



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My system of practical training has started thousands of men on the road to success during the past twenty years. I can do the same for you. Many of our graduates are now earning from $200 TO $500 A MONTH and many have a flourishing business of their own. You can do the same. Get busy and let me train you for a BIG PAY JOB.

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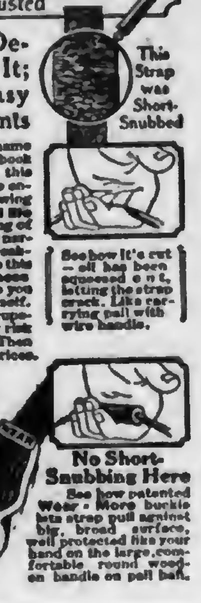

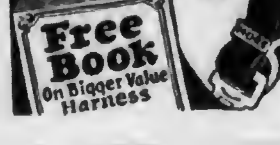

Use My WEAR-MORE Harness 30 DAYS FREE —then decide

Made in all Styles

Quickly Adjusted

"I take your word for it if not then convinced —simply return harness at my expense."
John C. Nichols, Pres.

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Just do me the favor of sending your name at once. I want you to get my big free book which tells the interesting story of this strongest harness made. See how I've entirely eliminated rubbing and see-sawing between leather and metal. Doubled life right here! Learn how short-snubbing of leather under buckle edges or around narrow metal units costs you money in breakdowns and repairs. See how I overcome this --how I learned this priceless harness secret from a pail handle. I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to post yourself. All I ask is that you test Wear-More superiority severely and thoroughly, at my risk and expense. That's fair, isn't it! Then write me today for book and reduced prices.

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1896 Erie Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
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Established 1909

Free Book On Bigger Value Harness

This Strap was Short-Snubbed

See how it's cut — oil has been squeezed out, letting the strap crack. Like carrying pail with wire handle.

No Short-Snubbing Here

See how patented Wear-More buckle lets strap pull against big, broad surface, well protected like your hand on the large, comfortable round wooden handle on pail bail.

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ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Winning Letters in the "Winter Sports" Contest

FIRST PRIZE

Dear Cousin Betty:—How we do wish you could spend a winter out here on the farm with us. Winter is the greatest fun! We have a pond down in our meadow and the ice is just like glass. We younger ones got bob skates for Christmas. They told us you couldn't fall down on bob skates but they didn't know what they were taking about. We fell down about as fast as we got up, at first, but it didn't hurt much. Now, you should just see us skate. I hope we get some regular skates soon.

Sometimes big brother pulls us behind him on our sleds and how we do fly. On real cold days brother builds a bonfire right on the ice to warm our hands by, and then maybe mother lets us take doggies and roast them over this fire.

We have had lots of snow this winter. We have a dandy big long hill and brother and sister take their big flyer, we twins take our arrow and Davy takes his coaster and we start at the top of this big hill and whiz, we go all the way to the bottom. It seems just like flying. Lots of times we go out coasting by moonlight.

One day we had a regular blizzard. We couldn't go out so while the wind roared and the snow blew outside mother let us pop corn, crack nuts, roast apples and make candy. The next day you should have seen it. Snow was just piled everywhere and the drifts were as high as the fences. We kids dug paths all around first, then we made a great big snow man, as tall as father, himself, and then we made snow forts and had a sham battle.

And we dug caves, too, in some of the big drifts and played we were cave men. Do you know how to make angel birds in the snow? Well, you lie down and spread out your arms and wave them to make the wings and then you get up very carefully and there you have the angel birds. We write our names in the snow, too. The wind will come along and blow them out just like the waves do at the seashore, when you write them in the sand.

Sometimes father will take a walk with us and tell us about the different tracks in the snow. You wouldn't think that the tracks of all the little birds and animals could be so different. We always take feed along and throw it around for the birds. We are trying to learn to walk on snowshoes—it is lots of fun but pretty hard work to do.

And we mustn't forget to tell you about our sleigh rides. Father gets the old sleigh out and hitches up old Ginger and I guess old Ginger has as much fun as we do, for he jumps and makes the sleigh bells jingle and then we all sing and holler as we dash along thru the drifts.

Oh, winter is just the most fun and we shall be so sorry to see it go. Your loving cousins, Phebe and Priscilla Gardner, nine (X), Mercer County, N. J.

Honorable Mention

Pearl May Amos, ten (X), Washington County, Pa.

Ralph M. Amos, twelve (X), Washington County, Pa.

Russell Cornbower, nine (X), York County, Pa.

Irma Creveling, fourteen (X), Bucks County, Pa.

George Dersch, eight (X), Gloucester County, N. J.

Sara Gelnett, ten (X), Perry County, Pa.

Raymond Guillaume, thirteen (X), Lycoming County, Pa.

David Edwin Moyer, thirteen (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Willard N. Moyer, fifteen (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Weaver Zimmerman, fourteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Martha E. Zook, thirteen (X), Mifflin County, Pa.

SECOND PRIZE

Dear Vera:—I am sure you would enjoy being with me during the winter season. I am sure if you would be in the country a month or so you would not mind a few of the many bumps you would receive while coasting. Well, I cannot say much about this year yet as we have not had much snow. But I am sure you can expect accidents. You can also expect to buy more shoes, rubbers or arctics.

There are many ways of having fun. Last year we went on a steep hill and had our sleds, and bags filled with straw, along with us. I can still remember the first ride I had on a bag. I thought my heart was in my throat. The bag went from side to side, backwards, and anyway but straight. We also went coasting in boxes. We sat in the box and started on the top of the hill. Sometimes there would be a nail in the box and it would catch in the crust, this would mean a few bumps.

Last year my twin sister and I started on the top of the hill, I went first. At the bottom of this hill is a stream of water which was partly covered with ice. On the other side of the stream was another hill. When I came across the stream I looked back to see if Ruth, my sister, was coming. She was about half way down the hill and going about as fast as I was, which was not very slow. I turned around on the other hill and had intended to go as near to her as I could, but she was going so fast I could not get out of her road and the next thing I knew I was lying over on the one hill, Ruth on the other, and our caps were about one and a half yard from where we were. The guiders of our sleds were broken, and my sled was in an awful shape. We also felt as if our bones were broken.

We were so scared and dizzy we could hardly talk. But we passed it off the best we could because my older sister was coming toward us over the field. Ruth and I both sat down on my sled and laughed, but I am sure it was nothing to laugh at.

Almost every year we have sleighing parties, we are going to have one the next time it snows. We also coast at school as there is a long, steep hill right across from the school ground. Well, I am sure you are tired of reading so I must close, wishing you were here.—From your friend, Helen Heffner, thirteen (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

THIRD PRIZE

Dear City Friends:—I am going to write and tell you what a grand time I am having this winter on the creek near my home. It is called the Big Buffalo Creek.

I have no skates so my mother made our dog a set of harness and I hitch him to brother's sled and he pulls me up and down the creek. One afternoon mother and brother were skating, mother got so tired I coaxed her to sit down on the sled and away ran my dog pulling her on the sled. We sure did laugh. Our dog is a big Collie, his name is Floppy. We sure love him.

When brother and I coast down hill Floppy runs after us barking and tries to catch us, he bites us pretty hard but he is just in fun.

I wish you could be here. We would soon get acquainted and have loads of fun.—Leona T. Blaine, eight (X), Perry County, Pa.

Plan Homes for Birds

(Continued from last week)

I ALWAYS take the houses down in the fall and clean and paint them and then hang them again about March first. In this way they last longer and are kept in good condition.

Any one wishing to know more about birds and the sizes to build the houses and to make the opening can procure valuable information by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for all the available information on attracting and protecting the birds.

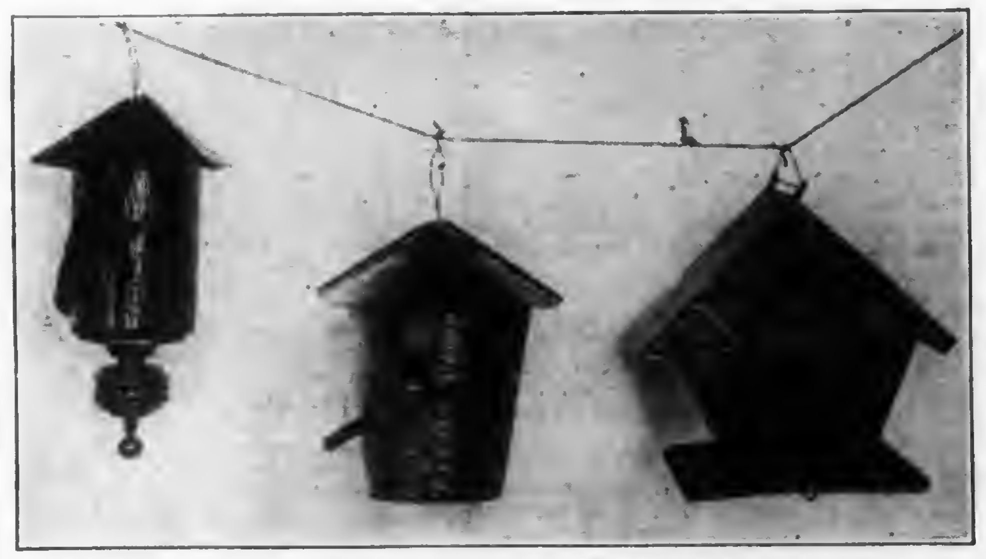
My hanging houses for wrens are neat and attractive and are made from black roofing paper. Two boards were cut circular, the bottom one four inches in diameter, the top, five inches; then about six or eight strips of light wood cut seven inches long and one and one-half inches wide were tacked around the circular pieces. This makes a frame. Then a wire for hanging was fastened in the top board and a piece of roofing paper cut and tacked around the frame.

A one-inch hole was made so it will go thru one of the strips of wood about four inches from the bottom. For the roof a circle is cut from the roofing paper, which is eight inches in diameter, then a cut is made in the circle of paper from the edge to the center; the cut edges are lapped over enough to make it fit the top of the house forming a nice little roof. Cut a twig from a tree and tack below the opening for a perch.

A bird bath in the lawn, will be greatly enjoyed by the birds. I made one, a pan twenty inches in diameter and two inches deep, from a sheet of galvanized iron.

A stake was driven in the ground and a six-inch joint of tile pipe put over it so it could not blow over. The pan was then placed on the tile. The outside of the pan and the tile were painted stone color.

Different kinds of birds come to the bath and they surely enjoy splashing in the water—M. A. K.



Three homes for wrens. The one on the left is made from a baking powder can. In the story this week you'll learn how to make the one in the middle.

The Contest

WHAT a splendid time I've had reading the letters you wrote your imaginary city friends about "Winter Sports." It would be fun to combine the best parts of a lot of the letters and make one long letter (I'm not going to attempt it, tho!) then our city friends would know all the interesting things that go on in the country when there's ice on the ponds and snow on the hills.

This week I'm printing only the three letters that won the prizes but I hope there'll be space later to print some of those written by the Forum friends who received Honorable Mention.

The list of those who entered the "Winter Sports" Contest will be published next week. COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Margaret Mason. **Allegheny County**, John Ratkus (X), Frank Seder (X), Ruth Wallace. **Armstrong County**, Elmo Shreckengast. **Bucks County**, Irma Creveling (X). **Butler County**, Paul Kerenisky (X). **Clinton County**, Gladys Knarr (X). **Erie County**, Zora Applebee (X), Florence Ingram (X), John Salchak. **Fulton County**, Helen Cooper, Virginia Maye Gordon. **Huntingdon County**, Thelma R. Wiser. **Lancaster County**, Ruth W. LeFever. **Lawrence County**, Jeannette Wright. **Lehigh County**, Clarence Snyder. **Northampton County**, George Ruth. **Schuylkill County**, Allen D. Reed, Alma R. Reed, Clarence E. Schwartz, Helen G. Seitz. **Sullivan County**, Rita McDonald. **Tioga County**, Reva Belle Rarick. **Washington County**, James Holmes (X). **York County**, Bessie Alice Warner.

NEW JERSEY

Monmouth County, Olivia Johnson. **Salem County**, Anna May Staats.

NEW YORK

Delaware County, Avis Butts. **Steuben County**, Lena Mae Rude. **Ulster County**, Melvena Van Aken.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Elizabeth Holland. **Kent County**, Kathryn Atwell. **Montgomery County**, Dora Linter.

(X) Forum members.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Well, this looks queer, doesn't it? The four words in this week's puzzle have nothing to do with a private message, in fact almost everybody in the world who speaks our language and many people who speak other languages would recognize the two words I want you to get out of these four mysterious words. The letters used in the four words in the puzzle can be rearranged to form the first and last names of a very famous man—a man whose name you and many millions of people know very well. Even if you have just become one of Our Little Folks and are just beginning to have the fun of solving these weekly mysteries, I feel certain that some day this month you will mention this man's name. When you have found the name send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by February 27th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the January 30 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: 10 multiplied by 10 minus 10 divided by 10 equals 9.

The puzzle prize winners are: Catherine Baker, age 8, Smithburg, Md.; Ernest Beaston, age 10, New Germantown, Pa.; Linwood Doody, age 10, Eden, Md.; Viola Foust, age 11, Hadley, Pa.; Margaret Hambleton, age 9, Greene, Pa.; Pauline King, age 10, Gaithersburg, Pa.; Ivan C. Miller, age 9, Lancaster, Pa.; Mae Morrison, age 8, Transfer, Pa.; Humbert Pugh, age 7, Trappe, Md.; Melvin Simpson, age 9, Gordonville, Pa.

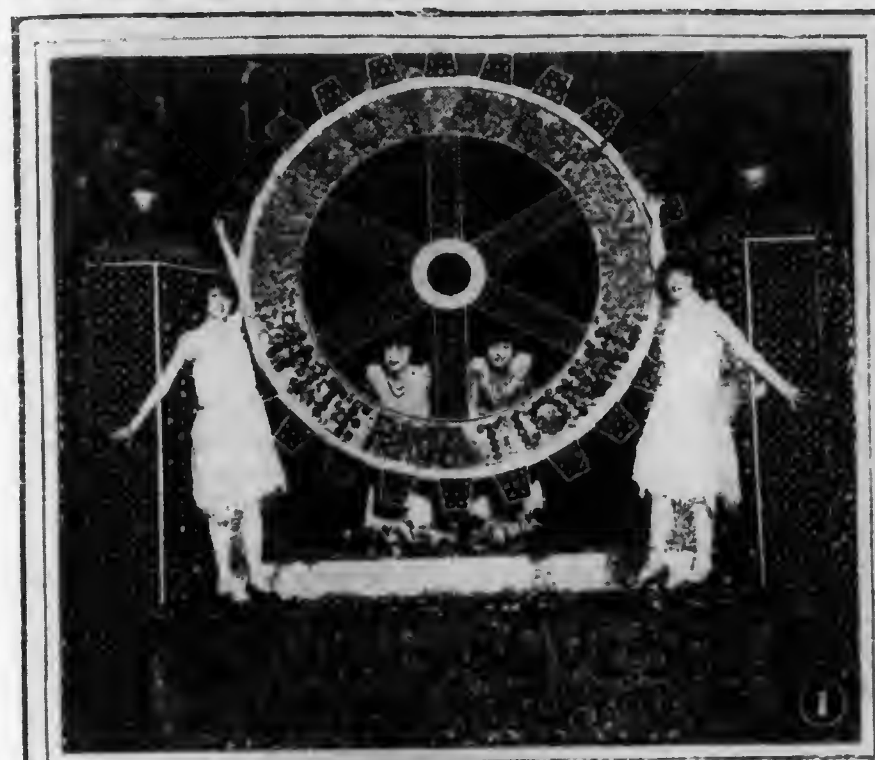
T H I N G

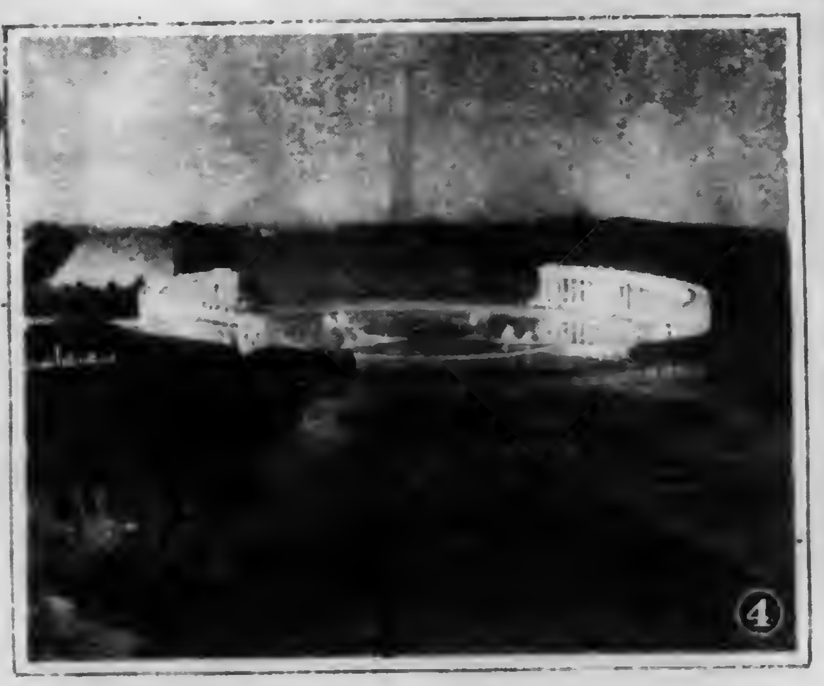
N O

W A G E S

G O R E

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





1.—The familiar Rotary Club wheel done in oranges was one of the outstanding features of the recent southern California fruit show.

2.—The WGY Players, famous "radio actors." The man seated in the center is Witter T. Cook, author of "The Hidden Idol." The presentation of this play in the WGY studio was described in a recent issue.

3.—Miss Burnita Shelton Matthews, president of the Woman's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, holds an important place among the women lawyers of the country.

4.—The prize winning Roosevelt Memorial model designed by John Russell Pope.

5.—Little Jiro Matsudaira, baby son of the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, all ready for a snowball fight.

6.—One of the old model log cabins of Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge. In the original cabin Washington held meetings and councils of war during the terrible winter of 1777.

7.—This old block house, at St. Paul, Minnesota, could tell many hair raising tales if it could speak.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Fine Large Chrysanthemums

And How to Grow Them in Your Own Garden

FINE large-flowered chrysanthemums can be grown in one's own garden with a little care. When planting, dig the soil very deep and add a liberal amount of well-rotted manure, a little lime and some wood ashes. Then blend and thoroly pulverize the entire mixture. Set out the plants eighteen inches apart the latter part of April or first of May. It is wise for the beginner to choose early blooming varieties, as they will perfect their blooms before frost. Lillian Doty-white, and Lillian Doty-pink are very satisfying to amateurs.

When the plants are four inches high, pinch out the top so that the lateral branches will start out from the main stem. If fewer than five of these starts appear, then in about a month pinch out each branch top. Strong plants can care for from five to eight fine flowers. If smaller flowers are wished, pinch oftener, but never later than August 1st. Having now as many flower branches as you desire, keep all other growth plucked closely away.

Pink beauties four inches across.

Cultivate lightly about the plants and more deeply between them, keeping the soil loose at all times. About July 1, give a good top-dressing of well-rotted manure. Early in August, work into the soil at a safe distance from the plants, a good fertilizer for flowers. After this, mulch weekly with lawn clippings to conserve moisture and save future cultivation. During dry spells, keep plants well watered. Several kinds of pests are liable to appear, but are easily controlled by dusting with tobacco dust or using a tobacco spray.

Watch for Terminal Buds

The amateur should watch for the terminal buds which appear in clusters. Select the finest one of the cluster and carefully remove the others. This pinching should be done as soon as possible, allowing but one bud to each stem. It requires a follow-up, too, for new growth will need removing every few days. Take care, tho, of the tender leaf growth, for leaves set off the flower when it opens.

If you like beautiful flowers for Thanksgiving, select a plant or two of the variety we photographed for you. They are pink beauties, measuring four inches across, and called the Mrs. E. A. Siedewitz. Plant them in ten-inch pots using good new soil blended with a little bone meal and some well-rotted manure. Dig a hole out in the open and after throwing in a quantity of wood ashes, set the potted plant down and pack the earth around it filling up almost even with the top. Attend to the watering carefully, and prune in the same manner described for other varieties.

This variety can support a dozen branches if you give it good care. My plants last year produced nine four-inch flowers and four or five smaller ones. As soon as buds appear give a weekly watering with weak manure water. As soon as frost threatens, lift the pots, and carry them into shelter for the night, returning them to the open in the morning. About November 1, move them permanently to a sunny window of a cool room, where you will soon have a fine reward for your labors.

Start New Plants Yearly

To have fine flowers, new plants must be started each year. Keep the old plants in a cool, light place thru winter. In March make cuttings about three or four inches long and place them in an earthen vessel in water, near the light but not the sun. When the cuttings have rooted (about two weeks), plant in small pots, shifting to larger pots when time to set out-of-doors. If tender varieties of early flowering kinds are raised, a plant of each can be lifted in early autumn to save for March cuttings.—Mary A. Kintigh.

Another Library Book

THE increasing popularity of our circulating library is very gratifying to us all, and a splendid tribute to Mrs. Harrington, who started it for us. It also testifies to the splendid caliber of our women. We are placing a new book on the shelf this week, and the complete assortment now is:

The Woman of Forty, by E. B. Lowry, M. D.

Your Child Today and Tomorrow, by Sidonie M. Gruenberg.

Getting Ready to Be a Mother, by Carolyn C. VanBlarcom.

Cooking for Profit, by Alice Bradley,

and now the additional one,

More Baskets and How to Make Them, by Mary White.

To obtain any one of these books, send your request, together with fifteen cents to pay the postage and insurance, to Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Two Candy Recipes

WHITE TAFFY

2 cups of sugar
2 tablespoons of vinegar
1 teaspoon of lemon extract
1 teaspoon of cream of tartar

Add a little water to moisten sugar, boil with vinegar and cream of tartar without stirring, until brittle when tried in cold water. Add flavoring, turn out quickly on buttered plates. When cool enough to handle pull until white, and cut into pieces.

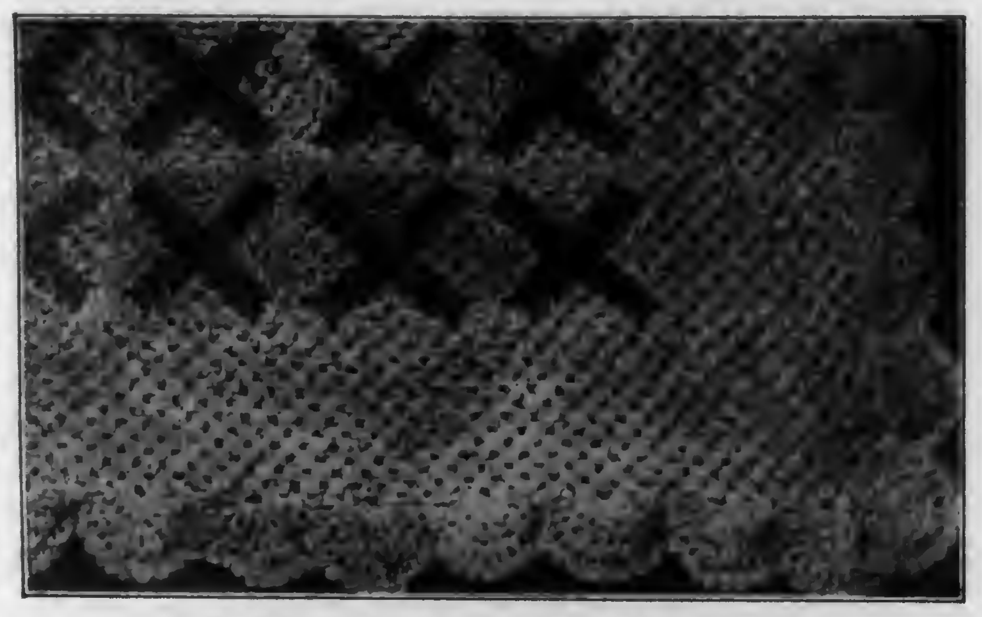
PENUCHE

2 cups of light brown sugar
⅓ cup of milk or cream
1 tablespoon of butter
¾ cup of chopped nuts
1 teaspoon of vanilla extract

Put sugar, milk and butter into sauce pan. Boil with as little stirring as possible until it makes a soft ball when tested in cold water. Take from fire, add nuts and vanilla, beat until thick and pour into greased tins.—Kathryn Albright.

Two-Purpose Crocheted Robe

CROCHETED robes have always been popular and very convenient to have around the house on cold wintry days or to throw into the car when going for a long drive. The robe illustrated is quite out of the ordinary. It was copied twenty-five years ago from an old robe brought to this country a long while ago. The body or foundation is made from gray and white mixed yarn—the crosses alternating, red and green.



A robe out of the ordinary for cold wintry days.

Each little square is made separately and joined later. The blocks are sewed together, seven wide and fourteen long, unless large size is desired. When sewed together you will have solid and open meshes around the robe, into which the border can be crocheted.

An attractive carriage robe for the baby can be fashioned by using white zephyr for the foundation and pink or blue, or both, for the crosses.

Red—ch 3 and join, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3. Second row: red—dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 ch 1, dc 3. Third row: red—dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 in 1st ch in second row. Take up gray yarn, ch 1 dc 3, ch 1 in 2nd ch. Repeat 4 times. This starts your red cross. Fourth row: red—dc 3 ch 1, dc 3,—gray— dc 3 ch 1, dc 3 into 2nd and 3rd ch 3rd row, repeat four times. Fifth row: red—dc 3 and ch 1, dc 3 over 1st ch, gray: dc 3 ch 1 into next 3 chs. Fifth row will have one more gray mesh in each section. Next block will have green substituting red.

When the blocks have been sewed together with yarn used in the foundation of the robe, start at the corner and dc 3 in every open mesh around the cover, ch 1 between each 3 dc. Repeat 14 rows. If preferred, the border can be crocheted in stripes, a row of red and a row of green, with the gray between. Finish with any ordinary scallop.—G. S.

To Prevent Monotony

HERE are some variations to prevent monotony in the many desserts of rice, cornmeal, graham bread, and other cereals which Marie C. Doermann, New Jersey extension foods specialist, suggests.

Instead of raisins, which are usually added to rice pudding, one can substitute dates, figs, maple sugar, or candied fruits. The plain pudding served with canned fruit also is delicious.

A Variety of Puddings

Baked Indian pudding is another stand-by for supper on cold nights. Bread pudding made with graham bread in place of white gives a pleasant change in flavor and color. Left-over oatmeal and other cereals may be made into favorite desserts by the addition of milk, eggs, raisins, and flavorings.

With any soft dessert it is well to serve a crisp cookie or cracker rather than soft cake with frosting. The contrast in texture makes an agreeable combination. Scotch wafers are appetizing to serve with many desserts. They may be made from the following recipe:

2 cups oatmeal
2 cups flour
¼ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon soda
¼ cup butter or lard
½ cup hot water

Mix the first five ingredients. Melt the shortening in water and add to the first mixture. Toss on a floured board, pat, and roll as thin as possible. Shape with a cutter, or cut in strips with a sharp knife. Bake on an oiled or greased tin in a slow oven. These are excellent for children's luncheons.

A Valuable Bulletin

I HAVE had so much help from Circular No. 109, Cottage Cheese Dishes, that I just must pass the good word along. Send your request to the United States Department of Agriculture, and obtain this valuable bulletin. You will be surprised at the great variety of good things it tells you how to make.—Mrs. M. P. C.

The So-Called Cross Child

Isn't It Often Because He's the Too-Tired Child?

MANY mothers fail to realize that a child does become too tired. The result is usually the same—a so-called cross child.

Children are active and tear down tissues, the same as adults do. These must be rebuilt, and in addition children are constantly growing so that it is imperative that they have plenty of rest.

The child up to ten years should sleep the clock around at night, and if normal will usually do so. Occasionally we find a child that seems to be a poor sleeper. Upon examination there usually is found to be a good reason.

The child under six years should sleep each afternoon. The power of suggestion and habit have a good deal to do with afternoon naps. My children knew nothing else until six years. They expected to go to bed after dinner and sleep.

My Laddie Is Right

My laddie, who is now five, insists that if he does not get his afternoon sleep he willl be so tired and cross no one can live with him—and he is right about it.

There have been times, of course, when the children decided they did not wish to sleep in the afternoon. Then was the time when Mother's brain had to work quickly—and make them decide they did want to sleep.

I find that if I read to small son for a half hour after dinner he is usually drowsy by the time the reading is finished. Before I begin I say: "Well, Mother will read all this story to you before you go to bed"—suggestion, you see, and almost always the child marches up the stairs with no further discussion about it. He sleeps from two to three hours every afternoon, and is ready for bed again by seven-thirty.

If the child is very active many times he will become too tired if allowed to play hard all thru the morning. It is better to stop in the middle of the forenoon, read a bit to the child, or give him some quiet work to do.

Many times a so-called cross child is only a too-tired child, and this could have been prevented if the mother had watched the child and planned his day more carefully.—May H. Mumaw.

Just to Remind You

THE sewing contest announced in the February 6 issuo is in merry swing, and soon we shall benefit by the first letter to win prize scissors. Was there ever a woman who couldn't use just one more pair of good scissors?

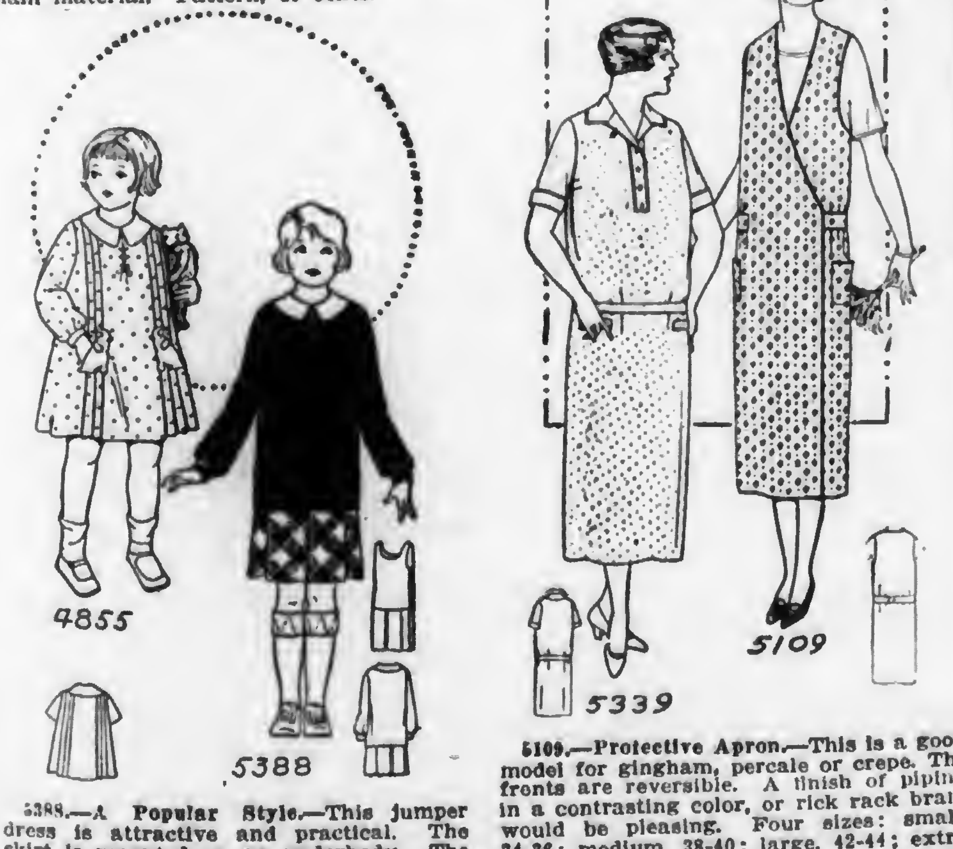
When you compete in this woman's exchange of original helps in sewing, observe these few rules:

1. Keep your suggestions within the 200-word limit.
2. Use typewriter if possible. Otherwise write on one side of paper only.
3. Let originality be the keynote.
4. Address your answers to Sewing Contest Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. — Gertrude S. Stewart.

Want Something Practical?

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4855.—Frock with Picture Pockets.—Dotted percale or swiss, with collar of linene or organdy, could be used for this style. The sleeve may be in wrist or short length. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 2⅝ yards of one material, 36 inches wide. To make as illustrated, will require 2⅛ yards of 36-inch figured material, and ½ yard of plain material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5388.—A Popular Style.—This jumper dress is attractive and practical. The skirt is mounted on an underbody. The dress may be made of one material, or as here illustrated of plaid and plain goods. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 1⅛ yard of 40-inch material for the blouse and ⅞ yard for the skirt, if made as illustrated. The underbody will require ½ yard of 36-inch lining. For facing on collar ¼ yard 9 inches wide is required. To make the entire dress of one material requires 2½ yards 40 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.

5339.—A Simple Morning Frock.—Percale, gingham or linen also tub silk or rep could be used for this model. Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size will require 4½ yards 36-inch wide if made of one material. If made as illustrated it will require 4 yards of one material and ½ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1⅞ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

5109.—Protective Apron.—This is a good model for gingham, percale or crepe. The fronts are reversible. A finish of piping in a contrasting color, or rick rack braid would be pleasing. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 5¼ yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

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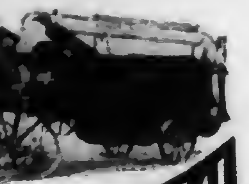

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Iodine Is Necessary

PEOPLE living along the seashore are rarely afflicted with diseases due to iodine deficiencies. It is said that in certain of the peninsula districts of Japan, goiter, which is a disease caused by insufficient iodine, is unknown.

In parts of the country which slope sharply toward streams and lakes, the wash of the elements drains the iodine content of the soil into the water and it is swept away. In such belts or regions goiter is almost certain to be prevalent. This necessary health ingredient is not found in sufficient quantities in the drinking water or in the vegetation, and as a result, humans, animals, fowls and fish often suffer from serious goiters.

It is a well known fact that those suffering from thyroid or goiter trouble suffer in point of health and are mentally retarded.

When iodine is lacking the young of some domestic animals are often born with goiters and enlargement may be of such a size as to make birth difficult and dangerous. Treatment with a small quantity of iodine works almost miraculous results in the way of relief.—E. G. W.

For Better Babies

MINERAL salts and vitamins of milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and whole grains build bones and teeth. Outdoor sunshine is necessary for the best growth, and the mother's sunning herself daily in the open air helps to prevent rickets in the baby.

Man has fifty-two teeth altogether, and they begin to form by the third month of prenatal life. All the first set of twenty teeth are inside the jaw at birth, and their crowns are almost completely calcified. By the time the first tooth appears, the enamel is all formed on the temporary set. Practically all the teeth are begun during the eighteen months when the mother is the main source of food for her baby. Good teeth protected by well-formed jaws depend on the abundance of calcium (or lime), phosphorus, and vitamins in the mother's food. Milk is the great lime food.

Thyroid Gland Needs Iodine

The thyroid gland, which is necessary for normal growth and health, must have a small amount of iodine. If this is not provided the thyroid enlarges and forms a goiter.

In certain regions, especially around the Great Lakes and in the Northwest, the water and soil have lost their iodine, so that foods grown in these localities may not provide the necessary iodine. At least in these regions, thruout pregnancy, iodine should be taken to prevent goiter in the baby as well as in the mother. Iodine should be taken only in minute amounts, usually in ten-milligram tablets (about one-sixth of a grain) once a week, or as iodized salt. Its use should be directed by a physician.

A Good Indoor Game

BLINDFOLD one of the players and give him a wand or light cane. The other players form a ring and circle about him singing a familiar song. When the singing stops, the blind man points his wand touching a player, who must then take hold of the other end of the wand and sing the first line of the chosen song, attempting to disguise his voice.

If the blindfolded player guesses correctly, then the one guessed becomes the blindman and the game continues using the second line of the song, and so on until all lines have been used. Then another song may be substituted. If the blind man misses his guess he tries again and again.—L. M. Thornton.

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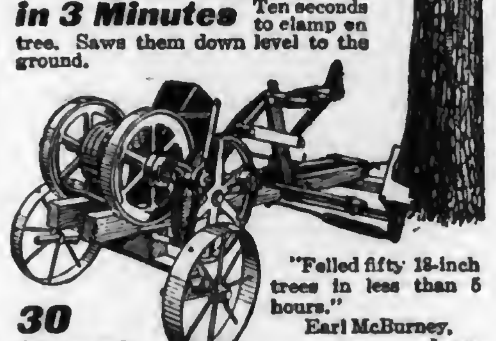

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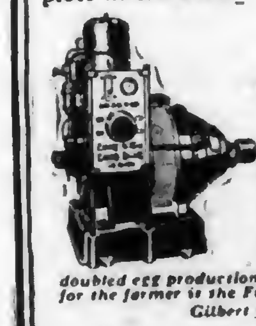
A Fuller & Johnson Power and Light Plant will supply bright, dependable light for your hen house, and will also give you the convenience and comfort of electric power and light in your home, yard, and barns, always ready at the touch of a button. The *safety* of this light is real property protection.

Fuller & Johnson Plants are of the modern, direct connected type, designed to give the battery a life-prolonging tapering charge. They are air cooled, operate economically on gasoline or kerosene, have pressure lubrication and close-regulating mechanical governor.

There is a size to fit your needs. A post card request will bring complete information.



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Beats Electric or Gas

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Does Seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the

work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensable features, patented arched axle, tool control, power turn etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. Write
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Beekeeping

Study Local Conditions

PENNSYLVANIA has a very wide range of climate, soils and honey plants. These factors afford a large field of study and wise is the beekeeper who studies his local conditions, for he will succeed. Beekeepers everywhere have the same problems in management but any given problem may vary greatly as to time and intensity. All beekeeping work should point toward a coming honey flow and timed accordingly.

An example of this is found in the time of the clover honey flow which comes about one month earlier in the region of Philadelphia than it does in many northern counties. It would be utter foolishness for beekeepers in Tioga County to put on supers for the clover flow at the same time that the supers are put on near Philadelphia for the honey flow from the same plant.

Influential Factors

In addition to the fact that climate, soils and the kind of honey plants, influence beekeeping practice, weather conditions vary greatly so that there can be no rule-of-thumb schedule laid down as to the exact time to do any particular thing. The beekeeper must know his local conditions and use good judgment in applying instructions, otherwise he may manipulate his colonies too early or too late and lose out by so doing. Examples of this are sometimes found where beekeepers have unpacked their bees too early in the spring and exposed the colonies to subsequent freezing weather, or put off supering the bees until the honey flow was partly over and lost part of the honey crop, or packed the bees too late in the fall, etc.

Our task is to teach the beekeeper rather than to teach beekeeping. If we can so advise timely operations so that the beekeeper no matter where he lives, can apply the instructions and succeed we will feel amply repaid for the effort.—George H. Rea.

Have Enough Equipment

THE average beekeeper loses money not so much on what he invests in the business, as in what he fails to invest. In other words it pays well to invest in sufficient equipment so that the largest honey crop may be harvested and none of it lost. Better have a hive ready and not needed than to have no hive ready and a fine swarm go to the woods. Better have a few supers or a few sections or a few pounds of foundation left over than to be short of these things when a good honey flow is on.

Many a good honey flow has passed within a few days of heavy bloom and good weather while the beekeeper was fussing and fuming getting equipment ready that should have been all ready for the bees weeks ahead of time. In the winter, while the bees are resting, is the time to put up new equipment and to renovate used supers and hives and get everything ready for the honey harvest. What a satisfaction it is to be all ready when the busy time comes, to say nothing about the extra pounds of honey added to the larder because plenty of room is given at the right time.

Now is the time to mend the smoker, bee veils, gloves, and machinery or replace with new ones. A good smoker and plenty of fuel that will give volumes of cool smoke when needed is a necessity in modern beekeeping. In fact, the smoker is the beekeeper's most necessary tool. The veteran may dispense with gloves and veil but beginners should have them handy at least.—G. H. R.

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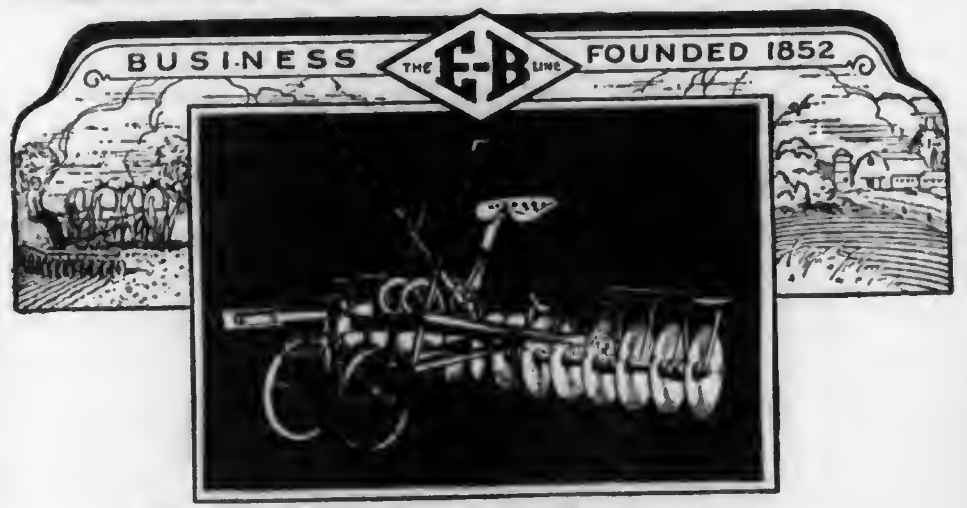

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER is not in the insurance business but in line with its many years of service, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER has arranged for its readers the best and the greatest protection that can be given for the low cost—and it is available to every member of a reader's family. You owe it to yourself—you owe it to your family. The small cost of $1.00 a year places this protection within the reach of everyone. Send your application now.

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Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Insurance Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

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RADIO DEPARTMENT

Conducted by

BRAINARD FOOTE

How to Locate Trouble in the Radio Receiver

JUST as automobiles do not always operate flawlessly, even when fairly new, but develop misses, knocks and leaks, so do our radio receivers frequently give us trouble. And the radio machine is much more delicate than the car, for with only a single loose connection or bad contact in a tube socket reception may cease completely.

Anything that prevents the clear reception of the chosen program is an obstacle that should be removed if possible. Such interfering conditions may arise in two places:

1. From outside the set—external.
2. From within the set—internal.

To discover to which one of these two classes any particular difficulty belongs, it is merely necessary to disconnect the aerial from the set. Should the interfering noise stop along with the music, it is an external trouble. If the noise continues without noticeable change, it is internal and the trouble is in the set.

Static is the main outside cause of interference in most cases. Nothing of account can be done by the listener to prevent it, altho for local work static may be lessened by employing a lower aerial, or even an indoor aerial. Electrical interference is next in order. This is often manifested by rumbling or buzzing noises when an electric motor is going nearby or a train or trolley passes. To decrease interference from this source, erect the aerial as far from, and at right angles to any nearby power lines or traction lines.

Cause of Clicking Sounds

Clicking sounds, which may stop the signals completely or weaken them are caused by loose joints in the aerial system, by the wire touching some object, or by other wires or aerials very close at hand which have loose contacts.

Household appliances often cause annoyance. Electric heating pads with automatic contacts, vacuum cleaners, etc., that must be used constantly, create clicks and humming sounds. These can be stopped by connecting the one or two mfd. condenser across the input power wires. Have an electrician do this for you, making sure he selects a condenser that will stand the voltage of the line.

The only difficulties that the non-technical man can treat adequately are those arising from loose contacts and old batteries. Crackling, spitting, sizzling and frying sounds generally are due to either of these sources. Wiggle the tubes in their sockets. If crackling noises result, remove them and sandpaper the contact prongs. Also sandpaper the contact parts inside the socket by wrapping sandpaper about a non-metallic rod or stick. Look for loose wires on the set binding posts or batteries. Replace old B batteries with new ones, as old B batteries cause noises because of chemical decomposition going on in them.

On the storage battery, the positive terminal collects green corrosion matter, which should be cleaned off frequently. Clean the connecting wire with a knife or sandpaper. Dry cells so old that the rheostat has to be turned on full head should be replaced with new, and quieter reception will follow.

Troubles other than these are subjects for repair by a radio expert. There is, however, another important group of radio annoyances which the novice should know something about. Squeals, whistles, howls, etc., are included. The microphonic howl is caused by air vibration between the glass wall of the tube and the loud speaker. Usually, the detector is defective in that its elements have been loosened by careless handling. The noise resulting begins faintly, gradually increasing in volume. It can be stopped by grasping the detector tube, placing the hand over the loud speaker, closing the cabinet lid tightly, etc. Interchanging tubes usually stops this noise.

Whistles that are not heard when the aerial is disconnected, may arise from three sources:

1. Improper tuning or defect in one's set.
2. Interference between two stations of nearly the same wave length.
3. Radiation from some nearby receiving set.

When and Why the Whistles

In the first case, the whistle is heard as one tunes the set. It is caused by a defect in the set's construction, by using too high a B battery voltage, or advancing the tickler (or regeneration) dial too far. Remember any such whistle may be radiated from your aerial to bother other listeners. In the second instance, the trouble cannot be overcome and is caused by a multiplicity of broadcasters with wave lengths too crowded together, combined with the use of a sensitive receiving set.

In the third case, the whistle comes and goes without your touching the dials. It comes from some one else's set, which oscilates or whistles as it is tuned. The only remedy possible is to trace the offending party thru inspecting the sets used with the neighboring aerials and endeavoring to persuade the owner that he should not permit his set to squeal so much. The whistle caused by two conflicting stations may be recognized easily since it is a steady drone or whining whistle whose pitch may vary slightly as you allow your set to remain tuned to it, but whose pitch or tone you cannot alter by moving the dials.—B. F.

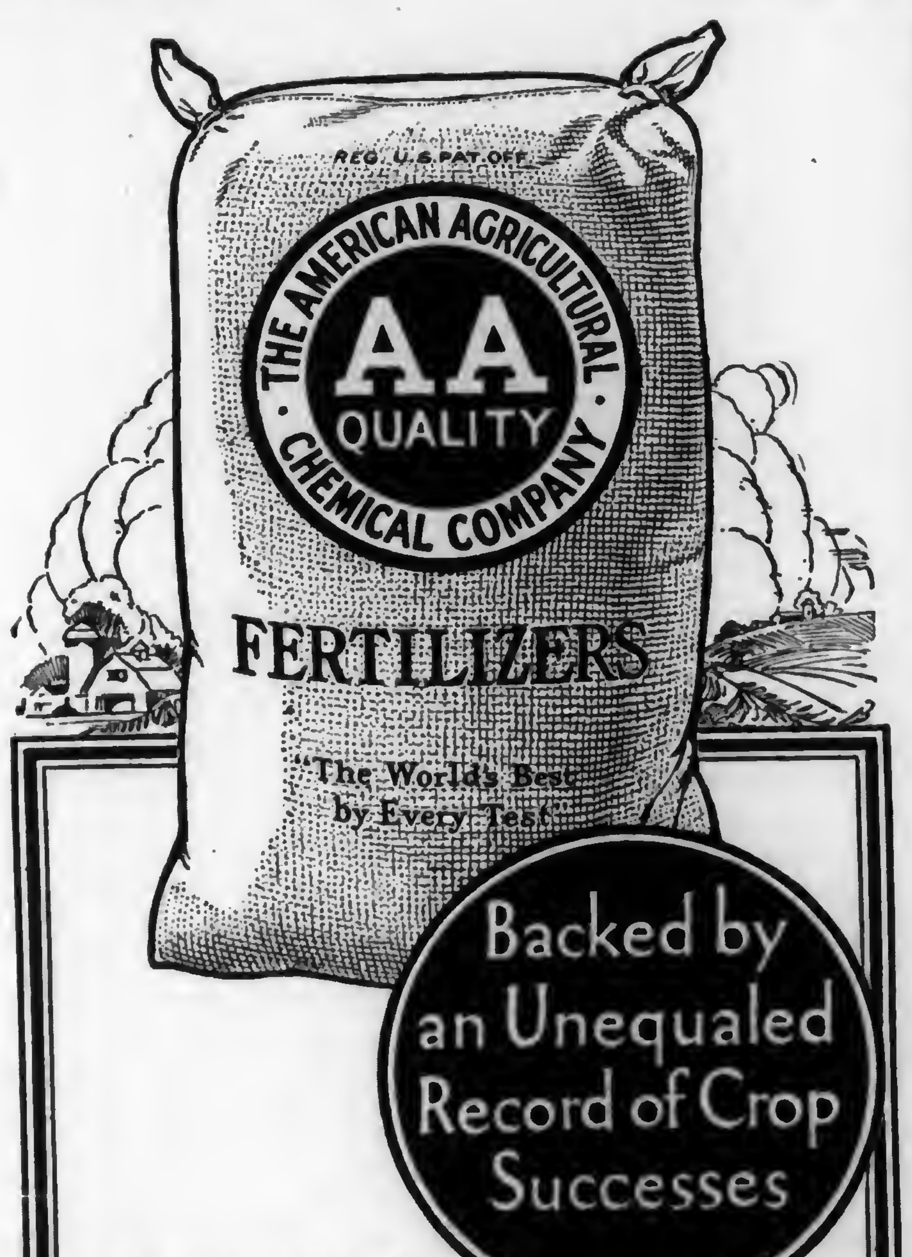
Directions for Soldering

CLEAN thoroly the wires or parts to be joined by scraping or sandpapering until they are shiny all over. Twist wires together so that strain will not come upon the solder. Apply just a speck of soldering flux.

Next have a good hot iron, thoroly tinned. It is impossible to solder with either a cool iron or a dirty one. To tin it, after it is heated, file it on all sides, applying some rosin-core solder or plain solder and flux and file the solder down until the entire tip is shiny.

Then hold the iron on the joint, with a little extra solder to help conduct the heat to the wires. The actual solder should not be melted by the iron but by the wires themselves, heated by the iron to the point at which they will melt solder. When it flows smoothly, take the iron away and do not touch the joint until cool.

A good joint is dull and smooth—not shiny and full of little points of solder sticking up. Be careful not to use too much flux, as any flux causes some corrosion in time, unless thoroly burned away at the time of soldering. Never allow an iron to get red-hot, as you'll have to tin it all over again.—B. F.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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Teaching the Public to Use High-Grade Fertilizer

What progress is being made in the use of concentrated fertilizers?

IN RECENT years there has been a well-organized effort on the part of our experiment stations as well as on the part of manufacturers of commercial fertilizers, to discourage the use of low-grade fertilizers. By "low-grade" fertilizers is meant material that contains a rather small number of units of plant food per ton. The quality of the plant food also enters into the definition of low or high-grade fertilizer, for a product may contain a relatively high proportion of plant food of low availability and, therefore, be a low-grade rather than a high-grade fertilizer.

What It Should Contain

A concentrated fertilizer should contain a relatively large number of actual units of plant food of ready availability. The definitions are more or less arbitrary. Several years ago the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association suggested that mixtures containing less than fourteen units of plant food be regarded as low-grade fertilizers. Since that time there has been very considerable progress made in educating both the manufacturer and the farmer in the advantages that lie in the production and use of more concentrate mixtures.

Certain arguments are presented to justify the use of the more concentrated materials. From the manufacturer's point of view, the concentrated product offers economies in the handling of raw materials, mixing, bagging and selling. From the farmer's point of view, the more concentrated fertilizers are desirable because they are made up of higher grade materials and are also more economical to handle and distribute. On the other hand, it is claimed that more concentrated fertilizers, made up of soluble chemicals largely, must be distributed with greater care, for the danger of burning a crop would be increased.

Most of our leading manufacturers of fertilizers have experimented with concentrated mixtures. Starting in a small way, they have gradually increased the tonnage of these mixtures, and report that the users have been satisfied and have been ordering larger quantities from year to year. In a letter recently received by the writer from one of the leading manufacturers of commercial fertilizers the following statement occurs:

One Company's Experience

"Last year was our first time to place concentrated mixed goods on the market. While we sold relatively a small quantity, this was widely distributed, being used on quite a variety of crops, extending from New York to Louisiana. Owing to the extremely dry season in some portions of our territory, viz: the Piedmont, and part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, it was not a good year for a fertilizer test of any kind. However, we have received a large number of testimonials from different parts of the country, the writers stating that they had excellent returns from our super grade, 6-18-6. Most of these men appreciate the advantages accruing from a saving in freight, hauling and handling, to say nothing of the benefits to the crop."

The material in question was used on cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, beets, corn, oats and other miscellaneous crops. It is interesting to note in this connection that the introduction of such concentrated mixtures creates new problems, both in the manufacture and in selling.

The same writer states:

"It will take some time, in my opinion, before concentrated fertilizers are generally used, as the farmer looks at the initial cost per ton, rather than the cost of the individual unit of plant food, and it will be a matter of education along this line before consumption is enlarged very greatly. On the other hand, the larger fertilizer companies realize that a rapid change to concentrated goods cannot take place on account of their existing manufacturing facilities and organization.

"There is another element also, viz: the compensation of the dealer who is accustomed to receiving so much per ton. In other words, his compensation is based on tons rather than percentage of the value of a ton, or the number of units of plant food. Therefore, you can see that in selling more concentrated goods some adjustment will have to be made. . .

"So far as injury to the plants is concerned, we have had but one complaint from the many customers who used our goods last year. In fact, where concentrated fertilizers are used with any intelligence at all, there is no danger of burning the crop. In spite of the dry season we had the past year, no damage was noted to any of the crops by virtue of the fact that the goods were more concentrated than the ordinary goods. Some growers use as much as 800 pounds of concentrated fertilizer per acre which is equivalent to 1600 pounds of ordinary fertilizer."

Eliminate Lower Grade Products

Another writer notes that, by using such high-grade fertilizer, some of the materials contained in the lower grade products are eliminated. For instance, ordinary sixteen per cent acid phosphate contains a large proportion of gypsum. This often has pronounced value for crop production. In the same way, kainit and manure salts contain magnesia, which may also be of value under some conditions, whereas high grade muriate and sulphate of potash contain practically no magnesia.

It was also noted by him that the exclusive use of concentrated fertilizers would compel the abandoning of the utilization of the lower grade products, and low grade by-products which, because of their use, tend to keep down the cost of fertilizer materials. He also points out that "the high grade fertilizers would be so concentrated that until the farmers learned to handle them I am afraid they would injure germination of the seed by putting the seed in contact with these very concentrated, soluble materials. Our attitude is to wait for some results from the experiment stations concerning the use of these high grade materials before going into them to any extent."

The president of a third fertilizer company has some very interesting comments to make on the subject. He says:

Good Materials Essential

"About three years ago we put out in the South a new brand analyzing twelve per cent available phosphoric acid, four per cent ammonia and four per cent potash, which was a decided advance in concentration over the brands used in that section for the growing of cotton. The first year we put out in this particular section about 5000 tons, and as the brand did its own selling the demand the next year was in excess of 40,000 tons. It is now a standard brand made by all of our competitors. Good materials must be used to make it.

"Last year we put out two more highly concentrated brands. One analyzed fifteen per cent available phosphoric acid, five per cent ammonia, and five per cent potash, and we sold a much larger tonnage in the several states where we offered it than we expected. The other brand analyzed 4-16-4, double the old 2-8-2. It also was offered in sections where 2-8-2 in times past had been a favorite. . . .

"These grades are as concentrated as can be made with present available materials and with present plant equipment, and we feel that they are as concentrated as we should go for the time being, taking into consideration present practice and present distributing machinery. The controlling reason for making them is that we can deliver on the farm the very highest grade of plant food at a less cost per unit to the farmer. So far it has not resulted in any decreased application, and inasmuch as we have to nearly reached the saturation point in fertilizer use we feel that it will not result in a decrease in tonnage, but will result in the farmer getting more plant food under his crops."

The above quotations will indicate that our leading fertilizer manufacturers are convinced that it is best, both for the industry and for the farmers, to use more concentrated and more readily soluble chemicals. The tendency in this direction is certain to become more pronounced, and every progressive farmer should, therefore, keep in touch with the developments in the fertilizer industry and with the experiments carried on at the experiment stations.—J. G. Lipman.

Which Shall I Use?

I can buy burnt lime at twenty cents per bushel or the same lime ground at $6.00 per ton. Have eleven miles to haul or I can buy burnt lime at $6.00 per ton stone and can obtain the same lime at $8.00 per ton, eight miles to haul. This ground lime is fresh burnt, not slaked any before being ground, and can be sown with a grain drill at most any rate per acre. Some sow as low as 700 to 800 pounds. Which is the most economical to use, stone lime slaked, spread and harrowed in, or ground and drilled in? There is a big difference of opinion among the farmers here, some say ground lime is worth two to one sown with a grain drill two weeks before planting crop. Others say stone lime is cheapest. Does the gas that rises on lime that slakes in the ground have any effect on the ground or does it kill the acid in the ground more than slaked, according to cost, not quantity labor and hauling? The trouble here seems that the lime kilns cannot supply the people.—W. W., Bedford County, Pa.

Freshly burned lime varies in weight per bushel in accordance with the kind of limestone used for burning and the thoroness with which it is burned. It is assumed that, on the average, a ton of freshly burned lime will contain twenty-five bushels. At twenty cents a bushel, a ton of freshly burned lime would, therefore, cost you $5.00. If you could get the same lime ground at $6.00 per ton, it probably would be more satisfactory for you to use than the burned lime, which you would have to unload, slake, load again and distribute.

A Few Considerations

With the other kind of lime which you say can be bought in a freshly burned state at $6.00 per ton on the one hand, or the same material finely ground at $8.00 per ton on the other hand, there would be a difference of $2.00 per ton. Considering the cost of hauling and the extra handling, you should be able to calculate whether it would be preferable for you to buy the ground rather than the lump lime.

As to the effect of the burned ground lime and of the burned and slaked lime, the chemical change which burned lime undergoes in the soil improves the texture more thoroly than does the slaked lime. Distributed at the rate of 700 to 800 pounds per acre with a grain drill, it should produce good results where the ground is not too sour. If no lime has been used on any particular field for a number of years, a larger application would be more effective.—J. G. Lipman.

In the Penna. Grape Belt

(Continued from page 3)

was valued at $20,000, the members raising this amount of money by buying three-year certificates of indebtedness.

Altho no one is ever asked to join the association, the membership has grown steadily until it now includes about 325 growers owning over 5500 acres of grapes. This represents more than sixty per cent of the grape production of Erie County. Any qualified grower who is willing to sign the contract and live up to the regulations may become a member, but new members are not solicited.

When a grower joins the organization he pays a five-dollar membership fee. Then he delivers to the association a negotiable promisory note for the sum of twenty-five dollars, plus ten dollars for each acre of crops he is to market thru the association.

These notes may be used for security when the organization needs to borrow money for the conduct of the business, or they may be used to pay for any damage that may be done by the failure of members to live up to their contracts.

The association handles grapes, cherries, prunes, peaches and raspberries, the grapes being the most important crop by far. It also acts as a buying agent for nearly every item the growers use in running their business,—fertilizer, limestone, all kinds of spray material, wire, staples, posts, etc., etc. It handles as many as thirty carloads of grape vine stakes a year.

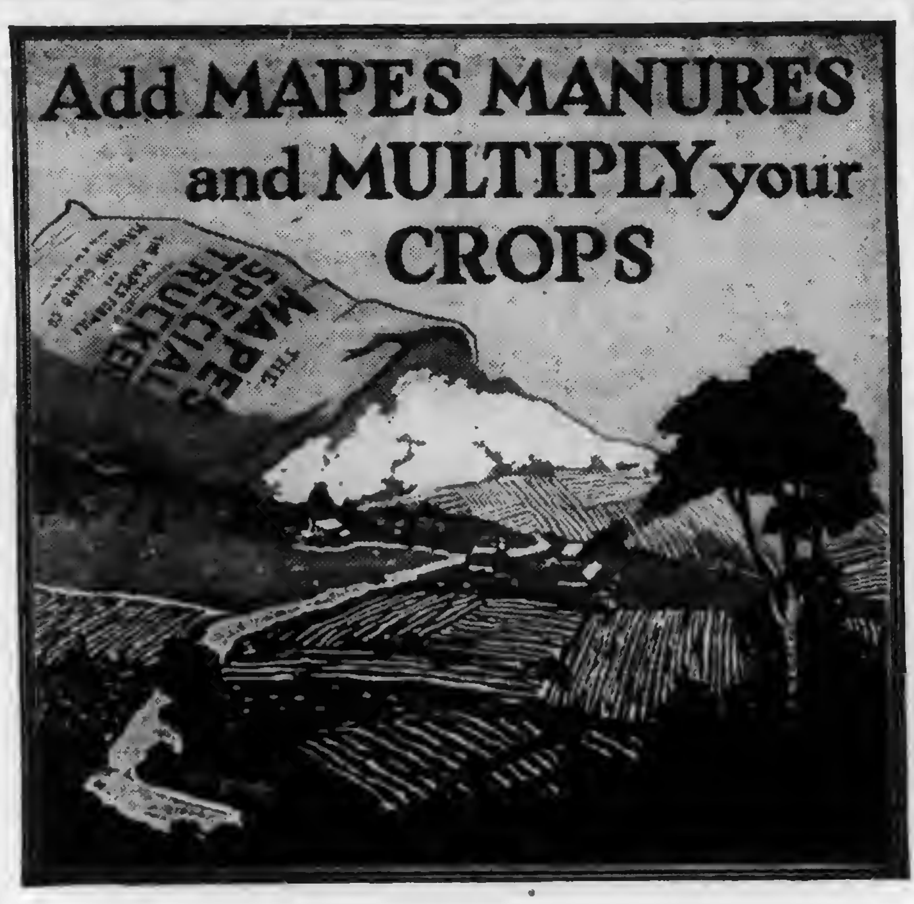
The grapes are sold thru a daily pool. A retention fee of $3.00 a ton is allowed to cover selling costs; it is out of this $3.00 commission that the manager has saved most of the $49,500 mentioned at the beginning of this article. As this fund of accumulated savings becomes larger than is needed part of it is paid back to the growers as dividends. In 1922 and 1923 more than $24,000 in cash was returned to the growers in dividends. It is the plan to hold back two years' dividends; thus 1924 patronage dividends will be paid in 1926 and 1925 dividends in 1927. The surplus savings for 1924 and 1925 amount to approximately $25,000.

Not one member has left the association during the last three years on account of dissatisfaction. The only withdrawals have been the few who discontinued farming and were therefore automatically released from membership.

Why It Is Successful

If you ask the officers of the Keystone Cooperative Grape Association why their organization has been so successful they will tell you it is largely because of the loyalty of the members. And if you ask the members why they think their cooperative has "made a go of it" when so many others have failed, they will tell you it is because they have such a good manager and so wise a set of officers.

Both answers are right, but to the outsider it looks as tho the members wouldn't be so loyal, the trade so friendly, nor the accumulated working fund so large if it were not for the well-directed hard work of a manager and set of officers who know how the business should be run.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Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

February 15, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEANS, Fla, green, hmpr, $10@12; Fla, wax, hmpr, $9@10. BEETS, Fla, crate, $2.75@3.50; Texas, bu, $3.25@3.75; N Y, bu, old beets, 50@60c; N J, ⅝ bskt, 25@50c; Penna, bbl, 75c@$1.75. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Long Island, qt, 15@25c. CABBAGE, N Y, ton, $50@65; Texas, crate, $4.75@5; Fla, hmpr, $2.50@3.25. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.50; Calif, crate, $2.50@2.75; N Y, 100-lb sack, old carrots, $1.25@1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c @$1.25; Penna, bu, $1.50@2. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2@2.50. CELERY, Fla, crate, $4.50@5.75; Calif, crate, large sizes, $5.50@6.50; small sizes, $9@13; Penna, bch, 15@30c. CUCUMBERS, hot house, doz, $1.50@2.50. ESCAROLE, La, bbl, $3@3.25; Fla, hmpr, $2. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $7@7.50; nearby, ⅝ bskt, $1.50@1.65. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1@2; Calif, crate, $1.50@3.25; Arizona, crate, $1.75@2.25. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1.75@2. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.15; poor, 50@65c. ONIONS, Indiana, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.50@2.75; Ohio, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.50@2.75; Mass, 100-lb sack, $2.50; N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.75@2.65; Colorado, yellow, 100-lb sack, fancy, large, $3; Spanish, crate, 50s, $1.40 @1.50; 72s, $1.25. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, $12@14. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1; bbl, $3@4.50. PEAS, Mexico, crate, $5@6.25. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $3.50@5.50; poor, $2@2.50. POTATOES, Maine Gr Mts, 150-lb sack, $6.85@6.90; 120-lb sack, $5.50@5.75; Maine, Spaulding Rose, 150-lb sack, $6.50@6.65; N Y, 150-lb sack, $6.40@6.75, some frosted $6; No 2s, $4.50; Penna, 150-lb sack, $6.75@7; Canada, 150-lb sack, $6.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, $1.50@@1.65, few $1.75; Cuban, crate, bu, new potatoes, No 1s, $4; No 2s, $3.50. RADISHES, hot house, bch, No 1s, 5@6c; No 2s, 2½@3c. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb box, No 1s, 75@90c; No 2s, 40@65c. SPINACH, Texas, bu, 75@85c; poor, 50@60c. SWEET POTATOES, Del-Md, hmpr, No 1s, $2.25@2.50; No 2s, $1@1.25; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $2.50@3; mediums, $1.75@2; No 2s, $1.25@1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.50@2.10; mediums, 90c@$1.25; No 2s, 60@75c. TOMATOES, Mexico, lugs, $2.25 @3.25; poor, $1.25@1.50; hot house, lb, 25@35c. TURNIPS, Canada rutabagas, cwt, $1@1.15; Virginia, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.25; N J, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.50 @1.75; N J, white, ⅝ bskt, 25@50c; bu, 60@90c; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; Aberdeens, ⅝ bskt, 35@50c. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore, hmpr, $1.50@2.50. YAMS, East Shore, bbl, $3.50@5; Del-Md, hmpr, $1.50@2. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@5.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $3.25@4; Greenings, $3.25@5.25; Gillliflowers, $3@3.50; McIntosh, $3.50 @4.50; Penna, Staymans, $4@6; York Imperials, $4@5; Rome Beauty, $4@5; Md, Black Twigs, $3.50@4.50; Staymans, $4.50@5; Rome Beauty, $4.50@5; York Imperial, $3.75@4.50; Virginia, Staymans, $3.25@5; Black Twigs, $3.50@4.50; Ganos, $3@3.50. Bushels, Penna, York Imperials, $1.25; Staymans, $1.50@2; N J, King Davids, $1@1.50; Spys, $1.25@1.50; Grimes, $1.25@1.50; West Virginia, Staymans, fancy, $1.65@1.90. ⅝ bskt, N J, Ben Davis, 50@80c; Black Twigs, 75c@$1; extra fancy, $1.10@1.15; Staymans, 75c@$1.15; Rome Beauty, 75c@$1.35; various No 2s, 40@75c. PEARS, bu, N J, Kieffers, $1.25 @2. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 50@65c. CRANBERRRIES, N J, half bbl crate, $4 @10; 32-qt crate, $2.50@4.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, 32@33c; mixed breeds, 31@32c; Leghorns, fancy, 30@31c; poor, 27@28c. Chickens, broilers, 2 lbs and under, 45@50c; fancy, soft meated, not Leghorns, 34@35c; Leghorns, 28@30c. Roosters, old, 22@23c; staggy young, 27@28c. Turkeys, fancy, 45c; poor, 35@40c. Ducks, White Pekins, 38@39c; mixed colors, 36@37c; Muscovys, 29@31c. Geese, fancy, 26@28c; poor, 20@23c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 34c; firsts, 31c; seconds, 27c; refrigerator or storage extra firsts, 26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 19c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.25@10.25; fair to good, $8@9.25; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $13.50@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@14; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7@9; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $8@9; lambs, extra, $15.25@15.50; medium, $14@14.50; common, $12@13.

Hogs—Best western, $15.50@15.75; nearby handy weights, $14.25@14.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, 16@18c; heifers, 14@16c; cows, 9@12c; yearlings, top, 20@21c; good, 17@19c; calves, city dressed, 24@26c; country dressed, 21@23c; sheep, good wethers, 20@22c, ewes, 16@18c; lambs, top, 28@30c; hogs, 20¾c.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@21; light clover mixed No 1, $23@24; No 2, $20@21; straw, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $20@21; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, 16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.76¼ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.74¼ bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 78c bid; No 3, 74½@75½c bid; No 4, 72@73c bid. Car lots for local trade, No 2 yellow, 81@82c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 50¼@51¼c; No 3 white, 49¼@50¼c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 44½c; high-scoring goods, 45½@48½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 43½c; 90 score, 43c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 39½c; best prints, 92@91 score, 46@47c; cartons, 47@48c; good prints, 88@91 score 44@45c; cartons, 44@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 42@43c.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged. New York, whole-milk flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 26@26½c; jobbing small lots, 28@28½c; single daisies, held, 26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

February 15, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c lb; creamery, 48@62c; fresh eggs, 42 @46c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea; ducks, $1.25@2.25 ea; guineas, $1@1.25 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, 25c qt; beets, 20c qt; carrots, 10c qt; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cauliflower, 25@50c hd; celery, 5@25c bch; cabbage, 5@25c hd; corn, dried, 37c lb; lettuce, 10@25c hd; lima beans, 20c qt; mushrooms, 30c qt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 3@5c bch; peppers, 3 for 10c; poke, 2 bchs for 25c; potatoes, white, 50c ½ pk; potatoes, sweet, 15@20c ¼ pk; fresh peas, 40c qt; spring onions, 10c bch; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 15@18c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; grapes, Malagas, 25c lb; Tokays, 13c lb.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.57; corn, 77c; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18; straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38; shorts, $37@38; hominy, $38@39; middlings, $42@43; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $47.50@48.50; ground oats, $37@38; alfalfa, regular, $42@43; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, 45@46; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35 ton; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $41@42; 24 per cent, $47@48; 25 per cent, $50@51; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42.50@43.50; alfalfa meal, fine, $45@46.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending February 13, 1926: Market draggy. Receipts mostly cows and plain killers. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady, few choice offerings; top, $9.90; average weight, 1025 lbs, some held higher; bulk of sales, $8.50@9.25. Bulls and heifers slow, about steady. Cows fairly active, steady; bulk, $4@5.25. Stockers and feeders inactive. Calves weak, better grades 50c lower; top vealers, $16. Hogs, steady; fair demand; top westerns, $15.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 6 cars; 3 from Chicago, 1 Iowa, 1 Virginia, 1 St Paul, containing 147 head, 36 head trucked in. Total cattle, 183 head, 389 hogs, 10 calves. Receipts for week ending February 13, 1926: Cattle, 41 cars; 16 Penna, 10 Chicago, 5 Virginia, 3 Iowa, 2 St Paul, 2 Buffalo, 1 Mississippi, 1 West Virginia, 1 Indiana, containing 1037 head, 245 head trucked in from nearby. Total cattle, 1282 head, 28 calves, 872 hogs, 126 sheep. Compared with week previous: Cattle, 46 cars containing 1152 head, 385 head trucked in. Total cattle 1537 head, 82 calves, 1415 hogs, 130 sheep.

Hogs—Receipts, 500; market steady. Bulk of sales, $14.50@14.75; top, $15. Medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $14@14.50; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $14.50@15; light lights, 130@160 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $14.25@15.

Cattle—Receipts, 475; calves, 10. Market steady. Beef steers, firm; quality mostly medium, top, $9.75; bulk, $8.50@9.25. Bulls, she stock and canners slow, about steady. Calves steady, top vealers, $16.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $9.25@10.25; medium, $8@9.25; common, $6.50@8. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9@10.25; medium, $7.75@9; common, $6.25@7.75.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $8@9; common and medium, all weights, $4.50@8.

Cows—Good and choice, $6@7.25; common and medium, $3.75@6; canner and cutter, $2.25@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, beef, 1500 lbs down (yrl. exc.), $6.50@7.50; canner to medium, canner and bologna, $1.50@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $14.50@16; cull and common, $5@14.

Steers—(850 lbs up), good and choice, $8.50@9; common and medium, $5@8.50. Steers, 800 lbs down, good and choice, $8 @8.75; common and medium, $4.50@8.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 46c; do, choice, 44@45c; do, good, 42@43c; do, prints, 46@48c; do, blocks, 45@47c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@35c; Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 32@35c; store packed, 32c; Md, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 40@41c.

Eggs—Market unsettled. Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, offered 32½@33c, bid 32c; no sales; western fresh-gathered firsts, offered 32½c; no bids.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 32@33c; 3½@4 lbs, 30@31c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 28@30c. Young chickens, large size, fat, 35@36c; 2 lbs and under, fat, 40c; Leghorns and other light stock, 32@33c; all kinds, poor and thin, 24@25c; old roosters, 18@20c. Ducks, White Pekins, 32@35c; Muscovy, young, 31@32c; puddle, 31@32c. Geese, nearby, 24@25c; Kent Island, 24@26c; western and southern, 18@22c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 50@52c; old toms, 40@42c. Guineas, young, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25 @30c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 55@60c; separator, 60c lb.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c; dressed, 75c@$2.50 ea.

Eggs—30@40c dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@50c ½ pk, $2 @3.50 bu; cabbge, 3@25c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 3@20c stalk; carrots, 3@5c bch; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 12@18c box; beets, 1@5c ea, 10c box; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; peppers, stuffed, 5c ea; spinach, 18@20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 12@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1@2.50 bu.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2; corn, $1; oats, 65c; rye, $1.15; bran, $2.10 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.85; corn, 80c; oats, 55c; rye, 95c; bran, $40 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

February 15, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $5@6; poor, $2. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new, $2.75@3.25. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $3.50 @4.50; ton, $55@65; poor, $40; Texas, ton, $100@110; bbl, $5@5.50. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new, $1.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.35 @2.50. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $4.75 @5.50; poor, $4.25. CUCUMBERS, Ill, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $5@5.25. EGGPLANT, Cuba, crate, best, $5.50@6; poor, $4. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $2.75. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $2. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 30@35c; 10-lb bskt, 65@85c; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, $2.50@3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1; mostly 75@90c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 Yellows, Mich, medium to large, $2.50@2.75, few $2.85; Ohio, medium to large, $2.50@2.75; poor, $2. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $12@12.50. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. PEAS, Mexico, crate, $6@7. PEPPERS, Cuba, crate, $5.50@6. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $6.35@6.50; Penna, and N Y round whites, $6.50@6.75; Maine Green Mountains, $6.75@7; Wisconsin, dustys, $6.50. RHUBARB, Mich, hot house 5-lb cartons, choice, 40@50c; fancy, 90c@$1; extra fancy, $1@1.10. RUTABAGAS Canada, 100-lb sack, $1. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, best, $6@7; poor, $3. SPINACH, Tex, bu bskt, 75@85c; poor, 50c. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Del, $2.50@2.60; N J, $2.50@2.75. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $4@4.25; poor, $3; Kings, $4@4.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.50; Idaho, Rome Beauties, $1.75@2. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 65@75c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, none. Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2172. Market slow. Heavy, $12.50@12.75; medium, $13.75@14; light weight, $14@14.40; light lights and pigs, $14.40@14.50; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 812. Market slow and steady. Sheep, $10.25; lambs, $14.75.

Calves—Receipts, 110. Market fairly active. Choice natives, $16.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $25.50@26; standard timothy, $24@24.50; No 2 timothy, $20@21; No 3 timothy, $18@19; No 1 clover and No 1 clover mixed, $25@25.50; No 2 clover and No 2 clover mixed, $17.50 @20.50.

Oats—White oats, No 2, 46½@47c; No 3, 44@45c; No 4, 41½@42½c.

Corn—New, No 2 ear corn, 65@70c; new No 2 mixed ear corn, 68@70c; shelled corn, No 2 yellow, 85@86c; No 3, 82@83c; No 4, 76½@77½c; No 5, 74½@75½c; No 6, 66@71c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

February 15, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter steady; receipts, 13,628 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 43c; do, firsts 88@91 score, 41¾@42¾c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 18,881 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35½@37c; fresh gathered, firsts, 33½@34½c; storage, 25½c; fresh gathered, seconds, 32@33c; storage, 24@25c; storage, undergrades, 19 @23c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 43@44c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 39@42c; nearby pullets, 35@36c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 41@42c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 42@43½c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 39@41½c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 139,615 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry dull; chickens, by freight, 26@35c; by express, 33@40c; broilers, by express, 45c; fowls, by freight, 29@30c; by express, 29@30c; geese, by freight, 23c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, fresh, 26@37c; do, frozen, 27@48c; fowls, fresh, 22@34c; frozen, 22@23c; old roosters, 18@27c; turkeys, fresh, 42@58c; frozen, 40 @56c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@10; state bulls, $3.55@6.55; cows, $3@6.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@17; culls and little calves, $8@9; buttermilks and grassers, $5@6; fed calves, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5190 head; steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@14.70; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $13.75@14.25; pigs, $14@14.50; heavy hogs, $13.25@13.75; roughs, $10.50@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $34.50; middlings, $34.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $44.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $32.25@33.60; standard middlings, $32.25 @ 33.60; flour middlings, $37.60; red dog, spot, $42@42.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $33.25, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.75, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $28; No 2, $26 @27; No 3, $23@25; sample, $14@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.96⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.92⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.89⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.77½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.61⅛. CORN, No 2 yellow, 93¾c; No 3 yellow, 90¾c. OATS, No 2 white, 50c; No 3 white, 49c; No 4 white, 47½c; ordinary white, clipped, 51@53½c; fancy white, clipped, 54¼@55½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Inbetween grades matured steers, 25c lower; others steady; week's top on yearlings, $11.75; heavies upward to $11.25; two loads of finished light yearling heifers, $10.75; fat cows and heavy heifers steady to 25c lower; canners and cutters 25@35c lower; desirable light yearling heifers, 25@40c higher; bologna bulls, 25 @35c up; vealers, 50c@$1.25 higher. Week's bulk prices follow: Fed steers, $8.75@10.25; fat cows, $5@6.75; heifers, $7@8.25; canners and cutters, $3.65@4.25; veal calves, $12.25@13.50; stockers and feeders, $7@8.25.

Hogs—Mostly 15@25c lower; underweights steady to 10c higher; bulk, 250@300-lb butchers, $11.85@12; top, 130 lbs, $14; 160 lbs up, $13.85; packing sows, $10.25@10.90; shippers took 5000; heavyweight hogs, $11.60@12.15; medium, $12@13; lights, $12.10@13.75; light lights, $12.25@14; packing sows, $10.25@10.90; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs, 50@75c lower; yearling wethers, 25@50c off; aged sheep and feeding lambs weak to 25c lower. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $14.75; feeders, $14.85; yearlings, $13.25; 2-year-old wethers, $12; fat ewes, $9.50. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, $13.75@14.65; feeding lambs, $14@14.65; cull natives, $12@13; yearling wethers, $12@13; wethers, $10.25@11.50; fat ewes, $8@9.25.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 13, 1926.

Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 53c; ½-blood combing, 52@53c; ⅜-blood combing, 53@54c; fine unwashed, 47@48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 50@51c; ½-blood combing, 51c; ⅜-blood combing, 53c; ¼-blood combing, 53@54c; fine unwashed, 46 @47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 49@50c; ¼-blood, 50c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 13, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $20; cash, imported and February, $15.20; March, $15.25 asked; October, $15.75 asked. Alsike, cash, $16.60; March, $16.75. Timothy-seed, cash and February, $3.55; March, $3.57½.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, February 15. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$33.50@34.00
Spring bran	33.00@33.50
Soft winter wheat bran	34.50@35.00
Hard winter wheat bran	33.50@34.00
Standard middlings	33.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	33.50@39.00
Flour middlings	35.00@39.50
Red dog flour	41.00@44.00
White hominy	33.00
Yellow hominy	33.50
Gluten feed	43.00@44.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal	37.50@38.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	40.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	41.00@42.25
34 per cent linseed meal	51.20@51.75

Millfeed in ample supply, with market easy.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .43	$ .46	$ .43	$ .40½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.36	.34	.38	.47
Chickens, live, by express (New York)	.36½	.36½	.30½	.30
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)	6.82½	6.92½	6.95	1.55
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.75	9.75	10.00	9.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	24.50	24.50	24.50	20.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.76¼	1.88	1.79½	1.95½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	.78	.79	.82¾	1.41
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.50¾	.52	.52¼	.66½

County News and Comment

Carbon County, Pa.—On February 3 a severe snowstorm covered Carbon County with fourteen inches of snow which piled into drifts. Truck and auto traffic was suspended while men with horses, bob sleds and snow plows opened the highways. No pressing work at present. Some farmers drawing manure, others laying in their summer supply of wood and doing general repair work about their machinery. Stock wintering well, rye and wheat had a light covering of snow the greater part of the winter. Quite a number of farmers took advantage of the farmers' short course meetings which were arranged for by the county agent. Butter 50c; eggs, 46c; potatoes, $2.50 bu. at car, retail to consumers, $3. Hogs, dressed, 17c; lard, 21c; apples, $2.—L. E. B., Feb. 9.

Centre County, Pa.—A blizzard began last Thursday January 28 with a very high wind. By Friday morning mercury was down to twenty-five degrees below zero in different parts of the county. Today Mother Earth is resting under twenty inches of snow on the level and there has not been a breath of wind to drift it. The trees were never more beautiful than they are this morning. A good many beeves are being killed which sell for 13@15c by the quarter; lambs, 12c, live weight; butter, 45c; eggs, 40c; lard, 20c; wheat, $1.75; rye, 90c; corn, 75c; barley, 80c; oats, 35c; buckwheat, 80c; dressed hogs, 17c.—A., Feb. 6.

Chester County, Pa.—February has been up to her old tricks again and piled the highways and by-ways full of snow. Nearly half of the roads were made impassable by the recent storms. The Grange meetings over the county have been the principal ones held this winter, except in the southern end of the county were the area testing for T. B. has stirred up the people and meetings on both sides have been held. But since the testing has actually started and the farmers realize it is not compulsory the feeling against the test is subsiding. So far the reactors are about fifty per cent of the number tested. Potatoes are still very much in demand at $3 bu. Apples are moving a little better than earlier in the winter. Eggs are getting more plentiful and good fresh eggs are bringing around 50c. Very little rough feed is changing hands as most of the farmers are feeding it to their livestock. Mill feed a trifle higher. Farmers are busy during their spare time getting wood ready for present and future needs as coal is nearly out of reach in price as well as quantity.—F. H. G., Feb. 9.

Frederick County, Md.—This county has been in the grip of real winter weather for the last few weeks. About ten inches of snow fell on the third followed by hail and wind closing the roads in some places. The sudden freeze following the rain and thaw of two weeks ago threatened to do serious damage to the grain but it is hoped the recent snow will to some extent repair the damage. According to figures just released by the Bureau of the Census there are 3799 farms in this county at the present time while in 1920 there were 3817, or a decrease of eighteen farms. This is attributed in part to the tendency to consolidate farm lands and also to the cutting up of some near towns for building lots. However, Frederick County is still second on the list in number of farms in the various counties of Maryland, Baltimore County being first. Prices of pork are still high, around 16@18c lb.; cattle are good but dairy cattle scarce; butter around 45@50c; eggs, low, 30@32c on local markets; potatoes, $2.—R. J. W., Feb. 8.

Indiana County, Pa.—Area T. B. testing is almost completed in Indiana County now. Just one more township to be tested. A large amount of individual testing had been done previously and so the loss was comparatively low. The percentage of loss was 1.8. In some townships there were no reactors at all and in one which had the greatest loss there were sixty-four. This has been a fine winter for grain. A blanket of snow has been over the ground to protect it during each cold spell but snows have not tied up traffic to any extent. Good fat hogs are selling at $13.50 and hogs in general are very scarce. Cows are rather high due to T. B. testing. Milk is about $2.50 per hundred and retails at 12c in Indiana. Chickens are laying fairly well, eggs are 35c; chickens, 30c; wheat, $1.80; oats, 55c; hay, $18. Cooperative organizations seem to be running smoothly.—H. A. N., Feb. 8.

Juniata County, Pa.—On February 3 fourteen inches of snow fell which was the heaviest of the winter. The roads in the rural districts were blocked to motor traffic for several days. Very little farm work to be done at present, except cut wood, haul manure and attend to stock. County Agent D. R. Pheasant is holding community meetings for the purpose of discussing the agricultural extension work in the various townships. Poultry meetings also being held by a poultry extension specialist from State College for the purpose of discussing the hatching and rearing of chicks. Cloverseed scarce and many farmers will buy from seed houses. Incubators are being set for early chicks. While many farmers are installing electric light and heating plants and other conveniences, it seems that the appeal of the automobile is much greater than that of the modern home equipment. Wheat, $1.80; oats, 60c; corn, 75c; potatoes, $2.25; eggs, 29c; butter, 50c.—C. B. L., Feb. 8.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the past month about average, the first part mild, the latter part, or the last two weeks, quite cold. On February 4 we had a severe snow storm, about twelve to thirteen inches fell. There was quite a strong wind with it but by the next night all state and country roads were opened so two machines could pass and now, even tho there is a lot of snow, the roads are in good condition. There is not much farm work going on just now. Pruning is well under way. Some of the frames are started in Richfield section. Hens are laying fairly well thruout the county but eggs are dropping a little. Early tomato seeds will be planted in about two weeks. —N. D., Feb. 9.

Potter County, Pa.—Following a January thaw and a week of spring-like weather we have good sleighing and more snow coming. Many roads badly drifted. Men having hauling to do are taking advantage of the snowfall and are drawing logs, lime and ice. The annual convention of the Dairymen's League was held in the court room January 29th. The day was a bitterly cold one but over a hundred were present. Directors were elected and several delegates and the county agent gave interesting talks. The Potter County Historical Society, an organization having for its object the preservation of records and relics of pioneer life in the county, also held a meeting to elect officers for the coming year. The Grange is very much alive and Potter County Pomona Grange No. 54, P. of H., will meet with Ulysses Grange, February 18 and 19th. A few more carloads of potatoes are being shipped. The latest price is $2.25; eggs, 30@35c; dairy butter, 45c; creamery butter, 55c.—M. C. S., Feb. 8.

Tioga County, Pa.—Weather during the past month has been very changeable. On January 28 the thermometer dropped to zero and the wind blew a gale, on the twenty-ninth it registered from ten to fifteen below, and on the thirtieth rose until the snow melted and water ran in the roads and ditches. There is some snow, mostly in the roads. The hill roads for several days have been impassable for cars. There is much sickness, especially pneumonia. Farmers have been carrying the doctors from place to place with their teams. A warm spell the middle of January interrupted ice gathering but the cold weather will make it possible to finish. An occasional remaining woodlot is being cut down and converted into lumber. Surplus hay being pressed and delivered to market. Hens are laying better and eggs have dropped to 30c. Dairy butter selling at 50c and there doesn't seem to be any surplus.—P. W. L., Feb. 8.

Prices and Prospects

LIGHTER offerings resulted in a firmer tone in the hay market during the week ending February 5th. Prices averaged steady and storms in some sections caused heavier feeding. The scarcity of good hay widened the outlet for the lower grades at some points but the chief demand was for the better grades. Timothy was steady to firm. Arrivals were lighter at Boston on account of the heavy snow storm. Snow hampered trucking at New York and the demand was moderate. Timothy showed a firm tendency in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati altho prices were practically unchanged.

The grain market was not very active during the week. European importers took less wheat than was expected, which had a depressing influence upon the domestic market. An increased movement of corn lowered prices somewhat.

Favorable weather and cheaper feeds have been the chief cause of the lower prices of eggs. Receipts of eggs in New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia in January were nearly fifty per cent heavier than in the same month in 1926.

The New York egg market was irregular during the week ending February 10th. Nearby eggs advanced slightly on account of lighter receipts but the market was only fairly active. The heavy snow storm that occurred on February 10 had a strengthening influence on the market and prices advanced both in New York and Philadelphia. Egg receipts in Philadelphia totaled 40,463 cases, of which number Pennsylvania furnished 2207. Prices made daily declines of about a cent a day from February 5 but the market strengthened on Wednesday.

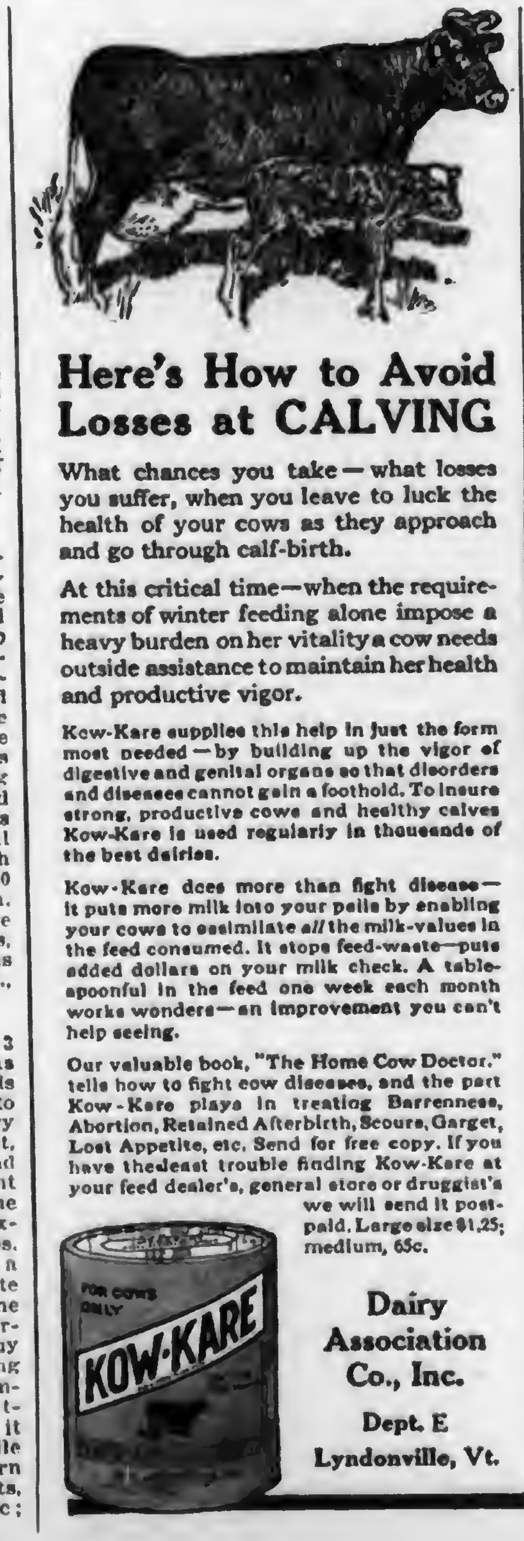
Live poultry was in fair demand in New York and express broilers held firm. The Philadelphia live poultry market was firmer with a fair demand toward the close of the week.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey fruits and vegetables are comparatively scarce on the Philadelphia market at this season of the year. Apples have been selling very slowly at steady prices but many dealers report that supplies on hand are cleaning up well and that fresh receipts are meeting a better demand.

The root crops such as carrots, turnips and parsnips are slow sale but fancy washed roots have a steady outlet at good prices. Colder weather and a limited supply have stimulated the demand for Pennsylvania celery and prices have made marked advances. The supply of mushrooms seems to be adequate for the demand and there have been no spectacular changes in the market for some time. Prices are holding steady with fancy stock bringing a premium.

Pennsylvania continues to supply the bulk of the potatoes on the Philadelphia market, altho Canada, Maine and New York have been furnishing considerable quantities. Trading was slow during the week February 3-10 but prices showed little variation. The tone of the market, however, was weaker. The heaviest snowfall of the season which occurred at the close of the week hampered trading to some extent.

In the early part of the week a similar storm hindered trading in New York and Boston. Business was at a standstill in Boston with most all trains and trucks tied up. A rather dull condition generally prevailed in all the eastern markets during the week.—W. R. Whitacre.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Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells how to fight cow diseases, and the part Kow-Kare plays in treating Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for free copy. If you have the least trouble finding Kow-Kare at your feed dealer's, general store or druggist's we will send it postpaid. Large size $1.25; medium, 65c.

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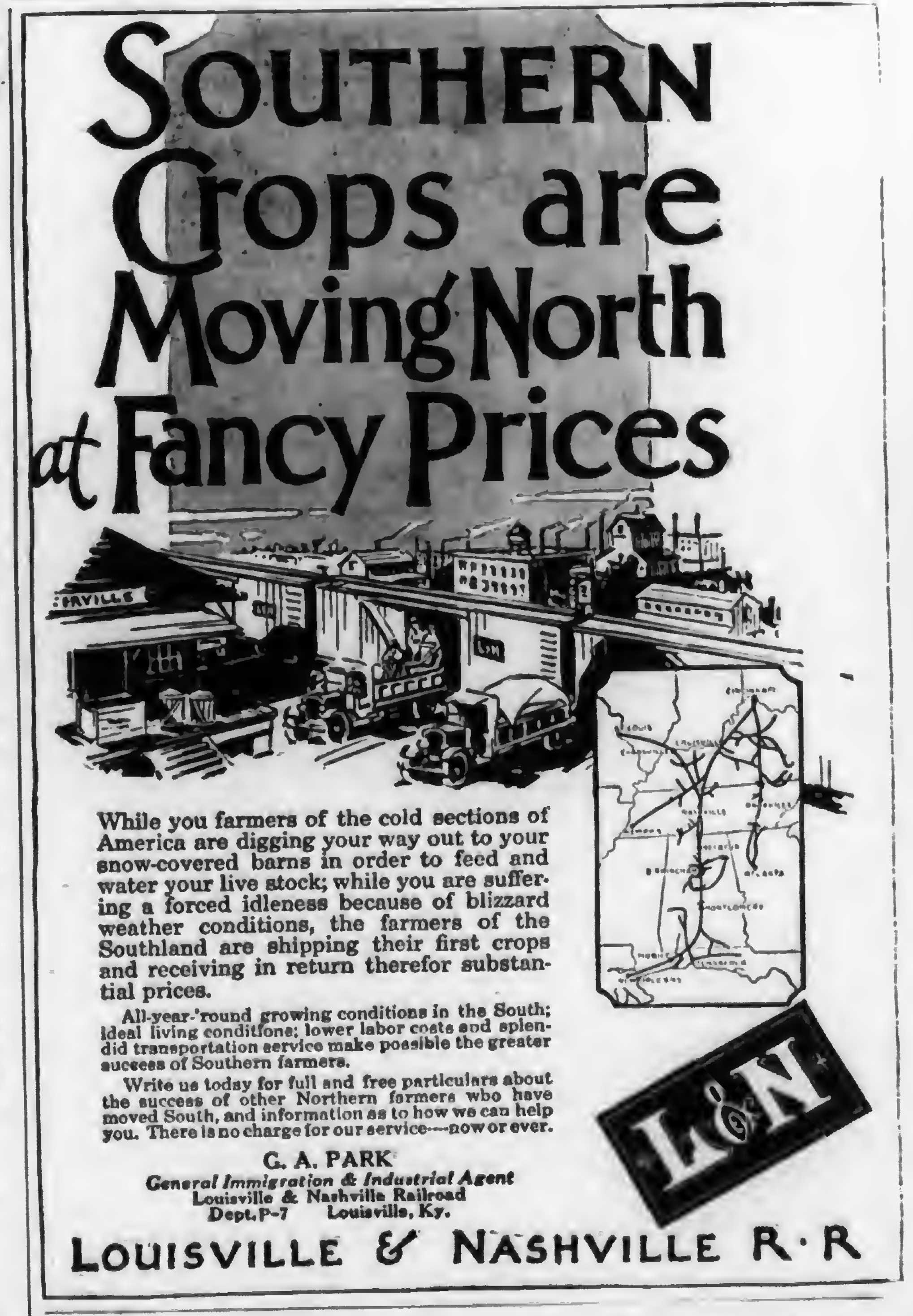
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While you farmers of the cold sections of America are digging your way out to your snow-covered barns in order to feed and water your live stock; while you are suffering a forced idleness because of blizzard weather conditions, the farmers of the Southland are shipping their first crops and receiving in return therefor substantial prices.

All-year-'round growing conditions in the South; ideal living conditions; lower labor costs and splendid transportation service make possible the greater success of Southern farmers.

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150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS for sale at very reasonable prices. Write BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Virginia

PENN'S Valley Stock Farm—Berkshire yearling gilts bred for Mar. and April farrow. Spring gilts for April and May. W. F. Bishel, Centre Hall, Pa.

HALF TON CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages. Sired by and bred to champions. CRANDELL'S PRIZE HOGS, Rt. 1, Cass City, Mich.

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Big Spotted Polands Choice young boars and bred Gilts. Easy feeding type. BOYD HAMMAN, Shiloh, Ohio.

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GUERNSEYS 3 high grade cows, young, T. B. Tested and free from abortion. For further particulars apply SPRING DALE FARM, Bowmansdale, Cumberland Co., Pa., R. D. I.

LONICERA GUERNSEYS—Accredited Herd. May Rose blood thru Langwater Valiant and Ne Plus Ultra. Bull calves at bargain prices from A. R. Cows. LONICERA FARMS, DOUGLASSVILLE, PA.

GUERNSEYS—Reg. cows guaranteed. Free from tuberculosis and abortion. $250.00 to $300.00 each. PHILBROOK FARMS, Kutztown, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF—25% May Rose blood, dam now on A. R. test. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves, practically pure, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

PUREBRED REG. GUERNSEY HEIFERS—All ages. From accredited herd. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

2 REG. GUERNSEY BULLS ready for service, one 1½ year old heifer, priced right. JOHN C. SARVER, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

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SEND AN $8 OR $10 CHECK to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., and receive a Shepherd pup while they last. $25 check for a trained dog.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

WORLD'S BEST RABBIT & FUR HUNTERS $30. B & T $25. Beagle $20. Female Dash $15. Skunk Hound Pups $5. Goldsboro Goatery, Mahaton, Pa.

MUSKRATS

MUSKRATS WANTED We pay up to $2.00 with liberal assortment and Skunk to $3.25. Get our price list free. O. FERRIS & CO., CHATHAM, N. Y.

RABBITS

BELGIAN HARES
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 per pair.
M. T. PAYNE, 208 S. 2nd St., VINELAND, N. J.

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VITALITY MILK GOATS, soon fresh, for sick babies, $40-$55. Springers, $35. Yearlings, $25. Best Purebreds $75. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mahaton, Pa.

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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Don't Tamper with R. D.

WE THINK they had better leave well enough alone, about the R. F. D. It is better now than it ever was. In winter when snow is drifted they can not drive automobiles, and the routes are a good long trip for a horse. They have to have two, driving one one day, another the next, as it is too hard a trip for a horse to stand every day. And horses cost money, too. When it was let to the lowest bidder, they hired some poor man to draw the mail and cheated him out of his pay and he got nothing, after using his horse and wagon, buying horse feed and spending his time.

My husband's father and brother both got cheated, so we know whereof we speak. Probably the ones who are trying to stir this up are just wanting a chance to do the same.

R. F. D. carriers earn their pay in winter, driving twenty-five miles every day they can get thru in the cold. I have known of some who could not stand it and had to give it up.—Mrs. F. N., Wayne County, Pa.

The T. B. Question Again

Editors' Note:—The inference of the following letter evidently being that we have considered only one side of the tuberculosis eradication question, we are glad to print this letter in justice to the other side. The original penciled epistle is reproduced as accurately as possible. The first clipping mentioned is also printed. The second clipping is much too long for publication here. It tells of the heavy losses of some men (not named) who have had their herds tested, and quotes the editorial given below.

DEAR, SIRS:—In answer to your modest request. I must tell you in plain words if you still insist harping on the T. B. testing of dairy cows you will loose your subscribers that is all Farmers who have good sence. I for one would sooner you would stop the paper now than read it. You listen to a lot of Political workers and hoss Drs who make their liveing by loafing on the tax payers. We have good vetirinaren here who claim if you never had the T. B. in your heard have them tested and you will always have it and acording to all reports it must be so. Inclosed find clipping from the stockman and farmer and our Local News. if your people want any thing to clean up start at your dirty sess pool Phila not only the water but your dirty heathen people who choak poor Inocent girls to death and cut them up and throw them in the woods and then expect to get out on Pail. a lot of wicked bulls would not do such things you have enough to do if you would look after your busness and let the Farmers run their own busness you are full of the cow testing busness to to find jobs for a lot of young Loafers from the state Colledge to test milk it is not loafers the farmers wants it is workers it seems all the gang wants now is lots of money in apopriations to put lazy loafers on a job catching beetles testing cows or corn porers they had better take the money fooled away and buy coal for the poor people who are dying every day for want of fuel to keep warm if you want the truth give this room in your paper. Yours Truely, Chester County Farmer.

Following is one of the clippings enclosed with the above letter:

ANOTHER WARNING

We wish again to warn those who are in a hurry to clear the country of bovine tuberculosis that it is better to be careful than to be speedy in this work. Last week we heard, as we have heard on a previous occasion, that a considerable percentage of tubercular animals had been found in a shipment from a county supposed to be free of disease. The other day, in looking over the killing sheets of a carload of reactors, we noted half a dozen cases in which no lesions had been found. Such things as these are rather exceptional than usual and we note them as exceptional. But if they occur frequently they will in the end discredit the policy now generally accepted as correct. Careful work alone can prevent a reaction in the present movement to eradicate tuberculosis.

Suggested to Broadcasters

DEAR SIR: I have been interested in radio experimentally for twenty years and have had many experiences. Also have had splendid opportunity to study the question of the farmer and radio, especially in Chester County. In the days of the telegraph I often furnished time and weather for the community and enabled some to save their crops.

Radio has meant banishment of isolation and today because reception is better in country than in the city, the farmer often knows of happenings hours before his city cousin, and the newspapers furnish details or less important items.

Don't Know Best Ways Yet

However, the broadcasters are not yet cognizant of best ways to get to the farmer. He does not want (and seldom does) leave a field to run into the house at 10.30 A. M. say, to get weather reports. He does like to get time at noon and would like his weather report then. Also he does not have a one-wave length set so would like some way by which he can tune his set to the report before it is half over. The newsy portion often is over before a set not ready can tune in, and the listener is merely provoked. Again, market reports, baseball scores, weather, etc., are frequently given too rapidly for anyone but a stenographer to copy.

Also it is annoying to hear a program stretched out number after number with no chance to identify its origin. For here, Florida often comes as loud as Philadelphia and intensity is no guide. In fact, DX is often louder than nearby.

Radio is a boon to the country folks.—L. M., Chester County, Pa.

A young doctor was summoned as a witness in a case that depended on technical evidence. The opposing counsel was inclined to be sarcastic at the idea of so young a doctor being called.

"You are familiar," he said, "with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?"

"Yes," said the doctor.

"Then, if Mr. Smith and myself collided, and banged our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?"

"Mr. Smith might," said the doctor.—Med. Standard.

Don't worry when you stumble. Remember a worm is about the only thing that can't fall down.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS

5000 WEEKLY AT YOUR PRICES. WE SHIP C.O.D.

MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
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They thrive wonderfully on it
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CASSEL'S F.P.C. CHICK MANNA
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Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Langshans	19.00	10.00	5.50
Anconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50
Light Brahmas	22.00	11.50	6.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
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Write today for our Special offer to you for ordering your Baby Chicks, 20 to 60 days before you want them. Our prices are right. Our chicks are right. Guaranteed.
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ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST
Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson strain	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks	$12.00	$55.00	$105.00

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THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	6.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings............15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings............18c each
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
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FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders. Bred for Egg Production
Prices per Hundred

	Mar. & Apr.	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$9	$8
Wh. & Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
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FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
From trapnested, pedigreed blood lines. Egg contest winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog.
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NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
ONE MILLION CERTIFIED
Pedigree Male, Exhibition and Trapnest Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 18k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box V-2, Gambier, Ohio.

BUY $ $ OHIO ACCREDITED
HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OUR 17th YEAR For 16 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality
Ohio accredited chicks. Every bird in our flocks has been selected and legbanded by experts trained by the POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. YOU KNOW YOU ARE GETTING HIGHEST QUALITY AND EGG PRODUCTION IN HUBER'S CHICKS. No guess work or no uncertainty. If better chicks could be produced we would produce them.
FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE
Tells about our hatcheries, our flocks and RELIABLE CHICKS which have pleased thousands of customers. Hatch 13 varieties. Get our combination offer on chicks and brooder stoves before buying this season. Valuable free book or chicks and poultry with each order. 100% live delivery.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

CHICKS SINCE 1906
This is our 20th Season in hatching and selling Chicks from high egg record and pure bred flocks. Mated and culled for heavy egg production. Our Chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free range hens. You can place your order in full confidence direct from this ad and save time, or get our Free Catalog for 1926 with additional information. Ref.—City National Bank of Tiffin. 100% Live Delivery of Chicks Guaranteed. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.

Varieties Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	$4.75	$9.25	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.75	11.25	22.00		
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburg	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY
"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE." 250,000 Choice Quality Chicks for 1926. Hatched from selected and carefully culled flocks of heavy laying, pure bred hens on free range, housed and fed to insure the utmost vigor in the Chicks. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$118.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	130.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00

Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $12 per 100. We are offering you these Real Quality Chicks at these prices and they would cost you several dollars more per one hundred elsewhere. Order right from this ad and save time. 25% remittance will book your order. Ref. Farmers State Bank. HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. C, HICKSVILLE, OHIO.

Buy C·M·L·Chicks
OUR BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS are headed by pedigreed males imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Pedigree of the Dams of these Males 285 and the Sire's Dam 314. I do not believe better BARRON LEGHORNS can be found in this country at these low prices. Also Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds at low prices, quality considered. Barron S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Pen No. 1, 20c each, Pen No. 2, 15c each, 1000, 1c less. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, 16c each, in 1000 lots 1c less. Marcy's Strain Jersey Black Giants, 30c each. My Chicks are produced from personally inspected flocks, large, hardy and bred from vigorous, free range stock. They live, Grow and make Profits. Before ordering elsewhere get my Free Catalog with full particulars, or order direct from this ad. Shipped Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS
The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00	$110.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00	130.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50	80.00	150.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, BOX 101, BELLEFONTE, PA.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by experts trained and approved by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to standard set by University for breeding and egg production.
SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG
It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Write today.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS
For 20 years we have hatched and raised Chicks of the finest Quality from farm ranged stock. We received more letters highly commending our Chicks last season than ever before. Our great aim has always been to produce the BEST LAYERS. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.00	72.00
Buff and White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	8.25	16.00	46.00	76.00

Hollywood White Leghorns, Choice, $15 per 100 straight. We specialize in English and Hollywood Leghorns. Order at once for early delivery. KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS will SUIT you. Ref.—Kirkersville Savings Bank. KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 51, KIRKERSVILLE, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS AT 15c EACH
White Wyandottes and White Rocks. Special matings, 18c each. Order now for February. Safe delivery guaranteed.
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Beaver Springs, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
7c each up. America's best free range certified record laying breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.
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INDIANHEAD CHICKS PULLETS
from high producing
WHITE LEGHORNS
Vigorous! Healthy! Prolific! Low Priced!
Send for Booklet
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Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

200-300 Egg Strain
CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS
from proved strains—Official Contest Champions since contests began. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes.
DON'T BUY chicks or eggs until you get our big FREE Catalog and special circular. Write today.
Most Profitable Poultry Known
306 eggs per year
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box W. Lancaster, Pa.

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Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks, White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $11 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free Illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

STURDY EGG BRED CHICKS
DONT SEND MONEY - WE SHIP C.O.D.
Exceptionally low prices. Leading breeds. From selected purebred flocks bred for vigor and high egg production. The best for the money anywhere. 100% alive, prepaid. Write for free Catalog.
THE ADA HATCHERY
Route 7 Ada, Ohio

Pierce's "Superior Quality" Chicks
Blood tested—Ohio Accredited.
Write for our big free catalog which tells all about our superior quality chicks. Our chicks are blood tested and every breeder has been selected and legbanded by an expert trained at Ohio State Uni. We have won many cups and ribbons at shows from National down. Took all firsts for two years at Big Wood County Fair. Write today. It will be worth your while.
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Box 115-P, Bowling Green, Ohio.

One Million Baby Chicks For 1926
THIS SMALL ADV. BRINGS BIG VALUE—WRITE. Fifteen leading breeds all on free farm range, bred for egg production, properly culled insures good, strong chicks. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
PORT TREVORTON, PENNA.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS
We operate one of the largest Trapnesting plants in the East. Every Leghorn hen that does not show a profitable egg record is taken to Market. The male birds mated are from hens with trapnest egg records from 268 to 312 eggs in one year. No guess work, visit our farm and see for yourself.
Chicks for March and April hatch $15.00 per hundred
Chicks for May and June hatch $13.00 per hundred
Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Far Green Poultry Farm, G. O. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

OHIO ACCREDITED
10 Leading Breeds. Inspected, culled and banded by O. S. University Experts. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc. Hatched and shipped under our personal supervision. Priced right. 9th year. Free Cir. Bank Ref.
SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2756, Findlay, Ohio

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

1,000,000 Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks

BRED FROM BREEDERS THAT HAVE THE LAYING HABIT—

Varieties	Prices on 50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11	$53	$100
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13	62	120
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	72	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Wh. Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes	13.00	25	122	240

Catalogue Free—White Pekin Ducklings—Turkey eggs—Custom hatching—Order chicks now. 5% cash discount on all orders received and paid in full 30 days before chicks are wanted. Selected Free Range Breeders—100% live arrival guaranteed. We are not chick brokers—We hatch every chick we sell. Ref. Curwensville Nat. Bank, Curwensville, Pa.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 216, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Smith Baby Chick Co. Chicks

Have given Satisfaction for years and are produced from free range, bred-to-lay flocks that have been inspected and Culled for vigor, health and laying ability, insuring strong, vigorous Chicks to our customers that will render the same excellent Satisfaction for 1926 as they have in previous years. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$60.00	$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	41.00	72.00	138.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas	11.00	20.00			

Assorted Chicks, 100, $10. Heavy Assorted, 100, $13 straight. Order direct from this ad. with full assurance of getting what you want. Circular Free. Bank Reference.
SMITH BABY CHICK CO., Box 52, WILSHIRE, OHIO

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS

BIG, FLUFFY, PURE BRED CHICKS hatched from healthy, bred-to-lay parent stock on free range, inspected and culled. Leading Strains, HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED, PARKS, SHEPPARD, ARISTOCRAT, PURDUE, MARTIN, etc.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$60.00	$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	43.50	70.00	138.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00
White & Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00

Light Mixed, 100, $10; 500, $47; 1000, $90. Heavy Mixed, 100, $13; 500, $60; 1000, $118. Order direct from these prices or get Catalog. Bank Reference. PAYNE FARM HATCHERIES, Dept. C., PAYNE, OHIO.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS

"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 12¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

We have been producing Chicks from our pure bred, laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

R. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. PARKS Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

500,000 National Guaranteed Chicks

Bred from fine sturdy carefully selected breeders having free range. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or broilers	$3.25	$6.00	$11.	$53.	$100.
American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
Holly-Tancred White and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.	67.	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

Pekin ducklings. Turkey eggs. Six other breeds. Order now. Get chicks when wanted. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank ref. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 404, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

200,000 EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

No common hatchery chicks, but better hatched selected youngsters from healthy, pure-bred, Hogan-tested, heavy laying hens. Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Circular.

Varieties Prices On:	50	100	300	500	1000
Barron English S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$14.00	$40.00	$67.00	$130
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Anconas	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
Silver Laced Wyandottes, R. I. Reds	8.00	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
Jersey Black Giants, Marcy Strain	13.00	25.00	72.00	120.00	
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	$10.00 per 100 straight.				

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX F, SHERIDAN, PA.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue. BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, Bred for vigor, and egg production. Quality chicks, safe delivery guaranteed. Boxwood Poultry Farm, Laurel, Del.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c, B. Rocks, 14c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, EGGS—Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, W. Leghorns. Utility and exhibition grades. Catalog free. RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed. Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C, Paradise, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS—Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the BLACK LEGHORN is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks; White Leghorns. Write for prices. SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

Buff Orpington Cockerels $3.00, best ones $5.00. Raised on farm range. 15 eggs $1.50; 30—$2.50; 100—$6.50. Prepaid. W. A. LOTHERS, Perulack, Pa.

PURE BRED Bourbon R. Toms, hens. Large, handsome, vigorous, good layers. Toulouse geese, Muscovy drakes. Eggs in season. Elva Cormas, R. F. D. No. 1, Beech Creek, Pa.

1000 Shot Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

36 inches long. Gun metal barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.
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OHIO CHICKS at REMARKABLE PRICES

You can buy high grade bred-to-lay chicks from us this year at unusually low cost. 25 years expert breeding experience are back of these chicks. White & Brown Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, R.C. & S.C. Reds, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Guaranteed quality that satisfies. Write now for our unusual money saving offer.
The Ohio Hatchery, Dept. 18, Decatur, Ohio.

Brookside Chicks

White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Weekly hatches of fine chicks at moderate prices. Write for booklet and price list. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, F. C. Brown, Prop., Sergeantsville, N. J. Member Int. Baby Chick Association

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks, of White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Mixed Chix 10c up. 100% prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for free price list at once. J. N. NACE, Box No. 20, RICHFIELD, PA.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guar. 100% live del. of sturdy, pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorns 14c, Bl. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas 14c, Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyan. 16c, Bl. Minor. 15c, Mixed 10c. Less than 100 chicks 1c each more. SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box A. P., Silver Lake, Ind.

Breeding Poultry

Big lusty breeding Males, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, also laying Hens. Toulouse, Emdens, African and Chinese Geese, Pekin, Aylesbury, Cayuga, Muscovy, Runner Ducks. Large selection, best quality, reasonable prices.
C. McCLAVE, Box P, NEW LONDON, OHIO

Baby Chicks

Pure Bred Rocks, Reds and Leghorns

Write for special prices during February and March. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, R. 3-C, Laurel, Del.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live

Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns

Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner

DUCKLINGS

"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS

Best paying varieties. From inspected, high egg-bred flocks. Leghorns—Minorcas—Anconas—Plymouth Rocks—Wyandottes—R. I. Reds—Orpingtons—Jersey Black Giants. Indian Runner and Pekin Ducks. Highest Quality. Low Cut Prices. Fine illustrated catalog free. Write today. PENN'S VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Box 42, Center Hall, Pa.

64 BREEDS Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Pure-bred, high quality, hardy and most profitable. Fowls, eggs, incubators, brooders; lowest prices. *America's great plant.* At it 33 yrs. Fine new 100 page book and catalog free. R.F.Neubert Co., Box 816, Mankato, Minn.

— — My Pure Blood Chicks from high-egg bred, inspected flocks will please you and make you money. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas. Low prices. Catalog free. Write me today. Mary Maude Farms, Box 110, Portland, Ind.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS

The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest! Greatest winners New York, Chicago. Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock, Eggs, Chicks, etc., shipped safely. Catalog free. EVERLAY FARM, Box 40, Portland, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

From heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds $14.00; White and Brown Leghorns $12.00; B. Minorcas $15.00. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

CHICKS From officially-tested breeders—free from white diarrhea infection.

100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed
Write for illustrated folder and prices
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm, Box 61, Wallingford, Conn.

Jones' Barred Rock Chicks

We are now booking orders for early delivery, first hatch November 16th. Write for prices.
A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

Brookfield's Black Leghorn Chicks

$14 a hundred, from heavy laying strain, free range. Our healthy, strong, vigorous chicks insure your success. Circular.
BROOKFIELD FARM, Box 33, McCLURE, PA.

PARKS BARRED ROCK CHICKS

English White Leghorns, White Rocks, Pure Strong Chicks. None better. $15.00—100, $140.00—1000. Postpaid, fully guaranteed. Special matings. Direct pedigreed males, $18.00—100. Smaller orders add 50c. Order now.
S. W. KLINE, Box 20, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

SCRATCHES.—Will you please advise me what to do for a horse that has the scratches or mud fever? J. G. D., Sligo, Pa. The legs should be kept clean and the use of water avoided. If an antiseptic solution is required for cleaning the affected parts the area washed should be carefully dried. The application of certain antiseptics under bandages may be applied by your veterinarian. Cleanliness of quarters and tissues affected are of utmost importance in handling this condition.

LUMP JAW.—I have a heifer with calf. She has a lump on the jaw. She eats and drinks and does not show any effects of pain unless it is touched. It seems to be of bony matter and is about the size of two goose eggs. The growth seems to be grown fast to the jaw. I wish you would advise me what to do.—S. L. O., Hegins, Pa. This is probably a condition known as actinomycosis or lumpy jaw. Your veterinarian should be consulted as it may be possible to have this lump removed surgically. If it cannot be removed with safety, the use of potassium iodide internally would probably limit its growth. This drug should be fed under the direction of your veterinarian as dosage would be based upon size of cow and effect of the drug during early administration. Iodesni or iodine poisoning may develop and this marks the limit to which the drug may be used with safety. It is advisable to separate this cow from the herd and to use care in handling as cases may develop in the human family.

INJURY TO HORSE.—By mistake a gallon of motor oil spilled on the barn floor and ran down on the back and hips of my young horse. It has taken the hair off. Is there anything to do to make the hair grow in quickly? I washed the oil off the best I could with warm water and soap as soon as it was noticed. Will it hurt to use the horse if we take the back straps and breeching off so that the straps will not irritate him?—E. L., Carbondale, Pa. The application of carbolized vaseline or zinc oxide ointment every other day should give good results. The horse may be used unless there is further irritation from parts of the harness. In fact it would be of advantage to use the animal for ordinary work. If the parts get wet with rain or snow wipe dry when brought in the stable and apply one of the above preparations.

SORE DIFFICULT TO HEAL.—I have a cow that has a sore on her hip. Two years ago some chickens roosted in the barn and some chicken manure dropped on her and it has been sore ever since. It was a small place but now it is as large as the palm of my hand. The rough scab cracks open and bleeds. She licks it as tho it might hurt. Could you advise me what to do?—W. D. C., Conowingo, Md. It may be necessary to have your veterinarian burn this wound over to destroy the excess of new tissue. Perhaps there is some foreign matter present which causes a continual irritation and should be removed. A mixture of three parts vaseline and one part sulphur will help soften the sore.

PIG IS LAME.—I have a pig that came lame or stiff in his legs and for several weeks it could not stand on its front feet. Has fair appetite and lots of time comes to the trough on his front knees. I have washed its legs in hot water and bathed his legs in liniment. Nothing seems to do any good. I feed one part meal, one part bran and one part middlings. Can you tell me his trouble?—P. H. J., Seaford, Del. This lameness may be due to a lack of proper balance in the diet of the pig. You would probably see a marked change or complete recovery if you would add one tablespoonful of cod liver oil to the feed three times daily for a period of two weeks. A good feed mixture consists of 100 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds middlings, 10 pounds tankage and 5 pounds ground alfalfa or alfalfa leaves.

RECURRENT "SPELLS" OF DOG.—I have a dog one year old. Last Wednesday he was out hunting. When he came to the house he barked real sharp at his mate and wanted to be left alone. He acted tired out, was frothy around the mouth but sat down a while with his tongue out, rested about ten minutes, then acted natural again until Thursday evening when he got a barking spell. He was not natural until Saturday. Sunday morning he threw his head back, his teeth chattered and he stiffened out and was unconscious for about ten minutes. Then he got up and kept walking and staggering, then got quiet. After three more spells I ended his suffering. He had slimy froth about the mouth each spell.—C. S. S., Sugar Run, Pa. This dog was probably suffering either from a foreign body in the stomach or from parasites. Any obstruction of the outlet of the stomach may show itself in barking, yelping and convulsions. Intestinal parasites may also cause this difficulty or they may result in meningitis or inflammation of the brain. The first cause may be taken care of surgically and the second by application of "worming" remedies. Such remedies may be secured from your veterinarian.

THERE'LL soon be lots of work to do. Are your horses ready?

Use Gombault's Caustic Balsam to get them in condition. It's wonderful for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.—Known and used everywhere for 42 years. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Leaves no scar or blemish. Buy it today, and always keep a bottle on hand for emergencies. $2.00 at drug stores or direct on receipt of price.

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265 ACRES Eastern Penn. Only $5000; horses, 21 cows, auto truck, poultry, valuable equipment; splendid big home, modern conveniences, good cemented basement barn, other bldgs.; handy busy town, abundance water, small fortune in wood and timber, variety choice fruit. $5000 for all, part needed. Details pg. 41 big new Illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALEM COUNTY, N. J.—Dairy or truck farm, 93 acres, twenty miles to Philadelphia, milk shed, good corn and alfalfa district. Two miles to churches, milk depot and R. R., good ten-room house, telephone, soft water, plums, peaches, pears, apples. School bus, basement barn, 26 stanchions, box stalls, water bowls, De Laval milker, silo, horse barn; $10,000, part cash. Clement H. Bassett, Woodstown, N. J.

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IDEAL 123 acre dairy and general farm, formerly owned by Governor Warfield—large bank barn, James stanchions, tile silo, 10 room house, Baltimore market. Wauwaten Farm, Woodbine, Md.

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HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Yearling Rams, Yearling Ewes, old Ewes. C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

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Our Veterinarian

PHOTOGRAPHERS aren't always as speedy as they might be, hence we were not able to print a likeness of our staff veterinarian at the time we announced that Doctor J. F. Shigley had joined the editorial staff of Pennsylvania Farmer. We are glad now, however, that we can introduce Doctor Shigley to the scores of readers whose questions he has answered by mail and thru the Veterinary Column on this page during the last few weeks.

Doctor Shigley

Doctor Shigley is a graduate of the Veterinary Department of Cornell University where he served as an instructor in bacteriology and surgery for three and one-half years. Since leaving Cornell he has spent several years as a practising veterinarian, acting as consultant for a number of famous breeding establishments in Minnesota, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey and New York.

In his present position as Associate Professor of Veterinary Science at the Pennsylvania State College, Doctor Shigley is charged with the actual care of about 1000 head of livestock on the College farms, work which keeps him in touch with all phases of veterinary practice.

Letters about the ailments of farm animals addressed to Doctor Shigley, in care of Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, are answered promptly by mail without charge.—The Editors.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 60,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 93--No. 9 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1926 $1.00 a year

(Photo, Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

Winter time is ski time in the Adirondacks of New York

In this issue: "Why I Want My Son To Be a Farmer"—Letters from readers who have faith in the future of agriculture. See page 28.

. . .

How 6¢ extra for spraying rewarded a Tennessee farmer

A Marshall County, Tennessee, farmer has a ten year old peach tree that never bore a salable crop until last year when he decided to spray his trees four times. It took only six cents worth of spray per tree. *And the fruit on this ten year old tree alone brought him* $12.00.

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A few cents extra per gallon for Mobiloil has repeatedly paved the way to equally important savings on the farm.

In passenger cars and motor trucks, Mobiloil often cuts oil consumption from 10% to as much as 50%. Many farmers report that Mobiloil has more body after four days' work in a tractor than ordinary oil has after two days' work.

But Mobiloil doesn't rest its case on this big saving alone. Mobiloil has marked ability to reduce carbon formation, overheating, and breakdowns. Mobiloil's all-around economy gives it by far the highest standing of any oil used on farms today.

Why there are several grades of Mobiloil

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THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	....	....	....	....	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc	A	Arc			A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	....	....
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	....	....	....	....
Star	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc	....	....	....	....	....	....

Let us suggest that you get out the instruction books that came with your tractor, truck, car and stationary gas engine. Compare the differences in the design of the motors. You'll see why no one grade of oil can possibly give the greatest economy in all your farm engines.

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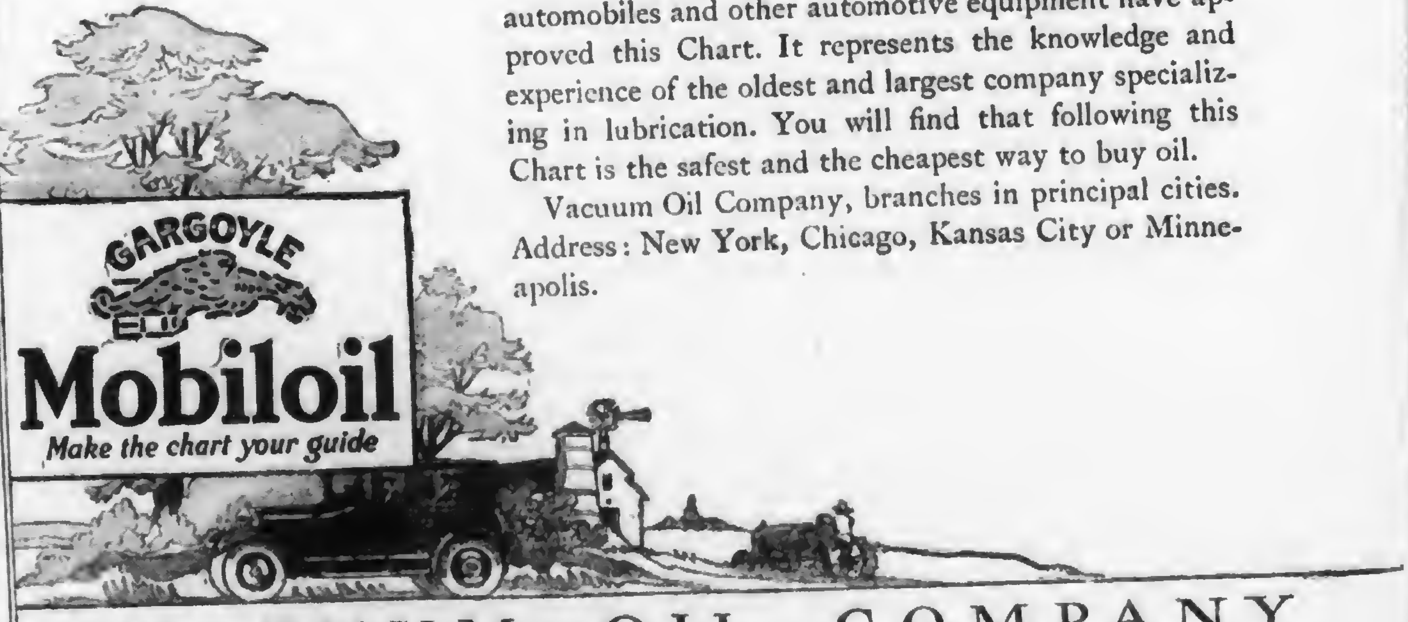
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 9 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1926 Whole No. 1502

A Flying Trip thru the Middle West

Some Car Window Observations on Farm Conditions between Chicago and Denver

By W. H. TOMHAVE

A GREAT deal has been said and written during the past few months about the corn problem of the farmers in the Middle West. There is no question of the existence of a real corn problem. Many suggestions have been made as to how this problem might be solved, but just what the outcome of all these suggestions will be remains to be seen.

The enormous corn crop in this section and the well matured crop in all parts of the country has resulted in a light demand for corn from the marginal corn producing states. It is generally conceded, however, that there would not have been a corn problem this year if the farmer had the normal supply of cattle in the feed lot and the normal supply of hogs to fatten.

During the week of January 16 the writer took a trip from Chicago to Denver, Colorado, and passed thru the greater part of the states of Iowa and Nebraska in daylight. One taking this trip can not help but be impressed with the hundreds and thousands of acres of land that are annually devoted to the growing of corn, and wonder where all the corn that is produced finds an outlet on the market directly or indirectly. After a trip thru this section a person can fully understand why Iowa is known as the center of the Corn Belt.

Enormous Corn Crops

The corn crop in the Middle West is grown on a much larger scale than in the East as it is the principal crop produced. Instead of being topped or cut and shocked, as it is in the East, it is all husked in the field and the stalks allowed to go back to the soil. Cattle and horses roam over these fields during the winter months and salvage as much as they can of the remaining stalks and husks. On practically every farm, work horses and breeding cattle are in the stover field from early in the morning until late at night. Anything that remains on the field in the spring is plowed under to add humus to the soil.

The enormous corn crop is stored in every conceivable manner. Cribs are filled to capacity, much of it is stored in temporary cribs of woven wire without a roof, and in many cases it is found in huge piles on high ground in the barn yard, from which it is fed to livestock. This method of storing corn would be looked upon as a wasteful and extravagant method of handling by eastern farmers but the Corn Belt Farmer had no choice in the matter this year. Last fall it was very wet thruout all parts of the Corn Belt with the result that much of the corn was stored with a large amount of moisture and there will not be as much marketable corn as was estimated on January 1st.

The farm buildings in the Middle West are not to be compared with those of most eastern farms. No attempt is made to put the crops in the barn because of the amount of space that would be required to house the crops that are produced. Farmsteads do not present the same attractive appearance that is found on so many farms in eastern Pennsylvania. This is probably due to the fact that the acreage is greater in the Middle West and there is less time available to devote to improvement about the homestead.

The eastern farmers have a decided advantage over the western farmers in improved roads. The main highways thru Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas are in many cases improved but many of the less important roads are dirt roads. The actual task of building roads is not as difficult as in the East because of the contour of the land. There are very few hills or valleys. Road building material, however, is more difficult to obtain and must be shipped a considerable distance in most cases.

Cattle and hog feeding is conducted on a more extensive scale than in the East. The cattle feeding is practically all done in open sheds or in many cases in the open yards. Hogs are handled very largely in the same manner. Silos dot the landscape in every direction which indicates that silage is one of the most universally used feeds for fattening cattle. Sheep feeding is conducted in some sections, but such plants are not as numerous as cattle and swine feeding establishments.

It Is Small but Powerful

This fifteen horsepower electric motor is used for threshing, silo filling and other belt work on Sarnowski Dairy Farm, Schenectady County, New York. Clogging of the blower is eliminated by its reserve power and constant speed.

In passing thru the central part of Iowa it seems that most of the land is devoted to growing corn. There are very few sections where wheat or hay crops are extensively grown. Oats seem to be the principal small grain crop. In Nebraska and Kansas conditions are quite different. Wheat fields can be seen in every direction and a greater amount of land is devoted to hay crops. In many sections, especially western Nebraska and Kansas, there are vast areas of grazing lands that have never been cultivated.

A View of the Rockies at Daybreak

Practically the entire distance from north central Kansas to Denver was traveled at night. There was hardly any snow on the ground in the region between Des Moines, Iowa, and Belleville, Kansas. Even tho the trip was made the middle of January it seemed like a most delightful spring day. On the return trip the entire section was covered with a light blanket of snow.

After traveling all night in the direction of Denver one gets a splendid view of the Rocky Mountains at daybreak which came when we were about thirty miles east of Denver. The ground was covered with several feet of snow, and instead of seeing a country covered with farm homes we were passing thru the range country. Farm homes were comparatively few and these were, in most cases, one-story structures. Very little of this land is under cultivation, being used almost entirely for grazing purposes. This is only one section of Colorado and from all reports there are sections where splendid crops are produced.

The city of Denver is one of the most important industrial centers of the mountain region. It is a beautiful city of about 300,000 inhabitants with numerous industrial plants, wholesale houses and beautiful residences. It is the gateway to the mountain region and the Southwest. It is also one of the important livestock market centers of the country. These have been developed in connection with the stock yards and large meat packing plants.

The National Western Livestock Show is held annually at the stock yards. This show is unique in character and is in a class by itself. The stock consists of breeding and market animals. In the barns were the single entries of beef and dairy breeding cattle, and of steers, horses, sheep and swine. In the yards the carload entries were exhibited. These consisted of feeding heifers and steers—fat steers or heifers and carloads of purebred breeding bulls and heifers.

There is probably no other show of importance in this country where so many carloads of breeding bulls are on exhibition. These consisted very largely of Herefords with a few scattered entries of Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus. They are judged and then sold at auction or private treaty. Practically all go onto the ranges of the western states.

Feeders for the Corn Belt

The feeding cattle, which this year consisted very largely of calves and yearlings, find their way into the Corn Belt for feeding purposes. The fat cattle are purchased by the packing plants at the Denver stock yards. The Denver show, being in a strong Hereford section, has more Herefords on exhibition than any other breed. This is the first time that Aberdeen Angus cattle have been able to capture the championship in the fat carload division. The champion carload of feeders were Herefords. The grand champion steer on foot was a junior yearling Aberdeen Angus exhibited by the University of Nebraska. The grand champion single steer sold for $1 per pound and the grand champion carload sold for $19.75 per cwt. Both purchases were made by railroad companies for their dining car service.

Denver is one of the most important sheep markets in the United States. Many of the feeding lambs from the southwestern states are sold thru the Denver market. Colorado and other states fatten a large number of lambs each year for this market. The sheep show at the National Western Show was small but the quality of the lambs and wethers on exhibition was excellent.

Swine are not very extensively produced west of Kansas and Nebraska. As a result of this condition only a few carloads and a few breeding and fat swine were on exhibition.

The prices received for the range bulls at the Denver show is usually looked upon as a fair indication of the prices that will prevail for range bulls during the spring. Yearling bulls are in greatest demand but older bulls are purchased if the supply is short. The prices received this year were about $50 higher than last year, selling at prices ranging from $150 to $300 per head. There was no difficulty in selling bulls this year. Practically all the bulls were sold by the middle of the week and many more could

(to page 15)

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots are made with sturdy gray soles. The uppers are either red or black—knee to hip lengths.

Tough
and rugged—
built for real comfort!

Why it pays to buy "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots and Overshoes

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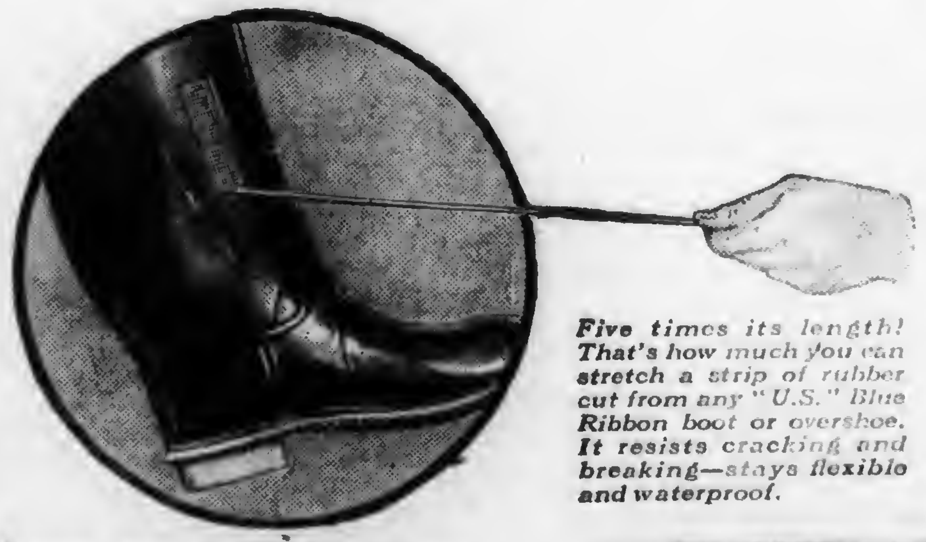

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

A BEDFORD County reader asks whether the Red Spy and the Oswego are one and the same apple. Also, what qualities the Golden Winesap has that are better than those of the Golden Delicious.

I remember a controversy which was carried on several years ago concerning a highly colored Northern Spy. It was claimed that it was a sport of the Spy and a distinct variety. Others claimed that the redder color was due to local conditions of soil and exposure. Neither the Red Spy nor the Oswego is listed in Hedrick's Cyclopedia of Hardy Fruits. The Golden Winesap is not yet sufficiently well established to give it standing.

* * *

AMONG the letters received in response to my inquiry as to the success readers have had in raising bought day-old chicks is a letter from Mrs. Morehead of Clarion County, Pennsylvania. She says:

"On May 7, 1925, I received 310 chicks. I had only a rude corn crib to house them in. I dipped their bills in buttermilk as I took them out and placed them on a sand-covered floor. I had a big coal stove with a piece of tin over it to throw the heat on the floor. We had a cold wet spring, but as soon as possible I let them out on the ground. I fed them rolled oats for three days, then began feeding baby chick feed and mash and kept buttermilk and water by them. In June I had 306 chicks. I separated them in July and found I had 171 pullets and 135 roosters. Of these I lost three later. I think the trouble most people have in raising chicks is due to feeding too much before they are two weeks old. They should be hungry and hunting all day long."

* * *

THAT is one of the best chicken articles I have read in a long time. Practically the whole subject of raising chicks successfully is told in about one hundred words. Other writers for farm papers please note. Of course, it is altogether likely that the stock from which Mrs. Morehead's chicks came was free from the germs of white diarrhea. This is a matter which all poultry raisers must take into account, and then act accordingly. The question has been pretty well solved by scientific men, and poultrymen must cooperate or fail sooner or later. Practically all the states are taking up the work of certification now and we believe the time will come when white diarrhea will be far less prevalent.

* * *

A FRIEND of mine who annually raises several acres of potatoes bought a carload of certified seed last fall. Now he is waiting to see what such seed sells for this spring. If it brings as much as five dollars per bushel, he proposed to sell the seed he bought and thus make his potato profits in that way instead of raising a crop.

* * *

STRAWBERRIES from the South have been unusually high this year, probably due to the fact that the cold spells this winter have extended farther than usual. Heretofore I have indulged in my one extravagance on my birthday in January, that of buying a box of fresh strawberries. For several years I have been able to get a box for less than a dollar,—sometimes as low as seventy cents. This year at that time they were displayed at one dollar and a half, and my economical soul vetoed the proposition and we did not have them.

* * *

WE HAVE been using bituminous coal for about a month and are having our troubles. It burns well, makes a hot fire and is easily kindled, but furnaces built for hard coal do not adapt themselves kindly to soft coal. The latter makes so much more smoke and soot that the pipes and flues are soon choked up and you have trouble. I covered the fire the other night and found the smoke simply would not go up the chimney but belched out into the cellar and hence up into the house. We were raised with bituminous coal and knew nothing else until we came East a few years ago. We had to learn how to burn anthracite coal, but now that we have learned it we find that we do not want to experience another interruption in the supply by strike or otherwise.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Taming Old Jayhawk!

OLD Jayhawk was the wildest cat when first he came along, he was as timid as a rat, alert, and scared, and strong! I glimpsed him first out by the shed, his fur was rough and coarse, his eyes gleamed fiercely in his head with challenge and with force. He shot a fiery look at me then dashed away to hide, raced madly up an oaken tree without a chart or guide. "That cat is what I call a prize," I told myself that day, "I like the ginger in his eyes, I like his manly way! If I can tame that mammoth beast I know I'll have a chum! Hey pussy, here's a dandy feast, come kitty, pussy, come!"

It took long days, yes weeks, I think, before he'd venture nigh to eat a bite or take a drink if I was standing by, but slowly, slowly, I prevailed until one summer day when I approached the rascal failed to dodge or dart away. Then things went fast, he climbed my knee and rubbed against my check, as tame a cat as one could see, affectionate and meek!

His case is plain,—scared in his youth by some gent crude and mean, someone without a heart in truth, who wore a scowl, I ween. The cat, of course, said to himself, "All men I must escape, or I shall go upon the shelf perhaps with throat agape!" "All men,"—so when he came to me of course I had a chore to coax him up on to my knee, to pet and win him o'er! Ding bust the man, he must be blind, who frightens cats or boys, who shakes their faith in human kind, and stunts their hopes and joys!—J.Edw. Tuft.

A Day's Work in Two Hours

"I now do in a couple of hours with my Fordson the work it formerly took a day to perform," says Milton Zeter, whose farm is near California, Ohio.

"This is the third year I have had my Fordson and it has paid for itself several times. I can put the ground in much better condition and, as a result, there has been quite an improvement in both the quality and quantity of my crops. It has enabled me to overcome the handicap of time in the early spring.

"I've kept a record of the cost of operating my Fordson and find my average cost for plowing is 65c an acre.

"During the winter I use the Fordson for sawing wood and various odd jobs.

"I also have a Ford Touring car, purchased in 1919, a Ford Sedan bought in 1923, both of which are used almost daily and giving excellent service; as well as a Ford One-Ton Truck, bought in 1920, which I use for hauling my produce to market."

You can do more this year with a Fordson. Ask the nearest Ford dealer about the easy payment plan.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Fordson

Drawn from photograph of Milton Zeter, plowing with his Fordson near California, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Branch Offices for Advertising only:
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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 9 Phila., Pa., Feb. 27, 1926 Whole No. 1502

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"The patience to wait and the willingness to work is the foundation of all lasting achievement."

The Ayes Have It

THE statement so often heard in the city that farmers are a complaining lot, unappreciative of the advantages of living in the country, is completely discredited by the letters we are publishing on pages 28 and 29 of this issue. We asked our readers to tell us why they do, or do not, want their sons to become farmers. Of the scores who wrote, eight out of nine believe that a career on a farm is the best thing for their sons to look forward to, all things considered. Some of the letters from those who did not want their sons to take up farming as a life work will be published in next week's issue. There were so many good ideas in almost every letter received that we regret keenly that we cannot share all of them with our readers.

The Northwestern Invasion

STORIES of the destruction wrought in the Lake Erie region by the European corn borer have sounded almost like myths to many farmers in eastern Pennsylvania. It is hard to believe that any small insect can completely destroy a thriving crop of the king of grains. Yet this pest, believed by many to be more of a menace than the Japanese beetle or the Oriental peach moth, has already done considerable damage in northwestern Pennsylvania and is spreading toward the east and south at an alarming rate. The worst infested counties are Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Forest and McKean.

Director Hadley, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry, states that in many parts of the infested area of this state the average infestation was higher than one larva per stalk last year. In 1923 the average infestation in Ontario, Canada, just across Lake Erie from us, was one larva per stalk. Two years later thousands of acres in that same area were so badly riddled by the borer that not one bushel of corn was harvested.

This pest spends the winter in unharvested corn stalks and corn stubble. The destruction of all remnants of the corn crop before May 15 is the only control measure that has been found effective. Farmers of northwestern Pennsylvania have a big task before them in their attempt to clean up all left-overs from last year's corn crop. But everyone hopes they will do the work well, for the sake of all corn growers.

Find Out the Cost

A READER living in Bucks County, responding to our inquiry for suggestions, says that it would be very helpful if farmers would send in accounts of what it cost to produce a given unit, or what was the net profit per bushel, pound or hundred-weight. He feels that the tendency with all educational agencies is too much in the direction of excellence in production, and that too much emphasis is placed on winning prizes for the most bushels per acre, eggs per flock or pounds of milk per cow. What the business farmer really wants to know is how to get the most profit per acre, per cow and per flock.

That is a good point and well taken. Pennsylvania Farmer has been emphasizing this phase of the farming business from the first. The highest production is not always the greatest profit maker, altho the acre, animal or tree which has the inherent power to produce abundantly will produce the most profit when properly managed. Profits in agriculture, as is the case with every other business, depend upon producing just the quantity and quality demanded by the market. A large surplus in quantity will always spell disaster. Let us give more attention to the profits end of production and give first place to the one whose profits are greatest. A few years ago a man in North Carolina raised more bushels of corn on an acre than had ever been raised before and he has not been beaten since, but he would have lost money in doing it if he had not received $500 in prize money.

Standardizing Farm Products

A PUBLIC hearing will be held in Harrisburg on March 1 on the proposed official standard grade for certified seed potatoes. The standard that has been followed in Pennsylvania up to this time has been satisfactory, but with the promulgation of an official grade growers can be protected from possible violations of the regulations by the prosecution of offenders.

The adoption of official grades for farm products and the use of those grades by farmers comprise one of the most important steps that can be taken in the solution of the marketing problem. The business of selling will be greatly simplified when farmers are so familiar with grading that the buyer will be willing to pay for commodities he may never see, simply because they have been sold by a responsible producer as U. S. Number 1 grade, or U. S. Number 2.

For Land Control

LLOYD GEORGE, ex-Prime Minister of England, has proposed that the government take the increment from land which the public creates. By this it is meant that the government shall assess against the land owner the increase in value which public improvements give the adjoining land. He argues that besides being a just principle it is the only way in which highways and other public improvements can be made and paid for. This was the contention of Henry George, the father of the Single Tax idea. The proposition has made slow progress so far in this country, largely owing to the opposition of land speculators and to the lack of understanding on the part of the great majority. But when and if the economic conditions in this country reach the point where they are in England just now, people may begin to inquire whether it is just for the public to pile up wealth for the land holders by making developments and public improvements.

Fewer But Better Farmers

THE figures giving the farm population show that there are 175,000 fewer people living on farms in New York state than there were in 1917, and that the number of hired men on farms in 1925 was 29,100, while in 1916 there were 77,000. Yet, in spite of all this the production of New York farms has not fallen off. This means one of two things; either the farm people are working harder and longer, or they have adopted machinery and better methods.

What is true of New York state is true of most other states. There is no immediate cause for alarm in the situation when figures alone are considered. But we should not stop there. If machinery and better methods had been adopted first, thus releasing surplus men, their leaving would not be a matter for concern. But the people left first because of economic reasons and their places were taken by substitutes. The economic condition of farmers must continue to improve if the desertion of farms to the cities is to be stopped. We can't continue the present movement indefinitely.

The Legislature Adjourns

THE principal achievement of the special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which came to an end on February 18, seems to have been the manufacture of a number of issues to be fought over in what promises to be a bitter political campaign during the next few months. The most of the measures, the need for which was given by the Governor as his reason for calling the extra session, were marked for defeat from the first. One of Mr. Pinchot's prohibition enforcement bills got thru, however, and is now a law. Of the six other bills that were passed during this extra session, one of the most important was an appropriation bill providing $254,000 to pay the expenses of the session.

Dog Law Upheld

THE constitutionality of the Pennsylvania dog law is upheld by a decision handed down last week by Judge Edward M. Biddle, Jr., in the Cumberland County Court. This decision is of real significance to the farming industry of the state. The dog law is important because it has enabled the Bureau of Animal Industry to eliminate, to a large degree, the damage the livestock industry formerly suffered from roaming, unlicensed, ownerless dogs. And the funds derived from the licensing of dogs furnish much needed support for some of the other very important work carried on by the Bureau.

Washington Letter

EUROPEAN PRODUCTION INCREASING.—Present conditions in Europe do not lend much encouragement to those who are making a paramount issue of the crop surplus disposal question in this country. Indications are that the foreign demand for American farm products in 1926 will be no better than in 1925, if as good, unless an unfavorable season should reduce production abroad of competing products. Reports to the Department of Agriculture show that while the purchasing power of foreign countries may increase production there is also increasing.

Indications are for a weak foreign demand for American corn from now until harvest. Crops in all the important corn growing countries have either turned out well or have favorable prospects.

The British market for fruits has been essentially sustained at the high level reached during the past few years, altho there was a slight falling off in apple imports into the United Kingdom.

TOO MUCH TAX REDUCTION.—The revenue tax bill, having passed the Senate, is now in conference. Chairman Green, of the House Ways and Means Committe, estimates that under the Senate bill as passed the annual reduction would total nearly $600,000,000. This would leave a heavy deficit which would have to be made up by bond issues. The House leaders declare they will not stand for this unnecessary cut in income taxes. They will not accept the Senate bill. This will mean a compromise.

The Senate eliminated completely the taxes on inheritances, automobiles and admissions. It is expected that a trade will be made along this line: The elimination of the estate taxes will stand. In exchange for this point the Senate will accept the House demand for a tax on admissions and automobiles.

Farm organization leaders see little in this tax reduction legislation to help the farmers. With this excessive tax cutting they see little hope of reducing the government indebtedness, and thereby eliminating the enormous share of government expenditures which go to pay interest charges.

WHY GIVE THEM OLEO?—The menus submitted by the board of managers of the military hospitals show that butterine is served at all meals, while no mention is made of butter being served. The information was brought out later in the discussion that some butter is being served in army hospitals. But it is thought probable that representatives from the dairy states will find out the reason why butterine is given preference over butter in these government hospitals, and make efforts to provide the disabled veterans pure, wholesome creamery butter.

NEW STANDARD CONTAINER BILL.—Like the proposed truth in fabrics legislation a standard containers bill comes up in each Congress to be discussed in committee hearings, and then passed over until another session. This year a new bill introduced by Representative Randolph Perkins, of New Jersey, to fix standards for hampers, baskets, etc., has been referred to the committee on weights and measures.

The exact size of each standard container in cubic inches is prescribed in the Perkins bill. It is left to the Secretary of Agriculture to allow such tolerances as he may find necessary to provide for reasonable variations occurring in the course of manufacturing and handling. A standard three-fourths bushel basket is provided, in addition to the other sizes.

URGES T. B. INDEMNITY APPROPRIATION. — Our government appropriates vast sums to protect the country against plant pests and animal pests, but here is a matter which has to do with the protection of the babies, Senator Copeland, of New York, told the Senate Appropriations Committee, while speaking in favor of Senator Pepper's amendment to the agricultural appropriations bill increasing the appropriation for bovine tuberculosis eradication work to $6,000,000. It is generally understood, he said, that pulmonary tuberculosis is not the result of drinking milk, but bone diseases of children are directly due to infected milk.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

PLAN NEW POWER FIGHT.—In the midst of discussion of continuance of movements for enactment of proposed legislation failing at the special session ending a few days ago, very definite plans are being made for a new fight for the Giant Power program, especially for rural districts. The criticism has been made that the rural side of the power bills was not stressed and it is likely more attention will be given to this phase in making power an issue in legislative campaigning this fall. Governor Pinchot says he means to continue the Giant Power Board and arrangements are being made to conduct further studies. The Public Service Commission will hear argument in the application for revocation of the rural power regulations on which so much time was spent and it is possible some changes may be made instead of the whole scheme of control being withdrawn.

LAY OUT WORK FOR 1927.—The state administration is now in a position to lay out some work for submission to the Legislature next year because one of the functions of the Governor is to address the new Assembly just before he leaves office. It is probable several matters of rural concern will come to the front, especially in the matter of utilities.

MORE TOWNSHIP MONEY.—Already there are signs the next Legislature will face demands for larger appropriations for aid of township highways. Resolutions are being adopted favoring more extensive grants. The situation, however, next session is going to be that road appropriations will have to come out of general revenue except what is provided from motor vehicle licenses as the proceeds of bond issues will be largely used up in the big road construction program of this year and nothing more can be voted upon until 1928. As that year voters will be confronted with other bond issues just what is going to happen about roads is a subject for careful study.

SNOW GENERALLY DEEP.—Reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate the snowfall is generally heavy all over the state and in the northern tier and the mountain counties farms are covered more than usual. The amount on mountains is such as to cause apprehensions in event of a sudden thaw.

It takes more than one arrest to break a crime wave

STUDY WHEAT LOSSES.—The Bureau of Markets, which has been giving much attention to the situation as regards car lot supplies of produce and development of truck routes for supply of communities will shortly have results of study of losses in wheat suffered by Pennsylvania farmers owing to grading and other causes. The loss is said to run very high. This month the success attending development of new types of soft wheat is being related at conventions in various parts of the country. Warnings against smutted wheat are about to be given in departmental bulletins.

WARN OF HOG CHOLERA.—The Bureau of Animal Industry is renewing warnings against hog cholera and urging that buyers obtain first hand information as to health of animals bought at sales. In some of the southern counties failure to take this precaution a few years ago led to clamping down of quarantine which lasted for months.

RED SPIDER AGAIN. — State "bugologists" have turned up the troublesome red spider on fruit trees in a number of counties in late reports and results of experiments on sprays are being made available.

ROAD MAKERS HUNTING LABOR.—Owing to the numerous contracts being let for road work by the state this year and prospects of more before June, contractors are making still hunts for labor. Some of the grading contracts let are very extensive and there will be demands when the season opens for many men.

REDISTRIBUTE MONEY.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made available for matching county appropriations for road work on secondary highways by the new order redistributing money not requisitioned. This money should be available during the summer and fall, it is said here.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

AUTO INSURANCE HEARINGS.—The compulsory automobile liability insurance bill brought forth a large crowd in early February at the legislative hearing on the subject. The discussion largely centered upon the legal phases of the measure and with practically no organized opposition except from some of the motor club and trade associations. Exponents of the bill believe it will be passed with technical amendments. At the hearing, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill said that fifty per cent of the automobile accidents in New Jersey are caused by cars upon which there is no insurance. Another bill has been introduced in the Senate which would make it a misdemeanor to operate a car in New Jersey unless covered by insurance or similar protection.

ATLANTIC CITY FARM MARKETS.—The plan of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets for the appointment of a city market director and service to both consumers and growers has been approved at Atlantic City, which will shortly appoint a city market director. The Atlantic City plan is similar to the successful farmers' markets in Camden, Burlington and Trenton. The director will function closely with the State Bureau of Markets and will supply a price publicity service to consumers thru the local papers on days when the market is open. Plans for extending the market director idea are being considered for Perth Amboy and Asbury Park.

NORTH JERSEY MILK NOTES.—The interest of milk producers in Sussex, Warren and Morris Counties in mid-February was centered upon marketing plans for the coming year. This month is the period of withdrawals from the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and leaders in the industry have been watching the section closely to observe the trend of action in this regard. To date the number of withdrawals has been small and general optimism appears to prevail that the cooperative marketing plan of the League should be supported. Producers continue to maintain, however, that their local contact with good nearby markets makes possible better prices under independent selling methods.

EGG RECORD PLAN GAINS.—This winter has seen a wide acceptance of the plan of the State Department of Agriculture for certification of poultry flocks, registration and record of performance. The latter phase of the poultry work conducted by the department is relatively new. Inspectors from the department check up on the trap-nesting records as supplied by the individual producers, and the result is that farmers have official records of the performance of their flocks as well as certification of the pureness of blood.

WAITING ON GAS TAX.—Farmers are watching closely to see the action of the state legislature on a gasoline tax this year. Interest has quickened somewhat, recently, due to the strong position which New York farmers maintained at a recent hearing in Albany on the gas tax bill now pending in the New York state Legislature. The New Jersey proposal would carry with it lower license fees on ordinary cars and larger fees for heavier trucks.—B.

New York Letter

LICENSE IS URGED FOR STOCK SALESMEN.—R. E. Owen, a Cortland banker, prompted by recent attempts of questionable salesmen of stock to operate in his city, suggests that if Chambers of Commerce require corn plaster salesmen and shoe string salesmen from out of town to pay a license to operate that it would be a good policy to require fake salesmen who sell blue sky for thousands of dollars to get a license before they operate. "Make them show their credentials and let us know that they are selling honest goods." The city fathers will devise some such plan at their next meeting, as scores and scores of their inhabitants and farmers of this county have been victimized, some ruined, by activities of this sort. They recommend that an even better method of checking this deplorable victimizing of unsuspecting people lies in legislation that will require a license, and an announcement of their presence and intentions before such fly-by-nights can begin business. If their offerings are legitimate and sound the license and announcement will be no hindrance, but rather an advantage to the salesman. None other are wanted or should be tolerated.

RURAL INTERESTS SUPPORT TAX ON GASOLINE.—Farm and real estate interests at the state capital are favoring a state tax on gasoline, following the endorsement of the State Grange. City interests are opposing the plan. The joint legislative committee to consider the two bills, one favoring a two-cent tax, and the other favoring a one-cent tax, has deferred action until next week. In the meantime, Dr. George F. Warren, noted farm economist, announces that he does not approve such a tax unless it takes the place of the present high registration fee, or a part of it. Proponents of the plan see a relief for taxes on real estate, in that a one-cent tax would produce about $8,000,000 annually for state and county roads. Opponents say it will increase bus fares to passengers. Dr. Warren thinks that too high a gas tax or license fee virtually makes the road a toll road. He would have the state pay all or nearly all the expense of improved roads, as they are now really urban highways. A tally of traffic shows but one to five per cent of the traffic to be rural. Farmers are now paying too much of the expense of roads, and they still would be, with either a two-cent or a one-cent gas tax superimposed.—M. G. Feint.

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HORTICULTURE

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Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Orchard Planting

Please advise me in the near future as to planting trees. I have about ten acres of limestone soil nicely located for an orchard. It lies on the southeast side, at the foot of the mountain, is high and is surrounded with woods. What month should trees be planted? How far apart? Would you advise planting peaches between the apples so as to get sooner returns.—J. R. S., Juniata County, Pa.

At one time, about fifty years ago, Juniata was the leading county of the state in number of peach trees. The industry quickly perished from neglect. The foothills and ridges are well adapted for apple and peach growing. You have only a comparatively small local outlet for fruit, hence the orchard should be planted with the purpose of shipping. This means that the main body of planting should be winter apples.

Stayman, Grimes, York and Rome are good varieties, with perhaps a small proportion of earlier sorts, as Wealthy, Smokehouse, Summer Rambo and Jonathan. Local experience may convince you that other varieties are better than these.

The use of peaches as fillers in an apple orchard is satisfactory, provided several conditions are favorable: the site and soil must be favorable for peaches, as well as for apples, so that a crop of peaches may be expected at least two years out of three; the trees must be set far enough apart so that the peaches will not soon crowd the apples; the orchard must be given intensive cultivation; and the peaches must be pulled out promptly, say in about twelve years or whenever they seriously crowd the apples. At least seventy-five per cent of the peach planting should be Elberta.

Planting may be in April, or as early in the spring as the land is ready, the earlier the better. Set the apples forty feet apart each way, with peaches between to make an orchard twenty feet apart each way. Keep the peaches close-pruned. The peach tree in the center of the square of four apple trees may be left in longer than the others.—S. W. Fletcher.

Hard Specks on Apples

This year my Stark and Baldwin apples are covered with tiny hard specks. Can you tell me just what this disease is and what I can do to prevent it?—J. K., Beaver County, Pa.

Probably these apples are affected with the "Baldwin spot," or bitter-pit. This is not a fungous disease, and cannot be controlled by spraying. It is known as a "physiological disease"—that is, it is the result of malnutrition or unfavorable growth conditions.

Some varieties are more susceptible than others; the Baldwin is one of the worst.

The bitter-pit is most prevalent on fruit from young trees, and in off years, when the apples are few and large. It seems to be associated with rapid growth and an excess of moisture and nitrogen. It also develops on apples after they are placed in common storage.

There is no remedy and no preventative except in the selection of varieties and cultural practices that promote moderate growth.—S. W. F.

Deer-Proof Fence

THOSE who are thinking of building a deer-proof fence to protect their orchards from destruction by the state's livestock, will be interested in the following experience of H. T. Meyer, of Lewisburg. The orchard is at Rebersburg, Centre County. The state pays for the wire, the farmer pays the rest.

Deer-proof fence around the orchard of Henry T. Meyer, Centre County, Pa.

"I have gone over my final figures covering the total cost of constructing 300 rods of deer fence. You may be interested in the tabulation. I think this array of figures will closely approximate actual field conditions met with by most growers who construct this type of fence built according to specifications set by the State Board of Game Commissioners.

Labor at 25c per hour......	$627.50
Hauling posts and wire....	17.00
Stay wire for bracing posts.	11.00
Construction of two large gates, labor and material.	10.64
Total cost for 300 rods.	$666.14
Cost per rod	$ 2.22

One item for labor amounting to $25 is not listed in the figures given above. This item covered clearing fence rows of brush so that we could handle the wire easily. This figure is high and I think actual field conditions generally would not require so much expenditure, therefore, I have not listed it.

The posts, which I had on my own woodland, cost four cents per post. If you will allow me forty cents a post then the post bill would amount to $108 more than my four-cent cost, which is listed as labor and hauling. Correct bookkeeping would list my posts at $12 but since it was paid in terms of labor and team hire I did not list it as a separate item.

The above snapshot gives you a close up idea of the appearance of this fence, eight feet high and the posts from three and one-half to four feet deep."—S. W. Fletcher.

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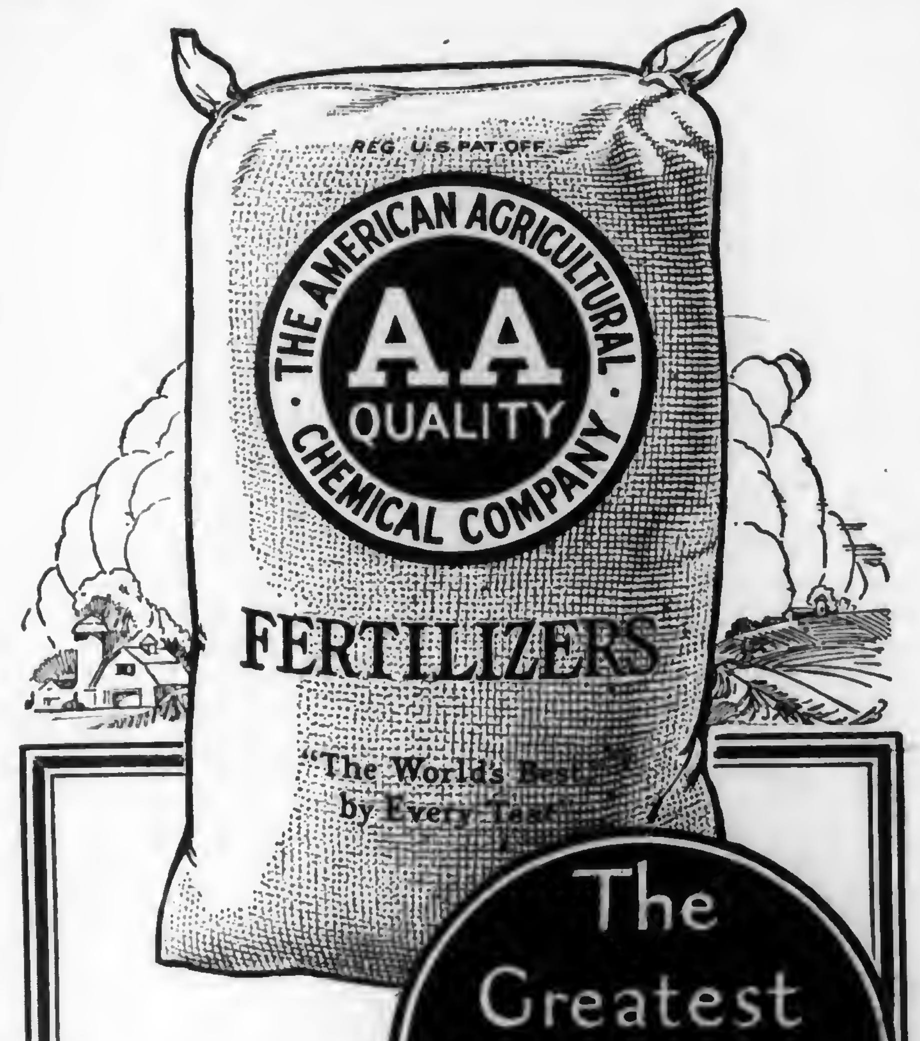

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The Run-Down Apple Orchard

Nitrogenous Fertilizers Bring Trees Into Bearing

THAT old run-down apple orchards can be brought back to profitable bearing by cultivation and by the use of nitrogenous fertilizers, has been demonstrated by the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. Experiments covering a period of nine years are reported in Bulletin 174 of this station.

Apple orchards of different ages and in different stages of cultivation were tested for the effects of some of our common fertilizers. The most important findings were that old neglected trees made a greater response to fertilizers than did young bearing trees in good growing condition, and that nitrogenous fertilizers gave a more profitable response than did phosphoric acid or potash.

A twenty-year-old orchard of Rome, on a very poor silt loam soil in Pleasants County, along the Ohio River, was selected in the spring of 1911 for the first test. The trees were on the verge of starvation, making only two or three inches of growth a year, and filled with dead branches. The orchard was pruned thoroly, sprayed, and placed under cultivation. A block of trees was set aside laid out in plots for different fertilizer treatments. Two plots received sulphate of potash and acid phosphate; two nitrate of soda and acid phosphate; two nitrate of soda and sulphate of potash; two received all three of these materials; and two were left as checks, untreated.

Treatment	Increase in trunk circumference—3 yrs. average per tree, inches	Average annual twig-growth (2 years) inches	Total yield of fruit —7 yrs. avge. per tree bus.
Nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and potash	3.21	8.55	43
Nitrate of soda and acid phosphate	3.31	8.31	51
Nitrate of soda and potash	2.67	7.81	36
Acid phosphate and potash	2.06	5.95	24
Check—No fertilizer	1.98	4.83	25

The treatments were repeated annually, except after the first year muriate of potash was used instead of the sulphate, and in 1916 and thereafter the potash applications were discontinued. The fertilizer was applied the first two weeks in May by scattering under the trees toward the ends of the branches. Cultivation was kept up, and a cover crop of cowpeas or of red clover was grown nearly every year.

Increase in trunk circumference, the terminal twig growth, and the yield of fruit were measured for the effect of the fertilizers. The averages for the periods in which the records were taken are given in the accompanying table.

These figures show that nitrate of soda was without question the most effective material. It gave the best results when in combination with acid phosphate, these two materials surpassing the mixture of all three in trunk growth and yield. Acid phosphate and potash without nitrate gave practically no benefit, both growth and yield being nearly the same as on the check plots.

Nitrate of Soda Effective

Contrary to the experience of some experiment stations, the yields correspond very closely with the trunk and twig growth. There seems to be no doubt of the effectiveness of nitrate of soda in promoting both growth and yields.

These results are interesting also in comparison with tests conducted on apple orchards under more favorable growing conditions in West Virginia. A seven-year test, begun with one-year-old Rome trees, and a six-year test begun on a nine-year block of Grimes, Ben Davis, and York Imperial, were conducted on a silt loam soil at Sleepy Creek, in Morgan County. The soil was of fairly good fertility, and the trees in good condition at the outset. On the young trees, nitrate of soda and acid phosphate were of some benefit, but the difference was not so striking as in the run-down orchard. Potash appeared to be wholly ineffective. A small increase was noted for the nitrogen treatments also in the case of the young bearing trees. The effects upon yield in both orchards were irregular and show no great benefit from the use of the fertilizers. In these two cases, apparently the orchards were not in great need of additional plant food. The soil was good, and the trees in satisfactory condition.

Another Test Begun in 1917

The effect of nitrogen was again strikingly shown in a new test on starved trees begun in 1917.

A block of young bearing apple trees on an extremely poor but cultivated gravelly silt loam soil at Sleepy Creek was selected to test the value of nitrogen in restoring vigor to greatly devitalized trees. Trees receiving one, two, three, four and six pounds of nitrate of soda each were compared with untreated trees. The effect of the nitrate was almost immediate. In ten days the treated trees took on a greener color and made a more vigorous foliage growth. They also retained their foliage longer in the fall.

In two years the trunk and the twig growth were as follows:

Treatment per tree	Increase in circumference 2 yrs., inches	Average annual twig growth inches
Check—No nitrate of soda	0.58	3.20
1 lb. Nitrate of soda	2.00	8.30
2 lbs. " " "	1.54	8.98
3 " " " "	3.00	10.68
4 " " " "	2.12	12.56
6 " " " "	4.25	15.76

These figures speak for themselves. In general, the growth was in proportion to the amount of nitrate used. Unfortunately, no records of yields were taken, as the investigators were unable to be on the ground at harvest time.

Concluding the Discussion

In view of these results, Prof. W. H. Alderman and Prof. H. L. Crane, the authors of the bulletin, recommend the use of nitrogenous fertilizers to restore run-down orchards. At the conclusion of their discussion they say:

"Yellowish, sickly looking trees in sod, or starved trees on worn out, even tho cultivated soil, should be treated with some quickly available form of nitrogen, such as nitrate of soda. A good application is two- and one-half pounds for a small tree or five pounds for a mature tree. It should be applied in the spring just as growth is starting.

"Acid phosphate will be of value in growing a better sod mulch, or cover crop, but its direct value to the tree is still in question.

"West Virginia soils are well supplied with potash and the orchardist can safely ignore this material.

"Orchard fertilization should not be considered, except in conjunction with other orchard practices such as culture, spraying and pruning. All such factors directly affect the welfare of the orchard and thus influence the nutrition of the trees."—Carl R. Woodward.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Rooster with Growth

I have a White Rock rooster about eight and one-half months old, apparently in good condition. Eats well and looks fine but has a bunch on his breast. It is about the size of a small hen egg; sort of a reddish color, is a little hard, has no discharge and isn't sore. Please tell me how it can be removed.—Mrs. H. T., Washington County, Pa.

The bunch may be due to an abscess caused by an infected wound. If it seems soft it might be lanced and drained and the wound washed with iodine or commercial disinfectant. Birds are subject to tumors of various kinds. The removal of such a growth is work for a veterinarian. Unless the bird is valuable for breeding purposes the expense of such an operation is greater than its value.—R. G. Kirby.

Hens Need Mash

One of the things I would like to know is what to do when a flock will or does consume too much laying mash? I have thirty-five Barred Rocks, three are cockerels, ten are yearlings, and balance of flock are pullets. They have eaten 100 pounds of laying mash in two weeks and I think that is rather too much. I feed four quarts scratch in litter, one-half morning and evening. At noon I cook turnips or potatoes and mix bran with it while hot to make a moist mash and about once in three or four days in place of potatoes use green meat scraps. I also have an oats sprouter and feed sprouted oats every day. They are inclined to egg eating. I tried the ammonia cure with little success. Can you suggest a remedy for that? I occasionally give salts in drinking water. Last month the hens laid well, averaging about fourteen eggs per day, this week they began falling off. What do you think is wrong now? I think they may be too fat.—C. W. Y., Lawrence County, Pa.

Most poultrymen try to feed equal parts of laying mash and scratch grain and the only difficulty is to make them eat enough mash. Most hens seem to have more appetite for grain than they have for mash. I do not think your hens can eat too much mash if they have a normal ration of scratch grain and are of good bodily weight.

Plenty of Feed Necessary

The fact that they eat plenty of mash proves they are good feeders and apt to be good layers. Hens cannot lay in the winter unless they eat plenty of feed. You are lucky to have birds that eat plenty of mash.

Egg eating can usually be prevented by feeding a balanced ration, oyster shells and a little bone meal. Use darkened nests and gather the eggs often. When hens scratch in open nests containing very little straw the eggs are easily broken and this starts the egg eating habit. Hens may be too fat to lay. One of the best ways to reduce them is to cut down the grain ration and make them eat more mash. The little grain that is given them should be thrown in deep litter to induce exercise.—R. G. Kirby.

Poultry Course a Success

ONE hundred poultrymen, specialists, students, and visitors took part in the meetings of the fifth annual Pennsylvania State College Poultry Short Course which ran from February 1 to 12th. It was the most successful short course ever held at State College.

More than twenty thousand birds were represented by the flock owners and managers in attendance. The largest flocks were those of Guy Leader, York County, 3000 birds; G. H. Hocker, Wayne County, 2000; William T. Cope, Chester County, 2000; A. L. Marsh, Torrance, 1450; Herbert Hartman, Ohio, 1400; H. C. McCullough, Westmoreland County, 1400; Samuel Heisey, Clinton County, 1400; Floyd N. Wiltshire, Allegheny County, 1100, and M. C. Crone, York County, 1000 birds.

Good Rations for Chicks

THE cost of feeding large flocks of chicks can often be reduced by working home-grown grains into properly balanced mixtures. If only a few chicks are raised and there is no time for making good chick mashes, it is better to buy them ready made. Many poultrymen who make their own laying mashes depend on the commercial mashes for their chicks.

But if you wish to make good chick mashes, some of these formulae will prove very good. I like the Cornell mash when the ground oats are left out and the corn meal is increased. A mixture of 35 lbs. yellow corn meal, 20 lbs. bran, 20 lbs. middlings, 10 lbs. meat scrap, 10 lbs. dried buttermilk, 5 lbs. bone meal and ½ lb. salt will give good results.

Yellow Corn Meal in Mashes

The use of yellow corn meal in chick mashes seems to help in giving the young birds plump, heavy bodies. It used to be an old standby on the farm years ago and as I remember the situation there were a lot of fine husky chickens produced altho heavy egg production was not the rule.

One farmer in our section reports good results from a chick mash consisting of 300 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. middlings, 200 lbs. ground corn, 100 lbs. oatmeal, 50 lbs. meat scrap, 25 lbs. raw bone meal and 25 lbs. of charcoal.

Raw Sunshine, Too

At the Wisconsin station they have used a chick starter composed of 80 parts yellow corn meal, 20 parts middlings, 5 parts raw bone, 5 parts calcium carbonate and 1 part fine salt. The chicks are given skimmilk to drink but no water.

Plenty of pure raw sunshine seems essential to the best results with this ration, but then this is true of all rations. Chicks need sunshine which is not filtered thru glass. The use of glass substitutes and cod liver oil will receive more attention than ever in the production of vigorous late winter chicks.—R. G. Kirby.

Causes of Bumble Foot

SOMETIMES when a hen becomes lame an examination of the foot locates a swelling where an abscess has gathered. This swelling should be lanced with a wide cut and the accumulation of hard matter picked out. Then wash the wound with iodine or commercial disinfectant and isolate the bird on clean straw. It may be necessary to cleanse the wound several times before it heals.

Poultry surgery takes time and should be largely avoided by preventive measures. I once visited a flock of Leghorns in which bumble foot was becoming very prevalent during the winter. They had been fed corn on the cob all winter until the accumulation of corn cobs made up most of the litter and covered the small amount of straw on the floor. Heaps of corn cobs were on the floor where the birds jumped down from the roosts. I concluded that jumping down on the rough, dry corn cobs was bruising the birds' feet and causing the formation of the abscesses. The cobs were raked out and straw thrown in the house and the condition improved. The next year thru feeding shelled grain in deep litter this poultryman had no trouble with bumble foot.

Briers and Sharp Stones

An abscess in the foot can also be caused by wounds from briers or sharp stones. Leghorns do not seem to have as much trouble with bumble foot as the heavier breeds. The light weight birds can even carry a small abscess between the toes and not even show lameness.

With all breeds it is best to let such wounds localize before making a cut in the foot and then be careful to keep the wound as clean as possible. The livestock farmer can call the veterinarian but because of the small value of individual birds, most poultrymen have to be their own veterinarians.—R. G. Kirby.

Healthy Breeding Birds

MY EXPERIENCE producing hatching eggs is that we should endeavor to feed our fowls so as to retain their good health, for I find that it is very important that fowls producing hatching eggs should be in the pink of condition all the while.

What we mean is this, that while we might slightly overstimulate the hens when striving to get all possible eggs from them and then put them on the market, such overstimulation would be detrimental to the production of good strong chicks.

The care of breeding birds should be such as to enable the hen to perform her duty of reproduction in the most complete manner. She should be so cared for as to produce good sized well fertilized eggs, that will hatch strong, vigorous chicks; that will live and thrive and grow to be full sized.

There is one thing which must be well considered or disaster will surely follow. A breeding pen should be made up of strong, vigorous fowls, well mated and then one can be almost sure of satisfactory results.

Give them all the good dry mash they will consume, together with an abundant supply of green matter. Then just enough grain each day to make a balanced ration. Let their water supply be of the best and purest. Sometimes the male bird of the breeding yard is so officious to his mates at feeding time that he does not get his share of feed and will eventually run down and not be a good strong breeder.

This can be obviated by placing a small tin can on the top of a stake in which keep some corn that he can eat at will. Make it just high enough so the hens cannot reach into it but not too high for him.—Chas. authers, Juniata County, Pa.

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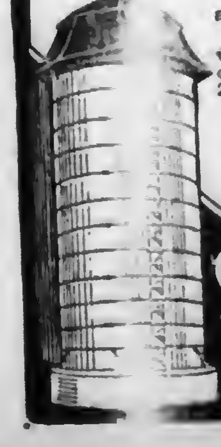

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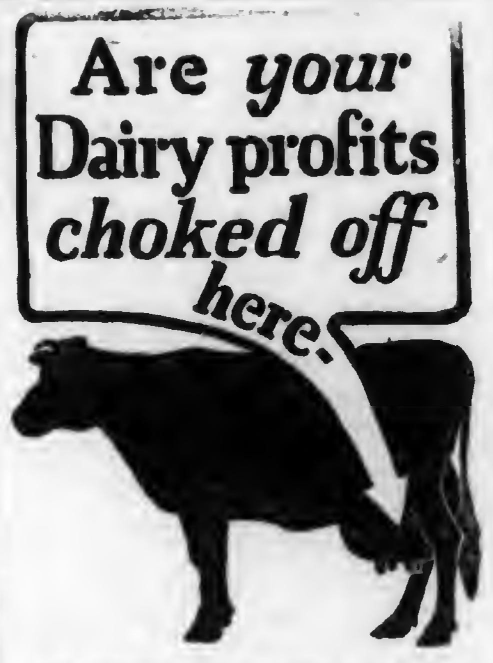

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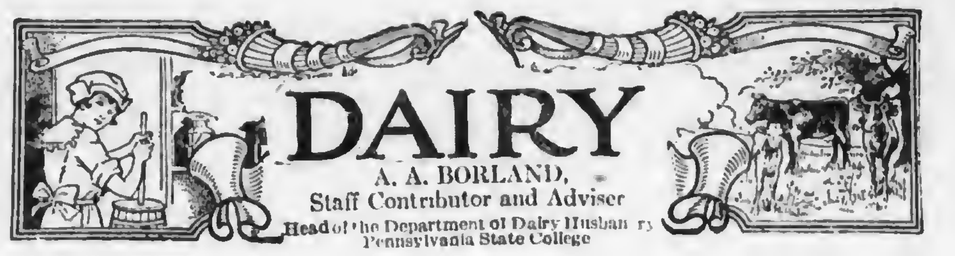


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Butter Prices on the Philadelphia Market

THE chart on this page offers a graphic comparison of average monthly prices on 92 score butter during the past two years illustrating many interesting points. Altho price fluctuations within any given month are not pictured, the monthly average is sufficient for comparative purposes. The chart is based on statistics issued by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The year 1924 shows an average price for the twelve months period of a fraction over 43 cents. Only during the four months of January, February, March and December did the average exceed the yearly average. Due to light receipts of fresh butter and a limited supply of storage stock, the early months of 1924 saw a relatively high price level. Heavy importations of Danish, New Zealand, Argentine and Siberian butter, along with free offerings for further shipment, forced the market thru a 14-cent decline in successive stages until a 39-cent level was reached for April.

An Unusual Season

A wet spring, which delayed production somewhat, resulted in considerable competition for available supplies for storage during June and July and set the price at a high level for the season. Production picked up rapidly in late July and August due to a complete reversal of weather conditions. Heavy receipts at terminal markets forced prices down to low levels with a very unsatisfactory market.

Shorter supplies in November and December aided in a fair advance but at no time was a profit obtainable on butter stored when carrying charges were added.

The year of 1925 was a more favorable year in so far as the price level was concerned. The yearly average was a little over 46 cents with the price ruling higher than 46 cents during six of the twelve months.

A sharp upturn during March was caused by the exceptionally heavy storage stocks having been depleted by very good consumption due to low price levels. The result was that before the seasonal spring increase made supplies more plentiful all markets suffered a scarcity of butter.

Production during 1925 was lighter than 1924 because of the fact that prices for the previous year were discouraging enough to put many producers out of the business. As a result receipts at the terminal markets were not so heavy and storage holdings were a great deal lighter with a natural tendency to support the price level.—W. R. Whitacre.

Preventing Calf Scours

THE old method of preventing calf scours by removing the cow due to calve to a barn or shed unused for a long time by dairy animals can now be superseded by a better method.

Altho the old isolation method cuts down losses greatly, it is not so effective as the colostrum milk method discovered by Doctor Little of the Rockefeller Institute. As soon as the calf is dropped, one or two eight-ounce bottles of the dam's milk should be drawn and given to the calf. This feeding is best done by using regular nursing bottle and enlarging the holes in the nipples.

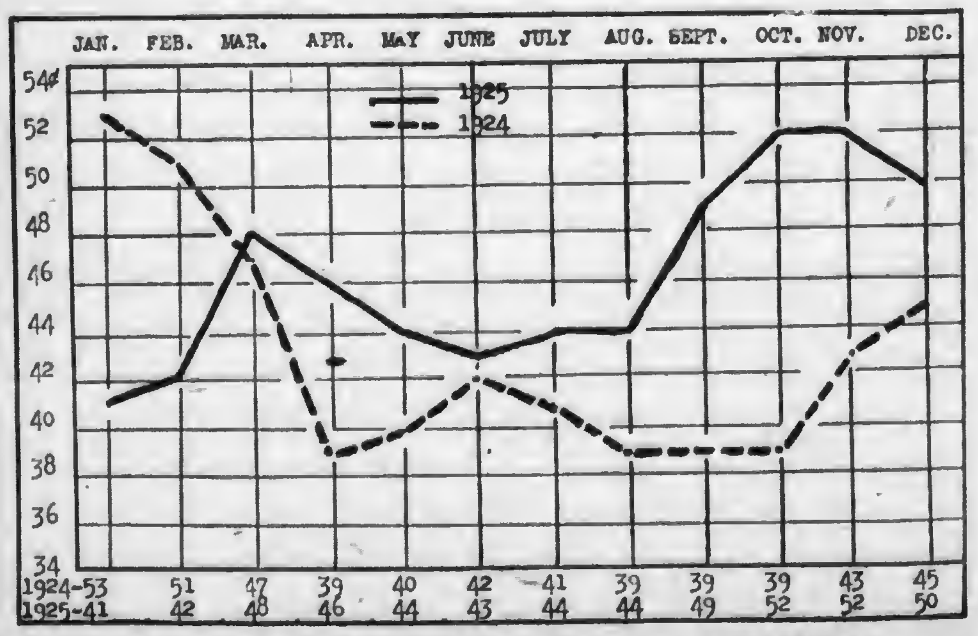
This first milk or colostrum of the cow possesses a number of qualities highly essential to the new born calf.

Even if there is no evidence of scours in the herd it is well to feed colostrum milk to all of the calves at birth before they have a chance to suckle their dam. To be effective the colostrum must reach the calf's stomach before any filth can get there. The nursing bottles and nipples should be thoroly cleaned and disinfected immediately before using.—Carl B. Bender, N. J. College of Agriculture.

Results of Dairy Tests

THIRTY-TWO Pennsylvania cow testing associations tested 11,485 cows during the month of December. Of this number 1324 produced 40 or more pounds of butterfat and 1533 topped the 1000-pound mark in milk production. In the 40-pound group, 460 produced 50 or more pounds of butterfat.

The Carbon-Lehigh Association had the highest number of 40-pound cows, 94, and the largest number of 1000-pounders, 140. The highest 10-cow average in butterfat production, 79.1 pounds, also was credited to this test group. L. A. Zimmerman, of the Carbon-Lehigh Association, made the highest milk record, 2821 pounds, and the best fat figure, 103 pounds, with a registered Holstein in each case. In number of cows tested the Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association, of Blair County, led with 567.



Monthly average price 92 score butter at Philadelphia.

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Where York Buys

RAILROAD records show that receipts of all fruits and vegetables at York, Pa., during 1925, decreased 34 per cent from 609 cars in 1924 to 394 cars in 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

While 15 different commodities were included in the receipts, the smaller quantity resulted chiefly from a reduction of almost 50 per cent in the number of cars of mixed produce received from Baltimore. The actual number in 1924 was 256 as compared with 135 last year, and this decrease can probably be attributed largely to the increased use of the motor truck.

Because of the abundance of local potatoes last fall, unloads of this commodity were cut in half, amounting to only 21 cars during the entire year. All of the 11 cars of apples received came from Pennsylvania shipping points.

Cantaloupes, grapes, watermelons, cabbage, lettuce and peaches showed declines from the preceding year, but largely during the season when local products were available.

The total carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in York during 1925 are as follows: mixed produce, 135 cars; bananas, 121; watermelons, 42; oranges, 22; potatoes, 21; peaches, 17; apples, 11; cabbage, 6; grapefruit, 4; sweet potatoes, 3; cantaloupes, 3; celery, 3; pineapples, 2; lemons, 2; tangerines, 1, and grapes 1.

At Easton-Phillipsburg

FIGURES compiled by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets show that 621 cars of fruits and vegetables in Easton and Phillipsburg were loaded in 1925 as compared with 567 cars in 1924.

Bananas show the largest increase, 70 per cent, jumping from 120 cars in 1924 to 201 cars last year. Mixed produce cars from Philadelphia show the next largest quantity, jumping from 111 cars to 158 cars, an increase of 30 per cent.

The receipts of apples were 25 cars last year as compared to 21 cars in 1924. Potato receipts dropped from 89 to 51 cars. Practically all this decrease occurred during the season between the first of June and the first of September, when the supply from Virginia and Maryland was not so plentiful as during the same period in 1924. The steady decrease in New Jersey supplies apparent again in 1925, shows the increasing use of the motor truck in supplying potatoes within trucking distance of Easton. Twelve cars in all represented the late potatoes, about half of which were for seed purposes.

Total carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables into Easton-Phillipsburg during 1925 are as follows: bananas, 201; mixed produce, 158; watermelons, 60; potatoes, 51; peaches, 28; apples, 25; cantaloupes, 24; grapes, 22; celery, 22; strawberries, 9; cabbage, 9; sweet potatoes, 8; oranges, 2, and onions, 2.

A Flying Trip

(Continued from page 3)

have been sold if they had been available.

Range men tried to contract for next year's supply of bulls, but they were not successful, as breeders are confident that higher prices will prevail next year. The feeling among the western livestock men is that there will be a greater sale of breeding cattle in all parts of the country during the next year.

From the standpoint of scenery the Middle West cannot be compared with the East. With the exception of the mountains near Denver there was little variation in the landscape for hundreds of miles, but the trip was interesting and increased ones appreciation of the varied agriculture of the United States.

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is the wail of the crows when once they light on a corn-field where the seed-corn has been coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent. One taste is enough. And every crow, every squirrel, every mole, every gopher, every pest of any kind, keeps off that field. It doesn't kill them, for it isn't poisonous, but it's worse than any other "white mule" in all crow-dom. And your crow worries are over. You won't have to replant hill after hill. Much of your valuable time is saved, besides all the extra cost of seed-corn to replant with. And for every $1.00 you spend for

Stanley's Crow Repellent

you will reap from 20 to 40 more bushels of corn at harvest time. It's easy to use—simply mix it with your seed-corn. You don't have to wait for it even to dry. And it never clogs the planter. If you have any doubts as to what Stanley's Crow Repellent will do for you, ask us to send you copies of hundreds of letters we have received and every one of these testimonials unsolicited. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. "Money Back" guarantee. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500R, New Britain, Conn.

Beat it, Maria, beat it QUICK!
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Wow Wow
Seed coated with Stanleys Crow Repellent

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Speed Up Work–Reduce Labor–and Increase Your Profits this Year– with the

CENTAUR TRACTOR

NEVER before has any farm tractor—regardless of price—offered such an abundance of practical, profit-earning features! Never before have you had an opportunity to buy a power unit that would do—*at such small cost*—the things that CENTAUR does! At a cost of a few cents per hour it will cultivate a 9 acre field—in one day. It will pull a 12" plow, heavy harrow, seeder and other field implements. And it is just right for belt jobs. In brief, the CENTAUR is the tractor that you have always looked for—a small size, full-powered unit that will handle your farm work *easily and economically.*

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The CENTAUR isn't new and untried. Six years of remarkably satisfactory service on thousands of farms have proved it to be right in every detail. No matter what size farm you own, the CENTAUR has a definite service to render you. It is the one tractor that solves your problem of getting farm work done easily and quickly—at bed-rock cost—and on time!

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Right now is the time to get your CENTAUR. Spring plowing is just ahead of you. And then come more months of heavy work. Let us prove to you how the CENTAUR will more than pay for itself in saving your time and labor on all of these jobs. A letter or post card will bring you all the facts. Write at once.

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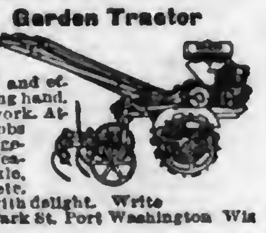

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Does seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensible features, patented arched axle, tool control, power turn, etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. Write Gilson Mfg. Co., 504 Park St. Port Washington Wis

PAPEC

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Our 1926 Catalog describes four sizes of Papec Cutters and shows how a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons. Write for your copy today.

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"Your Neighbor Has One – Ask Him"

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

When to Dip Sheep

We have a flock of sheep that are due to lamb early in April. These ewes are badly infested with ticks. Would you advise us to dip these sheep now while they have the wool on or should we wait until later in the spring?—W. C. D., Blair County, Pa.

I would not consider it a desirable nor safe practice to dip these ewes at this time of the year. The loss thru dipping during cold weather would be greater than any loss because of ticks. Ewes dipped during February or March are likely to come down with pneumonia and die. It will be much better to wait until after the lambs have been dropped and the ewes sheared. After the ewes have been shorn both lambs and ewes should be dipped.

I would suggest the use of any of the standard sheep dips. They should be prepared according to the directions given on the container. It will probably be desirable to dip the sheep and lambs twice at intervals of ten to twelve days. By following this practice and dipping all ewes and lambs the tick can be pretty well cleaned up.

It will be a good practice to dip all the sheep that are to be carried thru the winter at some time early in the fall before cold weather sets in. This practice will reduce the trouble from ticks during the winter months.—W. H. Tomhave.

Buying Breeding Ewes

Could you give me the approximate price of a carload of two-year-old ewes suitable for breeding next fall and the best place for me to get them? About how much leguminous hay would be needed a month to feed a flock of this size?—P. T. W., Clinton County, Pa.

It is a difficult matter to predict just what price you will have to pay for a carload of two-year-old breeding ewes next fall without more information about the type of ewes wanted. There are two types of ewes available that might be purchased to advantage for commercial lamb production. These are grade western ewes or grade Merino ewes. With the present price of breeding sheep these ewes will probably cost from $10.00 to $12.00 per head, depending upon the quality.

The fine wool Merino ewes can be secured to best advantage in southwestern Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia or southeastern Ohio. There are several ways of getting in touch with men who might have sheep of this kind for sale. During the spring and summer months sheep men frequently advertise in the agricultural publications. The sheep extension specialists at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania; West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, and Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, can give you a list of men who can supply you.

The grade western ewes can best be purchased on one of the central western markets, such as Chicago, Kansas City or Denver or direct from western range men. The names of reliable commission men operating on these markets can be secured by writing the livestock exchange on each of these markets. The names of western range men can be secured from sheep journals or by writing your sheep extension specialist at the college.

Either of the two types described will provide a good foundation for producing market lambs. They must, however, be bred to a purebred ram of one of the mutton breed.

It takes about 125 head of average ewes to make a single deck. This is enough sheep to start with, especially if you have had very little experience with sheep.

The amount of legume hay that will be consumed per month will depend somewhat upon the amount of other feed such as grain and silage that will be fed. The ewes will consume from three to five pounds of hay daily. Assuming that they will average four pounds daily it will require between seven and eight tons of hay per month to supply a flock of 125 ewes.—W. H. Tomhave.

Rations for Idle Horses

TWO good daily rations for idle horses, per 1000 pounds of live weight, would be: Corn stover, 9 lbs., and clover or alfalfa hay, 8 lbs.; or else oat straw, 6 lbs., clover or alfalfa hay, 10 lbs., and corn, 1 lb. By feeding these cheap roughages with a small amount of protein feeds, such as linseed oil meal and wheat bran, the horses can be easily maintained at a minimum expense.

When the horses go into the hard work of the spring they will not be able to use as much roughage as when they are idle because they have not the time needed to thoroly chew and digest it. For this reason the roughage should be reduced and the grain concentrates increased as soon as they begin to work. This should be done gradually so as not to cause colic or other digestive troubles.—W. C. Skelley, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Do Pigs Pay in Winter?

AT PRESENT I am feeding seventy fall pigs (Feb. 10) and have them in the basement of the barn where it is not cold and they do exceptionally well. They average about 100 pounds live weight. I had ten of them in the pig sty where it got cold and they did not thrive until I put them in the barn with the others.

It pays to make the pigs comfortable and it does not pay to feed pigs in winter unless they are kept comfortable. I am feeding them corn, middlings, tankage, a little skim-milk, cooked butcher scrap, a head of cabbage occasionally, and soy bean hay. You ought to see them grow. Everybody admires them and most people attribute my success to the good blood but I attribute my success to the treatment and feed.—C. R. Bashore, Berks County, Pa.

New Litter Club Started

INQUIRIES from farmers relative to the 1926 Keystone ton litter contest indicate that the popularity of this work will continue during the coming year. According to L. C. Madison, animal husbandry extension specialist at the Pennsylvania State College, litters farrowed on or after February 1 can be enrolled in the 1926 Ton Litter Club. Copies of the 1926 project and enrollment cards may be secured from the county agent. In 1925, Pennsylvania tied for first place in number of ton litters and breeders are out to better this record in 1926.—A. L. B.

Importance of Farm Records

They Will Place Farming on a Businesslike Basis

Many farmers have found that a desk is a very worth while piece of furniture in the home.

FARMING is, or should be, a modern, up-to-date business and should be conducted accordingly. That means that records of various kinds must be kept as well as the stock and breeding records, which most of us keep.

Duplicate copies of business correspondence are kept by most well-conducted businesses. Farmers should do the same thing. And here is where a typewriter becomes serviceable. A few years ago I purchased one to use in our farm business. I was the only farmer in the community that had one at that time; today I know of several near-by farmers who have them in their homes. With a typewriter, one can use a carbon sheet and thus at one writing secure a duplicate copy of out-going correspondence for his own records.

For filing correspondence we use the common book-shaped files which cost about twenty-five cents. They are provided with an alphabetical index. Our letters, or duplicate copies of our letters to another party, are fastened with a clip to the letters we receive from this party. Thus when we look in the file under the proper index and find that party's name, we lift out a sheaf of correspondence containing a complete record of all our communications.

Receipts and canceled checks also should be preserved for future records. A few years ago we had a difference with a party concerning the payment of rent. It wasn't settled until we dug up our canceled check.

Sometime ago in digging a ditch across a field to drain a low place, we discovered that another ditch had been laid almost to the wet spot some years before. It was on a piece of land we had recently purchased. Accordingly, we proceeded to find out about the ditches on this farm. Had we done this first, it would have saved us a lot of labor and many tile.

A Valuable Map of the Farm

It occurred to me then that there were many ditches on our old farm that father knew of but which I could not place—they having been put in before my time. I therefore made a map of the farm showing all the fields, etc. On this map was shown all the known tile drains, the size of the tile, etc. As new drains are put in, they are added to the map. Thus when father is no longer here to inform me about the old ditches, my record will show me where they are. I don't know if this sort of record is kept by many farmers or not, but it is a capital idea.

Of late years we have come to keeping another set of records also—rather it is a sort of annual statement, a summarizing of our capital invested in the several branches of our farming business. We have figured as accurately as possible the amount of money we have invested in: land, fences, buildings, tile drains, standing timber, machinery, livestock, etc. Each year we like to compare these statements and see what alterations we have been able to make.

Have Reduced Investment in Fences

For instance, a few years ago our farm was cut up into many small fields. Our investment then in fences was around $1100. Today our fields are larger and our investment in fences is around $600. Our tendency now is to reduce our investment in fences and increase it in drainage.

Another example: A few years ago we had thirty acres in standing timber. We learned that land worth more than $30 an acre can not be used profitably for growing timber—that is the figure given us by one of our state agricultural specialists. Our land at that time was worth at least $150 an acre. That meant that we had an investment of $4500 in land and at least $2000 in timber, or a total investment of $6500 on which we were paying taxes and from which we were getting very little revenue. Today we have reduced it to ten acres of timber (and expect to cut that off soon), with an investment of around $2000. In other words, we have changed that $4500 investment from a relatively non-productive to a productive investment. The twenty acres are now producing valuable crops, while the timber money ($1500) is bringing us annual interest.

I know some farmers who have small house safes in which they keep their valuable papers and records. We have never resorted to one of these, tho we do rent a deposit box at our local bank where we keep such papers as notes, certificates, unregistered bonds, etc.

A desk in the farm home facilitates the handling and keeping of farm records. Quite a number of up-to-date farmers in our community now have business desks.—P. C. Grose.

The word "thief" was on the blackboard, but Dick could not spell it. "Surely you know what that spells," exclaimed the teacher. "Now, suppose I put my hand into your pocket and took out a penny, what should I be?" "A conjurer," replied Dick.—London Post.

"How CAN I know WHAT water system to install?"

"You don't have to worry about a fresh water pressure system. The sure, safe way is to put the responsibility on Duro."

Duro is the only large organization that *specializes exclusively in water systems and water softeners* for farm or residence use. Duro engineers will study your requirements thoroughly and make *unbiased recommendations.*

The Duro Vertitank System. Complete unit. Automatic. $125 f. o. b. Factory. Other systems as low as $79.50. Capacities from 150 to 2100 gallons per hour.

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The Duro Automatic Water Softener. Connects to city water line. Water in passing through becomes perfectly softened. Obsoletes hand-operated types. Price $175 f. o. b. Dayton, Ohio.

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Let Duro help you. *Send for Free Consultation Blank.* There is no charge or obligation.

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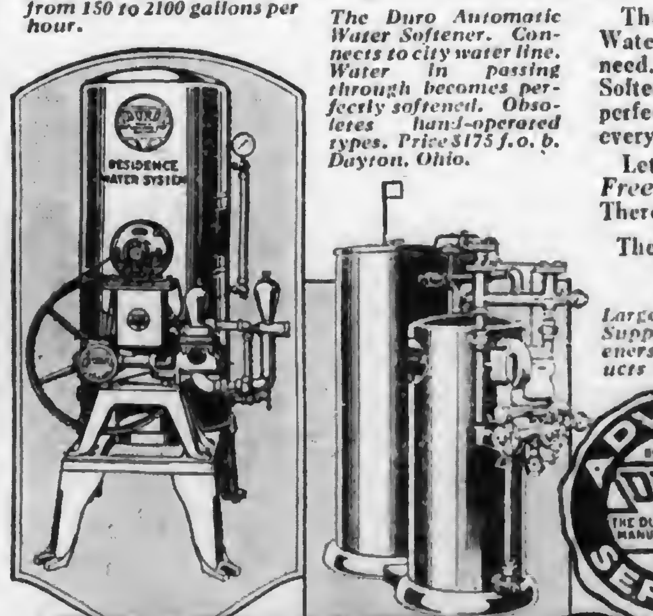

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WHICH does your 1925 fruit crop show?

If a loss, lack of thorough, timely spraying may be the reason. If a profit, no doubt efficient spraying is one big reason. Let us tell you about the easiest, fastest, most dependable, most durable sprayer to use for FRUIT PROFITS. Dealers in all important fruit sections. A card from you will bring our latest catalog G-25, by return mail.

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GRAIN DRILLS

Are built to sow the seed in a wide bottom furrow. Complete coverage and depth of sowing regulated as desired. Built with low down hopper; full size wheels. Pin or spring hoe shovels; single disc openers. Ask for complete catalog 325.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Old Furniture Made New

Good Substitutes if You Can't Have Real Antiques

REAL antiques are out of the question for most of us, because they are exceedingly scarce and their prices are often exorbitant. But we can appreciate the merely old furniture of good design, and can often procure pieces at a very slight cost. Rickety furniture is not usually a good investment, but sometimes good glue, firm tying, and a little time will work wonders with an unsteady chair or table and an old piece of furniture that is made of good wood and has pleasing lines, will nearly always turn out to be a satisfaction to the one who salvages it.

The small chest of drawers shown in an accompanying picture was nearly black when first seen in a neighbor's basement. I looked inside the drawers and being sure it was walnut, offered her three dollars for it. She was amazed at my offer and made haste to remove the tools the chest contained before I would take back my rash words.

Painted pieces—formerly a washstand and a chair in the woodpile.

Varnish remover was used and almost quarts of heavy, dark varnish scraped off. When the original beautiful walnut had appeared the chest was sandpapered well, rubbed and waxed and is now a most prized possession.

Exceedingly Useful

These small chests are of course not as valuable as the large ones but are exceedingly useful, rather easy to find, and to my mind much more attractive than the small modern tables which are ordinarily placed in small wall spaces.

The large mirror pictured above the chest of drawers was once part of an old walnut dresser. The contour of these old mirrors taken from dressers is often very lovely. This one was found standing in the corner of an old storehouse, was bought for two dollars and we have never wished for a modern one in its place.

This armchair has an imitation rush seat. A small walnut chest with an old mirror above it.

The small stand and chair shown were of inferior wood so were worked out as painted pieces. The stand was an old washstand with protruding racks for towels, and the chair was a seatless affair that was rescued from the wood pile. The racks were sawed off the stand, it was sanded and given three coats of black paint. A seat was made for the chair by tacking webbing very tight across the opening, padding it with cotton and tacking over a piece of tapestry with small upholstery tacks close together.

To Get the Rubbed Effect

After a small conventional design had been painted with bright colored enamel on stand and chair, each was given a coat of dull finish varnish to protect the paint and to give the desired rubbed effect. This combination would make a good hall group or might be used as a telephone stand with chair. These old washstands also make useful bedside tables.

Since becoming interested in salvaging furniture, we have learned to make imitation rush seats. The chair beside the small spool table in the picture shows a finished one. The frame of the chair should be refinished before attempting the seat.

The imitation rush, which is really twisted paper is purchased in five or ten-pound rolls. The price is about seventy-five cents a pound or less if ten pounds or more are purchased. It is used wet and when the seat is dry, it is either shellaced or varnished.—Elsa S. Clark, Ill.

Game for Quilting Bee

AT YOUR next thimble party or quilting bee, try this interesting game during a welcome rest period. Write the Stitch Questions on slips of paper, leaving a space opposite each for the answer. Make a list for each guest. Pass the lists and pencils and let your friends attempt to write the correct stitch for each suggestion, giving them a time limit. When finished let them pass their own paper to the nearest neighbor on the left, and much merriment follows while they compare answers with those the hostess now announces.

1. What stitch is hard to live with?—Cross-stitch.
2. What stitch is found on fowls?—Feather-stitch.
3. What stitch is part of a cough?—Hem-stitch.
4. What stitch is made of many links?—Chain-stitch.
5. What stitch is part of a window?—Blind-stitch.
6. What stitch is neither bold nor forward?—Back-stitch.
7. What stitch is useless without a key?—Lock-stitch.
8. What stitch is never slow?—Run-stitch.
9. What stitch repeats itself?—Over and over-stitch.
10. What stitch is ever in one place?—Side-stitch.
11. What stitch is part of a horse's equipment?—Saddle-stitch.
12. What stitch is applied in roasting meats?—Basting-stitch.
13. What stitch is part of a fence?—Bar-stitch.
14. What stitch is found in the harness shop?—Whip-stitch.
15. What stitch is almost a wear ever?—Button-hole-stitch.
16. What stitch beautifies many dresses?—Embroidery-stitch.

An emery bag makes a good first prize, and a package of needles an appropriate booby.—Clarice Raymond.

Plants Call You Outdoors

THE time is here to send for seed to sow for the early plants every lover of nature so much wants. The raising of flower plants and beautiful blossoms is far from foolish. One farm woman, to pay for time spent in pleasure, sends for more flower seed than needed for her own supply. She raises fine plants, sells all she can and sets out all unsold plants, selling the cut flowers. For these she always has a demand much greater than she can supply.

The cutting off of all the most beautiful blooms necessitates sending for new seed every year to insure fine flowers. This woman raisea many kinds of flowers, but the large flowering long-stemmed aster is a specialty and always liked by any one who likes flowers at all. Thus many happy moments are spent among the flowers in the strenuous seasons that otherwise would be spent at the monotonous tasks that never end.

A change of work and mind is beneficial and indeed a boon to women who find some pleasant things to do each day. One an do more and better work after a short diversion with something beautiful out-of-doors in Nature's workshop.—Arabelle Smith.

Mrs. Harrington's Work

YOU will all rejoice to have greetings from Mrs. Harrington, and learn how happy she is in her inspiring work. This week she took time to send love to all of Our Family, thru Our Page. She is very busy teaching Girl Scouts, preparing them in the big business of home-making. She has a class, too, for adult women (in cooperation with County Extension Service).

The purpose of both programs is to make for better and more efficient housewives. From such study, it is believed, happier homes, fewer divorces, and less crime will result. There is under plan a week-end class for brides-to-be. Girls now busy in all forms of employment will rejoice in such a prospect. Does it make you wish you lived near Cedar Hill?—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

Prize Winning Hints

ONE seldom finds the hemstitching attachment being used in the country, but I consider mine a great economy. I advise every woman with a sewing machine to get one, for you can so quickly picot yards and yards of choice trimming.

When my oldest daughter's coat is worn in places, and past usefulness for her, I carefully rip it apart, clean thoroly, and perhaps turn the cloth, using the other side to make, with the aid of a Pennsylvania Farmer pattern, a fine new coat for the little one. This is a great saving in a large family.—Mrs. John Faulstich, Pa.

Waste Not—Want Not

SAVING is one of my fads. Like the tramp's manners, I must have been born with this fad for when I was a child mother often found it necessary to make a general clearing out of my collections, which were piled in two lower shelves of a famous old family cupboard. Anyway, when I came into my own home, imagine my delight when I spied a splendid attic, with rafters too, where I could stick things and still have the attic looking neat. Many an odd piece of board, pieces of quarter round, wire and tin went there—in fact anything lying around which I thought might be useful some day.

After we remodeled our house a few years ago and put in new windows, I raided the wood pile. There I found the slats which held in the old windows, pieces of boards, old shutters, boards from glass boxes, nails and wire; junk which might have been thrown away or used for kindling. What a time I had saving it!

When my son grew old enough to trap, he was delighted to find among those glass box boards one of the proper size and shape to use in stretching hides. When I wanted some special feeding boards for the brooder house, we found the very thing. We nailed three narrow boards on slats and tacked the old window molding around the edges, making a ledge so that the feed would not fall to the floor. I had my boy make these boards of different sizes so that I could use them later among the chicks of different ages. The nails saved from the boards and those picked up after carpenters were used. As I usually keep a supply of odd nails, "mother's" tool box is often in demand.

With the old shutters which I had saved the men made me several runs to put around chick coops, nailing strips across the ends, and then covering the tops with chicken wire. I always have two ready for an emergency, such as a late hatch of chicks.—M. S. S.

With the Beef Flank

BOIL a beef flank very tender, then pick all the meat into bits. Add salt and pepper to taste, and a dash of allspice. Put into a bag or cloth and under a heavy weight. You will then have a delicious something in the house for the cold supper, or it will slice into sandwich fillings that are different.—C. B. W.

A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM

"I'm sorry for the woman who doesn't have one of these beautiful rugs."

"I don't see how I ever got along without it. So easy to clean—just a few strokes of the mop and my kitchen smiles! No wonder I like to keep it looking nice. It's real linoleum, too—the kind that wears and wears and wears."

HOW women appreciate these new smooth-surface, sanitary rugs! They make housekeeping so much easier. A few moments' mopping and a smooth-surface rug is spotless and its colors bright as the day it was bought. Back-breaking bending and kneeling to scrub old wood floors should be a thing of the past in every home. An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug means more leisure for the housewife yet her floors are always spick-and-span and sanitary.

When you buy a smooth-surface rug, see that it is real linoleum. There is all the difference in the world. An Armstrong Rug is genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back—softer, more resilient and springy, it will outlast any other smooth rug under the same conditions. You can roll and re-roll and change it from room to room as often as you like. An Armstrong Rug is flexible, not brittle or stiff.

Look for the burlap back. If it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum. Armstrong's are the only smooth-surface rugs made in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller sizes.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—*Free! Choose your Armstrong Rug from the twenty-eight patterns in this booklet, all illustrated in full color. Full instructions on proper care. The booklet is free. Write for it today. Address*

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On the Floor—Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 865.

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Look for the Circle A Trade Mark on the burlap back

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

OUR HOME PAGE

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To Get the Rubbed Effect

After a small conventional design had been painted with bright colored enamel on stand and chair, each was given a coat of dull finish varnish to protect the paint and to give the desired rubbed effect. This combination would make a good hall group or might be used as a telephone stand with chair. These old washstands also make useful bedside tables.

Since becoming interested in salvaging furniture, we have learned to make imitation rush seats. The chair beside the small spool table in the picture shows a finished one. The frame of the chair should be refinished before attempting the seat.

The imitation rush, which is really twisted paper is purchased in five or ten-pound rolls. The price is about seventy-five cents a pound or less if ten pounds or more are purchased. It is used wet and when the seat is dry, it is either shellaced or varnished.—Elsa S. Clark, Ill.

This armchair has an imitation rush seat. **A small walnut chest with an old mirror above it.**

Game for Quilting Bee

AT YOUR next thimble party or quilting bee, try this interesting game during a welcome rest period. Write the Stitch Questions on slips of paper, leaving a space opposite each for the answer. Make a list for each guest. Pass the lists and pencils and let your friends attempt to write the correct stitch for each suggestion, giving them a time limit. When finished let them pass their own paper to the nearest neighbor on the left, and much merriment follows while they compare answers with those the hostess now announces.

1. What stitch is hard to live with?—Cross-stitch.
2. What stitch is found on fowls?—Feather-stitch.
3. What stitch is part of a cough?—Hem-stitch.
4. What stitch is made of many links?—Chain-stitch.
5. What stitch is part of a window?—Blind-stitch.
6. What stitch is neither bold nor forward?—Back-stitch.
7. What stitch is useless without a key?—Lock-stitch.
8. What stitch is never slow?—Run-stitch.
9. What stitch repeats itself?—Over and over-stitch.
10. What stitch is ever in one place?—Side-stitch.
11. What stitch is part of a horse's equipment?—Saddle-stitch.
12. What stitch is applied in roasting meats?—Basting-stitch.
13. What stitch is part of a fence?—Bar-stitch.
14. What stitch is found in the harness shop?—Whip-stitch.
15. What stitch is almost a wear ever?—Button-hole-stitch.
16. What stitch beautifies many dresses?—Embroidery-stitch.

An emery bag makes a good first prize, and a package of needles an appropriate booby.—Clarice Raymond.

Plants Call You Outdoors

THE time is here to send for seed to sow for the early plants every lover of nature so much wants. The raising of flower plants and beautiful blossoms is far from foolish. One farm woman, to pay for time spent in pleasure, sends for more flower seed than needed for her own supply. She raises fine plants, sells all she can and sets out all unsold plants, selling the cut flowers. For these she always has a demand much greater than she can supply.

The cutting off of all the most beautiful blooms necessitates sending for new seed every year to insure fine flowers. This woman raises many kinds of flowers, but the large flowering long-stemmed aster is a specialty and always liked by any one who likes flowers at all. Thus many happy moments are spent among the flowers in the strenuous seasons that otherwise would be spent at the monotonous tasks that never end.

A change of work and mind is beneficial and indeed a boon to women who find some pleasant things to do each day. One an do more and better work after a short diversion with something beautiful out-of-doors in Nature's workshop.—Arabelle Smith.

Mrs. Harrington's Work

YOU will all rejoice to have greetings from Mrs. Harrington, and learn how happy she is in her inspiring work. This week she took time to send love to all of Our Family, thru Our Page. She is very busy teaching Girl Scouts, preparing them in the big business of home-making. She has a class, too, for adult women (in cooperation with County Extension Service).

The purpose of both programs is to make for better and more efficient housewives. From such study, it is believed, happier homes, fewer divorces, and less crime will result. There is under plan a week-end class for brides-to-be. Girls now busy in all forms of employment will rejoice in such a prospect. Does it make you wish you lived near Cedar Hill?—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

Prize Winning Hints

ONE seldom finds the hemstitching attachment being used in the country, but I consider mine a great economy. I advise every woman with a sewing machine to get one, for you can so quickly picot yards and yards of choice trimming.

When my oldest daughter's coat is worn in places, and past usefulness for her, I carefully rip it apart, clean thoroly, and perhaps turn the cloth, using the other side to make, with the aid of a Pennsylvania Farmer pattern, a fine new coat for the little one. This is a great saving in a large family.—Mrs. John Faulstich, Pa.

Waste Not—Want Not

SAVING is one of my fads. Like the tramp's manners, I must have been born with this fad for when I was a child mother often found it necessary to make a general clearing out of my collections, which were piled in two lower shelves of a famous old family cupboard. Anyway, when I came into my own home, imagine my delight when I spied a splendid attic, with rafters too, where I could stick things and still have the attic looking neat. Many an odd piece of board, pieces of quarter round, wire and tin went there—in fact anything lying around which I thought might be useful some day.

After we remodeled our house a few years ago and put in new windows, I raided the wood pile. There I found the slats which held in the old windows, pieces of boards, old shutters, boards from glass boxes, nails and wire; junk which might have been thrown away or used for kindling. What a time I had saving it!

When my son grew old enough to trap, he was delighted to find among those glass box boards one of the proper size and shape to use in stretching hides. When I wanted some special feeding boards for the brooder house, we found the very thing. We nailed three narrow boards on slats and tacked the old window molding around the edges, making a ledge so that the feed would not fall to the floor. I had my boy make these boards of different sizes so that I could use them later among the chicks of different ages. The nails saved from the boards and those picked up after carpenters were used. As I usually keep a supply of odd nails, "mother's" tool box is often in demand.

With the old shutters which I had saved the men made me several runs to put around chick coops, nailing strips across the ends, and then covering the tops with chicken wire. I always have two ready for an emergency, such as a late hatch of chicks.—M. S. S.

With the Beef Flank

BOIL a beef flank very tender, then pick all the meat into bits. Add salt and pepper to taste, and a dash of allspice. Put into a bag or cloth and under a heavy weight. You will then have a delicious something in the house for the cold supper, or it will slice into sandwich fillings that are different.—C. B. W.

A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM

"I'm sorry for the woman who doesn't have one of these beautiful rugs."

"I don't see how I ever got along without it. So easy to clean—just a few strokes of the mop and my kitchen smiles! No wonder I like to keep it looking nice. It's real linoleum, too—the kind that wears and wears and wears."

HOW women appreciate these new smooth-surface, sanitary rugs! They make housekeeping so much easier. A few moments' mopping and a smooth-surface rug is spotless and its colors bright as the day it was bought. Backbreaking bending and kneeling to scrub old wood floors should be a thing of the past in every home. An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug means more leisure for the housewife yet her floors are always spick-and-span and sanitary.

When you buy a smooth-surface rug, see that it is real linoleum. There is all the difference in the world. An Armstrong Rug is genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back—softer, more resilient and springy, it will outlast any other smooth rug under the same conditions. You can roll and re-roll and change it from room to room as often as you like. An Armstrong Rug is flexible, not brittle or stiff.

Look for the burlap back. If it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum. Armstrong's are the only smooth-surface rugs made in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller sizes.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—Free! Choose your Armstrong Rug from the twenty-eight patterns in this booklet, all illustrated in full color. Full instructions on proper care. The booklet is free. Write for it today. Address

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Above—Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 1021.

At the Left—Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 826.

On the Floor—Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 865.

Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

Look for the Circle A Trade Mark on the burlap back

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

The Hood Red Tread Boot

less cost – plenty of wear

HERE is a big dollar-for-dollar value in boots.

The Hood Red Tread Boot meets ordinary requirements for wear and comfort — yet it is moderately priced. Only the famous Hood Red Boot is a better boot buy.

You will know the Red Tread by the name Hood on a tough red rubber re-enforcement placed where the extra wear comes.

You should be familiar with the whole money-saving Hood line. The popular Hood Red Boot; the Kattle King — all-rubber, quickly cleaned; and fleece lined for warmth White Rock Arctics; and husky White Rock Rubbers for all the family.

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Watertown, Massachusetts

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Are You Tired Sometimes?

Simple Cures Any Farmer's Wife Can Try Out

ARE housewives, even farmers wives, lazy? I may be mobbed for asking that question in these columns, but asking myself the same thing I make a mental inventory of my home and am obliged to render an affirmative verdict.

Some night when you are tired out, when you drag weary feet from room to room doing the things that must be done before the last light is extinguished, sit down by a cozy fire or in an open window according to the season and face the question of whether it is a spiritual or physical weariness that weighs you down.

Perhaps you were once a school teacher. Can you remember getting up at 6 A. M. to rush thru some written lesson papers left over from the night before? Remember the speed with which you washed and brushed your hair, sewed on a loose button, pinned a bit of lace in place, snatched a flower for your coat lapel, caught up a heavy book bag, scampered to the school house a mile away, went thru the busy hours of the day, and kept two mischievous lads a half hour after school, then begged to be allowed to get the evening meal when you reached home? After that you entertained company (perhaps the very man you now face every evening across the table), laughed, gave an opinion on any subject that came up however weighty, turned a clever phrase that brought a gleam of admiration to his face, sang or coaxed entrancing melodies from the piano, assured him it was still early when the clock struck ten, and after his departure, prepared lessons for the morrow until you heard the sound of the midnight bells.

Tired, you never thought of being tired. You hadn't time. Tomorrow morning get up early enough to start the day a half hour ahead of your work instead of a half hour behind. Be sure you have your morning bath and that your hair is dressed as carefully as it was in the old days. If a hairpin pulls, take time to replace it. If a lock falls into your eyes, fish out the neglected curling iron and curl that lock out of the way instead of pushing it back every five minutes during the day, twenty expenditures of strength every hour, 160 wasted motions every day, that one minute of time would have saved to say nothing of your improved appearance.

Snap into the Day's Work

Your toilet made, "Snap into the work." Dragging thru the process of sweeping and dusting one room takes an hour's time and as much strength as it would to do the whole house at high speed. You wouldn't put an automobile in low gear and expect it to creep twenty miles to town and twenty back. Three months of that kind of treatment would ruin the best car ever made. Yet a lot of us do our housework on low gear and wonder why we are worn out at the end of three or six or a dozen months.

Work when you work, rest when you rest, and smile—smile—smile. That ought to be the motto in every farmhouse kitchen. Dress well. Clothes help. Take time for play—a trip to town, a good picture show, a visit at the home of some friend. Think of yourself as an important somebody, making a home, and not as a household drudge.

Easy to talk, but where's the

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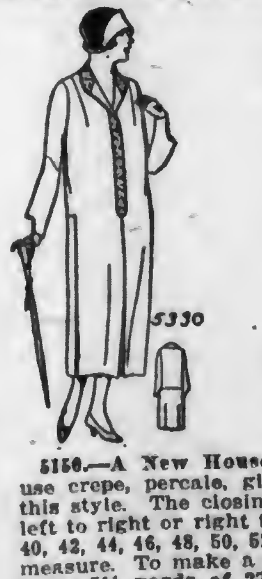
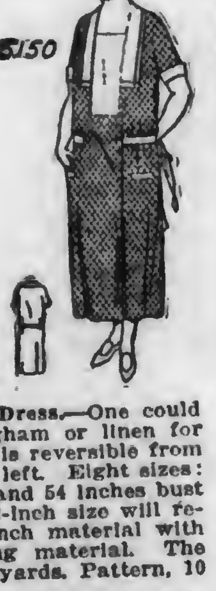
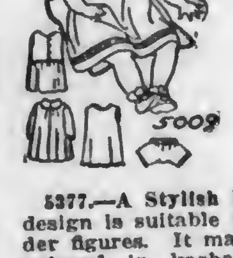


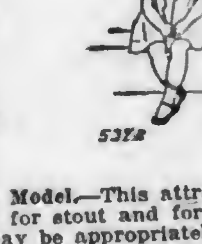


5150.—A New House Dress.—One could use crepe, percale, gingham or linen for this style. The closing is reversible from left to right or right to left. Eight sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. To make a 42-inch size will require 5⅛ yards of 27-inch material with 1⅝ yard of contrasting material. The width at the foot is 2 yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

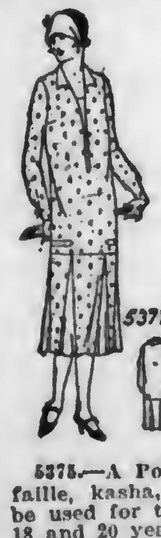
5009.—A Baby Outfit.—Voile, dimity, crepe, silk and chambray are good materials for this little dress and for the slip and drawers use cambric or lawn. Five sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2-year size requires ¾ yard of 36-inch material for the drawers, 1⅛ yard for the slip and 1¾ yard for the dress if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves ¼ yard less is required of 36-inch material. If slip is made without ruffle ⅛ yard less is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

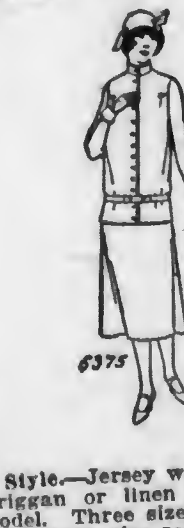
5372.—A Dainty Dress.—Challis or voile would be suitable for this style. It is also pleasing in gingham, crepe and China silk. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size will require 2¼ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.





5377.—A Stylish Model.—This attractive design is suitable for stout and for slender figures. It may be appropriately developed in kasha, satin, cashmere or faille. Eight sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38-inch size will require 3⅜ yards of figured material and ⅞ yard of plain material 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.





5375.—A Popular Style.—Jersey weaves, faille, kasha, balbriggan or linen could be used for this model. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material if the blouse is made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 3⅞ yards will be required. For the blouse alone and with short sleeves 1¾ yard will be required. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1⅞ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

"Ah! Animal Cookies!"

**Aren't these cookie cutters funny?
A cat, a horse, a goose, a bunny!**
—and there's a set for YOU!

CHILDREN can hardly wait until cookies are out of the oven when they're made with these animal cutters. Four in the set—cat, lamb, goose and bunny. And they'll cost you nothing but the packing and mailing cost—15c. With them we'll send a Davis Cook Book, too.

The cookies you'll make are examples of the many good things made with Davis Baking Powder. Davis is *pure* and *sure*—it makes baking lighter, finer in texture and more easily digested. Biscuits feathery light, cakes and cookies so palatable and pleasing! And in addition, it costs you less and you use no more than of any other high grade baking powder.

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DAVIS ABSOLUTELY PURE BAKING POWDER
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For these cutters (here shown ⅓ life size) clip this coupon and mail to-day.

Write name and address plainly.

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Gentlemen: As per your offer, please send me the Cookie Cutters and the Cook Book. I enclose 15c in stamps to cover postage and mailing.

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Only one set of these Cookie Cutters can be sent to a family; this offer expires April 1, 1926.

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BE COMFORTABLE—

Mr. C. E. Brooks

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For all kinds of Crazy Patchwork.
Large package, 15 cents, or 2 for 25 cents.
Velvet Remnants $1.45 a pound.
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NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLION

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, **J. O. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia,** is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

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and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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less cost – plenty of wear

The only Kattle King
The popular HOOD Red Boot
White Rock Rubbers for all the family

HERE is a big dollar-for-dollar value in boots.

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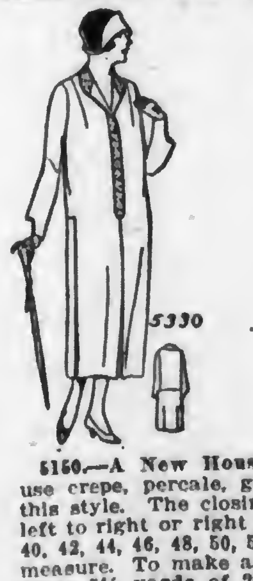

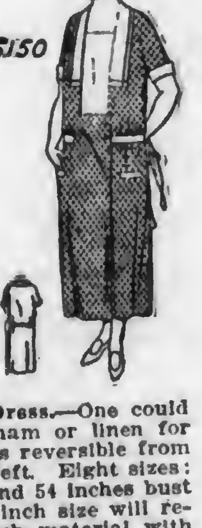

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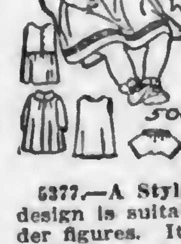
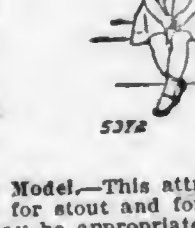
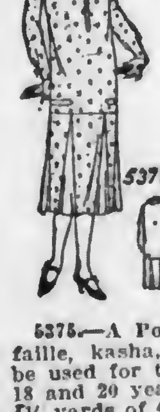
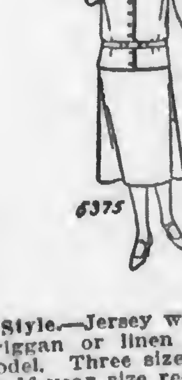




5377.—A Stylish Model.—This attractive design is suitable for stout and for slender figures. It may be appropriately developed in kasha, satin, cashmere or faille. Eight sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38-inch size will require 3⅜ yards of figured material and ⅞ yard of plain material 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.





5375.—A Popular Style.—Jersey weaves, faille, kasha, balbriggan or linen could be used for this model. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material if the blouse is made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 3⅞ yards will be required. For the blouse alone and with short sleeves 1¾ yard will be required. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1⅞ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

"Ah! Animal Cookies!"

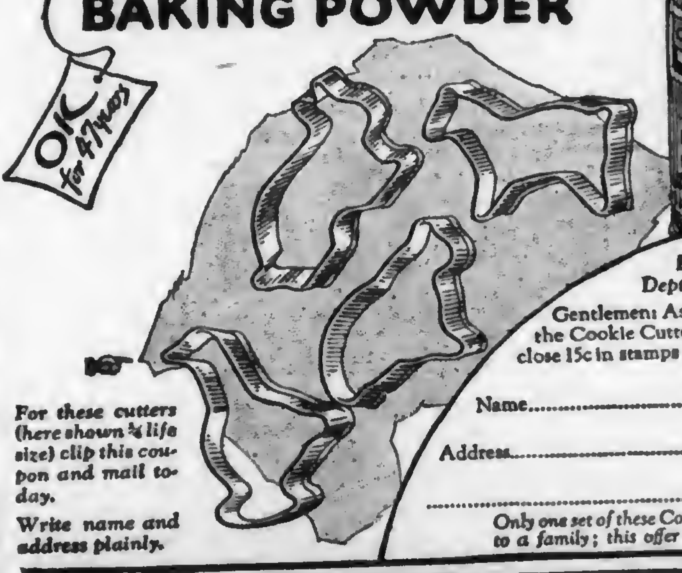
Aren't these cookie cutters funny? A cat, a horse, a goose, a bunny! *—and there's a set for YOU!*

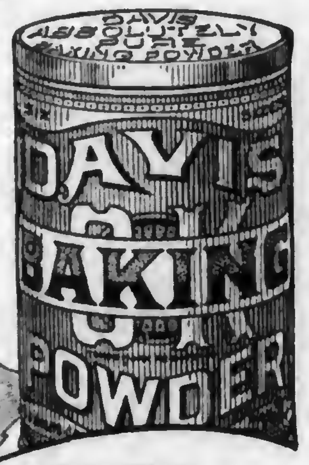
CHILDREN can hardly wait until cookies are out of the oven when they're made with these animal cutters. Four in the set—cat, lamb, goose and bunny. And they'll cost you nothing but the packing and mailing cost—15c. With them we'll send a Davis Cook Book, too.

The cookies you'll make are examples of the many good things made with Davis Baking Powder. Davis is *pure* and *sure*—it makes baking lighter, finer in texture and more easily digested. Biscuits feathery light, cakes and cookies so palatable and pleasing! And in addition, it costs you less and you use no more than of any other high grade baking powder.

Bake it BEST with

DAVIS BAKING POWDER





R. B. DAVIS CO.
Dept. K-10 Hoboken, N. J.

Gentlemen: As per your offer, please send me the Cookie Cutters and the Cook Book. I enclose 15c in stamps to cover postage and mailing.

Name..........

Address..........

....

Only one set of these Cookie Cutters can be sent to a family; this offer expires April 1, 1926.

For these cutters (here shown ⅔ life size) clip this coupon and mail today.

Write name and address plainly.

SAVE MONEY on wall paper

Buy direct at lowest wholesale prices. Before papering your home send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog, but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for borders and ceilings as well as sidewalls. Write today.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 51 Philadelphia

We Tan and make to your order from your Cattle, Horse and all kinds of Hides and Furs, Men's Fur Coats, Robes, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets. Repairing and remodeling latest styles. Ship us your work and save one-half. New Galloway Coats, Robes, Gloves and Mittens for sale. We are the oldest Galloway tanners: 39 years continuous business. Free Style Catalog, prices and samples. Don't ship your hides and furs elsewhere until you get our proposition.
Hillsdale Robe & Tanning Co., Hillsdale, Mich.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

Mr. C. E. Brooks

Brooks Appliance Co., 323-C State St., Marshall, Mich.

FINE SILK REMNANTS!
For all kinds of Crazy Patchwork.
Large package, 15 cents, or 2 for 25 cents.
Velvet Remnants $1.45 a pound.
WAYNE D. FOX Dept. 22 Stroudsburg, Pa.

NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLION

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY! BE PREPARED!

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
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BOSS THERMO
Electric and GasolineMotor **WASHERS**

Bring City Service to Country Homes

The sensational success of the THERMO Electric Washer with its high temperature washing process has created a big demand from country homes for the new THERMO Gasoline Motor Washer. The same exclusive and highly efficient heat-retaining construction is used in this latest model. Ample power is supplied by a 4 cycle, silent, dependable gasoline motor built like an auto engine. So simple that a child can operate it. Costs only 3c per hour to run.

The Boss Washer line includes many different models in electric, gasoline motor, hand, water and belt power. These quality washers can be bought from your dealer at present low prices from $7.75 up. Only a few are shown in this ad. More than 1,000,000 in use.

For more than 36 years Boss Washers have eliminated the drudgery of wash day in thousands of homes. Many bought 20 years ago are still serving their original owners. Boss Washers are strongly made and wash beautifully. Unsurpassed for fast and thorough work. The THERMO models are the only insulated heat-retaining washers made. In coldest weather they keep the wash water hot throughout the biggest washing; and when sultry, summer makes washing by ordinary means a most disagreeable task, THERMO eliminates the hottest part—the boiling of clothes.

Guaranteed by the Pioneer washer manufacturers—makers since 1889 of the well-known and time-tried Boss Washers. If your dealer does not have them we will ship you direct.

FREE booklet upon request. Use the coupon today!

THE BOSS WASHING MACHINE COMPANY
2360 Harris Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio

Boss Washing Machine Co., 2360 Harris Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Please send me booklet on [ ] Hand, [ ] Water, [ ] Electric, [ ] Engine, or [ ] Gasoline Motor Washer.

Name ....
Street or R. F. D. No. ....
Town and State..
Dealer's Name ....

THERMO GASOLINE MOTOR MODEL-55
THERMO ELECTRIC Model-52

Clover
Hoffman's Seeds PAY!

Northern-grown Red Clover the hardy kind. Our *"Extra"* brand averages 99½% pure, almost perfect in germination. Also *Alsike* and *Sweet Clover*, the two-year kind, "scarified" to make germination easy. *"Northwest"* and genuine *"Grimm" Alfalfa*. Write for free Samples and Catalog of Farm Seeds.

Red Alsike Sweet

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Box 40-H Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

Get Low Prices on Berry Boxes and Baskets

Write for our Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from *the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country.*

New Albany Box & Basket Co., Box 118 New Albany, Ind.

POTATOES
Russets and Rawlies

Splendid Seed, one year from certified, which invariably give us better yields than certified. $3.50 per bushel.

BELLE ALTO FARMS, INC.
Wernersville, Pa.

"SPECIALS" $1 Each
An Orchard for $1

Send us $1 and we will parcel post you 12 choice apple, or peach trees, or; 6 apple and 6 peach, best varieties true to name, our selection. Or; 12 shrubs, or 12 grape vines, or; 12 dahlias, or; 25 gladiolias, finest mixed. This offer is to new customers, and get our free catalog.

Ernst Nurseries, Box 1, Eaton, Ohio

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries—the best money crop. Delicious—Healthful—Profitable. It pays to grow them.

The W. F. Allen Co.
143E Market St. Salisbury, Md.

Reliable Fruit Trees

Guaranteed to Grow Seeds, 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c, 3-ft. Peach Trees 20c each Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubbery and Grape Vines. Send for 1926 Catalog today.

ALLEN'S NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Geneva, O.

OATS

Write for sample and circular and prices on my high grade oats. Test 42 to 44 lbs. per measured bushel. Big oats with a big yield.

WILBUR HARMON, Rt. 4, OAKWOOD, OHIO

OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large, white, mealy grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 85c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

Write for sample and circular

THEO. BURT & SONS
Box 80, Melrose, Ohio

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Select Stock —None Better—56 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. **Big free catalogue** has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

FREE CATALOG

Describes entire Bean line of hand and power sprayers and tells how to make more money by growing better fruit. Write today.

BEAN ORCHARD AND CROP SPRAYERS

Forty years of experience built into every Bean. A style and size for every purpose.

Bean Spray Pump Co.
35 HOSMER STREET
LANSING, MICH.

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR and Power Lawnmower

A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Lawn Work.

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American Farm Machine Co.
1003-33rd Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"More Potatoes"

From area planted secured by use of KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER than by other methods of planting. Works perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for catalog, prices, etc.

A. J. PLATT, Mfg., Sterling, Ill.

PEACH TREES

Hardy, thrifty trees that are easy to make live. Our free catalog and price list will save you money. Write today for special offer good for limited time only.

CHAMPION NURSERIES, 16 Main St., Perry, Ohio.

APPLE TREES California Privit, etc. Improve your property. Increase your income. Plant this spring. Free Catalogue. Our trees grow. MITCHELL'S NURSERY, Beverly, Ohio

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS NURSERIES
SALISBURY, MD. Catalog FREE
Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants in the World

Making Cheese at Home

Three Kinds That Very Seldom Fail

OF THE many kinds of cheese, the following are those that any one will be able to make.

Take two or three milkings of sweet skimmilk, strain into a crock and add coloring to make a rich cream color. Dissolve rennet tablets in cold water, (the directions on package will tell how many to the gallon of milk) care being taken to use the right quantity. Too much rennet will make a tough cheese and if only enough is used to curdle the milk the cheese will be very tender and fine for family use, but for market purposes it should be neither too tough nor too tender.

Our Fashion Book

OUR new 1926 spring and summer Book of Fashions is now ready for you. It contains color plates, 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, some pints for the needle (illustrating thirty of the various, simple stitches) and costs only ten cents. Send in your order today, with ten cents in silver or stamps, so that this book, full of valuable hints to the home dressmaker, will be sent you at once. Address, Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Stir the milk well when adding the rennet, then set on the stove and heat to about seventy degrees. At this temperature a thick curd will form and bubbles will rise in the center and burst, showing the whey clear and of a greenish hue. Now, stir until the curd is thoroly broken, let the milk sit on a cool stove and the curd will settle to the bottom. The whey may then be poured off. Season well with salt, stir again and pour in a cheesecloth bag. Set the bag inside a hoop, place on solid base, put a heavy weight on top and leave for thirty-six hours. It requires over three weeks to ripen before being fit to use.

Take a pint of cream and stir a teaspoonful of soda into it. Pour into a rather close cloth, tie up and hang in a cool, airy place for three or four days to drain. Then turn into a clean cloth, which must be put into a mold and under a weight for twenty-four hours longer. It is then ready for use.

Place on the stove a large kettle of fresh buttermilk and let it just come to a boil. Then add as much sweet milk as there is buttermilk. Stir just enough to mix, then let it again come to a boil and take off immediately and strain. After it drains, work the curd with the hand and fingers while quite warm for about ten minutes, add three tablespoonfuls of butter, salt to taste and make into balls.—Mrs. C. A. Umoselle.

Turn Your Winter Coat

DID you look at your winter coat and decide you must have a new one while the New Year sales were on? Did you find that the clothing budget could not allow it? Never mind: just examine the wrong side of your old coat, and if it is in good color and nice condition, turn it inside out and reline it. Be careful while ripping to note exactly how the pieces were put together. Should the material need cleaning, washing with a non-alkaline soap and lukewarm water is effective. Press smooth the material while damp on the wrong side. Materials with nap should be steamed. If the coat is light in color why not try dyeing it before making it up? I just did that with a tan one, and it is now a very pretty red.

You can add a bit of style by leaving off the belt and pockets. A welt or set-in pocket will give a new effect. Be sure to plan a becoming length. The button-holes will be on the reverse side of your coat. If you object to that sew up the openings and cover them with large buttons, or use braid sewed over them as a decorative feature. When the coat is finished if you do not feel equal to steaming and pressing it, a tailor will do the job for a small sum. Lastly, pin a gay flower on the collar and rejoice in your accomplishment.—Mrs. Edith Dilts, N. J.

Are You Tired Sometimes?

(Continued from preceding page)

money to come from? Every woman should have some money that she feels is her very own, and no woman can feel that money is her very own unless she earns it. That's the difference between the housekeeping and the teaching job.

The woman who drags, mopes, drudges, will do her housework and nothing beside. The woman who goes into her home job with the same vim and grin that she did into that of teaching will settle the question some way. In fact that is the whole secret, she'll settle things instead of letting them settle her.

There are Ways and Ways

Two pickings from the wild strawberries that are going to waste in the east meadow will sell for enough money to buy her the dress pattern she wants, the new hat, the toilet articles, creams, perfumes, powder, yes, rouge, if she used to wear it in the days when she was winning husband's love instead of keeping it. Cottage cheese and garden stuff sold from the stand in front of the house, if she happens to live on a state road, taking a little child to care for, furnishing dinners for the men working on the road, these are all ways in which the farmer's wife can earn something of her own. When she wanted a school she did not wait for directors to come to her and offer her a position. She went after it. And if she goes after it now any housewife can find a way of earning money.

But there are two pitfalls she should avoid—thinking that the time spent in picking the wild strawberries belongs to the home and so they must be canned, and later, when she has earned the money, remembering that a new broom is needed, a screen ought to be bought for the spare bedroom window, the sugar hasn't been ordered and that corn meal, stove polish and scouring soap must be had, so she'll pay for them out of her own money.

The farmer's wife who wakes up—rushes thru her work before she has time to get tired, takes a nap in the afternoon if she is up early in the morning and late at night, smiles, believes in herself, and rules her work instead of being ruled by it, is going to be stronger at the end of the year than she was at the beginning and the corners of her mouth will be turning up instead of down. As for wrinkles—not while she has the making of cucumber cream in the milk house and garden.—Lalia M. Thornton, N. Y.

Feeding Philadelphia

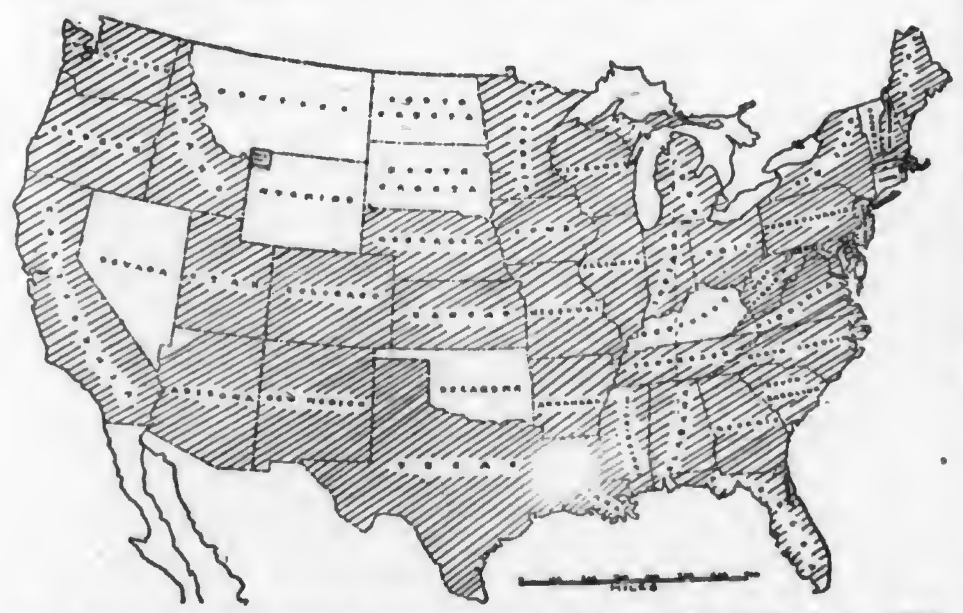
Nearly Every State Takes Part in the Gigantic Task

FARMERS in thirty-eight states and six foreign countries are working twelve months of the year to supply Philadelphia with fruits and vegetables. A stranger walking thru the wholesale districts of the city is almost sure to see some product that grew in his native state.

A comparatively short time ago Philadelphia and other large consuming markets depended upon the surrounding farms to supply their needs. Oranges, bananas and grapefruit were luxuries; strawberries, tomatoes and peas were unheard of in the middle of winter. Potatoes, cabbage and turnips were practically the only fresh vegetables available after frost and apples and pears were the only fruits.

The growth of transportation brought great changes. The fruit and vegetable industry grew by leaps and bounds, until today many of the fruits and vegetables can be bought any day of the year. The city grew and spread and the farmers within hauling distance were unable to feed them. The South and the far West came to their aid. Refrigerator cars, cold storage, improved packing and handling methods were developed.

Over 100 fruits and vegetables were sold in Philadelphia last year. More than sixty-five of these products arrived in straight carload lots. California, which is more than 3000 miles from Philadelphia, supplied 9487 cars or over twenty-two per cent of the total receipts.



The shaded states shipped fruits and vegetables to Philadelphia in 1925.

Mr. E. R. Biddle, in charge of the Philadelphia Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics states: "A total of 42,587 carloads of fruits and vegetables were consumed in Philadelphia during 1925. This means that a train more than a mile long was unloaded on this market every market day of the year and that a train of sufficient size to supply the city for the year would reach all the way to Pittsburgh."

Florida is second in importance as a source of supply. This state and California furnish together a larger variety of products than all the other states combined. A total of 7395 cars came from this section in 1925, showing that someone down there must be doing something besides selling real estate.

New York was next in number of cars shipped, with 6,107 reported. This was a little lighter than in 1924 and was due largely to the failure of the grape crop. Virginia was fourth and Pennsylvania fifth. Potatoes were the principal commodity from the Keystone State with about one-fourth of the total supply coming from this source. There were 2,256 cars of potatoes from Pennsylvania unloaded in Philadelphia and only 333 cars of other products. Of this number 215 cars were apples, 28 cabbage, 73 celery, 11 grapes, 3 carrots, 2 cauliflower and one car of onions.

Washington was the chief source of apples and supplied over 900 cars out of a total of 2,509. Oregon and Idaho in the West; Virginia and Delaware in the South aided in supplying Philadelphia with this fruit. New Jersey hauled large quantities of apples into the market and Pennsylvania farmers did their share.

Potatoes Head Commodity List

In spite of the fact that it takes nearly two weeks for Maine potatoes to reach Philadelphia, 1,401 cars were received in 1925. Potatoes lead all other products in the number of cars unloaded, totaling 8,698. Grapes were second with 4,956, and oranges followed with 3,084. The other principal commodities in order of their importance were: apples, lettuce, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, cantaloupes, celery and grapefruit.

Sections of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland that formerly shipped their products to Philadelphia by rail are now using the motor truck. Large quantities of produce from these states are received but there is no means at present to obtain an accurate check on the amount. It is estimated that from 200 to 250 cars of New Jersey potatoes were hauled by motor truck to Philadelphia in 1925 from a section of the state that formerly shipped by rail. One firm is known to have hauled an equivalent of about 100 cars from this area.

Some idea of the amount of produce handled by express and in less than carload lots can be gained by considering that Florida alone shipped 3,550 refrigerator crates of strawberries to Philadelphia last year. Other sections forwarded 109,590 thirty-two quart crates in less than carload lots. California shipped an equivalent of fifteen cars of asparagus to this market by express.

From Foreign Countries

Holland, the land of dikes and windmills, supplied cabbage. Mexico, noted for revolutions and horse races, shipped cantaloupes and tomatoes in carload lots. From far off Egypt, land of mysteries and home of the Pharoahs, came onions. Spain also supplied the large Valencia onions, while sunny Italy sent cargoes of lemons, olives and chestnuts. China, in the Orient, sent peanuts equivalent to twelve carloads. There were hothouse grapes from Belgium, grown on vines hundreds of years old. Canadian potatoes competed with homegrown stock. The West Indies furnished tangerines, oranges, grapefruit, limes, tomatoes, potatoes and pineapples.—W. R. Whitacre.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-
J.C.Penney Co. INC.
DEPARTMENT STORES

Great Savings Like These and Personal Selection Add to the Joy of Buying

A spin in the car to the nearest J. C. Penney Company Store and to our many outstanding savings such as are named here, makes buying both a profit and a lasting pleasure. You see the goods before you pay for them. You enjoy making personal selections. You are able, then and there, to determine in your own way and to your own satisfaction, just to what extent our values excel.

The dynamic buying power of our 676 Stores is your saving power!

"Pay-Day" Overalls and Jackets
$1.29 PER GARMENT

In 2.20 blue denim; made with double seams thruout; cut extra full. The Overall has suspender or regular overall back; two hip, two side, watch and rule pockets—tacked to prevent ripping; all sizes including extra sizes.

BIG-MAC WORK SHIRT J.C. PENNEY CO

"Big Mac" Work Shirts, 69c

In blue or grey chambray, two big pockets with buttons, extra stitched reinforced seams, square cut tails, large, roomy sleeves and body. Regular, slim and extra sizes.

Our Stores In Pennsylvania
Ambridge
Beaver Falls
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Grove City
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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

ROHRER'S Sure Pay SEEDS

Clovers
Alsike
Timothy
Grasses
Field Peas
Alfalfa
Seed Oats
Seed Corn
Seed Grain
Garden Seeds
Seed Potatoes

have always had the reputation of being the best seeds obtainable. They have proved reliable under the strictest tests for purity, high germination and vigor. We have so much confidence and pride in the high quality of Rohrer's Sure-Pay Seeds that we gladly offer to send you for examination

FREE Samples of any Variety Desired

and further guarantee that if the seed you buy from us is not the same quality as the sample you can return the order at our expense and get your money back.

We prepay freight and supply all bags

Clip and mail Coupon for Free Catalog and indicate below samples desired. No Samples of Seed Potatoes and Garden Seeds Mailed.

P. L. ROHRER & BRO.,
Box 4, Smoketown,
Lancaster Co.,
Pa.

ROHRER'S FARM & GARDEN SEEDS SPRING 1926 P. L. ROHRER & BRO.

1926 Catalog FREE

Domestic Brand Red Clover

Name ....
Address ....
Samples ....

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—You had so much fun hunting for the answers in our Question and Answer Contest several weeks ago that I thought you might like to have another search thru the paper, not for answers this time but for words! Listed below are ten incomplete sentences. Read them over, then look thru this issue of Pennsylvania Farmer until you find these same sentences in complete form. Write them down, as they should be, underscoring the words which you have just filled in in place of the blank spaces. After each corrected sentence write the number of the page upon which you found the words you have used, then put the word "Contest" in the upper left hand corner and your name, age and address in the right hand corner and mail the paper to me.

The Incomplete Sentences

1. Cultivation was kept up, and a ——— crop of ——— or of ——— ——— was grown nearly every year.
2. Over ——— fruits and ——— were sold in ——— ——— last year.
3. These old ——— also make useful ——— tables.
4. It was the most successful short ——— ever held at ——— College.
5. MacVeigh wheeled ——— the one ——— of the cabin.
6. They average about ——— pounds ——— weight.
7. A ——— listener's aerial sticks up in the air and the passing ——— waves rub across it on their ——— journey.
8. It is the common ——— nowadays to ——— the seed with some commercial ——— of good quality.
9. Farming is the most ——— occupation a ——— can choose.
10. The chart is based on ——— issued by the ——— States Bureau of ——— Economics.

If you would like to write me a letter, too, when you send your reply to the contest please do so on a separate sheet of paper then it will be easier for me to select the winners in the contest. Your papers will be judged on three important things—correctness, neatness and spelling.

This time instead of three prizes there will be six, divided into two groups, three for the boys and girls twelve years old and over, and three for the boys and girls under twelve years old. A pair of ice skates will be awarded the first prize winner in each group, a fountain pen the second, and a schoolbox outfit the third. With such wonderful ice these winter days I should think every boy and girl would like to own the skates and anyone who is going to make neat papers, for our page or for school, will want the fountain pen or the schoolbox.

How I've been enjoying the valentines so many of you sent me. I didn't have room on my desk for all of them but one or two have found a corner. It would take too long to write and thank each one of you so I'll right here and now thank all who remembered me on Valentine's Day.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Hello, everyone in this happy circle, I surely would like to see Cousin Ruth and all Forum friends together having lots of fun at a picnic or festival or at Cousin Ruth's birthday party. I think it would be great fun.

Miss Miriam Warner took her Sunday school class for a picnic last summer. We went down to Rockdale and had a very nice time. We went swimming and ate our dinner under the shade trees. Katherine Wentz, ten, Carroll County, Md.

I wish you could all have celebrated my birthday with me this month. Wouldn't it have been a grand birthday party?

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I'm going to graduate from Center Hall School this May. (That is maybe). Then I am going to start working in the summer and the following September I am going to go to art school.

My mother is very sick so I must stay with my aunt until she is better. I have only been in the country four months, but I like it very much. I like to milk the cows and tend to the chickens. I have a darling little bantam rooster. I call it Limpy.

Has any one a good recipe for making macaroons? I have tried several but mother did not care much for them.

I hope you had a pleasant time over the holidays. I did.—Irma Mae Creveling, fourteen (x), Bucks Co., Pa.

BROWNIE, SISTER AND I
Helen Storer, Mercer County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Altho I am only eight years old, I like to sew and cook and enjoy reading letters from girls who send recipes. I like to piece quilts. Will send some patterns if any one would like them.

Here is a recipe for popcorn balls, I think Gladys Fuller will like:

1 cup best molasses,
¼ cup white sugar.

Boil until the syrup makes a soft ball in cold water. Pour over freshly popped corn, stirring rapidly to mix well.

Dip hand in cold water frequently to prevent sticking. Form corn into balls.—Myrtle E. Smith, eight (x), Tioga Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Have you ever seen any pigs? My father and a few of our neighbors went today and bought nineteen in all. We kept ten of them.

We had a swell time at our entertainment. We had a Santa Claus. He gave us tricky presents.

I have not sent a recipe to the Forum Page so I will give one:

BUTTER SCOTCH

3 tablespoons molasses,
2 tablespoons sugar,
2 tablespoons water,
1 tablespoon butter,
¼ teaspoon soda.

This is the candy I like best. Cook the first four and after you have cooked it fifteen minutes put soda in and let rise. Put in buttered pans after it is cooked—Allen D. Reed, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have twelve traps set for skunks. I haven't caught anything yet but one weasel. My two brothers have caught six skunks and sent them away and got about fourteen dollars out of them, including one raccoon which was my cousin's. He got four dollars and ten cents out of it. It was a black skunk. The raccoon was caught in the summer.—George Fox, eleven, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—If I may I would send you my photo and then you will know me better. I have not gone to school for two months because I have too far to go and the roads are drifted and rough but I am busy any way helping mother. I am in third grade and like to go to school very much.

AN ARMFUL
Joseph Pierce, Cumberland County, N. J.

We do not have much farm work just now but we get a lot of eggs and milk and good butter. I wish you could come and visit us on the farm. Did you notice my initials spell a word, R. O. C. K.?—Reba O. C. Kintzel, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—The girls in my grade are having a sewing club, we are making dresses and covering cigar boxes for sewing boxes.

My little brother, who is only five years old, can milk two cows.

Cousin Ruth, I wish you were here to go sleigh riding with me. I agree with Ellen Pulis, don't you? Some more of you write from New Jersey. —Frances Johnson, nine, Hunterdon County, N. J.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford County, Wilma Crandall. **Bucks County,** Retta Morris. **Centre County,** Richard Barger. **Chester County,** Ruth Bostell. **Cumberland County,** Edward Keefauver, Dorothy Watson (X). **Franklin County,** Nellie Edith Barnett. **Lancaster County,** Grace Kern, Margaret Stroman, Gladys H. Styco, Elmer S. Zook. **Lawrence County,** Viola Violet Spellich. **Lehigh County,** Erna L. Oswald. **Luzerne County,** Mabel Culp, Genevieve York (X), Bernadine Guillaume (X). **Lycoming County,** Iva L. Zielle.. **Northampton County,** Iva V. Nichols. **Schuylkill County,** Daniel R. Helm, Reba Kintzel (X) **Somerset County,** Beulah Viola Bender, Ferne L. Bender (X). **Washington County,** Naomi Myrtle Johnston (X). **York County,** Anna Durham.

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Mildred Quadling. **Hunterdon County,** Frances Johnson. **Salem County,** Florence Friant.

NEW YORK

Sullivan County, Julia L. McCubbin, Mary Wieland.

DELAWARE

New Castle County, Myrtle Bartsch.
(X) Forum member.

"Winter Sports" Letters

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Virginia Althoff (X), Anna Louise Rebert (X), Estella Rebert, Joanna White (X). **Allegheny County,** Ruth Virginia Patterson (X), Ruth Wallace. **Armstrong County,** Elmo Schreckengast (X), Ruth Young (X). **Beaver County,** Thelma McCullough. **Bedford County,** Lorene Corle (X). **Berks County,** Lucy Cocks, Minnie Reinheimer (X), **Bradford County,** Martha Morris, Francis Shaffer (X). **Bucks County,** Irma G. Bishop, Emma Bowen (X), Irma Mae Creveling (X), Retta Morris, Bertha H. Schultz, Henrietta Siegrist (X), Jennie Thompson (X), Ruth Thompson. **Butler County,** Agnes Bauldoff, Grayce L. Bauldoff, Constance E. Graham (X).

Cambria County, Harry Harbaugh (X), Laura Shrift. **Centre County,** Ethel Miller. **Chester County,** Anna May Cairns, Ruth Mourar, Ruth E. Sweigart. **Clearfield County,** Janet Louise Dale (X), Grace Treese. **Columbia County,** Mildred Hartman (X), Mary Hilner, **Crawford County,** Mildred Burchfield. **Cumberland County,** Lee A. Faylor (X), Annie E. Snyder (X), Harriet Warren (X). **Dauphin County,** John W. Billow, Eva I. Ensminger, Virginia Weaver. **Erie County,** William Roger Scott. **Franklin County,** Freda Bieseeker (X), Phyllis Chamberlin, Mary Louella Hill (X), Dorothy Humbert, Mildred Lytle (X), Janet Wingerd (X). **Fulton County,** Donald Helman, Jean Helman, Eliza Motter (X). **Greene County,** Esther Luse Bell (X). **Juniata County,** John Hornberger (X), Nancy Shirk.

Lackawanna County, Lucille Post. **Lancaster County,** Verna Mae Brandt, Christina M. Brubaker (X), Emma Carrigan, Edith Duke, Minnie Hoover (X), Ruth LeFever, Orpha B. Rettew, Cora G. Shirk, Erma Mae Snyder, John Allen Snyder, Anna Weaver, Elizabeth Weaver, Paul E. Weaver, Thelma Wenzel, Bertha Zimmerman (X), Weaver Zimmerman (X). **Lawrence County,** Gertrude Heichel, Elizabeth M. Jacobson, Viola Violet Spellich. **Luzerne County,** Ruby Brown (X). **Lycoming County,** Mabel Dougherty, Raymond Guillaume (X). **McKean County,** Mable Stevens (X). **Mercer County,** Erna Geiger, Dorothea Minner (X). **Mifflin County,** Martha E. Zook (X). **Montgomery County,** Thelma Mae Arion, David Edwin Moyer (X), Willard N. Moyer (X), Fannie Young.

(To be continued)

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Trees always interest me and right now in the very earliest days of spring light, it seems to me that they are all looking very mysterious and happy about something. Maybe they are thinking how they will surprise us all in a few weeks when those little leaf buds begin to fill out. At any rate, if you will look carefully at the sentences below you will find in each one the name of a tree. I have asked my good friend who sets the type to let you in on the secret tree hiding in the first sentence, and you will easily see that it is a FIR. When you have found the tree in each of the sentences, write the name of the tree and the number of the sentence in which you found it and send it to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by March 6th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

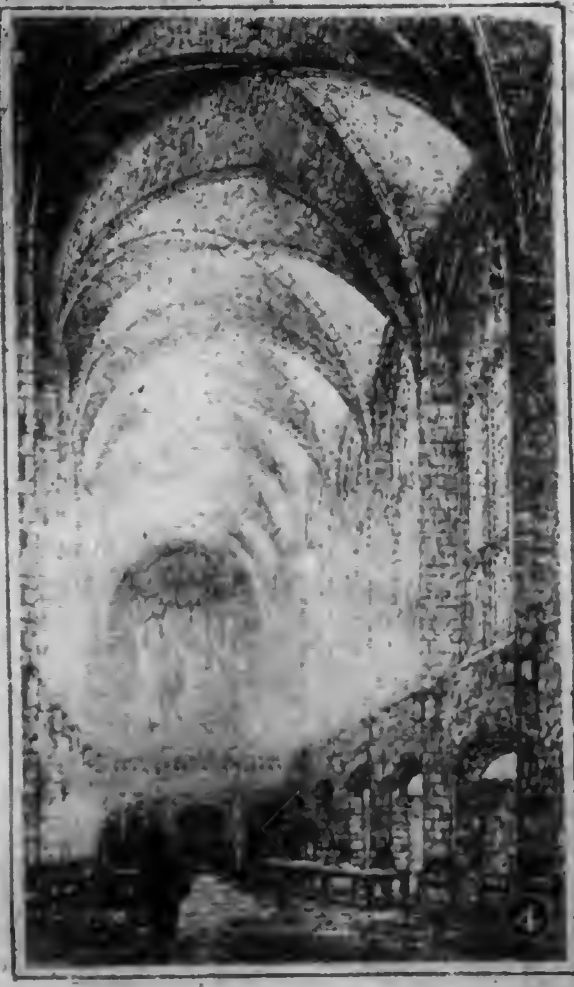
Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the February 6 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: TAKE THE WEATHER AS IT COMES.

The puzzle prize winners are: Phillip H. Beaver, age 11, Easton, Md.; Marion Eberenz, age 9, Wellsboro, Pa.; Earl H. Fenstermaker, age 10, Kutztown, Pa.; C. Kimball Hicks, age 7, Spring City, Pa.; Thelma Kamb, age 8, Orwigsburg, Pa.; Joshua Kaufman, age 9, Croton, N. J.; Blanche Peck, age 9, Rockwood, Pa.; Donald Simpson, age 7, Trappe, Md.; Alfred W. Snook, age 11, Augusta, N. J.; Betty C. Way, age 10, Port Matilda, Pa.

1. Washington was our FIRst President.
2. Skaters were skimming over the ice, darting here and there.
3. The natives asked: "U do gwo O?" David nodded gravely.
4. One eye was closed.
5. Tops spin easily.
6. We watched them lock the gates.
7. Mabel, Mabel, why don't you come?
8. We saw a large boa killed by the explorers.
9. The pig was penned in.
10. Ma, please let me have it.
11. Can those sounds be echoes?
12. Then you will owe me nothing.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—All the beauty and splendor characteristic of the nineteenth century is depicted in this old castle in central Bohemia.
2.—A quintette of students at Wellesley College, Massachusetts, snowshoeing.
3.—An Oliver Twist of the present. These two children took part in a fashion show held in New York recently.
4.—Plan of the entrance hall to the new library which is to be erected at Yale University, Connecticut. When completed it will be the largest university library in the world, having a capacity of 5,000,000 volumes.
5.—Lord Willingdon, a prominent British statesmen, has been named as a possible Governor-General of Canada.
6.—These two bicycles, the oldest in the world, built in 1881, cost $150.
7.—Who wouldn't be proud to be the owner of such splendid puppies?
8.—Little Edith Derby, granddaughter of the late Theodore Roosevelt, recently unveiled the bronze plaque reproduced from a newspaper cartoon, "The Long Long Trail," which depicts the Colonel as a Rough Rider.

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY
An Absorbing Tale of the Northwest Mounted Police.

AT POINT FULLERTON, one thousand miles straight north of civilization, Sergeant William MacVeigh wrote, with the stub of a pencil between his fingers, the last words of his semiannual report to the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Regina. He concluded:

I beg to say that I have made every effort to run down Scottie Deane, the murderer. I have not given up hope of finding him, but I believe that he has gone from my territory, and is probably now somewhere within the limits of the Fort Churchill patrol. We have hunted the country for three hundred miles south along the shore of Hudson Bay to Eskimo Point, and as far north as Wagner Inlet. Within three months we have made three patrols west of the bay, traveling 1600 miles without finding our man or word of him. I respectfully advise a close watch of the patrols south of the Barren Lands.

"There!" said MacVeigh aloud, straightening his rounded shoulders with a groan of relief. "It's done!"

On his bunk, in a corner of the little wind-and-stormbeaten cabin which represented law at the top end of the earth, Private Pelletier lifted a head wearily and said:

"I'm bloomin' glad of it, Mac. Now mebby you'll give me a drink of water and shoot that devilish husky that keeps howling every now and then out there, as tho death was after me."

"Nervous?" questioned MacVeigh, stretching his strong young frame with another sigh of satisfaction. "What if you had to write this twice a year?" And he pointed at the report.

"It isn't any longer than the letters you wrote to that girl of yours—"

Pelletier stopped short. There was a moment of embarrassing silence. Then he added bluntly, and with a hand reaching out, "I beg your pardon, Mac. It's this fever. I forgot for a moment that—that you two—had broken—"

"That's all right," said MacVeigh, with a quiver in his voice, as he turned for the water.

"You see," he added, returning with a tin cup, "this report is different. When you're writing to the big mogul himself something gets on your nerves. And it has been a bad year with us, Pelly. We fell down on Scottie, and let the raiders from that whaler get away from us. And —by Jo, I forgot to mention the wolves!"

"Put in a P. S.," suggested Pelletier.

"A. P. S. to his royal nibs," cried MacVeigh, staring increduously.

He spoke cheerfully, trying to bring a smile to the other's pale face. Pelletier dropped back with a sigh.

"No—there isn't any use feeling my pulse," he repeated. "It isn't sickness, Mac—not sickness of the ordinary sort. It's in my brain—that's where it is. Think of it—nine months up here and never a glimpse of a white man's face except yours. Nine months without the sound of a woman's voice. Nine months of just that dead, gray world out there, with the northern lights hissing at us every night like snakes, and the black rocks staring at us as they've stared for a million centuries.

"There may be glory in it, but that's all. We're 'eroes all right, but there's no one knows it but ourselves and the six hundred and forty-nine other men of the Royal Mounted. My God, what I'd give for the sight of a girl's face—for just a moment's touch of her hand! It would drive out this fever, for it's the fever of loneliness, Billy—a sort of madness, and it's splitting my 'ead."

"Tush, tush," said MacVeigh, taking his mate's hand. "Wake up, Pelly. Think of what's coming. Only a few months more of it and we'll be changed. And then—think of what a heaven you'll be entering. You'll be able to enjoy it more than the other fellows, for they've never had this. And I'm going to bring you back a letter—from the little girl—"

Pelletier's face brightened.

"God bless her!" he exclaimed. "There'll be letters from her—a dozen of them. She's waited a long time for me, and she's a true little redcoat to the bottom of her dear heart. You've got my letter safe?"

"Yes."

MacVeigh went back to the rough little table and added still further to his report to the commissioner of the Royal Mounted, in the following words:

Pelletier is sick with a strange trouble in his head. At times I have been afraid he was going mad, and if he lives I advise his transfer south at an early date. I am leaving for Churchill two weeks ahead of the usual time, in order to get medicines. I also wish to add a word to what I said about wolves in my last report. We have seen them repeatedly in packs of from fifty to one thousand. Late this autumn a pack attacked a large herd of traveling caribou fifteen miles in from the bay, and we counted the remains of one hundred and sixty animals killed over a distance of less than three miles. It is my opinion that the wolves kill at least five thousand caribou in this patrol each year.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
William MacVeigh, Sergeant,
In charge of detachment.

He folded the report, placed it with other treasures in the waterproof rubber bag which always went into his pack, and returned to Pelletier's side.

"I hate to leave you alone, Pelly," he said. "But I'll make a fast trip of it—four hundred and fifty miles over the ice, and I'll do it in ten days or bust. Then ten days back, mebby two weeks, and you'll have the medicines and the letters. Hurrah!"

"Hurrah!" cried Pelletier.

MacVeigh wheeled toward the one wall. Something rose up in MacVeigh's throat and choked him as he gripped Pelletier's hand.

"My God, Bill, is that the sun?" suddenly cried Pelletier.

MacVeigh wheeled toward the one window of the cabin. The sick man tumbled from his bunk. Together they stood for a moment at the window, staring far to the south and east, where a faint red rim of gold shot up thru the leaden sky.

"IT'S the sun," said MacVeigh, like one speaking a prayer.

"The first in four months," breathed Pelletier.

Like starving men, the two gazed thru the window. The golden light lingered for a few moments, then died away. Pelletier went back to his bunk.

Half an hour later four dogs, a sledge, and a man were moving swiftly thru the dead and silent gloom of arctic day. Sergeant MacVeigh was on his way to Fort Churchill, more than four hundred miles away.

This is the loneliest journey in the world, the trip down from the solitary little wind-beaten cabin at Point Fullerton to Fort Churchill. That cabin has but one rival in the whole of the Northland—the other cabin at Herschel Island, at the mouth of the Firth, where twenty-one wooden crosses mark twenty-one white men's graves. But whalers come to Herschel. Unless by accident, or to break the laws, they never come in the neighborhood of Fullerton. It is at Fullerton that men die of the most terrible thing in the world—loneliness. In the little cabin men have gone mad.

The gloomy truth oppressed MacVeigh as he guided his dog-team over the ice into the south. He was afraid for Pelletier. He prayed that Pelletier might see the sun now and then. On the second day, he stopped at a cache of fish which they had put up in the early autumn for dog-feed. He stopped at a second cache on the fifth day, and spent the sixth night at an Eskimoo igloo at Blind Eskimo Point. Late on the ninth day, he came into Fort Churchill, with an average of fifty miles a day to his credit.

From Fullerton men came in nearer dead than alive, when they made the hazard in winter. MacVeigh's face was raw from the beat of the wind. His eyes were red. He had a touch of runner's cramp. He slept for twenty-four hours in a warm bed without stirring. When he awoke he raged at the commanding officer of the barrack for letting him sleep so long; ate three meals in one, and did up his business in a hurry.

His heart warmed with pleasure when he sorted out his mail nine letters for Pelletier, all addressed in the same small, girlish hand. There was none for himself—none of the sort which Pelletier was receiving, and the sickening loneliness within him grew almost suffocating.

HE LAUGHED softly as he broke a law. He opened one of Pelletier's letters—the last one written, and calmly read it. It was filled with the sweet tenderness of a girl's love, and tears came into his red eyes. Then he sat down and answered it. He told the girl about Pelletier, and confessed to her that he had opened her last letter.

The chief of what he said was that it would be a glorious surprise to a man who was going mad—only he used loneliness in place of madness—if she would come up to Churchill the following spring, and marry him there. He told her that he had opened her letter because he loved Pelletier more than most men loved their brothers. Then he resealed the letter, gave his mail to the superintendent, packed his medicines and supplies, and made ready to return.

On this same day there came into Churchill a half-breed who had been hunting white foxes near Blind Eskimo, and who now and then did scout work for the department. He brought the information that he had seen a white man and a white woman ten miles south of the Maguse River. The news thrilled MacVeigh.

"I'll stop at the Eskimo camp," he said to the superintendent. "It's worth investigating, for I never knew of a white woman north of Sixty in this country It might be Scottie Deane."

"Not very likely," replied the superintendent. "Scottie is a tall man, straight and powerful. Coujag says this man was no taller than himself, and walked like a hunchback. But if there are white people out there, their history is worth knowing."

The following morning MacVeigh started north. He reached the half dozen igloos which made up the Eskimo village late the third day. Bye-Bye, the chief man, offered him no encouragement. MacVeigh gave him a pound of bacon, and in return for the magnificent present, Bye-Bye told him that he had seen no white people.

MacVeigh gave him another pound, and Bye-Bye added that he had not heard of any white people. He listened with the lifeless stare of a walrus while MacVeigh impressed upon him that he was going inland the next morning to search for white people whom he had heard were there. That night, in a blinding snowstorm, Bye-Bye disappeared from camp.

MacVeigh left his dogs to rest up at the igloo village and swung northwest on snow-shoes with the break of arctic dawn, which was but little better than the night itself. He planned to continue in this direction until he struck the barren, then patrol in a wide circle that would bring him back to the Eskimo camp the next night.

FROM the first he was handicapped by the storm. He lost Bye-Bye's snowshoe tracks a hundred yards from the igloos. All that day he searched in sheltered places for signs of a camp or trail.

He stopped to build a fire of scrub-brush and eat his supper on the edge of the barren, just as the cold stars began blazing over his head. It was a white, still night. The southern timber-line lay far behind him, and to the north there was no timber for three hundred miles. Between those lines there was no life, and so there was no sound. On the west the barren thrust itself down in a long finger ten miles in width, and across that MacVeigh would have to strike to reach the wooded country beyond.

It was over there that he had the greatest hope of discovering a trail. After he had finished his supper he loaded his pipe, and sat hunched close up to his fire, staring out over the barren.

He was accustomed to loneliness; he had laughed in the face of things that had driven other men mad. But tonight there seemed to be something about him that he had never known before, something that wormed its way deep down into his soul and made his pulse beat faster. He thought of Pelletier on his fever-bed, of Scottie Deane, and then of himself. After all, was there much to choose between the three?

A picture rose slowly before him in the bush fire, and in that picture he saw Scottie, the man-hunted man, fighting a great fight to keep himself from being hung by the neck until he was dead; and then he saw Pelletier, dying of the sickness which comes of loneliness—and beyond these two, like a pale cameo appearing for a moment out of gloom, he saw the picture of a face. It was a girl's face, and it was gone in an instant. He had hoped against hope that she would write to him again. But she had failed him.

He rose to his feet with a little laugh, partly of joy and partly of pain, as he thought of the true heart that was waiting for Pelletier. He tied on his snow-shoes and struck out over the barren. He moved swiftly, looking sharply ahead of him. The night grew brighter, the stars more brilliant. The zip, zip, zip of the tails of his snow-shoes was the only sound he heard, except the first faint, hissing monotone of the aurora in the northern skies, which came to him like the shivering glide of steel sledge-runners on hard snow.

In place of sound the night about him began to fill with ghostly life. His shadow beckoned and grimaced ahead of him, and the stunted bush seemed to move. His eyes were alert and questing. To himself he reasoned that he would see nothing, and yet some unusual instinct moved him to caution. At regular intervals he stopped to listen, and to sniff the air for an odor of smoke. More and more he became like a beast of prey. He left the last bush behind him. Ahead of him the starlit space was now unbroken by a single shadow. Weird whispers came with a low wind that was gathering in the north. Suddenly he stopped, and swung his rifle into the crook of his arm. Something that was not the wind had come up out of the night. He lifted his fur cap from his ears and listened. He heard it again—faintly—the frosty singing of sledge-runners.

The sledge was approaching from the open barren, and he cleared for action. He took off his heavy fur mittens and snapped them to his belt, replacing them with his light service-gloves, and examined his revolver to see that the cylinder was not frozen. Then he stood silent, and waited.

Out of the gloom a sledge approached slowly. It took form at last in a dim shadow, and MacVeigh saw that it would pass very near to him. He made out, one after another, a human figure, three dogs, and the toboggan. There was something appaling in the quiet of this specter of life looming up out of the night.

He could no longer hear the sledge, tho it was withing fifty paces of him. The figure in advance walked slowly and with bowed head, and the dogs and the sledge followed in a ghostly line. Human leader and animals were oblivious to MacVeigh, silent and staring in the white night. They were opposite him before he moved.

Then he strode out quickly, with a loud halloo. At the sound of his voice there followed a low cry, the dogs stopped in their traces, and the figure ran back to the sledge. MacVeigh grasped his revolver. Half a dozen long strides and he had reached the sledge. A white face stared at him in the shimmering light. MacVeigh stared back in utter astonishment, for the great, dark, frightened eyes that looked across at him, and the pale face, were the eyes and the face of a woman.

(To be continued next week)

Women Have the First Word

PROBABLY every man does some things that hurt or exasperate or offend his wife. Perhaps he says "my" when he should say "our." Maybe he punishes the children when she thinks they shouldn't be punished. Or he may like to tell her how popular he was with the fair sex before he was married. Or he may always be late to dinner, or always borrowing his wife's big scissors and leaving them at the barn, or going off to town and forgetting that someone would like to go along occasionally.

Pennsylvania Farmer will give a prize of $5.00 for the best letter on this subject:

Things I Wish My Husband Wouldn't Do.

Other letters which are published will be paid for at space rates. Writers may sign a pen name to be used if their letters are published.

Men are not eligible to this contest. Their turn will come later.

Letters should not be longer than 300 words and should be in our hands by March 13th. Address them to WEEKLY CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Activities of Al Acres:—*Now Slim Might Try for Cairo—Illinois* : : : : : *By Leet*

AWK!
E-E-EEK
BLAH!
GEE! THIS NEW FIVE TUBER AL MADE IS THE CAT'S EYE BALL, I'M GOIN' TO SEE HOW FAR I KIN GET!
HO, AL! I GOT PARIS!
OH BOY! I KNEW WE COULD GET EUROPE ON THAT RADIO!
THIS IS AMATEUR STATION 8-B.B. AT PARIS, KENTUCKY! GIVE ME A CALL!
☆!!
LEET

Woman Made a Trustee

MRS. WILLIAM D. PHILLIPS, Washington, has been appointed as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College by Governor Pinchot. Mrs. Phillips has the distinction of being the first woman to serve as a member of the board. She was instrumental in organizing a number of home economics committees of the Grange in Washington County and thru the activity of these committees substantial contributions were made to the Penn State Emergency Building Fund.—A. L. B.

Old Colonial Family Homesteads

No.37—The Park Farm

IN the autumn of 1777 Samuel Park came over the mountains into what is now Washington County and bought of Matthew Rogers in consideration of 450 pounds a parcel of land in two drafts, situated on "Chartiers Waters," known as "Deer Park" and "Experiment."

In the year following a patent was granted to John Park for "Experiment" containing 187 acres.

About 1821 John Park, Jr., by purchase and inheritance came into possession of it. At his death, his son, Johnson Park, inherited and sold it to William Park in 1862. His son, John Park, soon came into possession by parental gift and purchase and lived on it until his death in 1893.

Thus this tract, with the exception of seven years, has been in the possession of John Park, the father, the son and the grandson. At present it is owned by Alma Park Brown, Tamar Park Boyce, and Dr. C. E. Park, who has a son John.—Mrs. W. F. Boyce.

No.38—The Weber Farm

IN the year 1784, Henry Weber purchased a farm in Bricknock Township, Berks County, Pa. He came from Earl Township, Lancaster County. He was a son of Christian Weber and a grandson of the immigrant, Henry Weber, who had settled in Earl Township, Lancaster County in 1723.

He farmed this farm until his death in 1827, having lived on the farm forty-three years. At his death, his son Henry bought the farm. He was born on this farm and lived all his life on it. He died in 1873 having owned the farm forty-six years. When he died his son, Henry G., became the owner. He also was born on the farm and has so far always lived on it. He is now past eighty-three years and has been in bed over a year. He has been owner of the farm for fifty-two years.

The farm has now been in the Weber family for 141 years and in all this time it had only three owners and their names all Henry. The farm is at present farmed by a son of Henry G., Samuel M. Weber. The farm is one of the best in the township. The barn was built by the first Henry Weber and is now 114 years old.—Aaron M. Weber.

No.39 — The Deardorff Farm

ON April 16, 1811, Jonas Byers and wife deeded to Anthony Deardorff a tract of land situated in Franklin Township, Adams County, Pa., containing 180 acres. The next owner was his son, Barnard Deardorff. In 1873, the farm came into possession of Barnard's son, Jacob F., and in June, 1916, was purchased by the present owner, Ira L., son of Jacob F., who is looking forward to the time when his son, John Jacob, will become owner.

This farm has not only been owned by the Deardorff family, but has been farmed continually by some member of the family since 1811.

The large stone house on the farm was built in 1835 by Anthony Deardorff. The barn, which is 50 by 90, was built in 1885 by Jacob F. Deardorff.

Marsh creek flows thru the farm. It has a water power, but has not been in operation for some years.—Ira L. Deardorff.

News and Notes

A BILL has been introduced into Congress providing for the gradual adoption in the United States of the metric system of weights and measures. The metric units are used in practically every civilized country except the United States and Great Britain.

* * *

When we adopt the metric system we shall speak of centimeters, meters and kilometers instead of inches, yards and miles; liters instead of quarts; grams and kilograms instead of ounces and pounds. A centimeter is slightly over a third of an inch; 100 centimeters make a meter, 1000 meters make a kilometer, which is about two-thirds of a mile. A liter is about five per cent larger than our liquid quart. A kilogram is about 2.2 pounds. A gram is one thousandth part of a kilogram and is equal to the weight of one cubic centimeter of water.

* * *

Cows milked three times a day give considerably more milk than those milked only twice, and they hold up better near the end of the lactation period. The United States Department of Agriculture in recent experiments found that the increase over a short period was 12.5 per cent, while over a long period the increase is even greater. It hasn't been proven that the amount of milk produced by the extra milking is enough to pay for the extra cost of three-times-a-day milking.

During December 1533 cows in Pennsylvania cow testing associations produced more than half a ton of milk each, and 1324 produced forty or more pounds of butterfat. A Holstein owned by L. A. Zimmerman of the Carbon-Lehigh Association produced nearly a ton and a half of milk during the month.

* * *

County agents are now enrolling those who wish to enter litters of pigs in the 1926 Keystone ton litter contest. Last year 256 litters in forty-three counties were entered and 121 litters reached the goal, weighing more than a ton at the age of 180 days.

* * *

In 1884 two-fifths of the milk shipped into New York City was adulterated with added water or skimmed milk, C. P. Norgord, of the New York Department of Farms and Markets told visitors at Cornell University during farmers' week. Out of samples from 61,000 producers recently inspected only three-tenths of one per cent were found to be adulterated.

* * *

Before this appears in print a play called "Abie's Irish Rose" will have been given in a New York City theatre for the 1600th consecutive time. This is the fourth year this show has been given once practically every day and twice a day on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Miss Teachem, wishing to arouse the interest of her Sunday school class, asked the scholars to write down the names of their favorite hymns.

All bent their heads over pencil and paper for a few minutes and then handed in their slips. All except Mary.

"Come, Mary," said the teacher, "write down the name of your favorite hymn and bring the paper to me."

Mary wrote, and with downcast eyes and flaming cheeks, handed the teacher a slip of paper bearing the words, "Willie Smith."—Youth's Companion.

He was a hard-looking ruffian, but his counsel, in a voice husky with emotion, addressed the jury.

"Gentlemen," said he, "my client was driven by want of food to take the small sum of money. All he wanted was sufficient money to buy food for his little ones. Evidence of this lies in the fact that he didn't take a pocketbook containing $250 that was lying in the room."

The counsel paused for a moment, and then the silence was interrupted by a sob of the prisoner.

"Why do you weep?" asked the judge.

"Because," replied the prisoner, "I didn't see the pocketbook."—National Republican.

"Mother, make Jane quit singing." This gentle command came for the second time from upstairs, where Jimmy and Jane were supposed to have been asleep. "Jimmy, pay no attention to Jane. Be a little man and go to sleep," answered the mother. "I am a man, mother. Jane keeps singing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and I have to stand up."—Indianapolis News.

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Why I Want My Son to Be a Farmer

Contest Editor's Note:—There were eight readers favoring farm life as a future for their sons to each one against it, among those who entered this first weekly contest. So many good contributions were received that the judges had unusual difficulty in choosing the one to be awarded the first prize. We are publishing herewith as many as possible of the letters from readers who want their sons to be farmers. Letters on the other side of the question will be printed next week, and as many more on both sides as space permits in later issues.

SO HE CAN EXPRESS HIMSELF

Awarded $5.00 Prize

I WANT my son to be a farmer because there is no greater occupation known to man, no one that leads to greater self-expression and self-content, to a happier and healthier mind and body.

Don't keep the son in the dark. Explain to him early in life how the seed unfolds to produce the plant, the flower, the fruit and seed. How the animal and fowl respond to breeding, feeding and selection of type. How the wonders of the soil and sky guided by the farmer's hand and thought, create the food and clothing of the human race. Thus my son can work out his own sweet will, his talents and desires and happiness.

If he is a born inventor and mechanic, we need him. Machinery must more and more take the place of man and horse labor on our farms.

If he is an artist he can express himself in the farm home and landscape.

If he loves plant life, he can improve what he finds and create new wonders for man's benefit.

If he loves animal life he can breed new strains and more productive specimens.

No Industry Needs Him More

If he is a leader, an organizer, a financier, the business of farming is calling him. There is no industry that needs him so much. There is no limit to the height he can climb.

To be a farmer, to help put farming on a schedule, under a system regulated for quality and economy, to make it a cost-plus producer, a life and a science, is no mean job.

To take up the reins where I lay them down and devote his greatest talents and ambitions to such a worthy cause, will not only bring to expression the inborn promptings of a soul but will lead thousands of his fellow-men to a fuller, happier and more productive life.—E. R. Green, Harford County, Maryland.

HOGS AND A BROWN-EYED BOY

FARMING is the most independent occupation a boy can choose. When he wants a day off he can take it. If he has a business meeting, or a social gathering he would like to attend, he can plan his work accordingly, and he will never miss the day spent away from home.

Farming has not been profitable, but has been holding its own; but it is going to be profitable in a very few years, for the good up-to-date farmer. He must have some education, and ever be on the lookout for the crop that pays the best. He must not follow in the rut of his forefathers, but get out of that rut, clear up on top, and keep going. It won't do for a farmer to lag, and sit around—for so will his help do likewise.

I want my boy to be wide awake, looking for something or some way to get the most out of farming. I want him to see and plan for himself.

If boys were encouraged to take hold of new things and not held back by old fashioned fathers who are afraid to spend a few dollars as an investment, more boys would stay right on the farm. Children of today are not satisfied to stay tied to the apron string or overall buckle, but want to see what they can do. Let them invest their money. If they lose, help them out in a way; they will be more cautious the next time.

A very bright boy living near me had a book sent to him on gentian. He read his book several times over, then took it to his mother, saying, "I would like to try this, mother." The mother looked over the book and said, "All right, my boy. I will loan you the money; you may go to work and fix up the bed."

The boy was only twelve, it was hard work, too. The roots were sent for and planted, the seed was gathered each year and planted in new rows. It was new and very interesting.

When the first roots were almost ready to sell, his father turned the hogs out. They broke into the bed, rooted, ate, and destroyed that child's years of work. The hogs grunted, so did that boy's father. That was all. Great brown eyes full of wonder looked up in his mother's face. The mother and son had a heart-to-heart talk. There wasn't any loan to pay back.

He Couldn't Stay

This boy went thru school and came to his mother saying, "It is impossible for me to waste my time here, much as I would like to stay." His mother gave him a college course. He is a great success in a neighboring state.

I want to say right here, seventy-five per cent of the boys leave the farm on account of lack of foresight in the father. Farming is advancing like everything else. If our boys are to stay with us, and be farmers, buildings must be kept up, machinery good, not breaking with every turn. The boy must have cheerful, encouraging words, occasional praise, pleasure as well as work, or he, too, will become disgusted and leave the farm.—B. K.

THE NATION'S BACKBONE

IF WE are to believe that agriculture is the backbone of the nation, which experts and statesmen repeatedly have assured us to be so, then every farmer has the right to take pride in his vocation because of its necessity to our national welfare and prosperity. Nearly every father who loves and takes pride in his vocation would like his son to follow in his footsteps, trying to make that vocation better and more helpful to human welfare. Then why should not the farmer desire his son to do likewise?

It has been the custom in the past to send the more talented of the farmers' sons away to schools and college, not to become more intelligent farmers, but to be doctors, lawyers, etc., just as tho the farm could not use the more gifted or talented sons it produced.

Conditions Have Taught Differently

However, economic conditions have taught us a different lesson and today we are beginning to realize that the farm requires the best that can be produced and farming is no longer work for the less talented but a vocation worthy of the best brains to be had. Then if I want my son to be my successor in the future I know he must be intelligent and educated.

Farming is one occupation in which both capital and labor are on an equal footing and work hand in hand. There is no jealousy and petty strife as to who should be first. Every dollar the farmer invests in his farm and crops he knows will produce the largest dividend if he

uses his intelligence and hands wisely.

I cannot help but feel and can honestly say that I do not believe my son could choose a better calling than that of becoming an intelligent farmer.—Earl W. Stallie, Schuylkill County, Pa.

BACK TO THE FARM AT 38

AFTER working for farmers, liverymen, in the stores, mines and on section gangs in the trolley lines, also for contractors in all lines of construction work and in the big lumber woods from the time I was fifteen years old until I was thirty-eight, I went back to the farm. I was raised on a farm, but like all the young bloods, I thought I wanted town work.

I find there is only a bare living when you work for another, and that you are to them as a piece of machinery. No matter how much interest you show in your work, you do not have the interest in it that you do in your own farm work.

You watch your own crops and stock grow with a different interest. Perhaps a pest of some kind hits your crops, or disease hits your stock. You are discouraged, but put all your efforts and resources into fighting that pest. You are much more at freedom in the country than you can be at the city job. You are also sure of enough to live on. No strikes or labor disputes to keep you idle for weeks and possibly months, with expenses mounting up, and you growing soft of muscle to go back and work harder than you did before the suspension or strike.

So I hope to see my son be a farmer.—Everett S. Warner, Wayne County, Pa.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

FARMING being the basis of the preservation of life, I want my son to be a producer of those products of the soil which sustain it; that in his youth he may accomplish much, to be enjoyed thru the rest of his life somewhere as a farmer, in the proud possession of a well-kept farm.

The causes for this wish are many; the reasons for a few of the "whys" I will try to give: Contentment is the richest spice of life. Nowhere is it so manifest as out on the farm rightly kept. The stock have it. The house pets dote on it. It is in the whole environment round about the premises. Why ought not my son develop into the highest type of a useful man in every sense of usefulness, under the congenial influences of an agricultural occupation, hedged about with contentment?

Then I want my boy to have a strong, robust body with good health, so that he and the choice of his love can produce out there on the farm a family of ideal Americans, free from the corruption and deception of so many of the so-called "standards of city morals."

To Be a Free Man

Again, I want my boy to be a free man working with his hands and mind toward and into, a service that is an essential to the life and happiness of many people. In taking a broad survey of opportunities, the occupation of farming offers the best. He would not be in the position of his city cousin—a cup of coffee—a cracker—a street car so as to be able to punch the time-clock before the door is locked or the next punching period is on.

And lastly, I want my son to help nature produce the "Ideals of Perfection," and to the farm is the only laboratory to which I can point where these perfections are being worked out as Nature decrees. Not too large a farm. It is often a nice matter to decide between acres and contentment, for sometimes too much is worse than too litle. Here he has grasped happiness. Here it is; he has it for the asking. Will he take it?—George T. Underwood, Clearfield County, Pa.

MACHINES MAKE HARD JOBS EASY

THE progressive farmer makes a good living and puts some aside for a rainy day. Besides being out in the open air on the farm insures good health. He sees the forces of Nature at work and learns to love his work, with the many different jobs more than the man with one job, which often becomes a grind to him. The farm home offers a more restful sleep at night, than the town or city with its many noises. A farm home with a radio and nearly all the conveniences a city can have, offers enjoyment with better food than can be had in town.

Hard Jobs Are Fewer

Farming used to be considered about the hardest job a man could get, but today with the many labor saving machines, the hard jobs are few and do not last long. Thus the farmer has more time to himself to do as he likes.

The farmer can hustle his work thru and take a few days' vacation at different times in the year without being the loser. The city man must take his vacation when it suits the employer, and many get none at all without losing his pay.

I think most of our great men in history were raised on farms. The well-known ones were—Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and many others down to Coolidge. To put in a few words, I think it is the most educative, healthy, dependable and remunerative job on this earth.—Miles E. Cochran, Lancaster County, Pa.

WHAT HE EARNS IS HIS

THERE are three reasons why I want my son to choose farming as his vocation.

First, it is the most independent vocation of the present day. The farmer has no boss hovering over him from whom he must take his orders each day. He has no fear of being fired by someone higher up, and having to start life all over again with a new company. The farmer does not have to punch a time clock, which to the spirit of a sensitive man seems like slavery.

The farmer is able to plan his own work and to see his plans develop. He feels independent of his fellow-man when he surveys his fields of grain and realizes that all profits derived from them are his, and that he is not making money for someone else.

And It Gives Health

The second reason I want my boy to be a farmer is because it will give him health. The farmer sleeps eight hours or more each night, rises early breathes the pure air of the open country, and feels that he is every inch a man. He starts the day by going whistling about the barn instead of slinking down the street with a dinner pail in his hand, thru the dust and smoke-filled air of the city. The farmer also has the best of food, the cleanest and freshest of everything for his table. All these things give him health, envied by the rest of mankind.

The third reason for wanting my son to be a farmer is because it brings him closer to his God. The farmer daily watches the miracle of seed being transformed into fruit and flower. His work is always with the creatures of God's planning. He is surrounded by the beauties of nature. On every hand he sees the working of his Creator's plans, and the wisdom of this planning, which deepens his faith in the Almighty Hand which guides us all.—Mrs. Paul R. Weaver, Adams County, Pa.

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Principles to Recognize When Growing Alfalfa

How should alfalfa be planted and how much seed is needed for an acre?

The successful growing of alfalfa calls for the recognition of the following principles:

1. The soil should be naturally well drained, or its drainage made satisfactory by artificial means. Gently sloping hillsides, consisting of a medium to heavy loam top soil and having a fairly open subsoil, are almost ideal sites for alfalfa.

2. Alfalfa is more exacting as to its lime requirement than other crops grown in the eastern United States, hence, the importance of applying sufficient lime prior to seeding down. The amounts of lime required will vary from nothing to an equivalent of three tons or more of ground limestone. Ordinarily an application of two tons of ground limestone per acre, or the equivalent of burned and slaked lime, is sufficient.

3. Late summer seeding has been found to give the best results in southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. On the slopes of the higher hills, or farther north especially, spring seeding is likely to prove more satisfactory. In that case, alfalfa is usually sown with a nurse crop of oats or barley.

4. It is important to have a mellow, clean seed bed for alfalfa. The crop may be preceded by oats, or by oats and Canada field peas, harvested for forage purposes. After the preceding crop is removed—preferably at the end of June or early in July—the land should be plowed at once and summer-fallowed until about the middle of August, when the seed bed should be ready for the alfalfa.

5. The fertilizer which has been found to give good results for alfalfa consists of acid phosphate or a mixture of acid phosphate and some potash salts. An application of 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash is good enough for most purposes. For heavier soils, the smaller application may be sufficient. Where alfalfa has not been grown before, inoculation is desirable. It is the common practice nowadays to inoculate the seed with some commercial culture of good quality.

The seed itself may be sown at the rate of twenty to twenty-two pounds per acre, preferably with a wheelbarrow seeder, altho there are now on the market satisfactory grass-seed drills that may be used for the purpose. It is essential to look into the source of the seed, for there is much difference in the quality of alfalfa seed. It comes from many places, some of it from the Mediterranean region in Europe. Successful alfalfa growers in the eastern United States have found that alfalfa seed derived from western Kansas usually produces good, vigorous alfalfa plants.—J. G. Lipman.

To Improve Field

I have a field of fifteen acres part limestone and mostly flinty soil with clay subsoil. I cannot now grow clover like I did twenty years ago. The field at present has been idle for two years and has a small covering of weeds. I want to apply lime this winter, plow weeds and lime down in spring, plant in corn with fertilizer, sow sweet clover at third time cultivating the corn. Is my plan all right or would you advise a better way to get this field back again? —O. D., Bedford Co., Pa.

The plan suggested in your letter is essentially sound. If manure is available, even tho it be at the rate of only five to six tons per acre, it would be desirable to spread it on the plowed ground in the spring and to work it into the surface prior to the planting of the corn. This would stimulate bacterial activities in the soil and would not only make for a larger corn crop, but would also create more favorable conditions for the growth of the sweet clover. At the time of the planting of the corn, commercial fertilizer should be applied for the sake both of the corn and the sweet clover.

A mixture containing about 4 per cent of ammonia, 10 to 12 per cent of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent of potash should give you good results if applied at the rate of 500 to 600 pounds per acre. The amount suggested is rather more generous than is usually employed for the purpose, but, in view of your efforts to improve the land, it would be justified.

Presumably the sweet clover may be used for pasture purposes early in the spring, or it might be allowed to grow up and made into hay. If it is your plan to provide for the further improvement of the fertility of the land, it would be desirable to plow under the sweet clover in the spring and to plant corn again. Sweet clover, or a mixture of sweet clover and alsike, might be sown in the second corn crop as suggested for the first crop.—J. G. Lipman.

Blight on Potatoes

Does dusting give as good results as spraying for blight on potatoes? On the cottonseed analysis it says nitrogen-free extracts twenty-six per cent. Does that mean that there is that much nitrogen (fertilizer) in each hundred pounds or is that nitrogen available? If not, what per cent would be available?—G. H. H., Armstrong County, Pa.

Experiments carried on in New Jersey show that in the last four years spraying for the control of late blight gave an average increase of sixty bushels per acre, while dusting gave, under the same conditions, an average increase of only nineteen bushels per acre. Similar results have been obtained in Pennsylvania.

When cottonseed meal is analyzed as a feed the results are reported in terms of crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber and nitrogen free extract. The last named represents mostly starch and similar products. The name itself indicates that nitrogen-free extract contains no nitrogen.

When analyzed as a fertilizer cottonseed meal is found to contain nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. The average good grade of cottonseed meal contains the equivalent of seven per cent of nitrogen, three per cent of phosphoric acid and two per cent of potash.

The nitrogen in cottonseed meal is of a lower order of availability than is the nitrogen in dried blood, tankage or fish. The actual result obtained from cottonseed meal will vary with the soil, crop and season. Under average conditions in Pennsylvania nitrogen in cottonseed meal is only eighty to ninety per cent as efficient as a like quantity of nitrogen in a good grade of tankage.—J. G. Lipman.

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Solve Own Problems

THERE is no doubt whatever that one of the major economic problems of this generation is how to assure to agriculture a fair share in the national income. . . . I have said repeatedly and I reiterate that a substantial part of the farmer's problems must be solved on the farm. I say this with full understanding of the difficulties that face the individual. I know well what the farmer is up against in the shape of uncontrollable weather, diseases, limitations of soil and climate, slow business turnover and all the rest of it. I have been up against it. But the solution of this problem begins on the farm, nevertheless, even tho it does not end there.

It is essential to have the best possible adjustment of production to market requirements. . . . Reliable estimates of crop and livestock production, surveys of intentions to plant crops and to produce pigs, calves, and lambs, accurate reports on storage, movement and consumption—all these things comprise a vital background of information that gives the farmer of today great advantage in his planning.

Efficiency in Operation Essential

It is essential to have the utmost efficiency in farm operation. Every farm management study that has been made reveals a wide range in farm business organization and methods. On one side of a line fence is a man who organizes his business expertly, who plans ahead, who uses his labor to advantage, who gets high yields from his fields and his animals. On the other side of the fence his neighbor may worry along on a haphazard basis, his crop yields below par, his livestock more of a liability than an asset. One man turns out his product at half the cost of another. There is no formula under the sun that can guarantee the well-being of the inefficient producer. I mean this whole point to be applied in a reasonable way, but it looms large in the problem, nevertheless.—From the address of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine before the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Free Farming Course

THE attention of young men, desiring to take up the study of agriculture, is directed to The National Farm School, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, a school which was founded twenty-nine years ago by Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, and which stands today as a pioneer in a method of agricultural education that is being widely heralded as the type that will ultimately replace all other kinds of similar education.

The National Farm School lays stress on the education of the hand, as well as of the head. It gives to worthy lads, irrespective of creed, a three years' course of instruction, free of all charge to them for tuition, books, board, lodging and other necessities. The students are in residence at the school during the entire three-years' course.

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Those who are interested, may write for further information and an application blank to Mr. M. A. Kaufmann, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, 1101 Market Street, Suite 809, Philadelphia, or direct to the School at Farm School, Bucks County, Pa. The new freshman class will be admitted April 8th. All applications are considered on their merit, and in the order in which they are received.

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ROOT rot . . and the heavy toll it takes out of the corn crop . . can be largely controlled.

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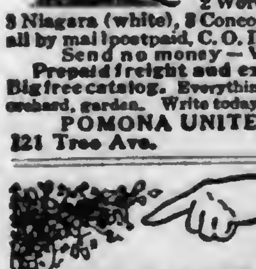

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Markets

THE suspension of trading on account of Washington's birthday prevents our giving our usual complete, last-minute market reports. In some cases we have given below quotations for the Saturday before the holiday, from which readers may gather the general trend of commodity prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

February 22, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.50; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $13.50@17; fair to good, $14@15.50; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $13@14; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7@9; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $8@9; lambs, extra, $11.75@15; medium, $13.50@14; common, $12@13.

Hogs — Western, best, $15.25@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $11.25@14.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@19; heifers, $14@16; cows, $9@12; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $21@26; country dressed, $21@25; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.25; lambs, $26@28.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@21; light clover mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $20@21; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.78½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.76½ bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 77½c bid; No 3, 71@75c bid; No 4, 71½@72½c bid. Car lots for local trade: No 3 yellow, 79½@80½c.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 50¾@51¾c; No 3 white, 49¾@50¾c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 45c; high-scoring goods, 46@49c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 44½c; 90 score, 44c; 89 score, 42½c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 39½c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@49c; cartons, 48@50c; good prints, 88@91 score, 45@46c; cartons, 45@47c; ordinary farmers' prints, 42@44c.

Cheese steady with demand fair. New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 25@26c; jobbing, small lots, 27@28c; single daisies, held, 25½@26c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

February 22, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $5@6. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1; Texas, new, $2.75. CABBAGE, N Y & Penna, bulk, bbl, best, $4@4.25; poor, $3.25; ton, best, $60@65; poor, $35; Texas, new, bulk, bbl, $4.75@5.50; ton, $90@$100. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed $1.25@1.35; Texas, new $1.40@1.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.75@2. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $5.50@5.75; poor, $4.50. CUCUMBERS, Illinois, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $4.25@4.50; extra fancy, $5@5.50. EGGPLANT, Cuban, crate, fancy, $5@5.50. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $2.50@2.85. KALE, Va, bbl, $2. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 35@40c; 10-lb bskt, 90c; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, best, $3@3.75; poor, $2. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Mich, medium to large, $2.50@2.75; few, $2.90; Ohio, medium to large, $2.50@2.75; poor, $1.50. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $11. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 50c@$1.65. PEAS, Mexican, crate, best, $7@7.50; poor, $4.50. PEPPERS, Cuban, crate, fancy, $5.50@6; choice, $4@4.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Mich Rurals, $6; Penna and N Y, round whites, $6.25; Maine Gr Mts, $6.65@6.75. RHUBARB, Mich, hot house, 5-lb carton, choice, 40@50c; fancy, 75c@$1. RUTABAGAS, Canadian, 100-lb sack, $1@1.35. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, 85c@$1; poor, 25c. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellow, Del, $2.35@2.65; N J, $2.75@2.85. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins and Spys, best, $3.50@4; poor, $3; Kings, $4@4.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.40; few $1.50. Idaho, Rome Beauty, $1.75@2. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 60@70c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 93; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1201; market steady to strong. Heavy, $12.25@12.40; medium and light weight, $13.85@14.15; light lights and pigs, $14@14.10; packing sows, $10@11.25; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 335; market slow and steady. Sheep, $10; lambs, $14.

Calves—Receipts, 143; market active, choice natives, $16.50.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44@45c; do, choice, 43@44c; do, good, 42@43c; do, prints, 45@47c; do, blocks, 44@46c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@35c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 32@35c; store packed, 31c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market about steady; fresh-gathered firsts, offered at 30c, bid 29c; no sales.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; 3½@4 lbs, 27@28c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 24@26c; young chickens, large size, fat, 35@36c; 2 lbs and under, fat, 40@42c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 21@25c; old roosters, 20c. Ducks, White Pekins, 33@35c; Muscovy, young, 32@33c; puddle, 32@33c. Geese, nearby, 24@26c; Kent Island, 26@28c; western and southern, 22@24c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 48@52c; old toms, 44@45c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

February 22, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; creamery, higher than extras, 44½@45c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 42@43½c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 41¼@43c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs irregular; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31@32½c; fresh gathered firsts, 30@31½c; storage, 25c; fresh gathered seconds, 29@29½c; storage, 22@24c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 44c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, first to average extras, 39@43c; nearby pullets, 35@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 43½@44¾c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 39@43c; nearby hennery browns, extras, [illegible]@39c.

Cheese steady; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry quiet; chickens, by freight, 30@35c; by express, 33@40c; broilers, by express, 50c; fowls, by freight, 30c; by express, 30@31c; turkeys, 40@45c; roosters, 20c; ducks, 32c; geese, 20c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, fresh, 26@27c; frozen, 27@48c; fowls, fresh, 33@34c; frozen, 25@35c; old roosters, 18@20c; turkeys, fresh, 42@58c; frozen, 42@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, $8@9.85; state bulls, $[illegible]@6.75; cows, $3@6.

Calves—Veals, common to prime, $8@16.50; culls and little calves, $8@9; buttermilks and grassers, $6; fed calves, $6@8.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grains specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .43	$ .43	$ .45	$ .41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.31¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	.37	.36½	.32½	.32½
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	6.82½	6.82½	6.97½	1.35
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	21.50	20.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.78½	1.76¼	1.77½	1.90
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.77½	.78	.84	1.41
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.51	.50¾	...	.64½

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@13.50; culls, $9@10.

Hogs steady; light to mediumweights, $13.75@14.25; pigs, $14@14.50; heavy hogs, $13@13.25; roughs, $10@10.25.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fed steers and yearlings and fat she stock, 25@50c higher; in-between grades weighty steers and yearling heifers up most; extreme top weighty steers, $11.35; numerous loads, $10.75@11.25; long yearlings upward to $11.50; few above $10.75; little cattle remaining very scarce; canners and cutters strong to 25c up; bulls fully steady; choice shipping calves mostly 50c lower; light kinds to packers, $1.50 off. Week's bulk prices follow: Fed steers, $8.75@10.15; fat cows, $5@7; heifers, $7@8.50; canners and cutters, $3.65@4.35; veal calves, $11.50@13; stockers and feeders, $7.25@8.25.

Hogs—Light lights steady to 25c lower; 250@350-lb butchers, largely 11.50@11.80; bulk desirable 200@225-lb weights, $12@12.80; majority sorted 180 pounds down, $13@13.50; top on 140@170-lb averages, $13.50; packing sows, $9.75@10.50; bulk better killing pigs, $13@13.50; heavy-weight hogs, $11.40@11.95; medium, $11.80@12.95; light, $12@13.50; light lights, $12.25@13.65; packing sows, $9.75@10.50; slaughter pigs, $13.25@13.65.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs around $1.50 lower; feeding lambs, 75c@$1 off; fat sheep, $1@1.50 lower. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $13.85; feeding lambs, $14.25; yearling wethers, $12.75; fat ewes, $8.50. Bulk prices follow: fat lambs, $12.25@13.50; feeders, $12.75@13.50; yearling wethers, $10.50@11.85; fat ewes, $7.50@8.25.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 19, 1926.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 52@53c; ½-blood combing, 52c; ⅜-blood combing, 52c; fine unwashed, 45@46c. Mich and N Y fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 48c; ½-blood combing, 49@50c; ⅜-blood combing, 51@52c; ¼-blood combing, 51@52c; fine unwashed, 45@46c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 46@47c; ⅜-blood 48@49c; ¼-blood, 48c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 20, 1926.

Cloverseed, imported, $15.25; domestic, $20; February, $15.25; March, $15.30; October, $15.75 bid. Alsike, cash, $16.60; March, $16.75. Timothyseed, cash and February, $3.55; March, $3.57½.

Feed Prices

THE feed market has again turned weaker because of a continued lack of consuming demand, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Recent cold weather in the New England States stimulated the demand slightly for a few days but buyers generally are taking only sufficient feed for their immediate needs which have been restricted materially by the large supply of low priced feed grains, including corn, oats and barley.

Mill offerings of wheat mill feeds are not heavy and mills are not pressing feed onto the market. Jobbers and brokers, however, have sufficient offerings for current needs and storage operators at Kansas City and other central western markets are reported to be carrying a considerable amount of bran in storage. Middlings have also become weaker with bran but the demand is becoming slightly more active as the spring pig feeding season approaches.

The low price of corn has resulted in heavy production of corn feeds. Prices of both gluten and hominy feed have declined and the market continues weak because of the small demand.

Stocks of linseed meal are relatively small and prices have held firm in the northwestern markets but have weakened in the eastern markets where the lack of export demand for linseed meal and cake and heavier offerings of cottonseed meal in competition with linseed meal have weakened the market. Stocks of cottonseed meal continue large and prices are at about the lowest point for the season. Quotations for shipment during March, April and May, however, have been advanced about $1 over spot quotations.

The supply of alfalfa meal appears ample for current needs and prices are holding fairly steady. Colorado mills are the most active producers at this time.

Butter Markets

REGULAR trading on the Philadelphia butter market was good and in some quarters continued policy of anticipating needs was shown. This was especially noticeable on 90 score and better and the market very firm at unchanged prices. Ninety score was in light supply and in a small way a half-cent premium was secured. Lower scores while not showing any accumulation were not in active demand.

CHEESE—The movement of a few long lines of Wisconsin summer flats at around 26c was the main feature of the wholesale market. Jobbing demand was fair but small lot business was the rule on all styles.

EGGS—Market firm. On the produce exchange, February 19, there was one sale firsts, new cases, 32c.

Boston Market

BUTTER — Market tone ruled steady on the 19th but the undertone appeared more unsettled the day before. The unsettledness is a result of the lack of buying interest on the part of large buyers in volumes beyond immediate needs. Jobbing and small trade was again reported to be good. Cars centralized generally slow sale. Some business on storage cars around 43½c.

CHEESE—A fair amount of jobbing business was reported generally. Sizeable block of single daisies sold at 24c. Young Americas received more call and sold down to 25½c. Fancy New York state twins held for full asking prices.

New York Market

BUTTER—With heavy offerings rather light and demand continuing active the market ruled firm. A heavy river fog delayed some butter and this, together with the fact that buyers were anticipating Monday holiday needs made the situation firm. In some instances premiums were paid but bulk of reported sales at listed prices. Some inquiry for fancy storage but general trade slow. Car market steady with only fair trade noted.

CHEESE—The market generally is quiet and buying interest is comparatively slow on all styles of cheese. The small lot movement of late shows prices well sustained and market rules in steady position on held goods. Dealers show little interest as a rule in further buying of held or fresh goods, and seem disposed to clear present stocks before taking on further supplies.

EGGS—Market about steady. On the Mercantile Exchange on the 19th there were three sales firsts at 31½c; one sale April refrigerator seconds, 24; extra firsts seller the 20th offered 35c, bid 32c; extra firsts seller seven days offered, 34½c, bid 30c; firsts, 31½@32½c; bid, 30½@31c; firsts seller next week, 31c; bid, 28½c; firsts seller 3 days, 32½c; bid, 28½c; firsts seller, Wednesday, 32c; bid, 28½c; refrigerator firsts, 27c; bid, 26c; April refrigerator seconds, 24½@26½c; bid, 23c; May refrigerator seconds, 24½c; no bid.

Chicago Market

BUTTER—On the 19th the market was barely steady with trade quiet. Buyers showed practically no interest on the top scores and only a small demand was reported on the medium and lower grades. Dealers were willing sellers on all grades and in some quarters buyers might have obtained slight concessions had they shown any interest. Centralized cars were also barely steady and buying interest was lacking except at concessions.

CHEESE—Business generally quiet with dealers free sellers on fresh and buyers showing but little interest. The tone of the market was unchanged with fresh cheese steady and cured firm.

EGGS—Market weak. On the Mercantile Exchange there were 3 sales on the 19th of fresh gathered firsts at 27½c; 3 sales fresh gathered firsts, Nebraska, 27½c; offerings fresh gathered firsts, 28@29c; bid, 27@27½c.

Philadelphia Markets

THE advance in celery prices was the feature of the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market February 18th. Supplies of both California and Florida stock were light and the demand active. Pennsylvania celery was scarce and fancy stock sold at higher prices, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Lettuce was not so plentiful and the market for Iceberg was slightly higher. Onions were dull and sweet potatoes were steady. Old cabbage and spinach were dull while white potatoes moved slowly. Pennsylvania round whites ranged from $6.75 to $6.85 per 150-pound sack. Florida strawberries were in limited supply and held steady. Offerings of fresh fruits and vegetables were in limited supply on the Philadelphia market February 19 but were generally sufficient for the demand. Trading was slow and the market dull on practically all commodities. Iceberg lettuce was stronger and new cabbage was weaker. Potatoes were dull and the demand was very slow. Pennsylvania round whites ranged from $6.75 to $6.85 per 150-pound sack. Sweet potatoes were dull and moved slowly. Pennsylvania mushrooms were not quite so plentiful and fancy stock was higher. Root crops were slow, with the exception of parsnips, which were a little stronger.—W. R. Whitacre.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—January was a very good winter month for getting work done. Now we have about twelve inches of snow. Many roads were closed by drifts. Main roads open for autos, on byroads sledding is best. Some trimming being done in orchards. Cattle are wintering fine and feed will hold out pretty good. Fat hogs scarce at 17c lb, shoats are scarce, too, with more sows to farrow this spring. Many farmers sold their wheat the past month at $1.80, which looks like a good sale. Prices: wheat, $1.75; corn, [illegible]; oats, 50c; milk, three per cent, $2.[illegible] eggs, 28c.—A. R., Feb. 16.

Allegheny County, Pa.—There is no shortage of snow here. Traveling for automobiles is very hard and on many roads impossible. Weather for most part has been pleasant, however, had some very, very cold and stormy days and nights. Outside work at a standstill. Stock wintering well, several farmers report that they will be well cleaned out of rough feed by the season's end.—C. K., Feb. 11.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Cold weather continues with strong winds. Snow covers the ground giving protection to wheat and rye. Little Lawrence suffers no effects from the coal strike, the enormous local mines supplying the demand. Fresh cows are in demand and prices high. The general cry is for Holsteins with the dairymen who sell the whole milk. While Jerseys and Guernseys are the pride of the butter makers. Robins are reported in many localities and partridges are plentiful where the weeds and seeds are abundant. Wheat is selling at $1.70; oats, 47c; rye, $1; buckwheat, $1.80; ear corn, 50c; butter, 50@60c; eggs, 50@55c; timothy hay goes slow at $15.50; clover, $18; straw, $11.—M. L. V., Jan. 27.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The two farms of the late Isaac Zug, bank president and horseman, who was one of the most widely known men in eastern Pennsylvania, were sold at private sale. One brought $85 an acre, the other, larger, with very large tobacco shed, $100 an acre. These farms consist of rich black loam and are the equal of anything in Lancaster County for raising corn, hay, wheat and tobacco. Most folks are done stripping tobacco and have it ready for sale. The heavy snows of the past few weeks drifted. Many roads have been and still are closed. Winter grain and grass profit by snow. Sale stock-yearling bulls bring $40 and up, potatoes $2.60 and other things are also selling high. Ice is still being harvested. The usual winter activity in pomological, agricultural and poultry, fish and game associations manifests itself in meetings where timely topics are discussed. Much wheat has been hauled at $1.80; corn brings, 85@90c for well dried; eggs, 30c; calves, live, 12c; oats, 45c; firewood, delivered, around $7 a load; fat bulls, 7c liveweight.—R. I. W., Feb. 17.

Lycoming County, Pa.—The weather so far this month has been very changeable with some cold spells which were below zero, making it very trying for outside work. Roads have been badly drifted in some places, making motor traffic yield to old Dobbin who once more played upon the dusty old "chimes." A present there is from a foot to eighteen inches of snow which is very well for protection of winter grains during cold weather. Fairly good returns are being realized from farm stock sales. Several farms are offered for sale but move slowly, but few changed hands in the past year. Potatoes selling at the farm for $1.75 a bushel, from retailer $2.50 a bushel. Eggs, 50@55c at store, paying farmer 25c; beef, by side, 12c; butter slightly higher, 55@60c; milk to condenseries fell off 4c cwt.—C. I. C., Feb. 15.

McKean County, Pa.—We have a good deep covering of snow and a great variety of weather with it. Pomona Grange held a very interesting meeting at the county seat, Wednesday. The county agent gave a talk on twenty different things a farmer should be doing this month or next. In McKean County, during the past year, seventeen different communities held program meetings and adopted a program for their particular community. Three bull associations were organized during this time. Some farmers are spending their spare time hauling lime. Some are hauling chemical wood. Eggs are still scarce. Good demand for milk. Prices: eggs, 45c; apples, $1.50; potatoes, $2.55; veal, 18c.—F. J. H., Feb. 15.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Had winter weather the past month. January passed out cold, February came in mild. On the third it snowed about fifteen or eighteen inches which drifted some, making it impossible to travel with autos on many roads. Many sleds were seen going on the roads and the old time sleigh bell gave it's chime to the public once more. A number of farmers are having lime burned in the neighborhood which they are hauling on their fields this winter. The state is offering a free cow testing for tuberculosis for a ninty-per-cent signup of cow owners. Our dealers shipped a load of cows a few weeks ago. Much stock in poor condition on account of improper feeding. Our dairyman is delivering extra good milk for 10c a quart; wheat, $1.60; corn, 80c; oats, 40c; butter, 50c; eggs, 34c.—J. H. B., Feb. 15.

Somerset County, Pa.—We are having real old fashioned winter weather; deep snow and zero weather. People living close to the state highways can get out all right but the ones a mile or farther away are snowed in now. January 28 and 29 was the coldest weather in 1926. People that have sugar camps are getting ready for sugar boiling but the camps are few and getting fewer every year. Prices for farm products good. Timothy hay, $18; wheat, $1.60; buckwheat, $1.50 cwt.; oats, 55c; eggs, 35c; country butter, 40c; creamery butter, 60c; milk, 3.5 per cent, $2.58 cwt. for December.—H. W. B., Feb. 11.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—The worst storm of the season is here and the roads are blocked; no mail for two days and milk being taken to station at Conklin, N. Y., every second day. The big truck is unable to make the trip so the farmers draw the milk by using two teams for each load and then it is an all-day job to draw it twenty-five miles. It has been useless to shovel roads as they would fill in again. Many farmers who thought last fall that they had plenty hay, say it is not holding out well and will be obliged to buy hay for cattle. A few ice houses filled. Potatoes continue to be very scarce and sell readily at $3. Eggs are plentiful and lower in price than last year. Good cows are very high on account of so many being taken by the T. B. test. Great demand for good firewood at $5 cord. Eggs, 32c; butter, 55c; chickens, 25c; hay, $15.—J. A. G., Feb. 12.

Union County, Pa.—Wheat has been well protected by snow for several weeks and it is needed as wheat went into winter with a thinner growth than usual. Many farmers are holding their wheat for $2. Very little corn or oats has been marketed in carload lots, so many farmers are feeding largely of these grains to make milk, buying only bran and oil and cottonseed meals to make a balanced ration. Farmers in this county are ready to have cattle tested for T. B. to know how they are, as some want to have sales and others want to move. Very few cows have been shipped in or out of the county during the winter. The Dairymen's League had very good meetings in Mifflinburg and in Lewisburg lately. The county agent is holding a series of institutes in different parts of the county and is planning experimental work for townships at the same time. The county fair will be held September 28 to October 1st. Tickets will be given free for one day of the fair to all school children up to the eighth grade in all the schools of the adjoining counties of Union, and the directors, with Hon. F. E. Brown, are trying to make this the greatest fair ever held in the county.—J. N. G., Feb. 12.

Lancaster Tobacco

THE buying of the 1925 crop of Pennsylvania tobacco has practically come to a standstill. Only here and there are buyers picking up a few isolated crops, at prices which are substantially the same as when the buying season opened.

The very best crops have continued to bring twelve cents per pound for the wrapper grades and two to three cents per pound for fillers. Crops of inferior quality have sold from seven cents up. This will average around ten cents for the tobacco sold thus far.

Growers are frankly in doubt as to what to do. Only forty per cent of the crop at the very outside has been sold, and every indication points to at least thirty-five or forty per cent of the 1925 leaf being left in the hands of the croppers. Either growers will have to pack their leaf themselves thru the agency of co-operative packing units, or will have to engage independent packers to handle it for them at a fixed price per pound. Unless the market should change very much for the better, the growers stand to lose either way.

The crop is said to be very good in quality, and is nearly all stripped. Growers who have sold are busy delivering their leaf as fast as the packers and the weather will permit.

Sentiment for a partial reduction of the crop next year is steadily growing in the ranks of the farmers in the face of the present slow market.—Garden Spot Farmer, February 18.

Prices and Prospects

TRADING in the large potato markets of the East was rather slow during the week ending February 17th. Supplies were ample to take care of the demand, and prices were a little lower at most points. During the latter part of the week the market showed a steadier tone but prices held at about the same levels. The first car of new potatoes from Florida arrived on the Philadelphia market on Wednesday. The variety was Spaulding Rose and altho they were small the demand was fairly good. Cuban potatoes were also offered earlier in the week.

Supplies of these new potatoes were too light and prices too high to affect the market for old stock. These first cars of new potatoes offered do not appear to enter into competition with old stock. They are bought largely by a different class of trade and may be considered as more or less of a luxury. The price they bring has little relationship to the price at which old potatoes are selling at the same time.

Last Year and This Year

Last year the first car of Florida Spaulding Rose arrived on February 28, at a time when Pennsylvania round whites were selling at $1.50 per 150-pound sack. This year the first car came into a market when Pennsylvania stock was selling at $7 per 150-pound sack and the price of the new potatoes was practically the same both years.

Reports from growers in late potato producing sections are optimistic and there is a danger that a much larger acreage will be planted this coming season. The over-production in 1924 was due largely to the exceptional average yield of 127 bushels per acre. The acreage that year was relatively low and if the yield had not exceeded all previous records, the crop woud have been marketed without much difficulty.

The record prices paid for the 1925 crop resulted from a reversal of conditions. There was a reduction of seven per cent in acreage and the average yield per acre was 103.8 bushels. This yield is about three bushels per acre above the average of the previous ten years. The fact that a yield of three bushels above the ten-year average was secured in a year when weather conditions were so unfavorable is remarkable. The Department of Agriculture in one of its reports attributes this increase to the use of better seed potatoes. While this is undoubtedly a factor that has tended to raise production, still in Pennsylvania, it seems likely that 400 Bushel Clubs, better spraying and cultural methods have done their share too.

The New York egg market was irregular during the early part of the week ending February 17th. The heavy snowfall during the early part of the week resulted in lighter receipts of nearby eggs. Prices advanced during this period and the demand was active for fancy grades. As the country roads became passable receipts increased and prices were forced downward. Reports of favorable weather in the western egg producing sections resulted in further price reductions at the close of the week. Nearby extra firsts were quoted at 36c to 37c on Wednesday and gathered firsts to extra firsts at 35c to 37c.

Egg Prices in Philadelphia

Conditions were much the same in Philadelphia with advancing prices and a firm feeling in the early part of the week and declining prices toward the close. On Wednesday, however, the decline stopped and the market was reported as firm with extra firsts selling at 33c per dozen and firsts at 31c.

Receipts of live fowl by express were light on the New York market during the week and prices held about steady. Broilers were in fairly good demand at steady to firm prices. Dressed fowl were in light receipt and the demand was slow. Receipts of dressed chickens were of irregular quality and the market was slightly weaker.

Good hay was firm during the week February 8-13 as a result of lighter receipts but the lower grades were practically unchanged. Heavy snows increased consumption in the Northeast but mild weather was curtailing farm feeding in the Central West. With the exception of the fourth week in December, the weather this winter has been generally mild and it appears that hay consumption has not been heavy. Timothy averaged firm for the week. The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets were practically unchanged. Receipts were light at New York and trucking was difficult on account of the snows. The demand was moderate and top grades were scarce and in demand.

Grain Markets Weak

Wheat prices declined during the week ending February 13th. Domestic milling demand was of small volume and prices of practically all classes of wheat at the close of the market on Thursday were six to eight cents lower than at the close of the previous week. The corn market declined slightly but a more active demand appeared to be developing at several markets. The oats market also weakened but the demand from feeders continued active.—W. R. Whitacre.

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White & W andottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00
White & Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00

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These harness were made by local men who had never learned the trade except as they took it up themselves. They were tanners. Tanned their own leather and began harness making by doing repair work. The harness have been kept in good repair and well oiled. My time of oiling is in the spring of the year after the mud dries up and before the dust comes.

Take Apart and Wash Thoroly

My plan is to take the harness apart and wash them thoroly in tepid water, using a little washing powder and a brush. Then I put my oil in a large kettle, keeping one side of the kettle next to the fire, thus keeping it warm; then I dip the harness and rub, rub, rub, hang up and frequently rub again. These harness have been used for farm work and hauling on the road.

I also have a pair of check lines that my father had made fifty-five years ago, and they are in perfect condition today. They are twenty-one feet long and seven-eighths inch wide. They were made to drive the front team on a wagon, when we drove four horses from the seat. They are not always in use, but are used whenever long lines are necessary. It pays to take care of harness.—S. C. George, Indiana County, Pa.

Baltimore Protects Oysters

TO THE EDITOR:—In reading Doctor Lipman's weekly talk in the January 30th issue of Pennsylvania Farmer I note the following statement: "The cities along our seacoast send their sewage directly to the sea. This is true of places like Boston, New York, Baltimore or San Francisco." I am well acquainted with conditions relative to Baltimore and know that one of the most modern sewage disposal plants in the country has been constructed on the outskirts of their city. This was done to protect the oyster industry in the Chesapeake Bay and such a statement as you have printed will lead your readers to question the safety of using Chesapeake Bay oysters. The septic tank, filtration, and chemical treatments given the Baltimore sewage renders the effluent discharged into the bay, or rather back river, an arm of the bay, less harmful than many of the farm water supplies used by your readers. —John R. Haswell, Agricultural Extension Engineer, Pennsylvania State College.

Proper Appraisal Needed

IN A statement to all owners of livestock and poultry who seek payment from the state for damages caused by dogs, Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, points out the need for proper appraisal of the damage by local authorities.

The Bureau of Animal Industry occasionally receives claims for alleged damages when the owner did not call upon the local appraisers for some time after the damage occurred and the livestock or poultry had been burned or otherwise disposed of. The law does not permit such claims to be paid. The only way compensation can be allowed is to have the local appraisers examine and appraise the killed or injured livestock or poultry immediately after the damage has occurred.

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RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS

5000 WEEKLY AT LOW PRICES WE SHIP C.O.D.

MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.

Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.

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SEND NO MONEY. ORDER TODAY.

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Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Anoconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	10.00	10.00	5.60

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks. JAMES KREICI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

OHIO CHICKS at REMARKABLE PRICES

You can buy high grade bred-to-lay chicks from us this year at unusually low cost. 25 years expert breeding experience are back of these chicks. White & Brown Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, R.C. & S.C. Reds, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Guaranteed quality that satisfies. Write now for our unusual money saving offer. The Ohio Hatchery, Dept. 4, Decatur, Ohio.

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ALL POPULAR BREEDS.

Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right.

Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.

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Pierce's "Superior Quality" Chicks — Blood tested—Ohio Accredited.

Write for our big free catalog which tells all about our superior quality chicks. Our chicks are blood tested and every breeder has been selected and legbanded by an expert trained at Ohio State Uni. We have won many cups and ribbons at shows from National down. Took all firsts for two years at Big Wood County Fair. Write today. It will be worth your while. PIERCE'S SUPERIOR CHICK HATCHERY, Box 115-P, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Ace Farm — Monroe Orange Co. New York.

Standard Bred Utility S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks

Buy them from a leading commercial Poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket; we trap nest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. Quality and Profits. Send for Free Catalog B and Price List.

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	100	500	1000
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Postpaid	50	100	500
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$7	$13	$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas	7½	14	65
White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15	70
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15	70
Mixed, $10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	12	60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 9, Bucyrus, Ohio

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From trapnested, pedigreed blood lines. Egg contest winners for years. Shipped C.O.D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog. COCKERELS PULLETS HENS EGGS. GEO. B. FERRIS, 900 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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What is YOUR standard for judging chicks?

Is it sturdiness and vigor, which leads to EASE OF RAISING? G. F. Smith, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK, writes, "I never before had experience with chickens, yet from 101 Hillpot Chicks I raised 97".

Is it HEAVY LAYING of WINTER EGGS? "My 75 pullets from Hillpot Chicks laid 1548 eggs in January. My record was 70%, while the Vineland Contest in the same month averaged only 30%." states Mrs. Georgianna Gilbert, MILLVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

Superior Quality of my Chicks is proved not by what I say, but by what my customers know. Decide now on my "PROVED CHICKS for '26". Send for my beautiful new chick book FREE. Contains full page illustrations in colors of the famous breeds, shows by customers' letters how to be sure of securing the most profitable strains of

Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes

Since old customers take up so much of my production, it will pay you to ORDER PROMPTLY. Safe delivery of Full Count Guaranteed

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.

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I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1910, (when he retired), I was associated with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business in Ohio making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct, from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:

For quick action, you can order, from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Farmers State Bank, Duns or Bradstreet, Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from this price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT.

100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500
Barron Strain White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$78.00
Brown Leghorns, (Everlay) Buff Leghorns, (Ieasly)	8.50	16.00	78.00
Improved Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	9.00	17.00	82.00
Thompson and Parks Barred Rocks, White Rocks	9.00	17.00	82.00
Pape Black Minorcas, White Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.00
Tompkins Reds, Martin White Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Best Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Very Best Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	16.00	30.00	

I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.

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Special Official High Record Matings containing International Egg Laying Contest winners with Official Records from 208 to 304 eggs. Mated to males that trace 3 times to hens with Official contest records 304 to 311 eggs.

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LEADING BREEDS — LOWEST PRICES!

BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE. Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Buff and S. C. and R. C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$118
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, S.C. and R.C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	133
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	141

Heavy Mixed, $13 per 100 straight. Also Mixed Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Bank Reference. QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.

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Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
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Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	72	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
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Prices per Hundred	Mar. & Apr.	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$ 9	$ 8
Wh. & Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

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Ohio Accredited, White and Buff Orpingtons, winners in ten shows. Developed for high egg production. Trapnested. Black Minorcas, Pape's Strain, winners at local shows. Anconas, Sheppard Strain, winners at local shows. Free catalog. Prices right.

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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$13.00
Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.25	6.50	13.00
White, Bd. and Buff Rocks	3.75	7.50	15.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	16.00
R. C. Reds	3.75	7.50	15.00

All from purebred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Catalog on request. SCOTT BROS. HATCHERY., Edison, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	96
White Leghorns, Special Matings	15c each				
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From heavy laying free range flocks, of White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Mixed Chix 10c up. 100% prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for free price list at once. J. N. NACE, Box No. 20, RICHFIELD, PA.

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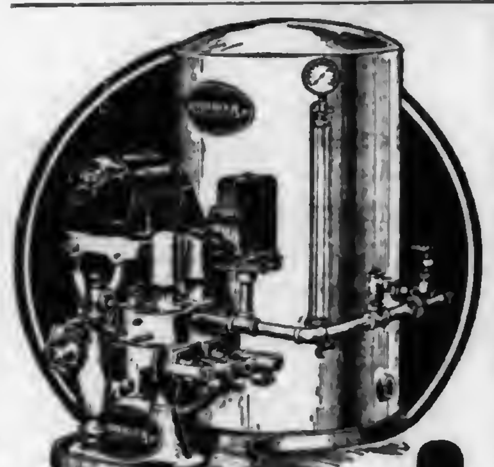

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Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

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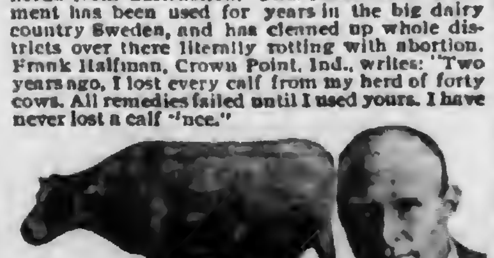

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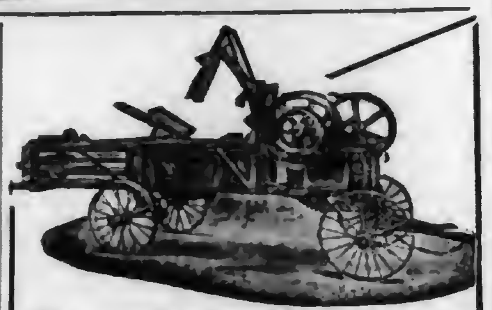

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MEN WANTED—to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write: Willems Sons' Nurseries, Dept. 2, Rochester, N. Y.

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS—Bred gilts, service boars, orders booking now for spring pigs. Reg. and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. Fogelsanger, Chambersburg, Pa.

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS for sale at very reasonable prices. Write BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Virginia

PENN'S Valley Stock Farm—Berkshire yearling gilts bred for Mar. and April farrow. Spring gilts for April and May. W. F. Bishel, Centre Hall, Pa.

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Big Spotted Polands Choice young boars and Bred Gilts. Easy feeding type. BOYD HAMMAN, Shiloh, Ohio.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.00 each.
INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, DUSHORE, PA.

HALF TON CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages. Sired by and bred to champions. CRANDELL'S PRIZE HOGS, Rt. 1, Cass City, Mich.

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LUNICERA GUERNSEYS—Accredited Herd. May Rose blood thru Langwater Valiant and Ne Plus Ultra. Bull calves at bargain prices from A. R. Cows. LONICERA FARMS, DOUGLASSVILLE, PA.

GUERNSEYS—Reg. cows guaranteed. Free from tuberculosis and abortion. $250.00 to $300.00 each. PHILBROOK FARMS, Kutztown, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF—25% May Rose blood, dam now on A. R. test. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves, practically pure, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

PUREBRED REG. GUERNSEY HEIFERS—All ages. From accredited herd. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

2 REG. GUERNSEY BULLS ready for service, one 1½ year old heifer, priced right. JOHN C. SARVER, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CATTLE, either sex, any age. Accredited herd Certificate No. 11868. W. I. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Yearling Rams, Yearling Ewes, old Ewes. C. F. & M. W. BIGHAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Conducted by

BRAINARD FOOTE

Explanation of Some of the Mysteries of Radio

THE mere fact of radio seems a miraculous mystery to nine listeners out of ten. To understand its workings seems impossible. However, one may acquire a knowledge of the fundamentals of radio quite easily and will find such information to be of inestimable value in getting the most out of his set.

We shall discuss the radio broadcast system under the following headings: 1, generating radio waves; 2, receiving radio waves; 3, wavelengths; 4, modulation; 5, detection.

The first essential to sending messages or broadcasts by radio is an aerial—a wire or a number of wires—suspended in the air. Next we must have a method of generating alternating current, which is electric current that changes its direction many times per second, first dashing one way and then turning about and dashing the other at a speed of 186,000 miles a second. Ordinary house current is usually alternating, but it doesn't alternate fast enough for radio. Instead of using a rotating machine to generate radio current (which is still done for certain transatlantic commercial code messages) a vacuum tube is employed.

What Oscillations Are

The tube sets up what are called oscillations and these are nothing but alternating current that goes back and forth many thousands of times a second. The oscillations are permitted to flow up and down in the aerial wires. The presence of electric current in the wires strains the surrounding area or space, into what is called a magnetic field, just as magnetism in a magnet causes its magnetic field. In the case of the magnet, the field is steady, but with our aerial, it changes along with the changing current. This magnetic field spreads farther out every time the current impulses flash up and down the aerial and thus we have a traveling magnetic field, which tears across country at 186,000 miles a second or fast enough to jump from New York to London in one-nineteenth of a second.

A broadcast listener's aerial sticks up in the air and the passing radio waves rub across it on their speedy journey. This reverses the process described for the sending aerial, and instead of the current causing the magnetic field or wave, here the magnetic wave causes current to flow in the listener's aerial. This electric current is alternating in the exact manner of the current at the other end, with the exception that the amount of current generated in the receiving aerial is so small that it is practically impossible even to measure it by the most delicate scientific instrument.

Selecting the Message Wanted

Now you may ask, "How is it possible to select the one radio message I wish to hear?" Well, this is accomplished by a process called tuning—which is much like that of adjusting a violin string to be in tune with a certain note of the piano. The generating machine or vacuum tube at the sending station can be regulated to produce alternating current of different frequencies. For example, that of station X generates approximately 970,000 cycles. Two alternations make up every cycle. Some stations generate current with higher frequency—up into the millions.

At the end of each cycle of station X's 970,000 that flash up and down the aerial each second, a magnetic field or wave departs from the aerial. At the following cycle, off goes another wave, and so on like a parade. The waves move along at 186,000 miles a second.

Since it is more convenient, mathematically, to use the metric system for radio calculations, scientists state that a radio wave moves along with a speed of 300,000,000 meters per second (the same as 186,000 miles). Now then, maybe you can do this one! If Y's aerial sends forth 970,000 waves every second and these waves travel 300,000,000 meters a second, how far apart are they? In other words, what is the distance in meters that separates one wave from the next one sent out?

Measuring Wavelengths

Just like a problem in grammar school 'rithmetic. Suppose 970,000 men leave a certain spot, all in one second, and they walk at the prodigious rate of 300,000,000 meters per second, how far apart are they? Why, simply 300,000,000 divided by 970,000, or 309 meters! And in radio, that distance between waves is called the wavelength. If you measured the distance from the crest of one wave of the ocean to the crest of the next one, that would be the wavelength.

And bear in mind the fact that if more waves come from the sending aerial in a second, they can't be so far apart and the wavelength is shorter. The short-wave stations around 250 meters send out millions of waves per second, whereas those 300 meters send out waves numbered in the hundreds of thousands.

The Process of Modulation

Modulation is the process of sending voice or music vibrations along with the radio broadcast waves. When no word is being spoken at the broadcast studio, nor any music being played, even tho the transmitter is going, all the current alternations are of the same strength. But a single syllable of a word varies the power applied from the batteries or dynamos to the sending vacuum tube and causes some of the oscillations or alterations to be powerful, some to be weak and others of moderate strength.

There are unlimited combinations possible, such as first a strong one, then a moderate one, next a weak one, next a moderate one, etc., that it is possible to vary the strength of the current impulses in the aerial and thus the strength of the radio wave in any conceivable fashion.

These varying waves, all of the same wavelength, of course, produce the effects of speech or music in that wave. By using a certain crystal or a tube connected in a special way and a telephone receiver at the receiving end, these current effects may be detected and reproduced in the exact imitation of what goes on at the studio.

Since the radio waves are means whereby the voice and music impulses ride to the receiving sets, broadcast waves are called carrier waves. Since the alternations of the sending current are so extremely rapid, you cannot hear them. There may be 1000 radio waves needed to carry to you the vowel "o" or a single note struck on a mandolin string. The vibrations of voice and music are so slow in comparison to those of the radio waves that human ears detect them, whereas the radio waves vibrate too fast for our sluggish eardrums.—B. F.

THIS winter, keep your horses fit and sound with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Known for 42 years as a reliable and effective veterinary remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Grease, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Laryngitis, Fistula, Sprains, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds, Shoe Boils.

Leaves no scar or blemish. Keep a bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam on hand, always ready for emergencies. Apply it yourself—directions with bottle. $2.00 per bottle at druggists, or direct upon receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Company
Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S *Caustic* BALSAM

DOGS

SEND AN $8 OR $10 CHECK
to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., and receive a Shepherd pup while they last. $25 check for a trained dog.

WORLD'S BEST RABBIT & FUR HUNTERS $30. B & T $25. Beagle $20. Female Dash $15. Skunk Hound Pups $5. Goldsboro Geatery, Mohnton, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED experienced farmer, married, with own help to operate on shares. 200 acres and lime grinder. Must be honest, dependable, good manager, able to handle farm machinery successfully. Well adapted to dairying, potato growing and general farming. Close to school, church, good markets and improved roads. Owner unable to work. Equipped with machinery and some stock. Ira C. Walker, Slippery Rock, Pa.

WANTED—Reliable agents for the Griffin Silo with its famous Continuous Door Front. Earn your silo by commissions. Exclusive territory—Sold c. o. d. or time payments. Write for big free catalogue. Griffin Lumber Company, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

HOUSEKEEPER for family of myself and 15 year old boy on small farm. Need not milk. Woman with child not rejected. J. P. Napp, R. D. 2, Middleburg, Snyder County, Pa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WE PAY $200 Monthly Salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company X-718, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen with cars, interested in progressive feeding methods. Live farmers or veterinarians preferred. C. W. Beck, Hotel Ridgway, Camden, N. J.

FARM LANDS

SALEM COUNTY, N. J.—Dairy or truck farm, 93 acres, twenty miles to Philadelphia, milk shed, good corn and alfalfa district. Two miles to churches, milk depot and R. R., good ten-room house, telephone, soft water, plums, peaches, pears, apples. School bus, basement barn, 28 stanchions, box stalls, water bowls, De Laval milker, silo, horse barn; $10,000, part cash. Clement H. Bassett, Woodstown, N. J.

HOMESEEKERS—Send for free lists farms and land in any state; price, owner's names, addresses. Say what you want, and where. American Homefinder, Dept. E, West Lafayette, Ohio.

720 ACRES, fifteen miles from Raleigh, this farm worth eighty thousand dollars. Will sell for fifty thousand. P. A. Reavis, Raleigh, N. C.

66 ACRES for sale, 7 miles south of Allentown or Bethlehem. Great opportunity. Call or write. Mrs. Catharine Moyer, Centre Valley, Pa.

FARMS for sale in North Carolina. Write P. A. Reavis, Realtor, Raleigh, N. C.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2; cigars $2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; 10, $2.50. Smoking ten $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN chewing or smoking tobacco—5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2, twenty $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

BARRED ROCKS

PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks. Hatching eggs. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised. No disease, $3.00 each. W. H. Cooley, Albion, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW FAILS TO COME IN HEAT.—I have a Jersey cow that had her fifth calf last April and has not been in heat since. Is there anything I can do to bring her in heat? Now people tell me it will not pay me to keep her should she get with calf that she would be dry five or six months. It may sound foolish but I am willing to feed her that long as she is the best butter cow I ever had and I only keep one or two cows and it might be a long time till I can get one like her. She seems to be in good condition and gives about twelve quarts of milk daily. Do you think she will get with calf again and what can I do to make her come in heat?—J. F., Hamburg, Pa. Failure to come in heat may be due to the presence of a corpus luteum in the ovary. Such a body appears each time the animal is in heat and normally disappears if the animal does not become pregnant or at the termination of pregnancy. Your veterinarian can make an examination and if a corpus luteum is present it can be removed. Heat is usually evident from three to five days after such treatment.

DIAGNOSIS OF PREGNANCY.—I have a cow that freshened last September and she does not come in heat, at least I have no record of her being bred. How could I find out whether or not she is bred and if not, what treatment should she have? She is milking about twenty pounds of milk per day now?—A. L. H., Doylestown, Pa. Pregnancy may be diagnosed by absence of heat, change in manner of animal, appearance of sleek coat and increase in size. To be certain of the status of the animal, you should have your veterinarian make an examination for pregnancy. This will save time for you and is the most satisfactory plan of handling cases of this sort.

DIET FOR LAMBS.—We have a large flock of sheep and among them are two ewes which only give milk in one side of udder. They each bring fine lambs. I was forced to feed them on cows' milk last year but it didn't agree with them. Please advise on how to raise them.—J. G., Conowingo, Md. From your description of the condition of the udders of the ewes, it may be possible that this is the cause of your troubles in feeding instead of the cow's milk. It has been our policy to bottle feed lambs on the whole milk beginning with two to four ounces of warm milk and increasing the amount as the lambs grow. The milk should be warm and the lambs fed every two to four hours at first, later three or four times daily. As the combination of cow's milk and ewe's milk has not been satisfactory would advise to raise the lambs on cow's milk alone.

LEG BLEEDS WHEN EXERCISED.—I have owned a saddle mare for over a year that has the scratches or cracked heels. Altho I have bought horses before that had them and cured the trouble, this case seems incurable. She has good care and a very dry clean stable and at times they seem healed up, but as soon as she is run hard they open up and bleed again. I have tried several good remedies for scratches but they always seem to open up. Would you kindly give me any useful information about them.—K. W., Rio, N. Y. It will probably be necessary for your veterinarian to apply the proper antiseptics under a bandage as an aid in complete healing. If the tissue is thickened as a result of the continued irritation some of this may be removed to lessen the danger of cracking when horse is exercised. Daily application of zinc oxide ointment after wiping the affected parts dry, may be helpful.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 80,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

BRAND NEW Reliable incubators, never operated, at 40% less than regular prices. We are helping out an overstocked dealer. Three 210-egg Prairie State incubators. Used two seasons, but good as new, $35 each, or the three for $100. Ten 390-egg Cyphers incubators which we have reconditioned and properly crated. $39 each, or 3 for $110. All of the above are for sale and guaranteed by the American Incubator Mfg. Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

CERTIFIED CHICKS AND PULLETS—Barred Rock, White Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn. All breeding stock has been certified and blood tested by New Jersey and Pennsylvania Bureaus of Markets and guaranteed free from White Diarrhea infection. Special discounts on early orders. For quality, safety and dependability, buy your chicks and pullets from Kilpatrick Farms, R. F. D. Box 103, Frenchtown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $16.00; also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

QUALITY and strength are bred into our baby chicks and assures more chances of a profitable, good looking flock. White Leghorns $12. Rhode Island Reds $13. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes $14 per 100 prepaid. Guaranteed live delivery. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS from healthy stock, bred for egg production. S. C. White Leghorns $12.00; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, $14.00, and Mixed Chicks $9.50 per hundred. Postpaid, live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Turkey Ridge Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Beginning March 1 delivery. White and Barred Rocks, Reds, Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. All 16c. White Leghorns, 12c to 20c. Mixed 11c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. G. C. Rhoades, Reedsville, Pa.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

75,000 LARGE husky chicks for 1926. S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks by prepaid parcel post. Circular on request. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

BUY YOUR CHICKS from a poultry farm. 1500 Breeders bred for egg production. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns, $15 per 100. Fairview Poultry Farm, Galion, Ohio.

CHICKS—Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, February 2nd, every week thereafter. Prices reasonable. Beshore's Hatchery & Poultry Farm, R. D. 1, Mount Wolf, Pa.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to get husky, healthy and well bred S. C. Black Minorca chicks from layers of merit at 15c, prepaid. 10% books order. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hanover, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns. Barron strain. Barred Rocks and Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Send for price list. A. D. Mefler, Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS—R. I. Reds, Rocks, W. Leghorns. Circular and price list free. Pleasant Gap Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Box 143, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited. Fourteen standard bred varieties. Best winter laying strains. Free delivery, moderate prices. 84 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

PARDEE'S perfect Pekin ducklings $38. per 100 delivered. Eggs $16. "World's Best" Catalogue. Roy E. Pardee, Chestnut Street, Islip, Long Island, New York.

BABY CHICKS CHEAP—Get our free catalog before ordering. All kinds pure bred poultry incubators running now. Evergreen Poultry Farms, Hatheries, Hampton, Iowa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c; Mixed, 10c. Special prices on large lots. 100% guaranteed. Circular. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHOICE, heavy boned, Barred Rock and R. I. Red cockerels, chicks and eggs. Black Minorcas included. H. E. Akers, Rt. 2, Clearville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks 13c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS—R. I. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, Jersey Giants, White Leghorns. Catalog free. The Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

A BARGAIN—2 oil brooders, 18 healthy S. C. W. W. Pullets. Big sacrifice in the lot. H. Rollins, Danboro, Pa.

LARGE stock fine poultry, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, bantams, collies, pigeons, chicks, stock, eggs, low, catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pennsylvania.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior Ringlet, Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

SATISFIED customers, if you buy our chicks. Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Leghorns, etc. Certified Breeders. Free circular. Edwin Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

HATCHING EGGS at farmers' prices. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Hamburgs, Buff Ducks. Circular free. Springwater Farm, Dept. P., Kunkletown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—March delivery White and Barred Rocks, Reds 16c; mixed 11c. M. A. Kuhns, Reedsville, Pa.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, big bone, unrelated trios, sire 32-pound cockerel. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Virginia.

2400 EGG, HALL HOT WATER SYSTEM INCUBATOR. Price reasonable.
GEO. J. BROWN, BELLMAWR, N. J.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, thirty varieties. Pigeons. Wild Geese, Ducks. Free Circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

20 PAIR White African Guinea Chickens $3.00 per pair. August Schiechtweg, Freehold, N. J.

EMBDEN GEESE $8.00, pairs $10.00, trios $15.00. Real beauties. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GOATS

CHEVONDALE Milk Goat Farms, Purebred Registered Goats from World's Best Nubian and Toggenburgs. Lloyd B. Galdsborough, R. F. D. No. 2, Mohnton, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

SIZE "B" Victor Combined Churn and Butter Worker. No. 350 Wizard Dairy Pasteurizer. 20th Century Babcock Milk Tester. No. 22 DeLaval Separator. For particulars write to H. E. Millard, Annville, Pa.

SEPTIC TANKS—Steel, welded, leakproof, rustproof. The modern, sanitary sewage disposal device for farm home or camp. Write for circular and prices. Agents wanted. Carbondale Welding Company, Carbondale, Pa.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

EASTER CARDS—5 cards and envelopes 25c, 12 for 50c. Best linen quality, worth twice the money. Don't pass up this bargain. Satisfaction, or money refunded. A. Mitchell, R. 5, Allentown, Pa.

WANTED a used thresher with blower 20x32 or 30 inch, good repair. Within Lebanon, Schuylkill, or Berks County. Ernest Heid, Lickdale, Pa. R. F. D.

WILSON SOY BEANS $1.50 bushel; Virginia soy beans $2.25 bushel; cow peas $4.00 bushel. Bags 12c each. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

RAW FURS WANTED—Highest cash prices paid. Ship to E. E. Roraback. Phone Chatham 149-F-11, Ghent, N. Y.

ALL WOOL knitting yarn for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC.

SPRING FLOWERS—Collection of dahlia for $2. Isabella Street, Rosalia Styles, Insulinda, Delice, Jack Rose, Queen Mary. Also an accidental mixture 12 for $1. 2 year old Mums in clumps, all colors, 12 for $1. Canna roots, all the finest, 12 for $1. High class gladiolus mixture, all blooming size, 40 for $1 or 100 for $2. Assortment of German Iris, 12 for $1. Peonies (3 to 5 eyes) all colors, 3 for $1, 12 for $3. 2 year old monthly roses 5 for $2. All post paid. Alco Flower Gardens, Alco, N. J.

FROST PROOF cabbage and onion plants. Varieties Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Prices, parcel post-paid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Express collect, 1,000, $1.50; 5,000, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over $1.00 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tilton Potato Company, Inc., Tilton, Ga.

SPECIAL—5 cactus and 5 decorative dahlia tuber $1.00. 12 big canna tubers—Four choice varieties $1.00. 25 large mixed gladiola bulbs $1.00. Delphinum roots select 2 years old 35c each. Trial package of choice mixed aster seed, free with order for dahlias or gladiola. E. R. Hummer, Frenchtown, N. J.

VIGOROUS new land strawberry plants, famous varieties, guaranteed; 50 Dunlap (early), 50 Gibson (midseason), $1. 50 Gibson, 50 Burill (new), 25 Cooper (big), 25 Eaton (late), 2 Mastodon (new giant everbearing), $2. Postpaid. Keith Bros. Nursery, Box R-3, Sawyer, Mich.

DAHLIAS and gladioli, choice named varieties. Farmers prices. 50 assorted Gladioli $1.00, 12 assorted Dahlias $1.00 postpaid. Circular free. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs 15, $1.25 postpaid; 100, $6.00 express. Hickory Meadows Farm, Route 1, Honey Brook, Pa.

CHOICE Northern Grown Seed Potatoes. Order early, good seed will be scarce later in the season. Write for guaranteed prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

GLADIOLAS—Beautiful mixture of colors, 100 small bulbs (bulblets) postpaid for only 20c silver. Larger bulbs (blooming size) 100 for $1.00. Ruth Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FROST PROOF cabbage plants will give you headed cabbage three weeks earlier. Write for catalogue and full particulars. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS—Most modern variety, sturdy one year roots $12.00 per 1000. C. W. Bowse, New Cumberland, Pa.

APPLE TREES 25c. June budded peach trees 15c. Cherry trees 40c, prepaid. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

60 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1.00. No. 2 alike. 12 Dahlias $1.10. Cannas. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MILLIONS, cabbage, tomato and onion plants, $1, 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

CORN—1,000 bu. of Lancaster Co. Sure Crop. Large or small quantities. Willis G. Kreider, Kinzers, Pa.

CERTIFIED Luce's Favorite seed corn $2.50 per bu. F. O. B. Henry Jennings, Southold, Long Island.

POTATOES—Carman, Cobbler, Mountain, Triumph, others. Ford, Fishers, N. Y.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from big white eggs. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. Guaranteed to live. Low prepaid prices. Egg contest winners for years. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock. Hundreds of cockerels, pullets and hens. Get our prices. Catalog free. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GUARANTEED accredited chicks, 100% alive. If you are not satisfied, will return your money. Trap nested, Top Notch Bred. Production. S. White Leghorns $15.00 hundred. Chicks ready now. Order from this ad. Heavy breeds $17.00. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Aspers, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS—Large White Leghorns, from stock selected and banded by state four consecutive years. Price on request. J. Willis Weigle, Gardners, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorns. America's best egg producers. Write for hatching eggs and baby chicks. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

CHICKS—White Leghorns of carefully selected stock. Circular free. Twin Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

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BARRON'S White Wyandotte cockerels $4 up, from stock 1 imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Records 282 to 313 eggs. Eggs for hatching. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKS $8.00; cockerels $5.00; laying pullets and hens $2.00 each. John Stultz, Orrtanna, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Barron 282, 275 egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Postpaid. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

RABBITS

BELGIAN HARES
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 per pair.
M. T. PAYNE, 204 S. 2nd St., VINELAND, N. J.

Make every acre do its best

Is your farm giving you all it can be made to give you, the biggest yields, the most profit? Is every acre doing its best?

Not unless you are using enough fertilizer—fertilizer adapted to your crops and soils.

For maximum crops there must be enough plantfood in the soil or fertilizer added to feed each plant all that it needs. There must be enough to thoroughly nourish a perfect stand.

How much plantfood?

Do you know how much fertilizer you should add for each crop? Do you know the different kinds and amounts of plantfood each crop needs for maximum growth?

Years of careful experimentation by Agricultural Experiment Stations have developed valuable information as to the kind and amount of plantfood best suited to the soils and crops in their states.

Swift & Company knows these results. Such information combined with their own knowledge gained through many years of research and experience, is used by Swift & Company's large staff of fertilizer experts to arrive at their recommendations, given in detail below.

Red Steer Fertilizers are made right. The fifty-year reputation of Swift & Company for making each product the best of its kind is jealously guarded.

See the A. S. A.

Make every acre do its best. Get the right fertilizer—Red Steer. And give each acre the most profitable amount.

Near you is a man who will help you do it—the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent). Through co-operation with your State Experiment Station, County Agent, and Swift & Company, he is able to make valuable recommendations to you.

He can show you how to cut your fertilizer costs by using a liberal application of Red Steer Fertilizer of high analysis. Go to see him. Look for the sign that marks his place of business—the sign of Quality and Service.

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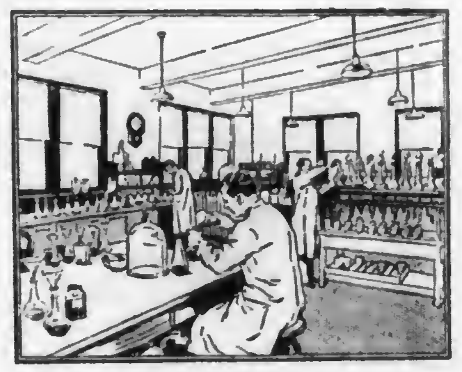
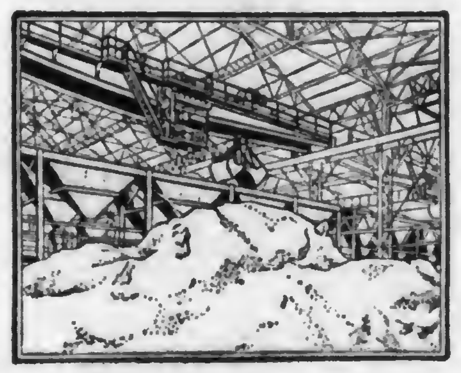


Swift & Company maintains a large staff of expert chemists, practical agriculturists and experienced factory men to produce fertilizers that will give you the best results in crops and profits



It takes months to cure fertilizers. After thorough mixing by special machinery, Red Steer Fertilizers are piled away to cure. Months later, the hard mass is broken up, reground and reprocessed. Because they are thoroughly cured they will not cake again

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers
"It Pays to Use Them"

Fertilizers for Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, after years of research and actual field experiments, has selected the following analyses of fertilizers for their soils and crops:

Corn. No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6. Medium soil, 0-12-6; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil 2-12-4, 0-16-0. Medium or rich soils, 0-16-0.

Potatoes. No manure or clover sod, poor soils, 3-10-6; medium soils 2-12-4, 3-10-6. Rich soils, 2-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soils 3-10-6, 2-12-4; medium soils, 2-12-4; rich soils 0-16-0.

Vegetables (leaf crops). No manure or clover sod, medium or rich soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, medium soils 4-12-4, 4-12-0; rich soils, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Tomatos, peppers, cucumbers, melons, egg plant. No manure or clover sod, all soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 4-12-4, rich soils 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Vegetables (root crops). No manure or clover sod, poor soils, 5-10-5, 4-8-6. Medium soils, 4-12-4, 4-8-6; rich soils, 4-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soils, 5-10-5, 4-12-4; medium soils 4-12-4, 2-12-4; rich soils 3-8-3, 0-16-0.

As Authorized Swift Agent we are co-operating with the Pennsylvania Experiment Station in recommending and selling these analyses.

Come in and we will help you select the analysis and amount you need.

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Authorized Swift Agent

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ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 93—No. 10 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926 $1.00 a year

In this issue: Only a few of the many interesting letters received from readers telling "What I would do with $1000." See page three.

The Market's Greatest Examples of Value-Giving

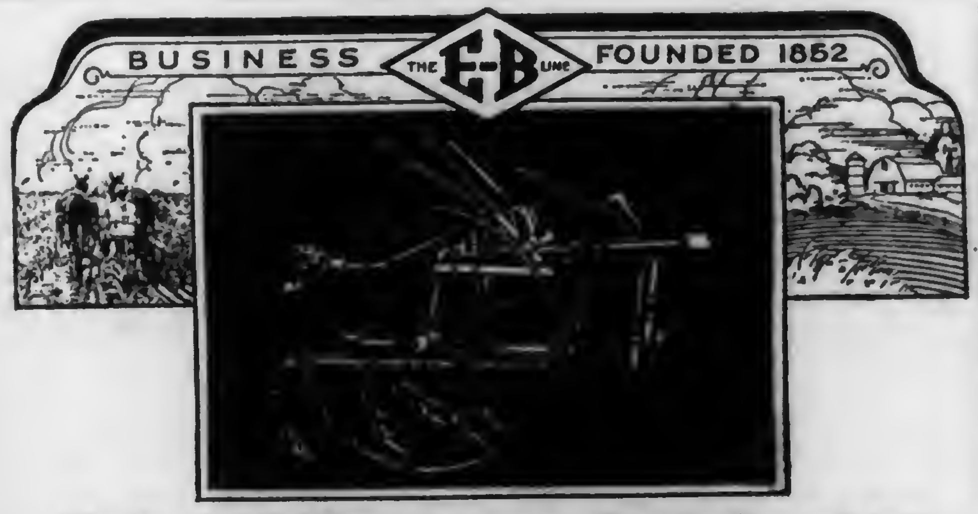
In far finer performance, in looks, in rugged construction and in thorough quality, these Nash Special Six, Advanced Six, and Ajax models—*at their attractively low prices*—are easily the value-leaders of their respective fields.

There are nowhere cars at a like price to match them in smooth, quiet performance, in trigger-quick getaway, in pulling power thru heavy going, or in supremely capable roadability thruout the full range of speed and power.

And they are roomy, comfortable cars. For Nash has exerted particular care in creating a body design that provides the maximum amount of seat space and leg room for all five passengers.

The fittings and appointments are of choice character and included, *at no extra cost*, among the major features of all Nash-Ajax models are 4-wheel brakes, full balloon tires and five disc wheels.

There are sixteen models included in the Nash-Ajax line and prices f. o. b. factory extend from $865 to $2090. (3085)



E-B All Purpose Cultivator

The E-B Pivot Axle Cultivator can be changed from the setting required for corn to that necessary for cultivating cabbage without using a wrench. That's how handy the various lever adjustments are. A master lever is provided, so both gangs can be raised or lowered at once, yet each gang can be controlled independently of the other for clearing trash, or changing depth.

A small lever changes the distance between the gangs for wide or narrow cultivation. An adjustable arch sets the wheels for wide or narrow rows. Another lever adjusts the back and front shovels to the same depth. Such handy adjustments as these make this cultivator popular.

And this E-B Cultivator is of the wheel guide gang shift type, operated easily by foot pedals. The gangs always remain parallel and shovels always face squarely forward, so every inch of soil is thoroughly and evenly cultivated.

High wheels with wide tires and magazine axle bearings insure light draft. Find out more about this E-B 48 Cultivator by filling out and mailing the coupon below.

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FARM MACHINERY

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Send me free circulars describing the following E-B Implements as checked:
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Name
Town State R.F.D.

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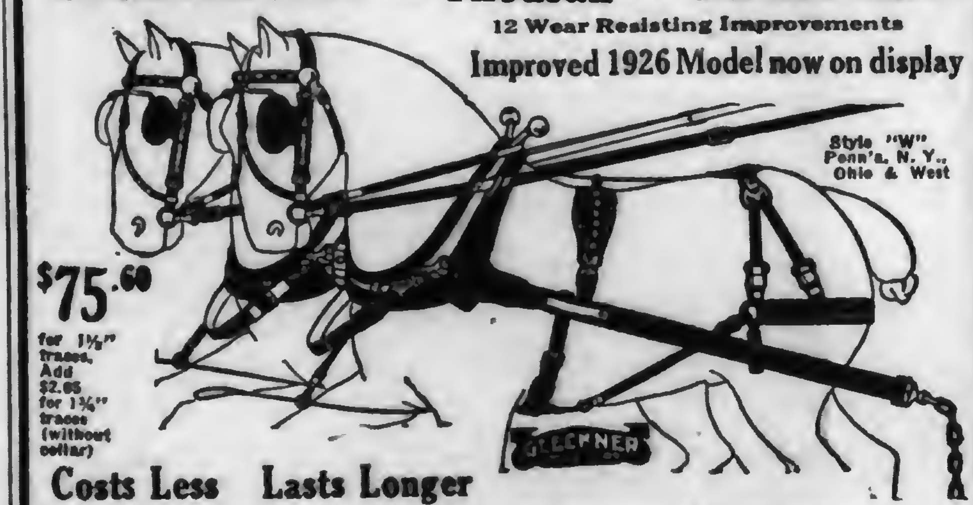
Improved 1926 Model now on display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GLECKNER

$75.60 for 1½" traces. Add $2.05 for 1¾" traces (without collar)

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GLECKNER "Thousan" is the most satisfactory Harness you can buy—costs less, wears longer. For forty-seven (47) years the GLECKNER family has made only quality Harness. Every "side" of leather individually selected, every harness part made by hand except where machines do superior work, best waxed linen thread, lock-stitching done by machines to insure uniformity, strength and long life.

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SIGN of the Gleckner Dealer

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 10 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MARCH 6, 1926 Whole No. 1503

"What I Would Do with $1000"

Interesting Letters from Readers Telling How They'd Make Dreams Come True

Contest Editor's Note:—After hours of the most careful sorting, the judges of this contest counted the letters they had put aside for publication and found they had several times as many as could be printed in one issue. There are other letters fully as interesting as those published on this page, but we plan to use as many of them as possible in future issues.

ONE WHO PUTS FIRST THINGS FIRST

Awarded Prize of Five Dollars

THERE is no doubt whatever as to what I would do with one thousand dollars. I would install electricity in my farm home, and buy an electric washer, mangle, iron, fireless cooker and vacuum cleaner, together with the lighting fixtures.

I am the mother of three babies and am a firm believer in the fact that my first duty is to my children and that I should not spend all my time in drudgery, keeping clean (which no doubt is very necessary in the raising of a family) but I feel a mother's personal contact is primary.

"Losing your life for others," is one of the fundamental teachings of Christ—but he did not mean killing yourself with drudgery and slavery." I can "lose my life" sooner living for my children and teaching them God's wonderful work thru Nature than by slaving getting three meals a day, keeping a clean house and washing clothes in the wood-burning, broom back-breaking, hand-rubbing way.

May Be Rank Heresy, But—

I am a good farmer's wife as well as a farmer's good wife and I suppose that spending one thousand dollars on the house is rank heresy, but labor saving devices belong in the home as well as the barn.

The home atmosphere is the basis of the spiritual raising of a family and the mother is chief controller of that atmosphere. If she is bowed down by the drudgery which electricity will lift, the home does not get the best, which it deserves.

Therefore, if I had one thousand dollars I would install electricity and buy its appliances.—Mrs. W. S. F., Montgomery County, Pa.

HE WOULD DRIVE AWAY THE WOLF

IF I HAD $1000 I would first pay the grocer's, butcher's and all other bills up to date, then buy one month's supply ahead. Oh, what a grand and glorious feeling to be out of debt once when you have been just one jump ahead of the wolf for some time.

Then if I had enough left I would buy the woman and girls hats, dresses, shoes, etc. The boys would come next. If after all this was done I still had some cash left I would buy myself a new pipe.—J. E. T., Otsego County, N. Y.

REMEMBERS HIS MOTHER'S TEACHINGS

MANY times during the lifetime of my mother I have heard her quote an old German proverb which says, "A liar and a thief are sure to get caught." That expression made a deep impression on my mind, so much so, that today I believe that a person who does not pay his bills is just as much a thief as if he were to break into and rob a dwelling. Therefore, if I had $1000 the first thing I would do with it would be to pay off my miscellaneous debts such as feed, fertilizer, minor repairs, taxes, etc.

After paying my miscellaneous honest debts I figure that I would have about $650 left I would next have the house wired and connected up with my nearest power line (500 yards away). I mention the installation of electricity rather than of a water system because we already have hot and cold running water in the house, and we have our electric iron and vacuum cleaner standing idle ever since we left the city several years ago.

I believe there would still be enough of the $1000 left so that I could improve the farm by building a silo. I need a silo and need it badly. With it I could cut down on my feed costs as well as labor costs.

Finally, if there were any of the $1000 left, I would spend it for flowers with which to beautify the home grounds.—H. R. M., Luzerne County, Pa.

WOULD MAKE BIG SACRIFICES FOR A HOME

IF I HAD $1000 I should put it in a home of our own as soon as I could get it there. My husband has gone to look at a farm today but if we buy it we shall have a struggle to pay for it.

My husband is a hired man and his salary does not allow much saving after the expenses for three children and ourselves are paid. We have saved some and fully intend to buy a home even tho it means work and saving, because we feel that we need a home of our own and our boy especially needs to have a father who can be with him a part of the time.

We shall work hard but shall take a day off once in a while for play. We like the people where we work—have been here eight years in all. We have set out rose bushes and other flowers, but how nice it would be to set them in our own yard! I hate moving but I hope we find a place to buy.—E. M. E., Susquehanna County, Pa.

Now It Is the Men's Turn

LAST week we asked our women readers to write us about the things their husbands do that hurt, exasperate or offend them. This week we ask the men to tell about some of the things their wives do that make them go out and slam the door and kick the cat and jab an elbow into the ribs of the first cow that doesn't step around right lively. Perhaps the Better Half bosses her husband before company, or worries because she cannot afford as good clothes as Mrs. So-and-so, or pares her corns with his best razor, or never "dresses up" except when there is company or she is going somewhere.

Pennsylvania Farmer will give a prize of $5.00 for the best letter on this subject:

Things I Wish My Wife Wouldn't Do.

Others letters which are published will be paid for at space rates. Writers may sign a pen name to be used if their letters are published.

Letters should not be longer than 300 words and should be in our hands by March 20th. Address them to WEEKLY CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE STORY OF TWO MOTHERS

I AM glad that there are no strings attached to this money. I am going to tell exactly what I would do with $1000 if I had it today.

I have a daughter who married one of those English war heroes. We considered that this daughter had made a good match. He had very exalted ideas of business and things. Soon after this union it was found out that this young man had formed some very bad habits.

Now this excellent, well-educated wife is in a city three thousand miles away and in destitute circumstances. This young man left his wife and two small children and ran away with another man's wife, by whom he has a baby.

His wife was left at home, destitute. Recently her baby became dangerously ill and was taken to the hospital, and for weeks its little life was despaired of. The faithful mother even submitted to the transfusion of her own blood.

If I had the half of $1000 I'd bring her back to our home where she can have rest and enough to eat. She has had no new clothing since she was married while the husband was gambling his money away.

Again, I know an excellent young woman. She married a man who was a revenue officer in Canada. She became the mother of five fine children. The husband lost his position because several offices were consolidated. Times were hard in Canada. Poverty came in at the door and this dear girl kept her trouble to herself. Her husband became sick, afflicted with that awful disease called diabetes.

I opened my home for this mother and her five children. A sister paid her transportation. The sick husband went to his parent's home. After providing for her and the children for one year a little home has been provided for her in the city where the husband's father lives.

They are in dire poverty, but she is bravely struggling on and she is sending two or three of the children to school. She will soon be a widow, and she is facing the probems confronting her. If I had $1000 I would use a part of it to help this woman to help herself.

This mother is a stenographer and bookkeeper, has taught school and is a fine cook, having attended a school of domestic science. I never saw any one more courageous and more deserving.

If I had $1000 I don't think I could make a better investment than to assist these two struggling mothers.—R. A. B., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

THE AMBITION OF A CHILD

IF I HAD one thousand dollars, what would I do? I would go to town and go to some big store and buy as many peanuts as I could buy with it. I could buy, let me see, oh, one hundred packages of peanuts at ten cents a pack. I would go home, sit down and eat a lot of them. That is what I would do. When you find that I win please send my five dollars to ————, Washington County, Pa.

P.S. That is my real name. My age is ten.

"SHOULD" AND "WOULD" AREN'T THE SAME!

WHAT would I do with $1000? Well, that is hardly a fair question. I would much rather say what I SHOULD do with $1000, or still better what YOU SHOULD do with that enormous amount of money; because I am firmly convinced of the truth of Shakespeare's philosophy that it is much easier to tell others what should be done than to do it oneself.

I am going to tell you first what I SHOULD do with $1000. In the small town where I live we are very much in need of a new school building, so in order to start the ball rolling I should head a subscription list for this school with my thousand, or at least buy that many bonds for the same purpose.

I recognize my duty fully, but I have different aspirations than to become the eccentric, old maid philanthropist of our town. My greatest wish just now is for a fur coat, so if I were to get that thousand within the next month, $500 of it at least would go for that coat, (to page 28)

Satisfied with your crop production?

If not, perhaps your soil is too acid. Use lime—it acts as a base, neutralizes the acid, and your crops boom.

Satisfied with your Boot Service?

You will be, if you wear Goodrich Hi-Press. Millions of farmers wouldn't think of wearing anything else. Fifty years' experience and Goodrich unvarying quality bring you the best boot service money can buy.

Goodrich HI-PRESS *Rubber Footwear*

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

TODAY, February 22, is George Washington's birthday and a great many people are celebrating it by not working. It is a strange custom men have, that of ceasing to do any useful labor on the birthdays of great men, ostensibly that they may give undivided attention to the business of honoring, but too often we find them spending it in self-gratification. There are certain well-known signs of a holiday to be seen in a city. Flags are displayed, special dinners are advertised, theaters, movies and other amusement places sell tickets at advanced rates. In addition, each day has something especially significant of the man honored (?). Today toy hatchets and candy cherries are displayed in store windows.

* * *

CERTAIN historians in their endeavor to emulate Washington and tell the truth have been at work trying to demolish the chief things that most people know about George Washington. They tell us that Weems, the first biographer of the Father of his Country, was a very imaginative man and did not always limit himself to known facts. In order to make an interesting book he wove in many little tales, such as the cherry tree incident, the colt riding story, and the prayer at Valley Forge. But, as with most people, the denial of the beautiful incidents does not take them out of my mind. Having learned them as a little boy I shall go on believing them to the end of my days; first, because they are firmly established and, secondly, because I want to believe them. You will find in these two reasons the explanation for most of the beliefs which all of us hold about many things.

* * *

ONE of the most helpful things in relation to the human race is that it applauds the tender and beautiful things in life, even tho it does not always practice them. So, we want to believe that Washington told the truth about the cherry tree and that he did kneel in the snow at Valley Forge and pray for strength and wisdom during those dark days, and we are better for believing them.

* * *

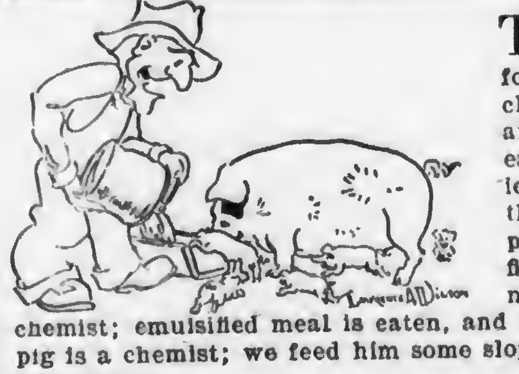
TO FINISH out this article with other unimportant comments I will relate a little cherry tree story of my own. When I was ten or twelve years of age father got me a little ax. I had been teasing for one a good while, saying that I would not only carry in the wood and kindling but would help cut it if I could have an ax suited to my size. Father's ax was too heavy, being a double-bitted one of regular woodsman's size. My parents argued against it a good while, saying I was too young and would cut my feet. However, father surprised me one day by bringing home a little ax exactly like his but weighing only half as much. I could scarcely wait to eat my dinner before setting forth to cut down a wild cherry tree down in the pasture, long marked as the first job if I should get an ax. I had made a few strokes, possibly three, when the ax glanced and came down on the side of my foot, cutting thru the boot and into the side of my big toe. A chip had stuck on the bit and caused the ax to glance downward. I was scared half to death, not at the seriousness of the wound, but because I feared they would take my ax away from me. As I went crying up to the house I thought of several possible tales as excuses, but I remember vividly how the lately learned story of George Washington came to my mind and I told father just how it happened. Mother was for putting the ax away, but father said, "That's the only way he will learn. He'll not do that trick again." And I haven't. Whether the George Washington story of the cherry tree is true or not it prevented me from telling a lie on that occasion.

* * *

MY INTEREST in planting things begins to rise anew about this time of year and everything dealing with fruits, vegetables and flowers is read with renewed interest. It is one of the evidences of the truth in Pope's declaration that hope springs eternal in the human breast. Those who possess the true farmer mind are able to look ahead and visualize the harvest that is to be. But there is more than that in it. Such a one enjoys in anticipation the work of planning and preparing to make the dreams come true. The real farmer is a combination of poet, prophet, artist and day laborer. If you doubt this, re-read the articles from the fathers and mothers who tell why they want their son to be a farmer printed last week. The other kind give their sentiments this week.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Pig Chemistry



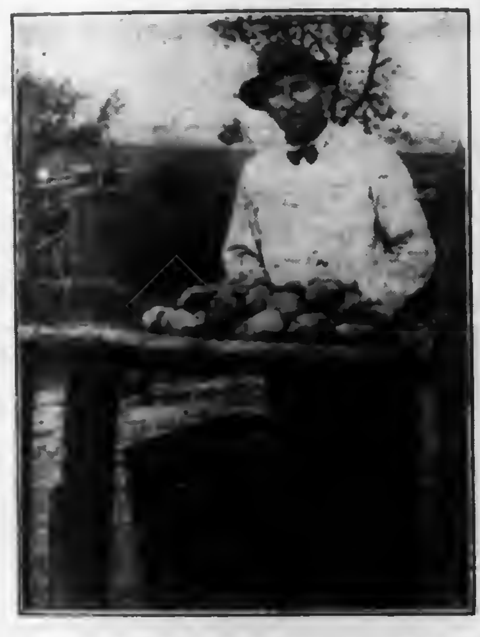
THIS pig is a chemist! He gobbles some rye, and zip,—it is bacon for humans to buy! This pig is a chemist; he swallows some wheat, and zip,—it is sirloin for humans to eat! This pig is a chemist; he masticates oats, and zip,—they are bristles for brushing our coats! This pig is a chemist; some barley he finds, and zip,—it is altered and made into rinds! This pig is a chemist; emulsified meal is eaten, and zip,—in an hour it is squeal! This pig is a chemist; we feed him some slops, and zip,—the dishwater is made into chops!

This pig is a chemist; he gets in the peas,—they go to his head in the form of head-cheese! This pig is a chemist; the spelts on his card he stows away neatly and makes into lard! This pig is a chemist; the bran that he chews he makes into leather for two-dollar shoes! This pig is a chemist; the middlings he crams are handled with science and made into hams! This pig is a chemist; warm water and shorts are made into short-ribs of various sorts!

This pig is a chemist; alfalfa and corn are taken for breakfast on Saturday morn, and zip,—on a Sunday before it is night, the corn, it is liver, alfalfa is light! This pig is a chemist; he's nothing but that,—a scientist busy at turning out fat; his laboratory has all that it needs for making good pork from inferior feeds; bring in the raw product, he'll do all the rest; he'll change it to meat of the sweetest and best!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Cutting Seed Potatoes

POSSIBLY there is no job in the spring which is as tedious as cutting a quantity of seed potatoes. Machines are on the market for doing the work and some growers use them with entire satisfaction but Blaine Lehman, Franklin County, Penna., who grew a forty-acre patch last year which yielded 8000 bushels of potatoes, prefers to hand-cut his seed. He has worked out a plan whereby one man in a day can cut from sixty to seventy bushels, which helps a lot when the planter must be kept going.



Mr. Lehman and the simple device that hastened a tedious spring job.

His first plan was to have a slanting table of convenient height, such as is shown in the picture, and with it he could cut up to fifty-five bushels a day. Just in front of him he fastened a thin bladed paring knife in a piece of soft white pine board, cutting edge away from him. Taking a potato in his hand he draws it toward himself and lets the cut pieces fall into the crates below. This does away with waste effort reaching for potatoes and tossing the cut pieces into a container which is far too common in the usual farm practice of this yearly job.

Chute Reduces Labor

Last spring Mr. Lehman even improved on the above plan by building a chute from his barn floor to the cutting table on the ground floor. He now can dump, from a wagon, thirty bushels of potatoes into the chute and eliminate the time and effort formerly taken to put the seed onto the cutting table. The same wagon can back up to the table and load the crates of cut seed to go to the field. In this way handling the tubers, which is no easy all-day job, is reduced to a minimum.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

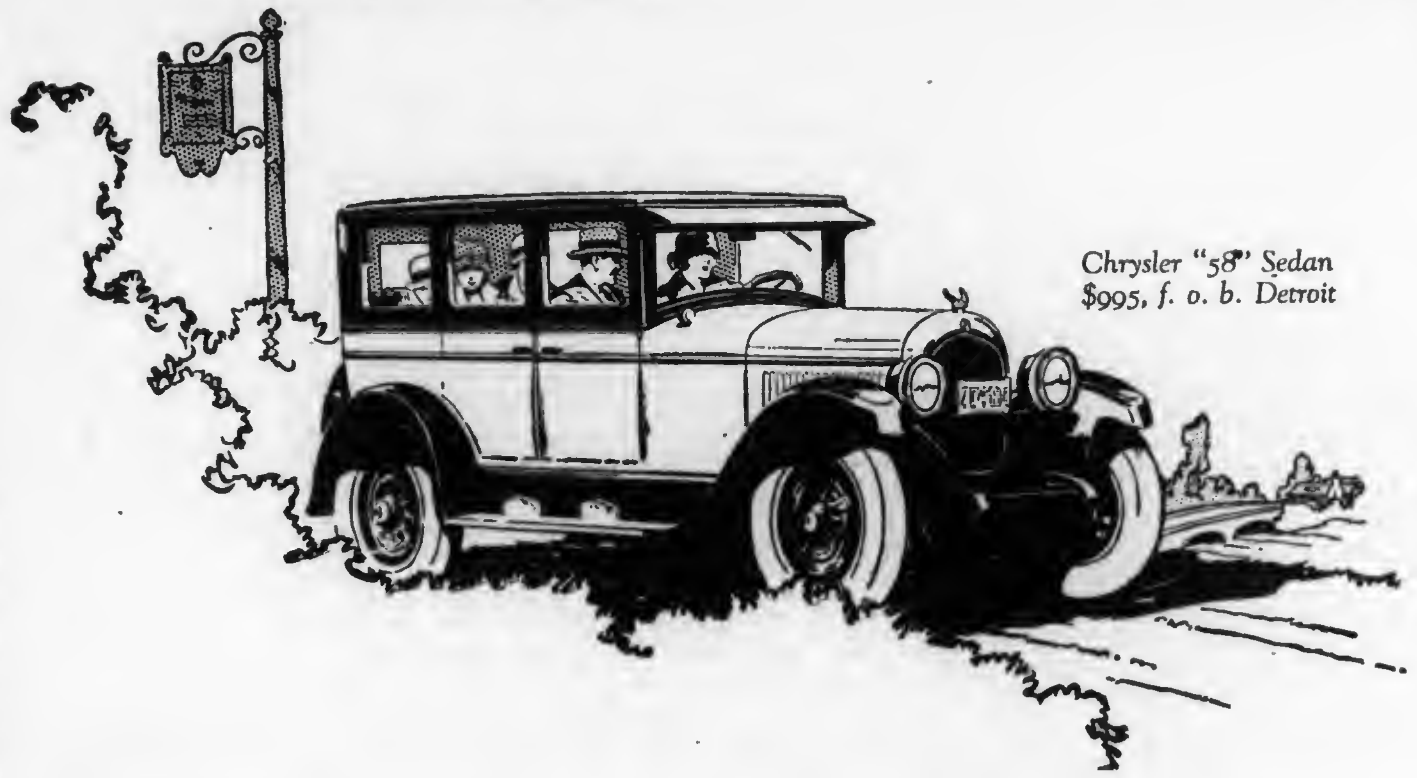
Two colored men were standing on the corner discussing family trees.

"Yes, suh, man," said Ambrose, "I can trace my relations back to the family tree."

"Chase 'em back to a family tree," said Mose.

"Naw, man; trace em, trace 'em—get me?"

"Well, they ain't but two kinds of things dat live in trees. Birds and monkeys. And you sho' ain't got no feathers on you."



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Since the Chrysler "58" was announced last June, nearly 10,000 men and women have testified every month by their orders that this wonderful car gives most for the money.

Such striking performance advantages as 58 miles an hour, 5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds and 25 miles to the gallon of gas—combined with many other outstanding superiorities—won for it instant acceptance which caused it to *outsell competition everywhere* in its own particular price group.

Now the electrifying new lower prices make Chrysler "58" more unmistakably than ever the value supreme in its class.

In the accomplishment of these new prices there has been no change in body quality, comfort or style, no change in the high quality design, materials and workmanship which won spontaneous and widespread preference and admiration for Chrysler "58".

Your nearest Chrysler dealer is eager to show you that at these new lower prices Chrysler "58" continues to offer *precisely the same quality—precisely the same performance—precisely the same fine appearance—precisely the same beautiful body and chassis*—which those who know motor car quality agree have placed Chrysler "58" on the topmost value pinnacle.

NEW "58" PRICES

CHRYSLER "58"—*Touring Car, $845; Roadster Special, $890; Club Coupe, $895; Coach, $935; Sedan, $995. Disc wheels optional. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.*

. . . .

CHRYSLER "70"—*Phaeton, $1395; Coach, $1445; Roadster, $1625; Sedan, $1695; Royal Coupe, $1795; Brougham, $1865; Royal Sedan, $1995; Crown Sedan, $2095. Disc wheels optional.*

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"—*Phaeton, $2645; Roadster, (wire wheels standard equipment; wood wheels optional) $2885; Coupe, four-passenger, $3195; Sedan, five-passenger, $3395; Sedan, seven-passenger, $3595; Sedan-limousine, $3695.*

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

Bodies by Fisher on all Chrysler enclosed models. All models equipped with full balloon tires.

There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

All Chrysler models are protected against theft by the Fedco patented car numbering system, exclusive with Chrysler, which cannot be counterfeited and cannot be altered or removed without conclusive evidence of tampering.

CHRYSLER "58"

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Vol. 93, No. 10 Phila., Pa., March 6, 1926 Whole No. 1503

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage.—Sydney Smith.

The Italian Debt

WE WONDER just how much justice there is in the proposed terms of the settlement of the debt which Italy owes this country. The amount is about two billion dollars and if the terms which Mussolini demands are acceded to it will look as if the government (or the money lenders) are more concerned over the welfare of the Italian government than they are about some important interests in this country. The people who loaned the money will not do the forgiving of the debt. It will mean that this government assumes it and will collect it from the people. We are strongly opposed to taxing the people of this country to pay back the money which bankers and other individuals loaned to foreign governments.

Let the Organizations Organize

PENNSYLVANIA is genuinely interested in the recently formed alliance between New Jersey farm organizations, the object of which is to give Garden State farmers a united voice in dealing with the state legislature and in handling other matters which affect the agriculture of the state as a whole. Provision has been made for an office in Trenton to be supported jointly by the member associations.

Farm organizations are commonly accused of not knowing what they want, which is another way of saying that some of them want one thing and some another. If the farmers of New Jersey can agree upon their common needs, their joint efforts thru the new organization will make them a power to be reckoned with.

The Keystone State has a similar organization called the State Council of Pennsylvania Agricultural Associations. But the Council is a money-less concern. It is dependent for support upon irregular and uncertain contributions from individuals and from two or three of the stronger member organizations. Sometimes it has money, sometimes it is "broke," and sometimes it is in debt. The officers, in spite of their handicaps, have had some success in presenting the ideas of farmers to Harrisburg officialdom. But with little if any active support from many of the member organizations, and with no income, the Council cannot go far.

Regulations

WE HAVE an article from a farmer who protests the many regulations imposed upon the farmer. He mentions the T. B. testing, the potato quarantine, the certification of poultry farms, seed stock, the inspection of bees, and the efforts made to control fruit insects and diseases. In addition to the annoyance to farmers the writer objects to the number of "white collar jobs" which these activities create.

The writer might have mentioned a great many other restrictions which farmers and others must observe. In fact, there are certain regulations imposed either by law or common usage confronting us at every turn, from the time we get up in the morning until we go to bed at night. Even in sleep the snorer is often aroused and told to turn over because he annoys someone else. Restriction and regulation are what make civilized society possible, and it is because all are not sufficiently intelligent or willing to know and observe the right that others are appointed to carry out the demands of the majority in promoting the common good. We have little patience with the age-old demand for complete personal liberty. The one man who ever had it—Robinson Crusoe—had a harder time than we have. If a man will not control his Canada thistles, if he persists in polluting streams, if he will raise and ship warty potatoes or sell poultry infected with disease, the public has a perfect right to step in and stop him in the interest of the general welfare.

Tax Reduction

BEFORE this is read it is probable that the tax reduction bill will be passed and signed. By it the federal taxpayers will pay into the United States treasury nearly four hundred million dollars less in taxes the coming year than they paid last year. Thus the big taxpayers will have been answered, at least partially. Now we shall see whether the reduction will result, as we were told it would in increased prosperity and lessened costs for all. The reduction is to be commended because the former amounts are not now needed by the government.

But as great as is the jubilation by the big interests because of the lessening of the income tax, there is nothing being done to lessen the average man's home taxes. He will pay as much or more in 1926. The cost of local government has not been deflated, nor have any changes been made in the methods of raising the money. Until there is a more nearly uniform system of taxation in the different states, and an honest effort made to collect an equal tax from every dollar of wealth, taxation will continue to be unjust.

History Repeats

IT WILL be interesting to note whether voters' memories are any longer than their noses when the present members of the Pennsylvania Legislature come up for reelection. Their failure to pass laws to curb election crooks, to make banking safer, and to bring law-defying brewers into subjection indicates a type which surely does not represent the rank and file of the citizenry of the state. Lawmakers who take their order from the ward heeler type of politician should be repudiated by the honest citizens when they come up for reelection. But the history of the past gives little encouragement for believing that their records will defeat them. The average voter seems to have a capacity for forgiving that exceeds even the scriptural recommendation of seventy times seven. So well known is this that the crookedest kind of politician feels secure in his crookedness.

Plant Less and Grow More

THE scarcity and high price of seed potatoes will make this a good year to try out better and more intensive methods on a reduced acreage. It is easily possible to produce the amount of potatoes needed on a very much less acreage than is usually planted. No one can afford to put seed potatoes into the ground at the price they will be this year and harvest only a normal crop,—something like 110 bushels per acre. Wherever it is worth while to grow potatoes commercially it is easily possible to raise this average yield to 220 bushels per acre by choosing the right soil, thoroly preparing it, making heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer, giving thoro cultivation, and spraying thruout the season.

Improved Terminals

THE plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for improved terminal market facilities in Philadelphia will be good news to the fruit and produce shippers to this city. The company will build two immense buildings at the Delaware River, each 650 feet long, where 100 freight cars may be unloaded at one time. Cold storage facilities will be provided where produce may be stored until needed, and provision made for conducting sales by the auction method. The market now located at Chestnut and Thirtieth Streets will be abandoned.

Surely, this is a move in the right direction. The present method of piling unloaded produce in small rooms and on the sidewalks around the produce markets where it must be sold at once and in a more or less haphazard way is highly unsatisfactory and is one of the chief causes of gluts and low prices.

Washington Letter

DISPOSING OF THE SURPLUS.—The forces promoting the Dickinson surplus disposal bill are about ready for action. George N. Peek, of Illinois, is their leader. This bill, however, will not have easy going. Its chances of becoming a law during this session of Congress are exceedingly slim. It lacks the united support of the farm leaders even from the Middle West. Those who are shouting loudest for surplus disposal legislation are not agreed as to all the provisions in the Dickinson bill. The leaders, would-be and otherwise, agricultural and political, are more hopelessly divided now than they were two months ago. The surplus disposal advocates have not only failed to keep out of factional fights, but have succeeded in getting mixed up with party politics.

The executive committee of the National Grange in session in Washington a week or so ago did not give much encouragement to the Dickinson bill or any other scheme which proposes an equalization fee or government price fixing. The Grange committee did not object to a Federal Farm Board, but it failed to agree on other provisions in the Dickinson bill.

ACTION OF GRANGE COMMITTEE.—The National Grange executive committee favored the enactment by Congress of legislation setting aside one day to be known as Agricultural Day which shall not be a legal holiday; increasing appropriations for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis to $6,000,000 for 1927; pending legislation for the prevention of worthless foreign seeds being used to adulterate domestic seed, and opposed the Stanfield grazing bill as detrimental to national forest conservation.

The committee conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Jardine relative to amendments and changes in pending agricultural legislation, and held a conference with Thomas G. Cooper, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, urging more complete study of the taxation problem as it affects agriculture.

HARD KNOCKS FOR TARIFF COMMISSION.—The United States Tariff Commission is receiving some hard knocks in and out of Congress. It is denounced by committee leaders of both political parties as a useless governmental agency, worth nothing to the government. The "outs" declare that it has shaped its conclusions in favor of protection to suit the present administration, while the "ins" are equally emphatic in saying that the commission sided with the advocates of low tariff during a former administration. It is claimed that with the present method of electing members, its decisions are almost certain to be favorable to the administration whatever side may be in power.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR T. B. ERADICATION.—The agricultural appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate, carries a total of $129,370,468, an increase of $2,366,940 over the House bill. The principal increase is $1,897,000 for eradication of bovine tuberculosis. This makes a total of $6,000,000 for this purpose, which is the amount asked for by the farm and dairy organizations. The sum of $185,000 is allowed for continuing fertilizer investigations and the fixed nitrogen laboratory.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

LABOR AND ROADS.—Opening of the road building season in the next month or so, with probably the greatest mileage under contract in state history, and many more miles to be let by June 1, has caused some apprehension here about the farm labor supply for the coming season and steps are being taken by the State Employment Service in the Department of Labor and Industry, acting in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, to get lists ready. The Employment Service now has more offices than a year ago and is in better position to make contacts. Contractors have been getting busy seeking men and teams and the expansion of building operations and of industrial establishments generally has somewhat complicated the farm problem. Advice is being given to farmers to make their engagements early.

TWO NEW LAWS.—Capitol Hill is putting into motion preliminaries for enforcement of the new alcohol control and gasoline station registration laws, which were among the few products of the special legislative session. The alcohol board plans to work in conjunction with special enforcement officers and the state police in checking up on alcohol shipments and to keep tabs on manufacture. The launching of the new system is being watched with considerable interest. Under the new gasoline act every filling station will have to display a state license for that particular location and every change must be reported. The idea will be to check up on sales for taxation purposes and sale without license will be followed by arrest under the plan now proposed.

DRIVER FARM WORKER.—The State Compensation Board has ruled in a Philadelphia case that a man employed to drive a truck for a market gardener and flower grower, and who also helped at a stall in a market as well as at the farm building, was an agricultural laborer and therefore no compensation claim could be permitted. The driver in the case died from injuries received from a trolley car striking the truck. The board goes into considerable discussion of the case which establishes another precedent on what constitutes farm labor. In another case it is held a man riding racing horses for a man who had a racing stable in connection with a country estate and farm came under the compensation act and was entitled to payment in the case of injury.

WARNING ON REGISTRATION.—State agricultural authorities have renewed the warning given about the first of the year that retailers and others handling cattle feeds and fertilizers must attend to registration. Notice is given that prosecutions will be carried out in event the law is not observed. The number of failures to register was a surprise last year.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

HOLSTEIN MEN CONFER.—Producers of Holstein milk on the New Jersey side of the Philadelphia milk shed have been up in arms recently over the so-called discrimination against milk in this area that is not high in butterfat content. Recent gatherings, such as that of the Mercer County Holstein Association, have brought out facts indicating that the market premium in the Philadelphia area is based more largely upon fat content than bacteria count and quality. The Holstein men claim that market premiums should be upon quality rather than high fat content alone. The national association is working with the local Holstein men in an effort to correct this situation.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE ELECTS.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Cooperative Association at Rio Grande in Cape May County, the following officers were elected: D. C. Tudor, president; Uriah Cresse, vice president; O. Douglass, treasurer, and the board of directors, E. O. Lehmann, D. C. Tudor, Charles Cresse, Walter Cresse and William Kimble. Last year the association did a business of over $30,000. All transactions are in cash, the cooperating growers taking advantage of all discounts as well as large scale purchases. The membership cost is $5 initiation fee and no annual dues.

POULTRY SHOW NOTES.—At the instigation of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, various poultry interests in New Jersey are about to launch a movement for a large poultry show at Atlantic City next fall. Plans contemplate the use of one of the piers and the handling of an exhibition which will be second to none in the state. Eggs and poultry supplies would comprise an important part of the show. The secretaries of the various local poultry shows in New Jersey will meet shortly at Trenton to arrange dates for next fall's exhibitions so as to avoid conflict.—B.

New York Letter

TOO MUCH IMPORTED CLOVER SEED HERE.—From November 23 to January 9 more than 7,000,000 pounds of foreign-grown clover seed was imported, according to the Federated Seed Service News. Ohio received the biggest amount, 10,424 bags, with New York next, 6810 bags, while Pennsylvania has had 1370 bags. This valueless seed cannot be detected after it goes onto the market. Only careful cooperative buying and proper legislation can protect the farmers from this deplorable form of victimizing, as the Italian seed will not winter. A great deal of this seed goes west to come back, it is said, labeled "Domestic Grown." A well-known Cornell economist advises for these days a very conservative financial outlay excepting in two items, education and clover seed. "Get the best" in both lines, he advises.

OATS DISCARDED.—The Oswego County Farm Bureau is leading in a "substitute for oats" campaign. "Barley produces thirty to fifty per cent more digestible material per acre than oats; oats and barley will produce more than either crop separately; and peas, oats, and barley beats them all"—this is the statement that is stressed. One farmer of the county who grew the trio mixture last year had a yield of forty-five bushels per acre. He says it kept him out of the county house this year, as he fed it to his cows. Another who had piled up a bad feed debt for the past few years this year grew and fed this mixture, paid up the debt, and had a little change left. He used a thirty-two per cent supplementary mixture.—M. G. F.

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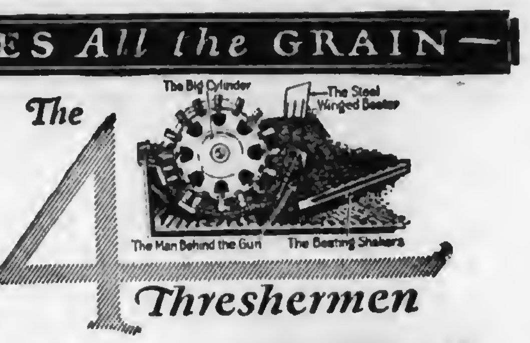

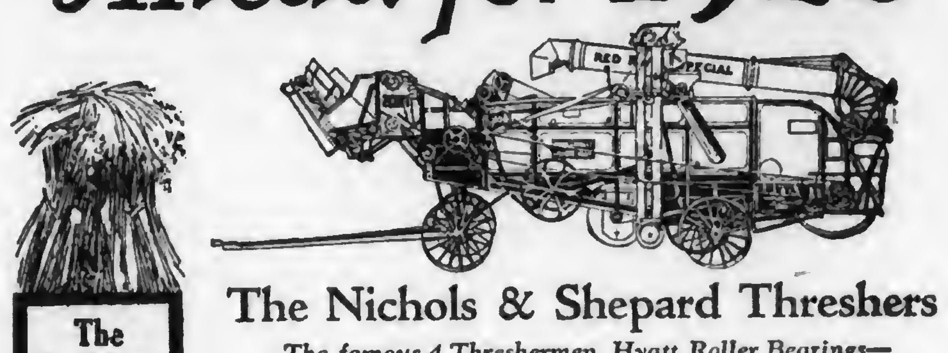

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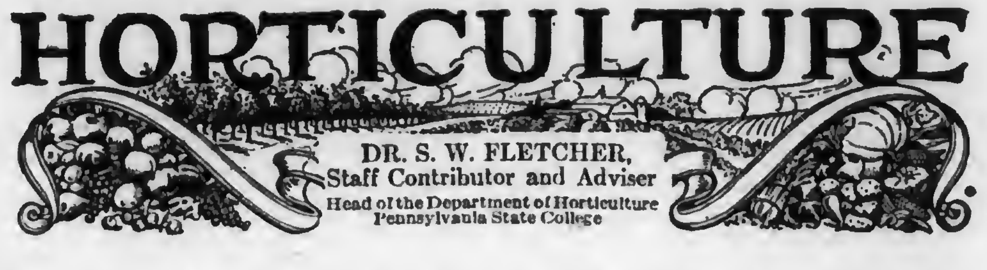

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Looking for Facts in the Dust-Spray Controversy

ACCORDING to the old saying, you can prove anything with figures. If you take the figures published by various agricultural experiment stations on experiments comparing spraying with dusting for the control of orchard insects and diseases, the adage holds good. Taking the figures on the results of those experiments you could make out a very strong case for or against either method.

We should not close our eyes to the facts recorded by the college men. Neither should we ignore other facts bearing on this subject, if we are trying to arrive at the real truth of the matter. The men who believe in dusting as a means of controlling orchard pests have thus far had to present their ideas to a skeptical and sometimes antagonistic audience. Being new in the field, the men who used dust had to have the results of their first groping experiments compared with the results of spraying methods which had been evolved after many years of trial and investigation. Naturally, the dusting method suffered in these early comparisons.

Such a result was to be expected, but the unfortunate thing about it is the fact that many orchardists turned their backs on dusting, following those early experiments, and haven't looked around since to see what is happening now that the dusters are profiting by more years of experience, better materials and improved machinery.

The dusting machine covers a large area in a short time.

Example of Progress Made

As an example of the progress that has been made in securing control of apple scab with dusts, a series of experiments conducted over a period of six years by the Pennsylvania State College may be cited. The data on these tests show that, until 1924, dust gave rather unsatisfactory results in the College orchard.

Up to that time the material was applied with an early model machine that, to all appearances, did the work fairly well. But in 1924 the dust was applied with a new model machine of a standard make, with the result that in a very bad scab year, the dust gave slightly better scab control on Stayman Winesaps at State College than the standard spraying methods. Ninety-five per cent of the fruit on the untreated plots was affected with scab, while less than one per cent of the fruit on one of the dusted plots showed any scab whatever. In the same orchard the trees treated with lime sulphur spray had fourteen per cent of scabby fruit. Trees receiving dry lime sulphur spray had 6.9 per cent of scabby fruit.

Scab Control Experiments Bulletin

Bulletin Number 190, which contains complete data about these scab-control experiments, may be obtained by writing to the Mailing Room of the Agricultural Experiment Station, at State College, Pa. Altho the authors of this bulletin state that they feel lime sulphur, used at the proper dilutions and properly applied, still holds its place as the standard fungicide for scab control, they are very optimistic about the use of dusts. The summary of this bulletin contains this significant paragraph:

"The six years' work involves many experiments with various dusts. As pointed out in connection with the tables, sulphur dust, especially 90-10 (90 per cent sulphur, 10 per cent arsenate of lead), 80-10-10 (80 per cent sulphur, 10 per cent arsenate of lead, 10 per cent lime), 85-15 (85 per cent sulphur, 15 per cent arsenate of lead), and dust containing nicotine, has given some very promising results. It is felt that these results have been increasingly promising the past year or two, and that the use of new and more powerful dusters, together with more finely divided dusts, has been largely responsible. The experience of the man who applies the dust and the necessity of making applications at a time when wind interference is at a minimum are also important factors."

The results of the 1924 experiment led the above quoted authors to dust last year the entire seventy-five-acre College orchard. The results for 1925 do not appear to conflict with the 1924 results. The question as to whether better control of scab might have been secured with lime sulphur is, of course, open to debate. But the fact is that the dust gave satisfactory control in 1924 in a bad scab year with a minimum expenditure of time and effort.

It formerly required 679-man hours, 74-team hours and 195 tractor hours to cover the College orchard with the spray machines. It is now thoroly dusted with 232-man hours and 116-team hours.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station at East Lansing has been experimenting with dusts for several years. In its Special Bulletin Number 140, published in January, 1925, it points out that "The principal advantages of dusting over spraying are: (1) greater rapidity of application, (2) less foliage injury and (3) better finish on the fruit."

This bulletin goes on to state that "Some growers use a combination of spraying and dusting on apples and pears, using standard spraying materials for the pre-blossom applications which are usually the most critical for the control of scab, and dust for the after-blossom applications when scab is less difficult to control and when foliage injury and russeting of the fruit are more likely to develop. Dusting might be used to advantage under some conditions as an auxiliary to spraying to supplement limited spraying equipment in large orchards and to enable the grower to cover the orchard quickly under emergency conditions."

This Grower Entirely Satisfied

One of the best known apple growers in Pennsylvania harvested last fall an 18,000-bushel crop on which nothing but dust was used. We asked him if he was satisfied with the dusting method. His answer was an unqualified "Yes."

This orchardist investigated thoroly and concluded that, for him, dusting was the thing. Not all who study the matter will arrive at the same conclusion, but if fruit growers base their judgment on proven facts and up-to-date experiments bearing on their own peculiar conditions,—and not on prejudice toward one method or the other,—they will not go far wrong.—W.

How to Prune Grapes

GRAPE vines which have been adequately pruned during the first two years in the vineyards, may be expected to bear a small crop the third year after planting. Any time during February or early March is suitable for pruning.

All vines should be pruned when planted so that only two strong buds are left on each plant. After one year's growth it is desirable to prune back two buds again. If both buds grow, the weaker shoot should be rubbed off so that the plant will use all its energy in developing one good strong cane, which will become the permanent trunk.

At the end of the second growing season the cane which is to become the permanent trunk of the vine should be pruned back to five and one-half or six feet, or to the top wire of the trellis. All other canes, and side branches, should be removed.

After the third growing season the regular four-arm Kniffen type of vine can usually be formed by training one vigorous cane from the permanent trunk in each direction on each of the two wires. Canes on the top wire can carry about six buds this year, whereas those on the lower wire should be pruned to four to five. All other canes should be removed entirely. Another year may be necessary before weak vines are large enough to carry the four arms. —J. H. Clark, N. J. College of Agriculture.

Mid-Year Graduates

FORTY-SEVEN seniors received diplomas from the Pennsylvania State College at the thirteenth annual mid-year graduation exercises held February ninth.

Among the graduates were the following from the school of agriculture: C. E. Dissinger, Sunbury; R. M. Schultz, Benton; R. J. Salmon, Centerville; B. C. Schaffer, Pittsburgh; C. B. Wachsmuth, Butler; V. E. Heffelfinger, Vandegrift; G. L. Bumgartner, Natrona, and L. A. Robbins, Hecla Park.—A. L. B.

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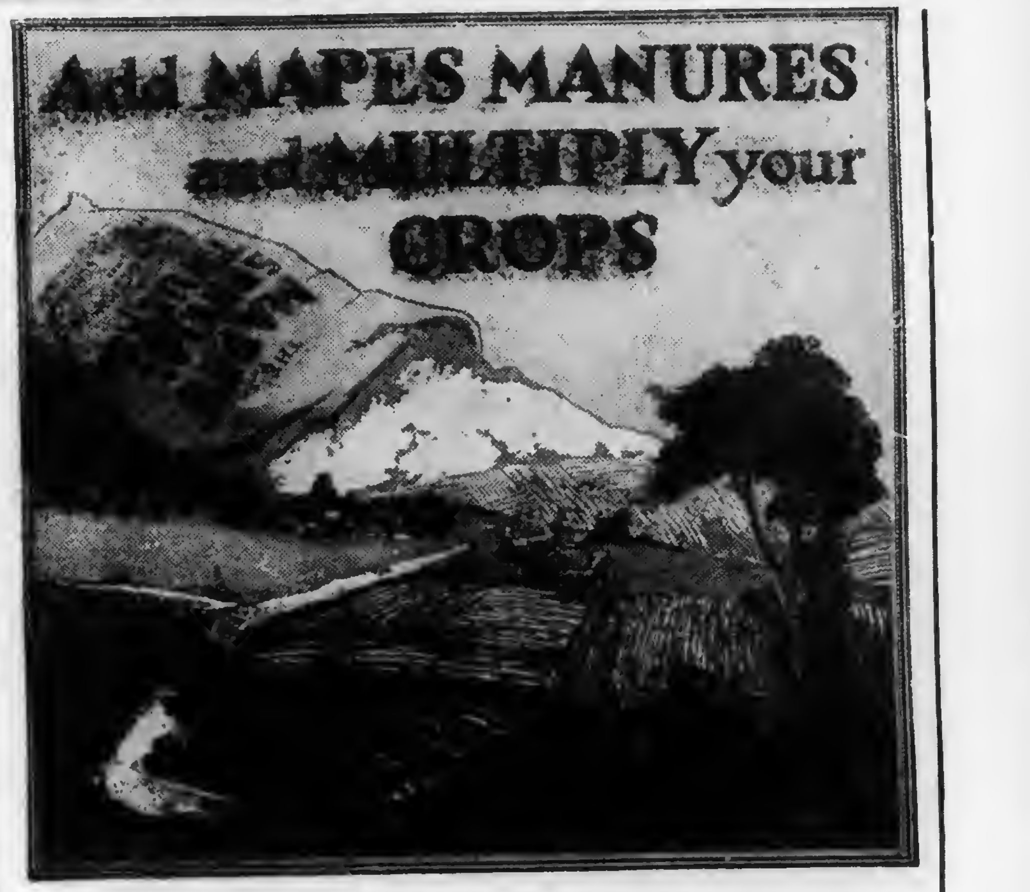
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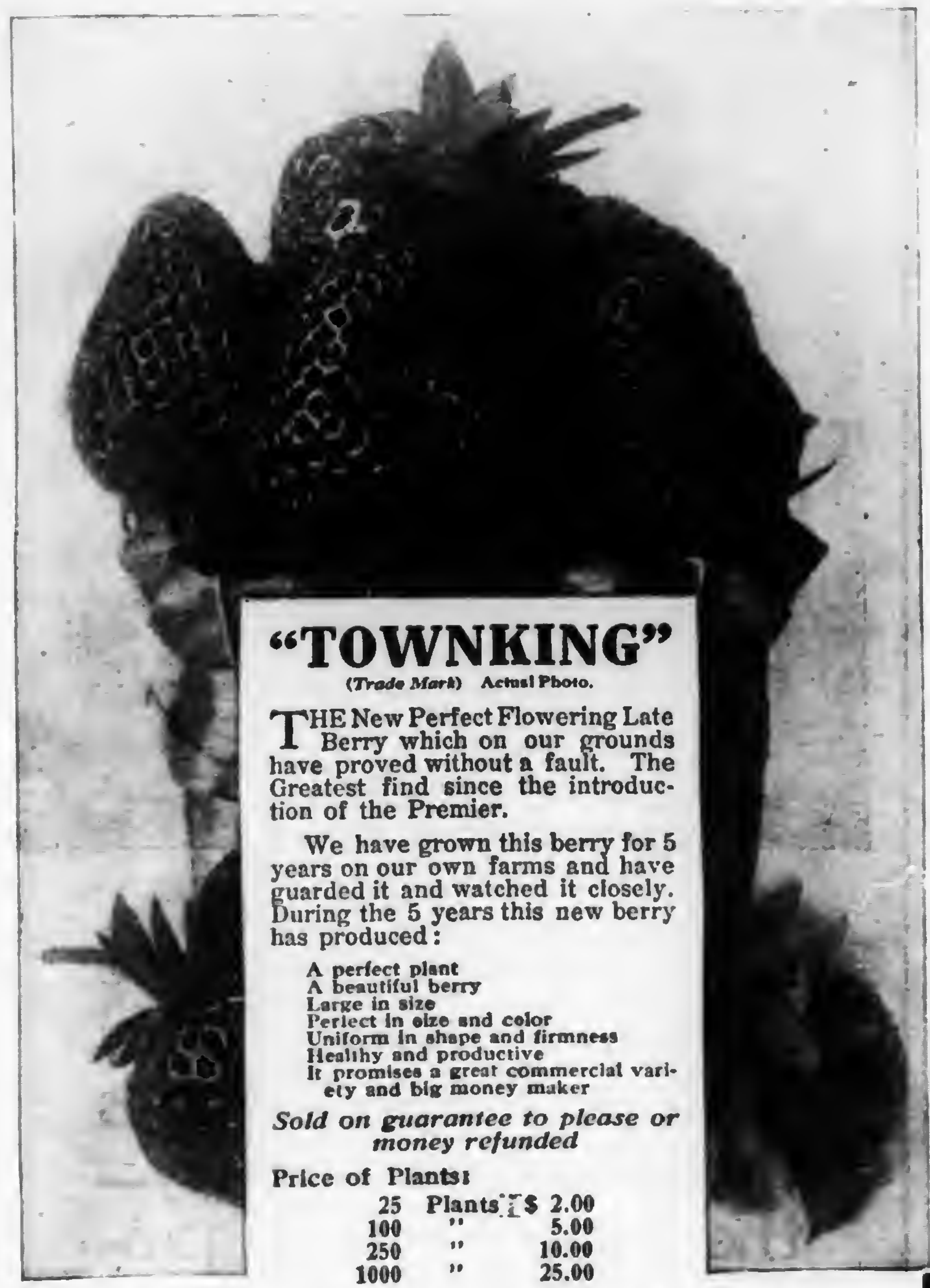

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Garden and Truck Crops

Cold Frame Construction

Would you please send me instruction on how to make cold frames for tomatoes and cabbage plants.—W. A. H. P., Lawrence County, Pa.

In bulletin 221, issued by the Colorado Agricultural College, you will find that the construction of cold frames is very carefully and fully explained.

In Pennsylvania it is the custom to plant seed for early cabbage from the first to the fifteenth of February and seed of tomato about the fifteenth of March. If you build a cold frame it will be necessary to plant the seed where they will be protected. Perhaps small boxes kept in the house in a sunny window. The small plant could be transplanted into the cold frames about the middle of March.

If you build a hotbed it will have bottom heat and can be used earlier. —W. T. Tapley.

To Grow Good Crops

1. Is lime good for asparagus and rhubarb? If so, how applied?

2. Is muriate of potash and nitrate of soda good for same? If not, what is good to use in putting out a bed?

3. In putting manure under melon hills how would you keep it from drying out so the melons can come up?

4. How can I raise 100-pound pumpkins? My land is sandy.

5. What is the best fertilizer to get early tomatoes and early cabbage?—J. C. S., Fairfax County, Va.

Asparagus is found in that group of vegetable crops which does not grow and produce well under acid conditions. The soil is a complex chemical mass made up of two groups of elements and compounds. One group has basic properties which are sometimes called sweet or alkalin. The other group has acid properties, which are commonly described as sour. Every soil tends to gradually accumulate an excess of acid constituents. As a result of cropping and of weathering and leaching, the basic elements are removed from the soil more rapidly than are the acid elements.

Lime maintains a neutral or an alkalin condition of the soil. Therefore lime is the material most commonly used to keep the soil neutral or slightly alkalin. When applied it should be as thoroly mixed with the soil as possible. It may be broadcast or spread with a grain drill or lime drill, then mixed with the soil by harrowing. From 1000 to 1500 pounds of lime per acre once in five years will generally put a soil in good condition. Different soils may require more or less.

Adapted to Soil Conditions

Vegetables as plants offer quite a range of adaption to acid, neutral or basic soil conditions. Asparagus requires an alkalin soil, rhubarb is more tolerant of an acid condition but will give a small increased yield (under ten per cent after liming).

2. Muriate of potash is used as a source of potash. Nitrate of soda is used as a source of nitrogen. All vegetables require in the soil certain foods (plant foods) in order that they may grow. The three most necessary plant foods are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. These are supplied in a virgin soil but after a term of years of cultivation become exhausted and, therefore, must be supplied either thru adding animal manure, commercial fertilizer or growing a cover crop to plow under.

In preparing the soil before setting out a bed of either asparagus or rhubarb, I would apply about ten tons of stable manure per acre before plowing and fertilize with a commercial fertilizer, about 1000 pounds of a fertilizer analyzing about five per cent nitrogen, eight per cent phosphoric acid, and four per cent potash. A small patch for the home or farm garden may be prepared by spading in liberal quantities of barnyard manure and mulching the rows heavily each fall with the same.

To Make the Soil Richer

3. Manure is placed under the hill of muskmelons, pumpkins and squash in order to make the soil in the hill richer, or to furnish a greater quantity of plant food. The moisture supply in the surface soil as it dries out or evaporates, is replaced by moisture from below. The moisture moves up by capillary action from particle to particle. Manure, especially that containing a large percentage of straw, breaks the contact of the soil particles above the manure with the soil particles below. In other words, the soil surface just below the manure becomes the real top and moisture is prevented coming up into the seed bed.

If, after the seed germinates in the seed bed above the manure, the roots go down thru the manure into the soil below the plants will get plenty of moisture. The remedy to prevent plants drying out is to (1) use well rotted manure, and (2) to work or mix the manure into the soil below so that the roots can grow into the soil. Manure covered with two or three inches of good soil is not the best method, stir up the soil under the manure or work the manure into it.

Water an Essential for Growth

4. One-hundred-pound pumpkins can be grown if sufficient plant food and moisture are available to the plant. Work manure in under the hill. Add a handful of commercial fertilizer and every week during the season throw on a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda. Remember this, however, a large vine growth requires a large water supply so don't fail to throw on a pailful of water every day.

5. A good fertilizer for early cabbage and early tomatoes is an application of 2000 pounds of a mixture analyzing 3 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent potash. Fifteen hundred pounds of a 4-12-3 mixture would be about equivalent. Tomatoes respond to manure better than cabbage, therefore, apply the manure to the tomato field. Ten tons of manure to the acre is sufficient. An extra application of acid phosphate (200 pounds per acre) is sometimes an advantage in the case of tomatoes. For cabbage a side application of about 75 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre applied one month after setting will give results.—W. T. Tapley.

The City Market at Newark

A FEW weeks ago I visited the City Market at Newark, New Jersey. The large market house was erected three years ago by the city to take the place of a long row of typical "market section" buildings. This market is an eye-opener, it may not be an entire success but there seemed to be plenty of business going on. Huge, clean, light, roomy; it certainly looks as tho it would fill the bill. But there are many classes that must be satisfied.

The merchant must rent his stand so that he can make a profit out of the difference between the price at which he buys and the price at which he sells. The city must get a total return from the building large enough to pay for maintenance, interest on the investment and to retire some of the cost each year. The consumer or buyer wants to be able to buy what he wants when he wants it and at a price which he thinks is reasonable.

In the Foodstuffs Line

In the line of foodstuffs, I believe these three conditions can be met at any time at the market house. True, the price might have been a trifle high but the quality was high grade and the service excellent.

All classes of foods were displayed: fruits, vegetables, bakery goods, meats, sea foods, groceries, as well as flower stores and a thriving "five-and-ten" across one end. I do not intend to bore you with the description of the building, the material used for floors, the arrangement of the individual stores, etc. The thing that impressed me was the really large number of kinds of fresh vegetables offered to the city dweller. We can imagine that the cliff dweller had small choice in his supply of vegetables, especially in winter.

Supply of Fresh Vegetables

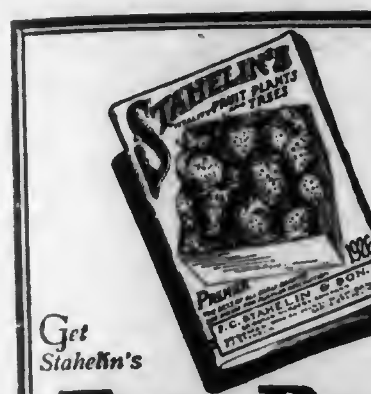
In the month of January these fresh, delicious-looking vegetables were found in the Newark market house: artichokes, green beans, wax beans, lima beans, shell beans, beets, beet greens, Brussels sprouts, carrots, cabbage red, Savoy cabbage, celery, cauliflower, corn salad, chicory, celeriac, casawba melons, cucumbers, endive, kale, lettuce, leeks, mushrooms, okra, onions, parsnips, peas, potatoes, parsley, peppers, radishes, romaine, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, squash, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, turnip-rooted parsley, watercress and yams. If I have counted correctly there were forty-two kinds. All these available to the city man, provided he had the price. This large number is not necessary for the individual family, it does, however, allow a choice to be made and should give the cook an excellent opportunity to serve at every meal some one or two of the health-giving vegetables.

Summer is really in sight, the warmth of the sun is already felt and the seed catalogs are on the desk. Let us plan to increase the number of kinds of vegetables to be found in our gardens during the coming season.—W. T. Tapley.

The New Organization

THE new Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association is rapidly developing into a full-grown organization, according to W. B. Nissley, of State College, secretary of the association. The new association was formed at the recent annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association in Harrisburg. The vegetable growers were formerly members of a division in that body.

A drive for new members is about to be opened. The society plans to serve as an educational medium to disseminate information leading to better understanding of vegetable growing and its several problems; to initiate, guide, and direct the efforts of Pennsylvania vegetable growers along the lines of economic production, research and investigation, grading and standardization of products, advertising, and such other functions as may aid in the development of the industry in the state.



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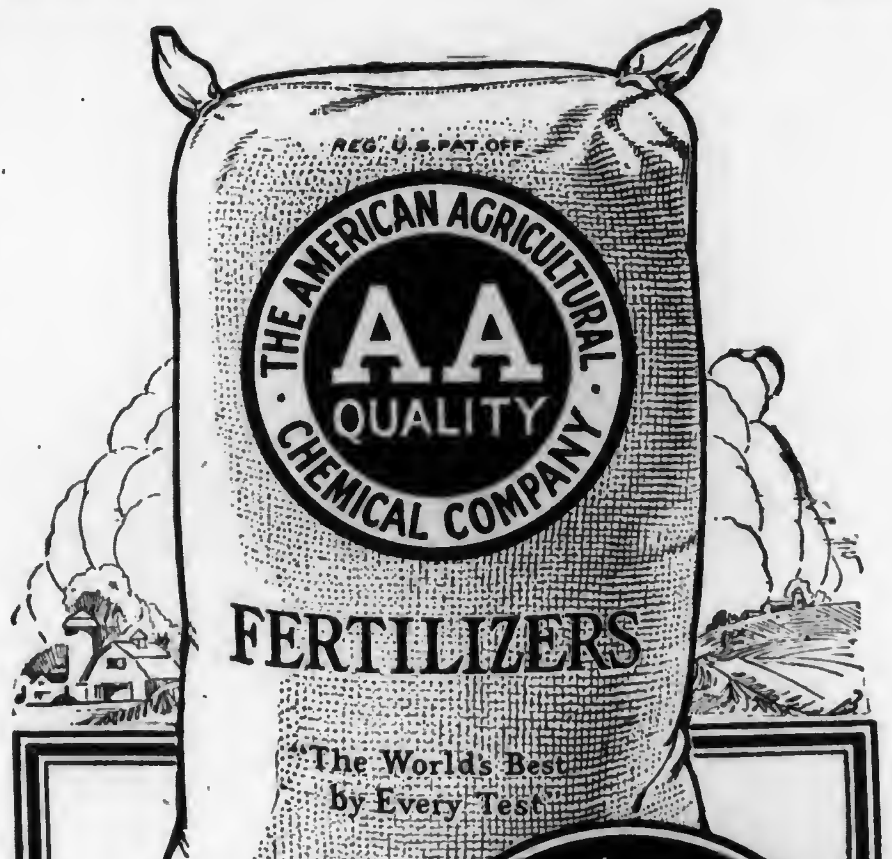
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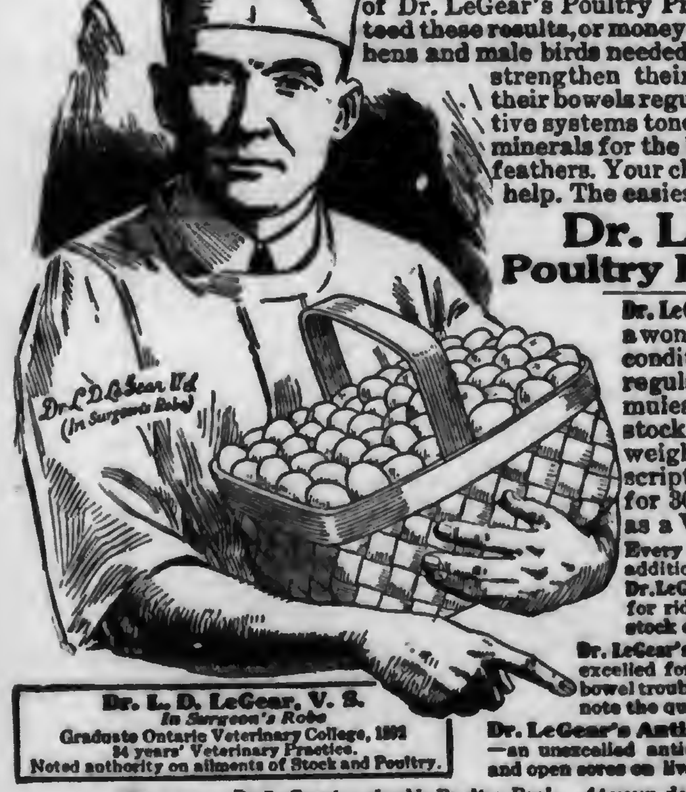

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Starting Young Turkeys

A GOOD starting feed for young turkeys can be made by soaking stale bread in milk. After it is soaked, squeeze it out nearly dry and feed just the amount the young turkeys will clean up in a few minutes and still appear a little hungry. Chopped boiled egg mixed with bread crumbs gives good results. Thick sour milk and corn bread crumbs are sometimes used. Just a little seasoning with salt and pepper seems to make the mixture more appetizing to the poults.

Poults are seed eaters and insect eaters and sloppy mashes often give them digestive disorders. Sour milk can be given as a drink and it seems to retard bowel trouble. When poults are about three weeks old, fine chick scratch feed and rolled oats can be worked into the ration. They can be gradually given larger grains as their size permits.

Keep Them Away from Chickens

The smallest losses from blackhead seem to occur among young turkeys that have a range fenced away from the chickens. Blackhead seems to be the most prevalent when the poults feed in the barnyard and around the buildings with the hens and growing chicks. Chickens seem much more resistant to blackhead than young turkeys.

It pays to raise the poults in orchards and around clover, alfalfa and grain fields where the soil is comparatively clean and the turkeys do not eat feed which has become contaminated with the droppings of the chickens.—R. G. Kirby.

Needs of Breeding Stock

EARLY hatching means that many of the eggs placed in the incubators must come from hens which have not had a chance to range. This close confinement from November until April is apt to lower the hatchability of the eggs and everything possible should be done to keep the breeding stock in good condition.

Scientists at the University of Wisconsin found that the vitamin content of eggs may vary greatly. Eggs produced by hens which have had plenty of sunlight or cod liver oil may have nine times the vitamin content of the eggs laid by hens without sunshine or cod liver oil. The practical value of the discovery for the poultryman can be utilized in this way.

Give the breeding stock as much sunshine as possible. If the days are dark and cloudy and your poultry house is deficient in light, try feeding cod liver oil until the hens can pay for a better house or the winter days are more liberal with sunshine.

The Rate at Which to Feed

Cod liver oil is usually given at the rate of one pound of oil to one hundred pounds of mash. Some poultrymen have successfully tried feeding cod liver oil with semi-solid buttermilk. They use one part of the oil to sixteen parts of the semi-solid buttermilk by weight. Cottage cheese can be fed in this manner mixed with cod liver oil. Four pounds per hundred hens each day is considered enough of the mixture to use.

I have observed that our breeding stock which receives milk and ten per cent meat scrap in the mash seems to produce more hatchable eggs than the birds which receive twenty per cent meat scrap and no milk. It is evident that the use of milk products in a poultry ration may also increase the vitamin content of eggs and make them more hatchable. Green feed is also of value in improving the hatchability of eggs. That may be one reason why hens on free range in the spring produce eggs more hatchable than the eggs produced in January and February on a ration deficient in green feed.

Hens that are very fat may produce eggs low in hatchability. The remedy is to cull out hens that have the tendency to become baggy with fat even on a balanced ration. Such birds are apt to be exclusively spring layers. It is best their eggs do not hatch well, the fewer of that type hatched the better.

Make the breeding stock exercise for their grain in litter that is rather deep and as clean as possible. Occasionally add a little clean straw to the top litter to help keep the hens busy. Turn them outside on good days so they will absorb as much of the direct rays of the sun as possible.—R. G. Kirby.

Three Prize Winning Birds

This purebred Bronze Turkey Tom, weighing thirty pounds when eight months old, won second prize in National Contest, Chicago, during December, 1925. The two hens in crate, his sisters, won first prize. The birds are owned by Chas. W. Wampler, Rockingham County, Va.

Reduce the Risks

A FEW years ago a farmer in our community became interested in poultry and installed a brooder stove in a small shed near the barn. The brooder house caught fire and it spread to the barn. The barn burned fiercely and the fire spread to the house. All the buildings on the place were gone in a few hours.

It pays to locate brooder stoves in colony houses far enough from large buildings to reduce the fire risk. Brooder stoves are carefully built to reduce the risk but where there is fire there is always some danger. A colony house should be easily moved to enable the chicks to have clean ground for a range. So why is it necessary to back the colony house up near the house or the barn? The chicks will do better in an orchard or clover field several hundred feet from the barn.

Care of Ashes

Be careful in emptying the ashes from coal burning brooders. If any hot ashes are accidentally spilled, clean them up and pour a little water from the poultry fountain over the spot. Do not permit the straw litter to become banked up around the brooder thru the scratching of the chicks.

Oil brooders need careful adjustment so they will not go out nor overheat. A layer of sand under the stove and around the deflector will help reduce the fire risk. Litter can be placed over the sand so the feet of the chicks will not be dried out and blistered. Dry sand under a warm brooder stove becomes very hot from the heat of the stove but it helps prevent a fire starting on the floor.

The small handy fire extinguishers may be of great value to a poultryman at the most unexpected time. A few pails of sand suspended from the ceiling of one of the colony houses might be handy in putting out a fire on the floor of a colony house.—R. G. Kirby.

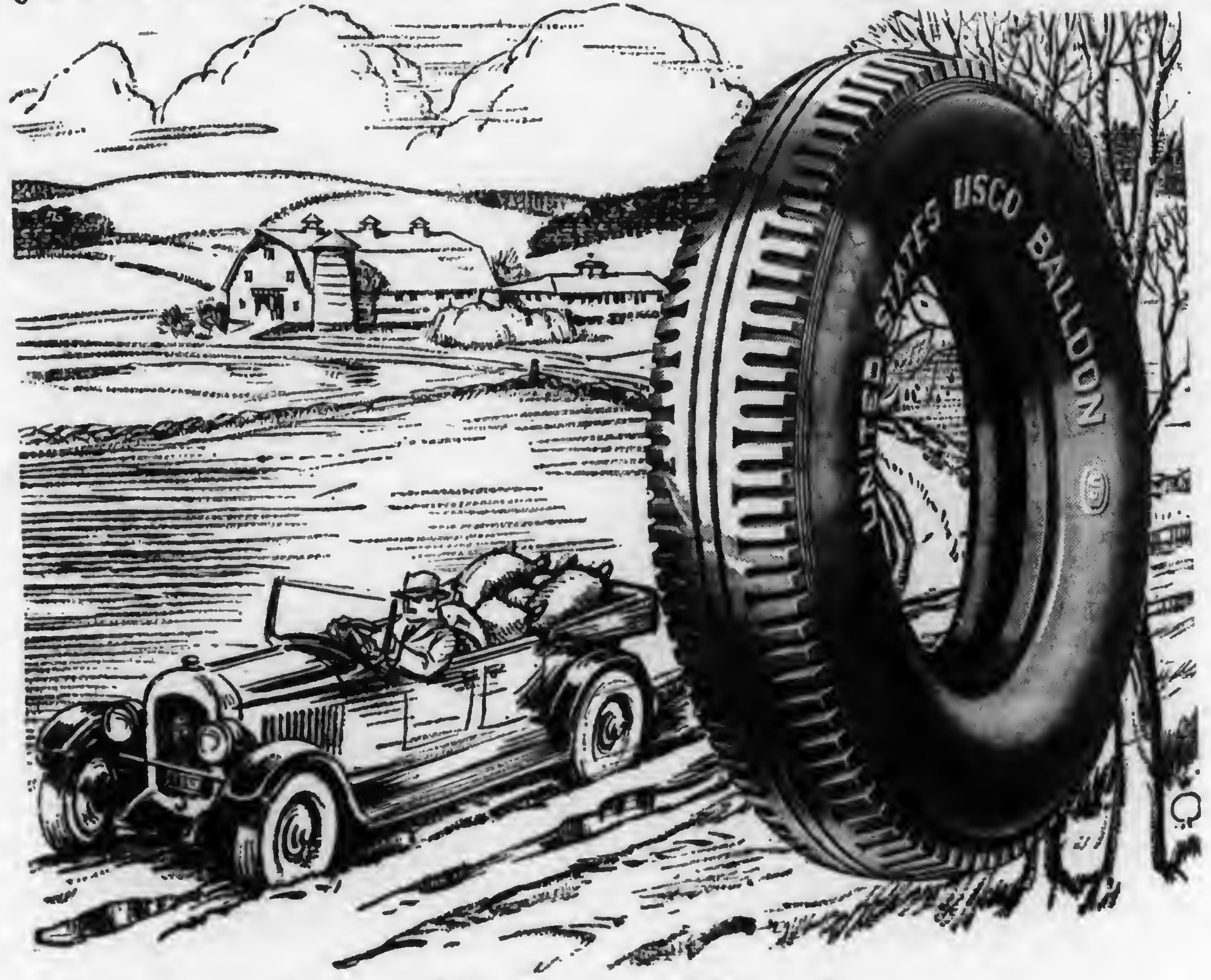
Grain Finely Ground

LITTLE chicks have a delicate digestive system and cannot handle large amounts of fiber without danger of clogging the digestive system. That is one reason for the success in starting baby chicks with the commercial mashes containing dried buttermilk and fine ground grain. The grains are ground to powder and are easily digested by the chicks.

Last year I visited a poultryman using a home made starting mash made with the same formula as his laying mash. It consisted of 100 pounds each of ground corn, ground oats, bran, middlings and meat scrap. We examined several chicks that were off-feed and several that had died during the preceding night. The crops were packed full. On being opened they proved to be largely filled with a mass of oat hulls. This tough fiber had been too much for the digestive system of a young chick. Altho less than ten per cent of the chicks were in that condition, it was apparently the cause of enough loss to prevent the further use of the ground oats in the chick mash.

Oats in Chick Mash

If oats are used in the chick mash they should be in the form of oatmeal and that eliminates the tough hulls from the mixture. Heavy oats if ground finely can undoubtedly be used in chick rations but the mills in some communities do not grind the oats fine enough. They tear up the oats but leave the hulls visible and far from the fine powder that is necessary in chick feeding.—R. G. Kirby.



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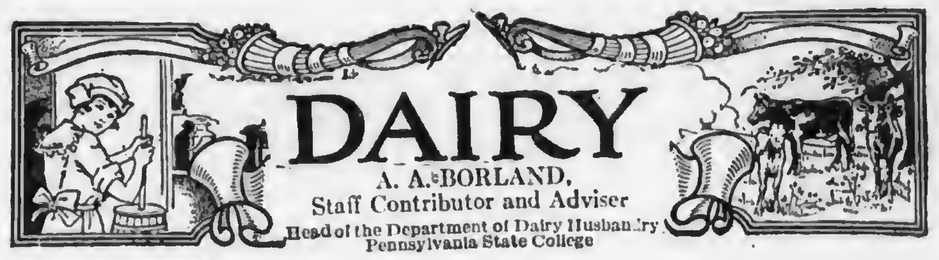

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Heifer Won't Drink Milk

I have a heifer calf that I would like some advice about feeding. She was about four weeks old when I started to raise her, and have never been able to get her to drink milk yet. She is now about ten weeks old. She will eat a little bran and alfalfa hay, and will go to the creek and drink water but does not seem to thrive. She is very poor and bowels very loose. She seems to grit her teeth a good bit. She is a purebred Jersey.—C. H. M., Chester Co., Pa.

Your Jersey calf will do much better if you can teach it to drink skimmilk. I would suggest that you keep it in the stable for a day until it gets rather thirsty, then moisten the finger with warm skimmilk, place the finger in its mouth, so that it gets a taste of the skimmilk and begins to suck your finger. Then gradually work the hand into the pail of skimmilk, so that the calf will thus get a taste of the skimmilk. Then gradually withdraw the fingers so that the calf will keep on drinking without the aid of the finger.

You may have to repeat this process several times before you get the calf to drink the milk alone. Be sure that the pails in which the skimmilk is handled are sweet and clean, and that the temperature of the skimmilk is about ninety degrees.—A. A. Borland.

Formula Asked For

Please give me a formula of the following ingredients in pounds and how to feed it, or a ration of ground corn, ground oats, wheat bran, corn gluten feed, alfalfa meal, roughage, timothy hay, mixed hay and corn stover. I conduct a dairy of mixed cows, Holsteins and Guernseys. I have no silage.—W. F. E., Schuylkill County, Pa.

I am sorry you do not have clover or alfalfa hay to feed your dairy cows. Leguminous roughage of this sort is a great aid in milk production and in cutting down the amount of high protein concentrates that otherwise must be purchased. Corn silage would also be much more conducive to milk flow than corn stover. With timothy hay, mixed hay, and corn stover for roughage it would be difficult to make a well balanced ration out of the feeds you mention.

For your conditions I would suggest that you grind ear corn and oats together so as to make corn and oats chop, using equal parts by weight of corn and oats. Then mix together:

100 pounds of corn and oats chop
100 pounds gluten feed
100 pounds linseed meal
100 pounds cottonseed meal

Feed this grain mixture to your Holstein cows at the rate of one pound of grain for every four to four and one-half pounds of milk they produce, and to Guernsey cows at the rate of one pound of grain for every three to three and one-half pounds of milk they produce.—A. A. Borland.

So-Called Milk Veins

THE large veins leading from the cow's udder forward, and commonly known as milk veins, carry blood and not milk. It was formerly supposed that these veins carried milk inasmuch as they seemed to originate at the base of the udder, but such is not the case.

When the blood leaves the heart it passes back thru the body of the cow in large arteries which finally reach the udder, where they are broken up into very small capillaries. The blood circulates thru the udder in these capillaries and is then collected in a vein which circulates around the base of the udder from where the blood passes forward thru the veins commonly known as milk veins and enters the chest thru openings known as milk wells.

There are two routes by which blood returns from the udder of the cow to the heart. The other route is thru veins which pass upward from udder and forward nearly parallel to the arteries thru which the blood goes from the heart to the udder.—A. A. Borland.

Strawberries and Cream

TWO circulars recently published by the Pennsylvania State College should prove of interest to Keystone farmers. One of these, "Strawberry Culture in Pennsylvania," is written by Dr. S. W. Fletcher, head of the Department of Horticulture and Horticultural Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer. Because of the large number of excellent markets which are found in the state and the favorable advantages of soil and climate, the outlook for commercial strawberry culture is bright, according to Doctor Fletcher. He believes that Pennsylvania should be one of the greatest strawberry growing states in the Union. With 170 cities having a population of 5,000 or more the Keystone State offers marketing opportunities which are not equaled by any other state in the Union.

Importance of Cleanliness Stressed

L. W. Morley, formerly in dairy extension work at State College, but now with the American Jersey Cattle Club, is the author of "Building the Farm Dairy House." Every farm should have a suitable place in which to handle and care for milk, according to Mr. Morley, as milk ordinances and sanitary regulations of boards of health in many communities require that milk houses or spring houses be a part of the regular dairy equipment. The circular takes up in detail the economical construction of milk houses, and gives a list of the material which is required for the work. Copies of these circulars may be secured by addressing, the Agricultural Publications Office, School of Agriculture, State College, Pennsylvania.—B.

Oppose Milk Invasion

ARISING out of the wrath of farmers whose milk market is menaced by the threatened importation of western milk into New York City thru heavily capitalized corporations, delegates representing the dairymen of eleven dairy counties met at Watertown, N. Y., recently, and formed the nucleus of a new producers' organization. This will embrace both the pool and non-pool interests, and will include the membership of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., the Sheffield Farms Producers' Association, the Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative Association, and the independent producers. For weeks they have been discussing the various unfavorable factors, including the freight rates which they claim are partial to the west, the tariff which gives inadequate protection, and the imminent danger of a flood of western milk in the very near future, as seen in the preparations of "Big Money" to bring in such quantities of cheap western milk as would break down the markets to an extent that would take away all chance of a profit for eastern producers.

In groping for a way to combat this movement the "preferential clause" in the Dairymen's League contract with all its dealers has been recognized as the only protection against this competion. The importance of having all producers unite in some way and adopt a similar principle in their contracts is very evident. The old established distributing agencies in New York City can never get along without eastern milk, which is of far better quality, due to better inspection, more rigid barn requirements, and nearness to point of consumption than this competitive milk can ever hope to be. If eastern producers unite for mutual protection they hope to hold their own.

Provision Made for Old Members

A resolution adopted by the conference provides that when the new organization is ready to function the old producers' associations will be provided an opportunity to adapt themselves to the requirements set forth, and if they do so to build the united association so far as possible upon foundations already established. The "Johnson Plan" provides the first vehicle brought forth since the old Dairymen's League was formed in 1916 for the getting together of all producers on a common ground for mutual good in marketing and protective matters.

The best informed men in the dairy industry in New York State for some weeks have been genuinely alarmed over the future of their business as news of the merger of Sheffield Farms with the National Dairy Products Co. has been published, and of the purchases of the United Dairy Products Co. in northern New York. These plans involve an enormous capital. News of the actual building of a huge receiving and distributing plant on the Erie Railroad not far from New York City, to cost something like two and a half million dollars, has been published, as well as the intended use of a large number of tank cars for shipping milk, and the placing of western and middle west shipping stations under New York Board of Health regulations.—M. G. Feint.

Recent Farm Bulletins

THE three new bulletins listed below have recently been issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. They may be secured without cost by writing to the Department at Harrisburg.

"Greenhouse Fumigation," Bulletin No. 413, gives detailed directions for the calcium cyanide method of fumigation to control greenhouse insect pests. This is a cheap and effective method which has just recently been developed.

"European Corn Borer Control and Quarantine Regulations," Bulletin No. 414, gives the latest control measures for this serious pest of corn and the quarantine regulations which will be enforced during 1926.

"The Vegetable Industry of Pennsylvania," Bulletin 408, is a 142-page, illustrated publication, giving the first comprehensive review that has ever been prepared of the vegetable growing industry of the state. Detailed cultural methods are given for all the important vegetable crops, as well as general discussions of suitable soils, sections of the state best adapted to vegetable growing, and efficient marketing methods.

Cut Your Feed Costs

WALTER S. KERR, Mgr., THE OAKS FARM, Cohasset, Mass., is Right When He Says:

"From our past experience we know that Sugared Schumacher Feed makes an ideal basis for a dairy ration. Considering present prices it is the most profitable feed in the market. We have compared prices, and are building our young herd, our milking herd, and our net profits by feeding Sugared Schumacher Feed."

Increase Your Dairy Profits

The opportunity continues for every dairyman to cut his feed costs, to increase his milk yields and greatly enlarge his profits. Sugared Schumacher Feed is unusually low priced; cottonseed meal, gluten feed, Boss Dairy Ration and other high protein concentrates are likewise very low. Combine Sugared Schumacher Feed with any of these high protein feeds and secure ideal dairy rations at lowest costs.

Sugared Schumacher Feed

is highly nutritious—its use produces largest milk yields. It is palatable—cows like it. It is rich in the necessary minerals—cows yield more, maintain better health, breed more regularly, and have less disease when fed on it. It grows young stock of all kinds rapidly and economically. It fits the needs of every farm, and insures better results with every class of stock.

THE TIME to make most money from your dairy herd is NOW.
THE FEED to make most money from your dairy herd is Sugared Schumacher Feed.
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Six Reasons for Unadilla Leadership

It doesn't *just happen* that more Unadilla silos are sold each year than any others. Here are six of the reasons:

A Unadilla cures and *keeps* silage better.

The air-tight *fitted* staves defy frost and save all the valuable silage juices.

It is strong, durable, well-built of *selected* lumber.

The famous Unadilla ladder makes for the greatest silo *safety* and *easy use*.

Every hoop can be taken up 12 inches *at the door front*.

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Order early while the factory is not rushed and effect a real saving of money. Liberal discount for cash.

Write for our silo catalog, containing information on our strongly built storage tanks, water tubs and vats.

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1/7 lbs. of Cream Testing 4.4% = .075 lbs. of Butter Fat

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A Real and Easy Test of Cream Separator Efficiency—*Try it!*

PUT a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature of 70°. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each in its own skim-milk. Then run the De Laval skim-milk through the other machine and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is easier to turn and is more profitable to own.

Above are the results of such a test between a De Laval and another new separator. Note that the other machine left *25 times more* butter-fat in the skim-milk than the De Laval did.

The new De Laval is the best separator made in 48 years of De Laval manufacture and leadership. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is *guaranteed* to skim cleaner. It also runs easier and lasts longer.

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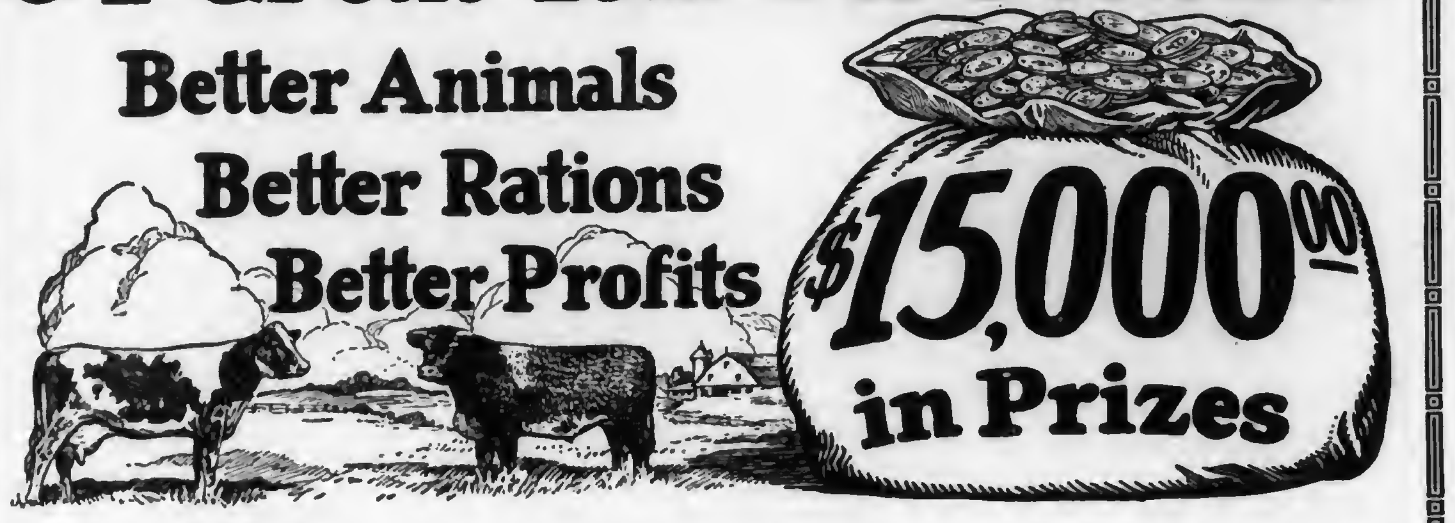

A Great Year For Feeders

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Better Profits

Corn Gluten Feed has again proved its value as the most economical protein feed when grain is cheap, just as it always has when grain is high in price. Whether you are feeding to make beef or milk and whatever your grain mixture may be Corn Gluten Feed makes it a more profitable ration.

Many of the highest producing and best conditioned dairy cows this winter are those that came through last spring and summer on a ration balanced with Corn Gluten Feed. Successful dairymen feed it every day in the year.

It should not cost you anything to test Corn Gluten Feed. You feed less on pasture than in the dry lot. Your cows will give more milk, stay fresh longer and go through the summer in better condition. The Corn Gluten Feed you buy will more than pay for itself.

Enter This Great Prize Contest—Now

If you are milking six or more cows or feeding forty or more beef cattle you are urged to enter this great contest. It is a contest between feeders. It is better than feeding for your state fair.

No Entry Fee—No Stall Rent

14 Prizes for Cow Testing Associations	$ 3,000.00
14 Prizes for Individual Dairy Herds	2,100.00
7 Prizes for Championship Cows	1,000.00
14 Prizes for Beef Cattle Feeders	2,500.00
12 Prizes for supervisors or verifiers	2,650.00
24 Prizes for herd managers	1,250.00
37 Prizes for co-operating feed dealers	2,500.00
122 Prizes, totaling	$15,000.00

No state fair or livestock show has ever offered as many or as large prizes for any one definite thing. We have chosen the one thing that interests the feeder most of all and that is *Profitable Production.*

A great number of feeders who are balancing their rations with Corn Gluten Feed will have better conditioned animals and they will make more money. Those who make the best records will win these prizes.

Don't Put It Off—Enter Now

This contest starts April 1 and ends September 30, 1926. The prizes will be awarded and paid December 1. In case of a tie each contestant tying will receive the full amount of the prize.

Don't wait until the last minute to enter. No applications will be received after April 1. Fill out and mail the coupon NOW—so we can enter you in the proper classification.

The simple rules of this contest are given in Bulletin No. 4 which we send together with a valuable book on feeding—free of charge. Please mail the coupon at once.

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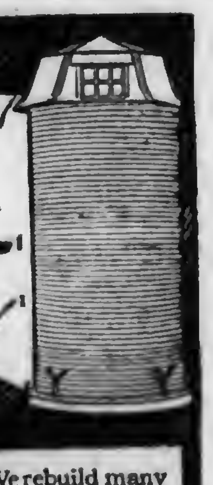

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Live Stock

Haven't Milk for Lambs

Kindly tell me what is the cause of my ewes not having any milk for their lambs, and the cause of their bags being caked so? I am feeding clover hay and corn ensilage and now am feeding twenty-four quarts of oats per day. I feed five bushels ensilage per day. I lost four out of five lambs.—A. R. C., Crawford County, Pa.

The feed which these ewes are getting should supply a liberal flow of milk. The clover hay and silage as roughage and oats and grain make a good sheep feed. You do not state, however, the number of ewes in the flock. I am wondering if the ewes have been getting exercise enough to produce strong vigorous lambs. Occasionally when a considerable amount of silage is fed during the gestation period the lambs produced are large, lacking in vitality and strength. They are then unable to get up to nurse and naturally become weaker and die.

I am inclined to believe that the ewes have a liberal supply of milk and the lambs have not been getting it and the result is a caked udder. It will be a good plan to help the lambs get on their feet and start them to nurse. This is especially true if the lambs seem weak and unable to get up.

It will be necessary to treat the udders to relieve the caked condition. They should be bathed with warm water and wiped dry. Following the bathing the udder should be carefully rubbed with melted lard or raw linseed oil. This should be applied as warm as the ewes can stand it.—W. H. Tomhave.

Not Balanced Ration

I have two sows and pigs and have been feeding some middlings and all the corn they would eat. Pigs are not doing well. Seem to be scoured some and weak in rear quarters. Have lost two. Would like to know what is a balanced ration for sow and pigs. Have not been able to leave them out of pen on account of severe cold and snow.—L. M., Cumberland County, Pa.

These pigs are not getting a well balanced ration. The corn and wheat middling alone do not supply the necessary protein for proper development. I would suggest the addition of some tankage or fish meal to the corn and middlings. Buttermilk or skimmilk may be used in place of the tankage or fish meal if available. A grain combination of four parts corn, three parts wheat middlings and one part of the tankage or fish meal is a splendid combination and I feel certain that such a change will show an improvement in the condition of the pigs in a short time.

Must Have Exercise

If the skimmilk or buttermilk is used, feed about three pounds of the milk to one pound of the corn and middlings in the same proportion as suggested for the other combination. The pigs should also be allowed to get out for exercise if at all possible. It might also be a good plan to treat the pigs for worms. Secure some standard worm capsules from your local veterinarian and use these for the small pigs according to directions.

The ration for the brood sows can also be improved by the addition of some of the tankage or fish meal. The wheat middlings will not be necessary for the sows altho there is no objection to using a small amount. A ration of eight parts

corn, two parts middlings and one part tankage or fish meal is a desirable combination.

The brood sows and pigs might also have access to some clover or alfalfa hay. If this is put in a rack in the yard the pigs will consume a considerable amount of it and soon show the results from this additional protein feed which also provides some bulk.

A mineral mixture made up of twenty per cent salt, forty per cent steam bone meal and forty per cent ground limestone will aid in the development of the pigs. This should be put in a box where the pigs can have free access to it.—W. H. Tomhave.

Combination for Shoats

I am a farmer and have a bunch of shoats weighing about seventy-five to eighty pounds and wish to feed them on a home made self-feeder. Would like to know a recipe that I can get to show me how many pounds of each kind of feed to feed them. At present I am feeding middlings, ground corn and some bran mixed in with a little linseed meal, too. Please give me another to fill so that I can get each by the pound and mix on my barn floor. My hogs are running from my barn yard to the hog pen.—W. G. N., Frederick County, Md.

Several different combinations of grain may be fed in a self-feeder. In most self-feeders, three or four separate compartments are provided so that the pigs can balance their own ration. In this type of feeder, shelled corn, wheat middlings and tankage or any other feed used would be put in a separate compartment and not mixed. Since you have a self-feeder with only one compartment it is desirable to mix the feed for your pigs.

Protein Feed Preferable

The combination of corn, bran and linseed oil meal is not a very desirable combination for young growing pigs. The bran is too bulky and the linseed oil meal is not the most desirable source of protein. A protein feed from an animal origin such as tankage or fish meal is preferred.

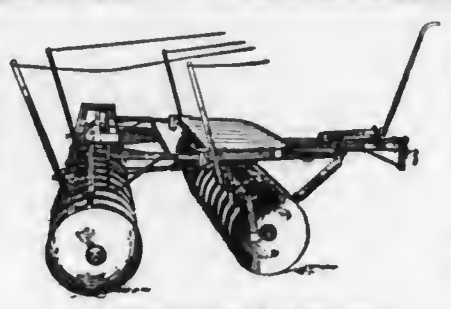
I would suggest the following combination to be used up to the time the shoats weigh about 125 pounds: Corn meal, 40 pounds; wheat middlings, 30 pounds, and tankage or fish meal 10 pounds. This is a well balanced combination and will give better results than the one now used. It may cost a little more money but the increased gains made by the pigs will more than pay for the additional cost of the feed.

When the pigs weigh about 125 pounds gradually displace the middlings with corn. Reduce the amount of middlings so that when the pigs weigh 150 pounds the middlings have all been eliminated and corn is being fed at the rate of 10 parts to one part of tankage or fish meal by weight. Continue to feed this combination up to the time the pigs are sent to market.—W. H. Tomhave.

A Mineral Mixture

Can you suggest a good mineral mixture that might be fed to brood sows that are receiving a ration of corn, some oats and a small amount of tankage?—H. A. C., Bucks County, Pa.

A very good home made mineral mixture is composed of 40 lbs. of crushed limestone or air slacked lime, 40 lbs. of steam bone meal and 20 lbs. of common stock salt. To this mixture of 100 pounds might be added about 0.2 of a pound of potassium iodide. This mineral mixture should be placed where the sows can have access to it at all times. This combination is very satisfactory and quite inexpensive.—W. H. Tomhave.



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Very Little Profit Was Taken From the Soil

McCORMICK-DEERING
Tractor Disk Harrow

Just take a look around your neighborhood and notice carefully the progress that has been made possible largely through the help of good farm equipment. Conditions are not ideal, of course, but everybody is making a living and enjoying life to an extent undreamed of not so many years ago.

Yes, things are better, and the McCormick-Deering dealer sells the tools that will carry progress still further. For instance, there is the Dunham Culti-Packer and the McCormick-Deering line of disk harrows [both horse-drawn and tractor types], spring-tooth harrows, field cultivators, rotary hoes, and peg-tooth harrows. Each one of these tools meets a special tillage need. Each one is of old-reliable McCormick-Deering quality.

If you are anxious to increase your farm earning power make it a point to see these tools. You'll be surprised at the improvements made since you purchased your old equipment.

To Fill All Your Tillage Tool Needs See the McCormick-Deering Dealer. It Pays!

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Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price $1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.
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The Springtime Conditioner

SPRINGTIME is the time that farm stock are out of fix. A long winter diet on dry feed—woody timothy hay, corn fodder and other roughage—tells in ill condition; blood out of order and worm pestilence.

Give their systems a spring house-cleaning with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

It will put your cows in trim for summer milking. Excellent for cows at calving. Feed it before freshing. It will relieve your brood sows of constipation, all hogs of worms. It will put your young stock, calves and shoats, in fine condition for summer gains.

Fit your team for spring work with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. It gives them strength and endurance. You can feel it on the lines.

Excellent for mares in foal, and ewes at lambing time.

25-lb. pail, $2.25; 100-lb. drum, $8.00
(Except in the far West, South and Canada)

Honest Goods—Honest Price. Why Pay More?

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
For Sheep Ticks - for Hog Lice - for Health

Buy it by the pail

DAIRY FEED
24 Percent Protein

Guaranteed Formula

500 lbs.	Gluten Feed
260 "	Cotton Seed Meal
240 "	Linseed Oil Meal
100 "	Malt Sprouts
100 "	Brewers Grains
140 "	Hominy Feed
200 "	Wheat Bran
100 "	Std. Middlings
100 "	Ground Oats
100 "	Cocoanut Oil Meal
100 "	Cane Molasses
20 "	Iodized Salt
20 "	Calcium Carbonate
20 "	Bone Flour

High quality ingredients.

Our price to you
Subject to market changes

$46.70 per ton

F. O. B. Philadelphia Rate Points

Save money on your purchases by buying from us.

Pool your orders with your neighbors and buy in carloads.

We manufacture a full line of Dairy, Hog, Horse, Scratch feeds and Poultry Mashes, and all prices are proportionately low.

Write for full particulars.

THE WOOSTER FEED MFG. CO.,
BOX 65 WOOSTER, OHIO

At Calving Cows need help

From A. J. Olson, Barnum, Wisconsin Jan. 9, 1925

"I have been feeding Kow-Kare to put my cows in good condition for calving. I find Kow-Kare a wonderful remedy for this. It also increases the milk flow. It is the only remedy I look for, for cow ailments and I always aim to feed it about two weeks before freshening."

No wonder so many cows have serious trouble at calf birth. Housed in during the long winter months, little opportunity to exercise, dry, hard-to-digest winter foods—how could they be expected to have the *extra* vitality a cow ought to have as she approaches the severe strain of calving.

Thousands of dairymen have learned the value of special assistance at this critical time. They have found that by giving a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the feed two weeks before and after calving, the cow freshens without trouble of any sort and produces a vigorous calf.

Kow-Kare has saved hundreds of dollars for many cow owners at calving time. For over thirty years dairymen have used this famous medicine for treating cow troubles and for increasing milk-flow.

Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells the important part Kow-Kare plays in the treatment of Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc. Write for your copy.

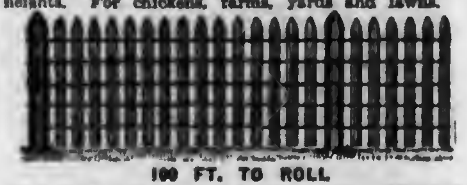
Kow-Kare is sold by feed stores, general stores and druggists—or we send it by mail, postpaid. $1.25 and 65c sizes. Order a can today.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. E Lyndonville, Vt.

Bag Balm 10-ounce can, 60c

An all medicine invigorator that works wonders with COWS
FOR COWS ONLY
KOW-KARE

FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red—or Plain—made in 3 or 4 ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.



100 FT. TO ROLL

Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.
NEW JERSEY FENCE CO., Burlington, N. J.

If Your Dealer does not handle
LE ROY PLOWS
Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

Standard Garden Tractor
A Powerful Motor Cultivator and Lawnmower for Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Berrymen, Suburbanites, Estates, Parks, Cemeteries.
Does 4 Men's Work.
Discs, Harrows, Seeds, Cultivates, Runs Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.
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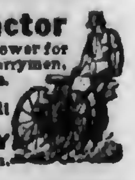


SAMSON
Tractor Repairs
Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any piece and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write W. D. HOYT, 809 S. Saginaw St., FLINT, MICH.

Beekeeping

THE man who wishes to make a start in beekeeping may buy full colonies near home or hives may be fitted up and new swarms hived in them by some neighbor beekeeper. Or combless packages of bees may be purchased from parties who specialize in bees for sale. If a good beekeeper living near has full colonies of Italian bees for sale, free from disease and properly wintered, this is undoubtedly the best way to start. In case box hives of black bees are purchased they must be transferred and requeened. This can be done by the beginner if he follows the instructions that will be given under the head of "How to transfer bees."

In some localities farmer beekeepers allow dozens of swarms to go to parts unknown. If modern hives are fitted up with full sheets of foundation and taken to the farmer he is usually willing to hive swarms into them at a very reasonable price. Such swarms usually build up rapidly and make good colonies having a full set of fine new combs. They should be requeened with young Italian queens as soon as they have a brood nest well established. If a heavy honey flow is on at the time that the swarm is hived, a surplus super or another full depth hive body, containing full sheets of foundation, should be given before the brood nest becomes crowded. In many seasons such a swarm will store sufficient surplus honey to pay for the whole outfit.

Removing the Hive

It is best to leave these colonies right where they were hived until fall before moving them home. However, if the farmer insists on having them moved or if the location is too inconvenient, they may be moved as soon as the new combs are fully built. Usually the weather is warm at this time and the hive should be screened over the entire top to prevent suffocation from the heat generated by the excited bees, while being moved.

At this time of the year bees should be moved away more than two miles. Otherwise many of the field bees will return to the former stand and be lost. Numerous shippers of combless package bees advertise in the bee journals. Most of these breeders make successful shipments, especially if located where the bees are shipped before they have been worn out by working in a heavy honey flow. In any case whether buying bees or queens it is always best to have the shipping distance as short as possible so that the wear and tear of travel may be at a minimum.

Before the package of bees arrives have a hive all ready for it fitted up with full sheets of foundation, or better still fully drawn combs, and if possible at least one comb containing some honey and brood. Unless such combs can be secured from bees that are known to be free from disease this plan should not be considered.

Care of Bees Upon Arrival

When the bees arrive place them in the cellar or other cool and dark place and paint the screen covering of the cage liberally with sugar syrup made of about half and half granulated sugar and water. Do this several times or as long as the bees seem hungry and lick up the syrup readily. Care must be taken not to daub the bees badly. After the bees have fed heavily they will be less inclined to become excited and to swarm out while being introduced into their new home. The introducing is best done near night fall.

To introduce remove the cover from the hive and take out part of the frames. With a sudden bump jar the bees down to the lower end of the shipping cage and pry off the top board. In most cases the queen will be found in a queen cage hung by a wire at the top of the shipping cage. Remove the queen cage and replace the cover board. Remove the tin covering the candy at the end of the queen cage and hang the cage by the attached wire to the side of the frame next to the open space in the hive. If a frame of brood and honey is used it should be this outside frame.

Now Give Them Another Shake

Again jar the bees to the lower end of the shipping cage place it on its side in the empty space in the hive, quickly remove the cover having the opening of the cage near the queen. Place on the hive cover and let them alone until the next morning. The hive entrance must be reduced to not over one inch long until the bees settle down. It should later be enlarged as the bees show signs of needing more entrance room.

If no honey flow is on nor combs of honey available then daily feeding must be done until the honey comes. Use syrup made of half and half granulated sugar and water. It should be given luke warm and so feeding will be attended with less disturbance and danger of robbing by neighboring bees if done in late evening.

An examination should be made the next morning after the package is placed in the hive. If part of the bees are covering the queen cage disturb them as little as possible. Jar out the remaining bees from the shipping cage into the hive and take the cage away. Fill the hive with frames and do not examine it again for five or six days. If feeding has to be done in the meantime disturb the bees as little as possible while doing so.

After Five or Six Days

At the end of five or six days the queen should be out of the cage and laying eggs. If she is still in the cage and the candy is found to be hard an opening should be made thru the candy large enough for the queen to come out and the cage hung back in position and left alone for the queen to come quietly out. In that case another examination should be made in about forty-eight hours. If a frame of brood has been used destroy all queen cells that the bees may have started while the queen was delayed in being released.

If on the arrival the queen or the bees are found to be in bad condition the shipper should be notified and claim for replacement made at once.

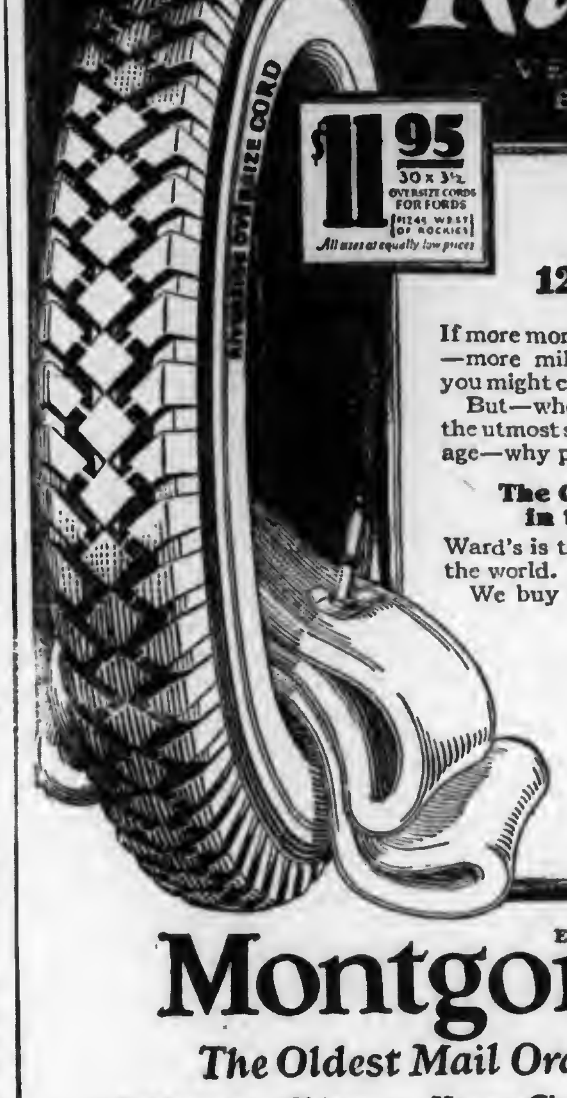
It is not advisable to purchase a package of less than two pounds of bees and a three-pound package is better. A pound of bees contains about 5000 individuals and three pounds make a very good swarm. Surplus honey should not be expected the first season from colonies built up from package bees, altho they sometimes do produce some surplus if the season is especially good for honey production.—George H. Rea.

"Hard at it, Mrs. Gray?"

"Yes, Mrs. Blucher, this is my washing day, and looking after a family of ten doesn't leave much time on my hands."

"Is that Kitty's voice I hear at the piano in the parlor?"

"Yes, that's her. I don't know how I'd get along without that girl. Always on these days she picks out her nicest pieces, like 'Sweet Rest By and By,' 'Mother's Growing Old,' 'Love Will Roll the Clouds Away,' and sings them for me while I'm running the clothes thru the first water. 'Tain't every girl who'd be so thoughtful, I can tell you."



Riverside Tires & TUBES
OVERSIZE CORDS BALLOONS

Your Saving is One-third
12,000 Miles Guaranteed on Oversize Cords

If more money would buy *more quality*—more miles of satisfactory service—you might consider paying a higher price.

But—when a "Riverside" gives you the utmost service—the last yard of mileage—why pay more money for a tire?

The Greatest Tire Value in the Whole World

Ward's is the largest retailers of tires in the world.

We buy our own new live rubber in the Orient—millions of dollars' worth at a time.

Riverside Tires are made in our own molds, under our own personal inspection. They are bigger, heavier, and stronger because we put into them more strength—more new live rubber, the finest materials.

A Fully Guaranteed Quality Tire

"Riverside" is a Quality tire. The low price is made by the lower cost of selling and not by saving on materials or labor. We use the finest quality materials—and guarantee Riversides equal to tires selling for $5 to $15 more.

A 54 Year Old Guarantee

Since 1872 Montgomery Ward & Co. has been dealing with the American public under an iron clad guarantee. We could not put our guarantee back of this tire unless exceptional quality was put into the tire.

You cannot buy a tire with a better, older, more responsible name and guarantee. So why pay more money? Why not save one-third on your tires, too?

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.
The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive
Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

FOR HOGS, POULTRY & CATTLE FEEDING

Better, Healthier Poultry and Stock

Fresh, ground Menhaden Fish, mixed with regular hog, poultry and cattle feed, supplies the proteins and minerals lacking in other than green feeds. Struven's Fish Meal builds bone. It stimulates laying. Prevents leg weakness and rickets. 58 to 60% Protein. 6 to 10% Fats. 20% mineral. Less than 1% fiber.

Write for prices and free feeding instructions.
CHAS. M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-H S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

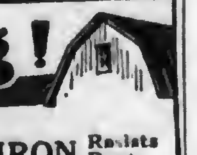
The **IMBODEN** Combined Harrow and Roller

Saves Time and Labor

It harrows the ground and crushes the clods while they are damp, all in one operation and the draft is no heavier than the ordinary harrow. Made in sizes for horse or tractor use.

Write for detailed information and price

A.M.DELLINGER, 727 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.



Roofing!
Fire and Lightning Proof
ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust

A guaranteed pure iron roof that lasts from five to ten times longer than the ordinary steel roof. The most economical roof you can buy. *It will pay you to read our free illustrated catalog showing all styles. Write today.*

American Iron Roofing Co. Sta. 23 Middletown, O.

PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

Get Brown's New CUT PRICES

W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved $30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and

Brown Pays Freight

Write for our new 1926 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2801 Cleveland, Ohio

Save the surface and you save all

WELL MADE PAINT FOR WELL-BUILT HOUSES and BARNS

Neither this advertisement, nor any other Felton-Sibley advertisement is written to appeal to the man who doesn't keep his property up—the owner of broken-down farm buildings.

This advertisement appeals to the other type of man—the man who keeps his property in condition and appreciates the value of quality products. Felton-Sibley Paint is a well-made paint for well-built houses and barns and all other buildings. Specified for low cost-per-year and sold by Felton-Sibley dealers everywhere.

Write for free color chart showing combinations for house and barn painting.

FELTON, SIBLEY & CO., Inc.
Cherry Street at 4th Philadelphia
Manufacturers of Colors, Paints and Varnishes since 1863

FELTON SIBLEY
Ready Mixed Paints

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

A Standby of Grandmother's

Molasses, a Safe Sweet, Can Be Used Many Ways

WE AMERICANS are noted for our enormous consumption of sweets and for many diseases which are at least aggravated by eating them. Among these diseases are diabetes, rheumatism, defective teeth and impaired digestion.

It isn't always easy to change the food habits of a family, particularly a family of adults, but I know from experience that it is possible to do so to a worth while extent, by persistent effort. I know that I have changed my own food habits and have acquired a liking for foods I never used to eat. In the case of small children, a mother can usually form their food habits to a large degree if she uses tact and patience.

Has Lately Fallen into Disuse

Molasses is a wholesome sweet that used to be depended upon by our grandmothers as one of their culinary standbys, but which of recent years seems to have fallen largely into disuse. Yet, as we study nutrition, we learn that molasses is one of the sweets we may safely give our children and families. It is rich in vitamins and minerals and is, in addition, much less injurious in every respect than refined forms of sugar.

Perhaps the taste for molasses will have to be acquired so we should begin its use judiciously. "Richard will not eat molasses cookies," said the mother of a very small boy, a baby by the way, who suffered almost constantly from faulty elimination. "Not if he is allowed to choose his variety of cookies," we said. "But why not try offering him only molasses cookies and see what he will do?"

After a time or two he did exactly what might be expected; his desire for sweets made him accept the molasses cookies, and presently this simple change in diet had quite done away with his chronic affliction.

SWEET BREAD

Here is a wholesome sweet bread that delights most children and adults and helps to meet the demand for something sweet. Mix together two cups of sour milk, one cup molasses, one teaspoon each of soda, salt, four cups of graham or whole wheat flour and, if desired, a cupful of chopped nuts and raisins. Last of all, break in two eggs and beat hard. Bake one hour. This is good either hot or cold. Most children will like this bread in their school lunch in place of frosted cake and they like it broken into a bowl of milk for supper.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD

Boston brown bread is especially wholesome. Here is a reliable rule for making it. Sift together one cup each of white flour, corn meal and graham, one teaspoon of salt and two of soda. Add two cups of sour milk and one of molasses. Mix well, turn into a greased mold and steam three hours.

MOLASSES SPONGE CAKE

A molasses sponge cake is as delicious as it is easy to make. Cream together one-half cup of sugar—preferably brown—one-half cup of shortening, a pinch of salt and one teaspoon each of ginger and cinnamon. Add one-half cup molasses and two unbeaten eggs and beat very hard. Add two cups of pastry flour sifted with one teaspoon of soda and last of all, one-half cup of boiling water. Bake carefully in a moderate oven.

This light, delicate cake is excellent eaten at once. Served with a spoonful of whipped cream it is a dessert de luxe. And if allowed to ripen for a few days it seems almost better than ever!

MOLASSES COOKIES

This old-time molasses cookie recipe is worth a trial. Cream one cup of shortening with one and one-half cups brown sugar. Add one egg, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and salt, one-half cup of strong hot coffee and one teaspoon of soda. If a soft cookie is desired, stir in flour to make a soft dough and set away to cool and ripen for several hours or over night; mix as soft as can be handled. If cut out and baked as soon as mixed a rather hard, snappy cookie will result. They are good either way.—Alice Margaret Ashton, N. Y.

"Do" Instead of "Don't"

DO IS much better than "Don't" in all forms of discipline. Best results are obtained by speaking to our children of the splendid qualities of those with whom we wish them to mingle, rather than prohibiting too strenuously the friendships with some less desirable.

I have found that forbidden fruit always allures. Our children wonder why it is forbidden and in some manner usually find out for themselves. They do not mean to disobey, but curiosity compels. Too often this "seeing" is not at all displeasing at first, but it may become so later. We must keep young ourselves and surround our children with the best environment possible, for you know "evil associations corrupt good manners."—Clarice Raymond.

Waxing Paper Flowers

DEAR EDITOR:—Will any reader of our Home Page please give instructions for waxing crepe paper flowers? I hope the advice will help others, too, who are doing this art work.—Mrs. A. G. B.

Melt one sheet of paraffin and to this add a solution made of one large tablespoon of salt, and two tablespoons of water. This solution is sufficient for dipping one-half dozen roses.

The paraffin can be purchased from any drug or grocery store. We understand AA paraffin is preferable, but not absolutely necessary.

Little Cakes for Easter

A WISE neighbor lady prepared a never-to-be-forgotten little dinner for her little ones, with my sister and me as company, once in my childhood days. She did it all in such a happy manner I can picture her now, smiling at us over the quaint table—merely a box covered with a snowy white cloth.

She was a busy farm mother with five rollicking healthy youngsters when she spread that little dinner for us at the close of a glad spring afternoon out in the shade upon a wide grassy lawn.

Only clear, cold water to drink; tiny slices of buttered bread; yellow, juicy Bell Flower apples at each plate, their racy perfume vieing with individual "baby" cakes. Never shall I forget those alluring cakes. They were miracles to my childish mind. How she thought to make them just for us!

So now, just before Easter, I purchase at the candy store prim brown birds so real; fat chocolate eggs and the enticing bunnies with big alert ears, all significant in their own way of the happy Easter, then by and by tiny cakes are iced and bedecked with these life-like likenesses.

They cost but a penny apiece. The dough is not rich, expensive nor hard to prepare, and one is never quite a grown-up where little dinners with little cakes are provided for little folks every once in a while.—Gertrude Shockey, Ohio.

Life-like likenesses in chocolate adorn the little cakes.

THE MEAT BILLS

Important Items to Remember When Selecting Meat for the Table

ONE of our readers who was especially interested in the article "Reducing the Meat Bills" in the issue of January 2, offers the following comments:

"You mentioned a number of ways of extending meat dishes and various combinations in which less meat is needed but do not call attention to the outstanding fact that the chief way of reducing the meat bill is to select cuts which are in less demand and yet make most attractive dishes. After several years experience in buying, I find that women as a rule do not know how to select according to nutritive value received for their money.

Certain Amount Needed for Health

"You speak of reducing the amount of meat without any specific facts as to the amount that is needed for good condition of health. Meat is one of the chief sources of protein as well as a splendid source of mineral, meat fat, and vitamins and should not be indiscriminately reduced."

Editor's Note: The readers who are anxious to acquaint themselves with scientific facts concerning meat, its proper use, selection and preparation may obtain bulletins by sending requests, enclosing a stamp for postage, to Household Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Prize Winning Hints

THE cotton bat in one of my quilts went all to pieces in washing, and was unfit for use, altho the coverings were very good. I opened it and took out all the cotton. One of my double wool blankets was worn so thin it had been mended, and it too, did not look well. I decided to combine the two, so I slipped the blanket in the quilt cover. By laying it flat on the bed, I carefully pinned it in place, and then quilted it on the sewing machine in eight-inch blocks. I now have a warm, serviceable cover of which I am very proud.—Mrs. Clarence Hollon, Pa.

About the Contest

THIS week brought many letters in answer to the sewing contest. Nine of them emphasized one idea, pretty generally known, and five another trick in common use. If you really want a pair of new scissors, you must give us something new, something original.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

BITTER SWEETS

2 cups white sugar
½ cup water
½ teaspoon peppermint
White of one egg

Boil sugar and water until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water, beat white of egg until very stiff, pour boiling syrup slowly in beaten egg, beating constantly. When slightly stiff add the peppermint, drop from spoon on platter. When cool dip in unsweetened chocolate. These prove a decided success with the school girls.—A. S.

Something That Won't Wait

Take Time to Train Children While They're Small

"IF THERE is something your child should learn, take time to teach him," said an elderly lady to a group of young mothers. "And the younger he learns the lesson the better it is for all concerned.

"I realize that young mothers are exceedingly busy. But after many years of experience and observation I am most firmly convinced that these early lessons of childhood are the most important things of the moment.

"Is there one child in your little brood that doesn't learn as easily as the rest? One that seems just naturally awkward or slow or stubborn? Do not, I pray, be too hurried to stop and teach him the lesson he seems so loath to learn. Do not, because they average pretty well as a family, neglect the child that is bringing down the average.

Not Like Brothers and Sisters

"As a little child I was different from my brothers and sisters. There were seven of us and mother was, consequently, always in a hurry.

"I think I must have been naturally awkward and impatient. 'Get some water, Alice, and put it on the table,' mother would tell me. But I couldn't work the pump—which all the other children took pride and delight in doing. 'Oh, I can't make it go,' I would wail, shaking the pump handle ineffectually.

"'Get mother the shears, Alice.' 'Oh, I can't find them,' I would say impatiently; and some other child would spy them and carry them to mother.

"'Put some potatoes in the pan, Alice.' 'Oh, I do not like to touch them—they're all dirt!'

"'I never saw such a helpless child,' mother sometimes said in exasperation. But she never took time to stop right then and make me do the thing she had required of me. Some other child rushed in and did it—or she did it herself. 'Alice never knows how to do anything,' my brothers often taunted me.

"As I grew older I liked to read and study and made a good record at school. And I continued to slip out of all responsibility at home. Mother, still hurried by her many duties, seldom asked me to do anything except the simplest tasks because she was so tired of hearing my impatient cry: 'Oh, dear, I can't!'

"For years I went on, dreading to face the tasks that all my brothers and sisters accepted as a matter of course. At last I saw how this conduct was cutting me off from most of the enjoyments of life and set about to overcome my weakness. But it has been a long, hard lesson and never will be as effectually learned as if it had begun in my early childhood. If mother had insisted upon my doing the things she required of me I would soon have learned."

Because Maurice is quick and willing see that he isn't always the one to do your bidding; see that Mary takes her turn even tho she may be slow or awkward or rebellious. It will take more time today but it will save Mary many a hard lesson later in life.

Never be too busy to take time to train your little ones while they are little and entirely your own.—Alice Margaret Ashton, N. Y.

The small boy's head bobbed up over the garden wall, and a meek little voice asked: "Please, Miss Brown, may I have my arrow?"

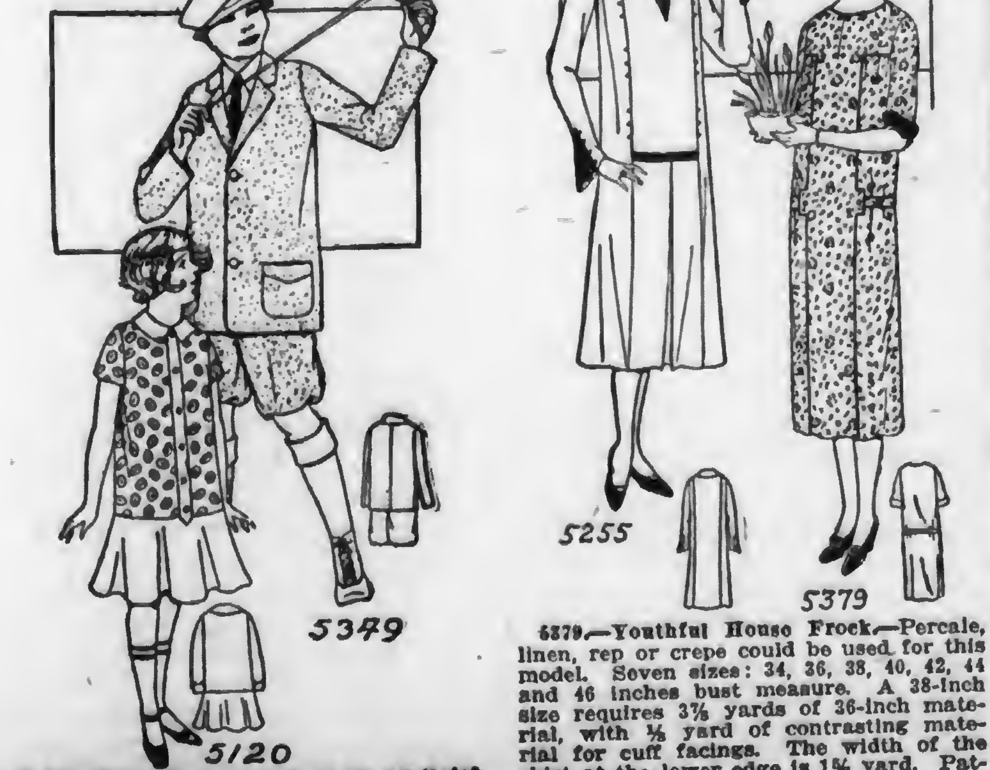
"Yes, dear, certainly," the next door neighbor answered, beaming. "Where did it fall?"

"I think," was the reply, "It's stuck in your cat.

For Mother and the Children

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5120.—A Stylish Dress.—Printed and plain voile are combined in this pretty model. One could use gingahm in any of the new checks or tub silk, piped with a contrasting solid color. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 2⅞ yards of 32-inch material, if made of one material. To make as illustrated requires 1¼ yard of figured material and 1⅝ yard of plain material. With long sleeves 1½ yard of figured material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5349.—A Suit for the Boy.—Serge, wool mixtures and corduroy may be used for this design. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require 2⅝ yards of 54-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5255.—A Flare Model.—Crepe in a tan shade with trimming of brown silk was used for this design. This style is good also for kasha, jersey weaves and taffeta. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 4¼ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for trimming as illustrated. Pattern, 10 cents.

5379.—Youthful House Frock.—Percale, linen, rep or crepe could be used for this model. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material, with ⅓ yard of contrasting material for cuff facings. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.

NO WASTE

BEST BY TEST

No waste, when you buy Calumet. It's the finest leavener at the fairest price.

No waste, when you use Calumet. It has unusual leavening strength. Only half the ordinary amount is required. You never increase the quantity because it never decreases in leavening action.

No waste of baking materials. It never fails. Every baking comes from the oven light, evenly raised and wholesome.

Ask for Calumet. Stop all waste—all worry—all uncertainty.

Every ingredient used officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

CALUMET
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
BAKING POWDER
SALES 2½ TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

BUY Your Home at WHOLESALE

Save $200 to $1500 by buying DIRECT *from* MILL

The Puritan
7 big rooms and bath. Two Plans to choose from. Big porch. Wonderful value. $1059

The Lafayette
6 rooms, bath, hall, 2 splendid closets. You'll be proud to own this house. $915

The Lexington
5 rooms, bath, porch, 2 closets. Two plans. Well planned interior. Attractive exterior. $770

Now you can build the home of your dreams with higher quality materials—lower cost—half the time! Advantages of volume production in our own mills bring you actual savings of 30% in material—40% in labor costs! Every piece of material cut to size, marked, bundled, and shipped to you direct! Freight prepaid north of Mason and Dixon line and east of Mississippi River. No waste, no skimping, no expensive spoilage. Big buildings erected from ready-cut material—why not your Home? 25 beautiful designs—fit all needs, all purses. From 3 rooms at $373 to 7 rooms and bath at $1376.

Book of Plans FREE

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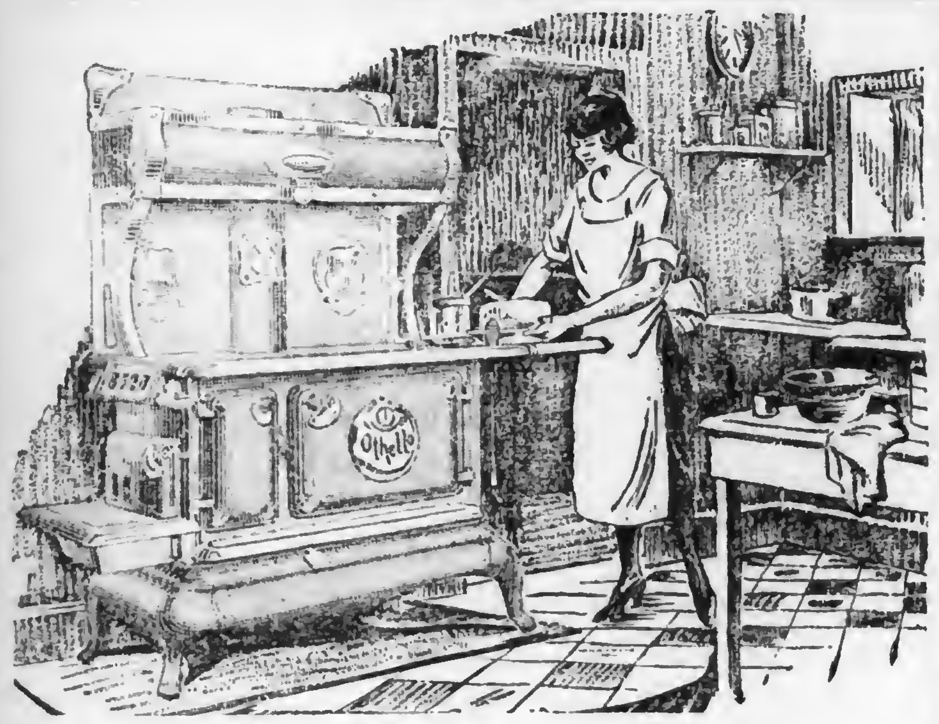

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A PADDY PARTY

Some Fun for Those Planning a St. Patrick's Day Celebration

A PADDY PARTY to be given on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, could not help but be merry. How could one be stiff or glum at a table all decorated in Irish green, or keep a straight face thru the merry games which this celebration is sure to bring forth?

You might send your invitations like little high hats. Cut them from stiff shiny black cardboad or paper making the crown part double so that the invitation can be written inside.

For decorations use snakes, shamrocks, potatoes, pipes, tall hats and pigs. Shamrocks can be cut in large quantities from green tissue paper or cardboard, and strung on gold cord around the room. They can be hung at different lengths in the doorways for portieres.

A Sight-seeing Tour

To give variety to the party, take the guests on a sight-seeing tour thru Ireland. There will need to be a jaunting car, of course, and this may be that old but always amusing stunt of trying to keep balanced in a clothes basket swung between two chairs by putting an umbrella or broomstick thru the handle. Each guest must take his turn in the jaunting car, and must be required to pick three shamrocks off the back of a chair just within reach. If the party needs any livening up, this stunt will be sure to do the trick.

The first stop is Blarney Castle. Here the guide points out the Blarney Stone, which each guest must kiss. This is a piece of cotton marked off into stones, with one painted green in the center. This is then hung on the wall, and each guest must try to kiss the Blarney Stone by standing about two feet away from the wall and bending backwards until he or she actually kisses the green spot in the muslin.

A good guessing game will add variety to the evening's events. Try the following:

Ten Pat Answers

The Pat which destroyed the hole—Patch.

The Pat that is imitated—Pattern.

The Pat of high birth—Patrician.

The Pat as old as the hills—Patriarch.

The Pat who is hard to keep.—Patience.

The Pat who protects your ideas—Patent.

The Pat who gives you a free ride—Patrol.

The Pat who loves his country—Patriot.

The Pat who is like his father—Paternal.

The Pat that is heard in the nursery—Patter.

For the center of the table from which the refreshments are served, use a tall hat turned upside down and filled with a fern-dish of shamrocks. If you can get an old hat, it would be unusual to slit it in several places and let some of the natural shamrock leaves poke thru the holes. Pass around plates on which you have green peppers, stuffed with mashed potato salad, with sprigs of parsley "growing" in it, brown bread and butter, sandwiches with very thin slices of tongue or corned beef between the bread, coffee, poured for a tea pot, ice cream colored green, or flavored with pistachio nuts, and small cookies cut in the shape of harps, shamrocks, pipes and pigs.

The crepe paper counter of any large department or stationery store will furnish a booklet containing many helpful suggestions. It is possible to buy the tablecloth with its bright shamrocks and harps ready to spread on the table, napkins to match and frilly nut caps trimmed with harps. Green crepe paper and shamrocks made of cardboard may be easily converted into a stunning center decoration. Appropriate favors such as pots of shamrocks, clay pipes and miniature harps may be concealed in the ruffles of the centerpiece.

It is lots of fun to dress up for a St. Patrick's party. There are so many ideas which may be carried out. The "real Irish colleen" may be the model for the ladies, or they can go to the Irish folklore for ideas and represent a "pixy" or a "fairy," or may be quite up to date in a crepe paper costume made on the sewing machine and trimmed with shamrocks and other emblems pasted on. The young men may safely follow the plain Paddy type, which has sufficient latitude to please the most particular. Whether the party be large or small, we are sure there is going to be plenty of fun.—Earle W. Gage, N. Y.

Animal Cookies

ALL children love animals, and when animal cookies are in evidence, there are folks of many years willing to be children. With the approach of the Easter season, I wish all the children of all the world could be made happy by some one.

Will you give just a few moments of your already filled program to think of the less fortunate? There may be a family of shut-ins near you. Perhaps six of the Smith children living across the fields have measles. You may be fortunate enough to have a hospital in your county. If you are, I am sure there is a children's ward. How the children would relish a box of animal cookies! And how about the Home for Orphans? I have an idea those youngsters would grin from ear to ear should you walk in with such a treat. Why not do it? Such loving service would set the Easter joy bells ringing in your hearts!—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

Mid-Winter Preserving

WITH one bottle of commercial pectin, and a few good things from the fruit cellar, today I replenished my stock of spreads. The supplies used contained some pectin so I needed but half the amount specified.

I

1 pint can red raspberries
3 cups sugar
¼ bottle pectin

Boil rapidly for 5 minutes; 4 large glasses jam.

II

1 pint can purple raspberries

Other directions same as in number I; 4 large glasses jam.

III and IV

With the remaining half bottle I followed the recipes provided with the pectin and made delicious marmalades, one of oranges the other of grapefruit, nine large jars. Now I feel pretty well fixed again for sandwich spreads, and goodies for toast and muffins.—Mabel G. Feint, N. Y.

Stretching Potatoes

WHEN the potatoes you intended to reheat in some way seem too few here are two satisfactory ways of stretching them.

Chop the cold potatoes rather coarsely and with them chop a quantity of bread from which the crust has been removed. Brown delicately in butter and the bread will be found an improvement.

Or, chop the potatoes and to them add a quantity of broken crackers, season, add a liberal amount of butter and over all pour enough thin cream or rich milk to partly cover. Cover closely and cook slowly until the cream is absorbed.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

5-Room ALADDIN $478 NOT PORTABLE WE PAY THE FREIGHT

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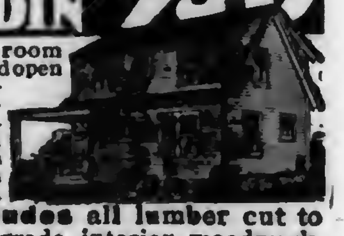

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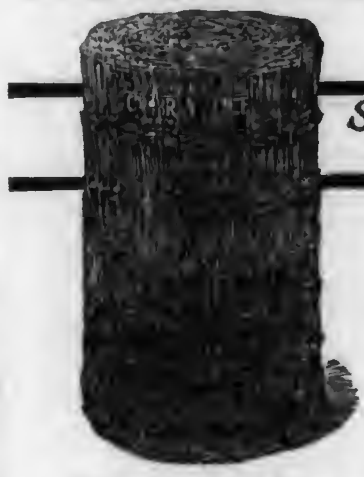

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In buying field fence you will look into and question the merits of the fence in the same manner that all careful buyers do, namely:

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BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—Nearly 7000 boys and girls carried on projects in the vocational schools of the Keystone State during 1925. Isn't that fine? Now I'm anxious to know how many Forum friends helped make up that grand total. Few of you ever mention "projects" but I'm hoping that's not because you aren't interested. I'd hate to think we weren't well represented in this big work. What a lot of fun those 7000 must have had mixed in with the work of raising pigs and potatoes and flowers, and all the many other things found on farms.

When the State Farm Products Show was held in Harrisburg in January the boys and girls whose projects had been judged the best thruout the state were awarded medals. Those in high schools, senior project winners, received gold medals and those in grammar schools, junior project winners, silver medals. Five boys and one girl won the silver medals and, thinking you would like to hear how they won the honors, I asked them to tell you about their projects. So, on the page this week, you'll find stories from four of the six junior winners. Unfortunately there isn't room this time for the pictures and stories of all six. Next week the other two will have a chance to tell you what they did to make themselves famous!

I hope you will enjoy these stories as much as I have and if you don't already know anything about project work in vocational schools will let me know—or if you've been enrolled in the work will tell Forum friends about the trials, tribulations and fun you had.

Has everybody hunted up the words for the blank spaces in the incomplete sentences printed on the page last week? Don't forget about the contest and be sure to have your answers reach me before March 13th, addressing them to Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Junior Project Winners

THE Junior Project for which I received the silver medal was about 150 square feet planted in asters and sweet peas.

I started the asters in the greenhouse in flats, I planted them in the plot of ground. I took good care of them and hoed and watered them very carefully.

When my asters grew up so that I could pick flowers from them I began shipping them to Philadelphia. I had one plant that gave me about thirty or thirty-two flowers.—Ruth Breckbill, Lampeter Vocational School, Lancaster County, Pa.

I AM writing a short story of my potato project which I carried on this last year.

My father plowed and got the half acre of ground ready for planting. He said that he would trust me until fall when I would get some money. So he bought me certified seed and I stayed home from school to plant them.

During the summer the potatoes were worked and hoed three times. At the last working they were hilled up and nothing more needed to be done until raising. During the growing time, I looked at them several times. I thought they were going to turn out pretty good.

This fall I hired four men and raised them in one day. A good many of the potatoes were sold retail at the price of $1.75 a bushel. Some, however, were sold at $1.25 a bushel. When I counted up my expenses, I found that my entire profit was $88. I am putting this money in a bank on interest so that I shall have something when I grow up.

This was the first year that I have taken agriculture and I expect to continue next year when I go to high school. What I have done is what almost anyone can do, provided, of course, he really wants to.—Stewart M. Ross, Lightcap Vocational School, Westmoreland County, Pa.

JUST a few lines to tell you about my project. I am very well pleased with my success. I am a boy eleven years old. By the supervision of Mr. Carey, a teacher at West Lampeter Vocational School, I succeeded in winning a medal at the State Farm Products Show and also a first prize ribbon at our community fair.

My father bought me six small pigs. They were so small they would only eat a hand full at a meal. In a short time they began to grow and when I was thru with them I paid for the pigs and feed and had $80 profit in eight months. I kept a record of all labor and all feed expenses.

I did most of the labor myself. This was required in order to enter the contest. This is my first letter to the Forum. I enjoy reading the letters on the Forum page.—Clarence Smith, Rockvale Vocational School, Lancaster County, Pa.

MUCH of my success is due to my father who donated the chicken house to me because he tore down the old barn in which I had my chicken house before. I had fixed up the old place by my own efforts but had kept my chickens there only about six months when my father tore down the old building to make the new garage. I put my chickens in the new building in December. My project was to begin in January.

The first few weeks of January were very bad and I had to have the lights on all day. In the latter part of January the hens went into a molt. When I looked over my accounts, I found I had little margin left for myself.

The agricultural supervisor visited me six times and helped me if I had problems I could not solve. He told me to whitewash and spray my chicken house so I did as he advised me and profited by it.

During the summer I went out to work every day. Before I left in the morning, I fed my chickens some green feed. At noon I fed oats that had been soaked in water overnight and mixed with mash that contained no beef scrap. In the evening, I fed scratch grains. I also kept mash before my chickens at all times. My mash contained beef scrap, chopped oats, rolled oats, middlings, corn chop, corn meal, wheat bran and dried buttermilk. In June I started to cull my hens and kill the non-layers. I also killed the old ones.

ANDREW K. LEIDY
Montgomery County, Pa.

House Was Too Warm

In the summer the chickens all roosted in the trees because it was very warm in the chicken house. I let them sleep in the trees because it was much cooler there.

I got up every morning to scrape the dropping boards. I painted the outside of the building myself and cleaned the floor four times during the time of my project. Each time I cleaned I sprayed and emptied the nests and put new straw in them. Any boy who wishes to make a success in the chicken business can do so if he cares to do the work attached to it.

If a person keeps the house clean he will have no trouble with disease. Only two hens died for me in six months. I expect to take out another project next year and again attain success. If a person takes a little care he will have no trouble.—Andrew K. Leidy, Hatfield Consolidated School, Montgomery County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Margaret Bushey (X). Armstrong County, Ruth Young (X). Beaver County, Josephine Binkoski. Bedford County, Grace Leonard. Berks County, Mildred M. Bross, Dorothy E. Bross. Blair County, Dorothy Hartman, Grace Hartman, Mabel Hartman. Butler County, Amy Armstrong, Albert Shedd. Cambria County, Frances Agosta. Carbon County, Lillian Cunfer. Centre County, Samuel A. Wise. Clarion County, Elva Anthony (X). Clearfield County, Eloise Long. Clinton County, Zula Shadle.

Erie County, Zora Applebee (X), Florence Ingram (X). Franklin County, Mary Ellen Magee (X). Lackawanna County, Theresa Lacoe. Lancaster County, Paul M. Burkholder, Marguerite Miller. Lehigh County, Pearlene Metzger. Montgomery County, Mary Asthelmer (X). Schuylkill County, Loraine Schoek. Somerset County, Jay Robert Duppstadt (X). Susquehanna County, Frances Barnes (X). Tioga County, Elizabeth M. Davis (X). Washington County, Ruth Folser, Myrtle Taylor, Ruth Weir. Wayne County, Bertha Thompson. Westmoreland County, Virginia Freeman (X). York County, Iva Markey. Incomplete address, Pierce S. Hittinger.

NEW JERSEY

Cape May County, Irvin Francis Weldon. Cumberland County, Vera Bitters. Hunterdon County, Margaret E. Lane. Morris County, Helen M. Savadge (X). Passaic County, Frances Tallman.

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Mardell Preston. Frederick County, Elizabeth Virginia Holland. Harford County, Beth Kindleberger (X).

(X)—Forum member.

"Winter Sports" Letters

(Continued from last week)

Northampton County, George Ruth, Mildred Shoemaker. Northumberland County, Charles Fogelman (X), Mildred Hoffman (X). Perry County, Leona Blaine (X), Sara Geinett (X), Helen Sowers. Potter County, Julia Benkert (X). Schuylkill County, Lester Dewald (X), Helen Heffner (X). Snyder County, Clarence W. Moyer, Pearl Ritter. Somerset County, J. Geary Critchfield, Ruth Stutzman. Sullivan County, Raymond McDonald (X), Rita McDonald (X). Susquehanna County, Frances Barnes, Arlene A. Fessenden (X), Gladys Fuller (X).

Tioga County, Helen Zimmer (X). Union County, Laurabelle Voneida. Venango County, Dorothy Reninger. Washington County, Pearl May Amos (X), Ralph M. Amos (X), Joseph Zippay (X). Wayne County, Michael Matze, Bessie Sherwood. Westmoreland County, Jennie German. Wyoming County, Genevieve Weiss (X). York County, Russell Cornbower (X), Doris Faulstick, Dorcas Stitely, Bessie Alice Warner, Merle Ziegler.

(To be continued)

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This is a queer looking message for a detective to find as he starts to work on a case. You will be able to read it, tho, if you are not fooled by the division into words—sometimes the spaces come where the words don't end. At any rate the message is a good one to remember when once you have solved this mystery. When you have found the answer send it to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by March 13th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the February 13 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: BE MY VALENTINE.

The puzzle prize winners are: John Davison, age 10, Chambersburg, Pa.; Grafflin Day, age 8, Trappe, Md.; Sara Gelvett, age 10, Millerstown, Pa.; Mary Eleanor Johnston, age 10, Canonsburg, Pa.; Gertrude Mersman, age 10, Cologne, N. J.; Lucille G. Musselman, age 10, Fairfield, Pa.; Elias Spengler, age 11, Bath, Pa.; George H. Spotts, age 9, Landisburg, Pa.; Ruth Whitcraft, age 10, Parkton, Md.; Charles Wilson, age 11, Port Matilda, Pa.

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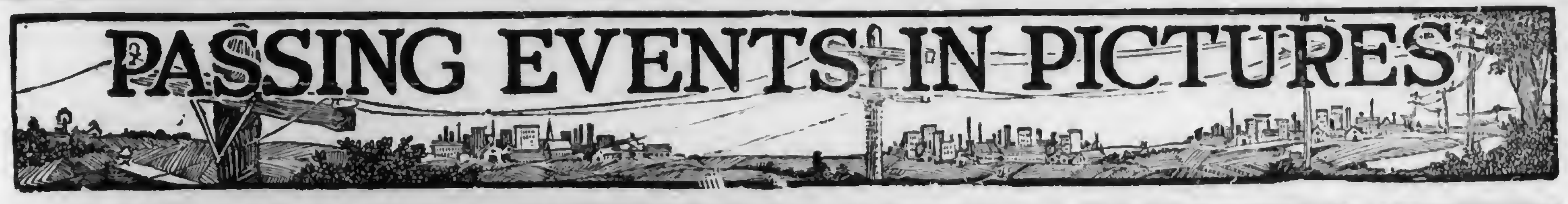
N Gerou
st hi N G

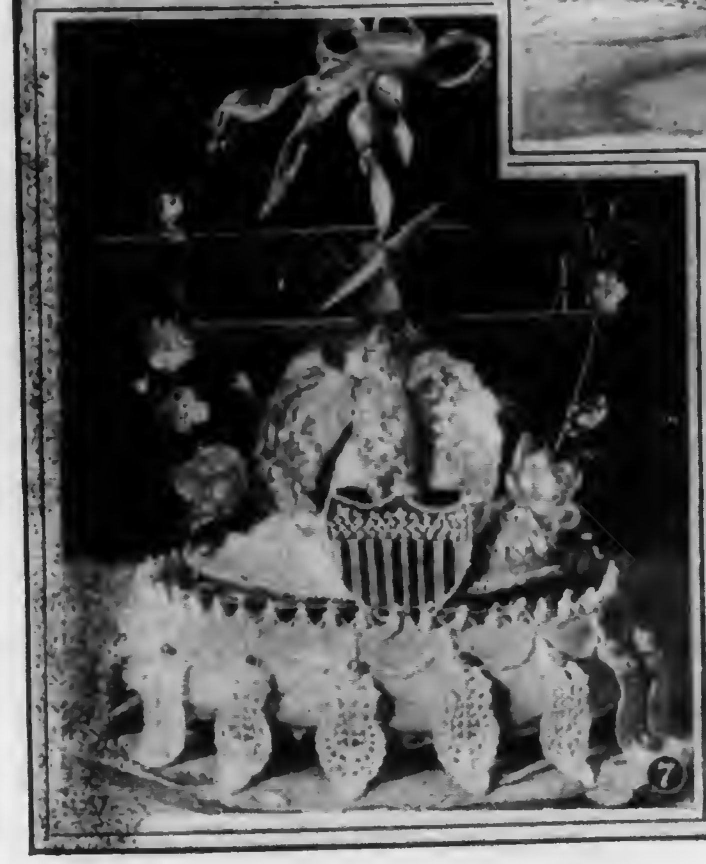
RUTH BRECKBILL
Lancaster County, Pa.

STEWART M. ROSS
Westmoreland County, Pa.

CLARENCE SMITH
Lancaster County, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

1.—Three of the most important figures of the great coal strike conference held in Philadelphia recently. The President of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, is seated at the extreme left.

2.—Welcoming visitors to California during the winter season. Pretty senoritas in costumes greet the guests with oranges.

3.—Mrs. Clayton D. Lee, of Maplewood, New Jersey, a director for New Jersey in the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

4.—The famous Logan Circle Fountain, Philadelphia, after a snow storm.

5.—The "Totem Pole," one of the many strange rock formations in the proposed national park in Idaho.

6.—The entire crew of the barge Phoenix was lost in a recent storm off the coast.

7.—Wings, from Cupid to airplanes, bedecked the wedding cake of Miss Janet Moffett, daughter of Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

8.—Modeling in the snow is the latest activity inaugurated by playgrounds in Chicago. "A Horse Race," one of the entries in a recent contest in which fifty-five playgrounds participated.

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

HOW THE STORY STARTED

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, Sergeant William MacVeigh concluded his semi-annual report to the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "I have made every effort to run down Scottie Deane, the murderer. I have not given up hope of finding him, but I believe that he has gone from my territory. . . ." On his bunk in a corner of the little cabin lay his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick, almost to madness after nine months of loneliness—without a sight of other white men or women.

Half an hour later MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill, 450 miles across the ice to deliver the report, get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed brought word he'd seen a white man and woman ten miles south of the Maguse River. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them. Seated before his bush fire on the edge of the barren that night, he thought of Pelletier, alone on his fever-bed, of Scottie Deane, the man-hunted man, and of the girl, who unlike the writer of Pelletier's letters, had failed him. He started out again on his snowshoes. Suddenly out of the silent loneliness came the sound of sledge runners and then into sight a human figure, three dogs and a toboggan. He strode forward with a loud halloo. A white face stared at him—the face of a woman.

(Continued from last week)

FOR a moment he was unable to move or speak, and the woman raised her hands and pushed back her fur hood, so that he saw her hair shining in the starlight. She was a white woman. Suddenly he saw something in her face that struck him with a chill, and he looked down at the thing under his hand. It was a long, rough box. He drew back a step.

"Good God!" he said. "Are you alone?"

She bowed her head, and he heard her voice in a half-sob.

"Yes—alone."

He stepped quickly to her side. "I am Sergeant MacVeigh, of the Royal Mounted," he said gently. "Tell me, where are you going—and how does it happen that you are out here in the barren—alone?"

Her hood had fallen upon her shoulder, and she lifted her face full to MacVeigh. The stars shone in her eyes. They were wonderful eyes, and now they were filled with pain. And it was a wonderful face—to MacVeigh, who had not seen a white woman's face for nearly a year. She was young—so young that in the pale glow of the night she looked almost like a girl—and in her eyes and mouth, and the upturn of her chin, there was something so like that other face of which he had dreamed that he reached out and took her two hesitating hands in his own, and asked again:

"Where are you going; and why are you out here—alone?"

"I am going—down there," she said, turning her head toward the timberline. "I am going—with him—my husband—"

Her voice choked her, and, drawing her hands suddenly from him, she went to the sledge and stood facing him. For a moment there was a glow of defiance in her eyes, as tho she feared him, and was ready to fight for herself and her dead. The dogs slunk in at her feet, and MacVeigh saw the gleam of their naked fangs in the starlight.

"He died three days ago," she finished quietly, "and I am taking him back to my people, down on the Little Seal."

"It is two hundred miles," said MacVeigh, looking at her as if she were mad. "You will die."

"I have traveled two days," replied the woman. "I am going on."

"Two days—across the barren!"

MacVeigh looked at the box, grim and terrible in the ghostly radiance that fell upon it. Then he looked at the woman. She had bowed her head upon her breast, and her shining hair fell loose and disheveled. He saw the pathetic droop of her tired shoulders, and knew that she was crying.

In that moment a thrilling warmth flooded every fiber of his body, and the glory of this that had come to him from out of the barren held him mute. To him woman was all that was glorious and good. The pitiless loneliness of his life had placed them next to angels in his code of things, and before him now he saw all that he had ever dreamed of in the love and loyalty of womanhood and of wifehood.

The bowed little figure before him was facing death for the man she had loved, and who was dead. In a way, he knew that she was mad. And yet her madness was the madness of a devotion that was beyond fear; of a faithfulness that made no measure of storm and cold and starvation, and he was filled with a desire to go up to her as she stood crumpled and exhausted against the box; to take her close in his arms and tell her that of such a love he had built for himself the visions which had kept him alive in his loneliness. She looked pathetically like a child.

"COME, little girl," he said. "We'll go on. I'll see you safely on your way to the Little Seal. You mustn't go alone. You'd never reach your people alive. My God, if I were he—"

He stopped at the frightened look in the white face she lifted to him.

"What?" she asked.

"Nothing—only it's hard for a man to die and lose a woman like you," said MacVeigh. "There—let me lift you upon the box."

"The dogs cannot pull the load," she objected. "I have helped them—"

"If they can't I can," he laughed softly, and with a quick movement he picked her up and seated her on the sledge. He stripped off his pack and placed it behind her, and then he gave her his rifle. The woman looked straight at him with a tense, white face as she placed the weapon across her lap.

"You can shoot me if I don't do my duty," said MacVeigh. He tried to hide the happiness that came to him in this companionship of woman, but it trembled in his voice.

He stopped suddenly, listening.

"What was that?"

"I heard nothing," said the woman. Her face was deadly white. Her eyes had grown black.

MacVeigh turned with a word to the dogs. He picked up the end of the babiche rope with which the woman had assisted them to drag her load, and set off across the barren. The presence of the dead had always been oppressive to him, but tonight it was otherwise. His fatigue of the day was gone, and, in spite of the thing he was helping to drag behind him, he was filled with a strange elation—he was in the presence of a woman.

NOW and then he turned his head to look at her. He could feel her behind him, and the sound of her low voice when she spoke to the dogs was like music to him. He wanted to burst forth in the wild song with which he and Pelletier had kept up their courage in the little cabin, but he throttled his desire, and whistled instead. He wondered how the woman and the dogs had dragged the sledge. It sank deep in the soft drift-snow, and taxed his strength. Now and then he paused to rest, and at last the woman jumped from the sledge and came to his side.

"I am going to walk," she said. "The load is too heavy."

"The snow is soft," replied MacVeigh. "Come."

He held out his hand to her, and with the same strange white look in her face the woman gave him her own. She glanced back uneasily toward the box, and MacVeigh understood. He pressed her fingers a little tighter, and drew her nearer to him. Hand in hand they resumed their way across the barren. MacVeigh said nothing, but his blood was running like fire thru his body. The little hand he held trembled and started uneasily. Once or twice it tried to draw itself away, and he held it closer. After that it remained submissively in his own, warm and thrilling. Looking down he could see the profile of the woman's face.

A long, shining tress of her hair had freed itself from under her hood, and the light wind lifted it so that it fell across his arm. Like a thief he raised it to his lips, while the woman looked straight ahead to where the timber-line began to show in a thin, black streak. His cheeks burned, half with shame, half with tumultuous joy. Then he straightened his shoulders and shook the floating tress from his arm.

Three-quarters of an hour later they came to the first of the timber. He still held her hand. He was still holding it, with the brilliant starlight falling upon them, when his chin shot suddenly into the air again, alert and fighting, and he cried softly:

"What was that?"

"Nothing," said the woman. "I heard nothing—unless it was the wind in the trees."

She drew away from him. The dogs whined and slunk close to the box. Across the barren came a low, wailing wind.

"The storm is coming back," said Billy. "It must have been the wind that I heard."

For a few moments after uttering those words Billy stood silent, listening for a sound that was not the low moaning of the wind from out on the barren. He was sure that he had heard it—something very near, almost at his feet, and yet it was a sound which he could not place or understand. He looked at the woman. She was gazing steadily at him.

"I hear it now," she said. "It is the wind. It has—frightened me. It makes such terrible sounds at times—out on the barren. A little while ago—I thought—I heard—a child crying—"

Billy saw her clutch a hand at her throat, and there were both terror and grief in the eyes that never for an instant left his face. He understood. She was almost ready to give way under the terrible strain of the barren. He smiled at her, and spoke in a voice that he might have used to a little child.

"You are tired, little girl?"

"Yes—yes—I am tired—"

"And hungry and cold?"

"Yes."

"Then we will camp in the timber."

They went on until they came to a growth of spruce, so dense that it formed a shelter from both snow and wind, with a thick carpet of brown needles under foot. They were shut out from the stars, and in the darkness MacVeigh began to whistle cheerfully. He unstrapped his pack and spread out one of his blankets close to the box, and wrapped the other about the woman's shoulders.

"You sit here while I make a fire," he said.

He piled up dry needles over a precious bit of his birch-bark, and struck a flame. In the glowing light he found other fuel, and added to the fire until the crackling blaze leaped as high as his head. The woman's face was hidden, and she looked as tho she had fallen asleep in the warmth of the fire. For half an hour MacVeigh dragged in fuel until he had a great pile of it in readiness.

THEN he forked out a deep bed of burning coals and soon the odor of coffee and frying bacon aroused his companion. She raised her head and threw back the blanket with which he had covered her shoulders. It was warm where she sat, and she took off her hood, while he smiled at her companionably from over the fire. Her reddish brown hair tumbled about her shoulders, rippling and glistening in the fire-glow, and for a few moments she sat with it falling loosely about her, with her eyes upon MacVeigh. Then she gathered it between her fingers, and Billy watched her while she divided it into shining strands and plaited it into a big braid.

"Supper is ready," he said. "Will you eat it there?"

She nodded, and for the first time she smiled at him. He brought bacon and bread and coffee and other things from his pack, and placed them on a folded blanket between them. He sat opposite her, cross-legged. For the first time he noticed that her eyes were blue, and that there was a flush in her cheeks. The flush deepened as he looked at her, and she smiled at him again.

The smile, the momentary drooping of her eyes, set his heart leaping, and for a little while he was unconscious of taste in the food he swallowed. He told her of his post away up at Point Fullerton, and of Pelletier, who was dying of loneliness.

"It's been a long time since I've

(Continued on page 36)

Activities of Al Acres:—*If Slim Succeeds We'll Try It on the Saxophone in Jazz:* : *By Leet*

I'LL SEE WHAT'S ON AT STATION W-H-A-M!
SWEET AD-A-LINE!
LISTEN TO THAT QUARTET, SLIM
I DON'T LIKE THAT TENOR!
SQUEAK
SQUAWK
OOMP!
WHAT'S SLIM TRYIN' TO DO? I WANTED TO HEAR THAT QUARTET!
BLAH!
I'M TUNIN' OUT THAT TENOR, AL!
WHAT THE-?
LEET

Old Colonial Family Homesteads

No. 40—The Boyce Farm

RICHARD BOYCE, a Quaker, a native of Ireland, farmer by occupation, landed in Philadelphia, Pa., and located in Virginia for a short time, then moved to Kentucky and later settled in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. It is supposed his constant change was due to his religious views, not wishing to oppose the Indians.

In 1793 he came to Allegheny County, Pa., purchased a farm from Joseph Shipper, Jr., of 400 acres on the west side of Chartiers Creek where he lived until his death at the age of 104 years.

One hundred and twenty-five acres of this land was willed Isaac Boyce, a farmer and miller by trade, who died at the age of ninety-six years. Forty acres of that was willed to his son, Joseph Boyce, farmer and carpenter, who enlisted in Company K. First Pennsylvania Cavalry and was honorably discharged in 1862.

These forty acres were willed to his son, W. F. Boyce, farmer and dairyman and present owner. No buildings are on this land as Joseph Boyce bought a farm of ninety acres adjoining it.—Tamar Park Boyce.

No. 41—The Koehler Farm

MY FARM is in Hanover Township, Northampton County, three miles north of Bethlehem. My great grandfather, Stephen Koehler, was the first owner, he was born in 1749, then it came to my grandfather, John Koehler, born in 1777, then it came to my father, Conrad Koehler, born in 1810, then it came to me. I was born in 1849. I am retired but my son is farming and he has two boys that help him. There are about 140 acres in the farm. No others have farmed this farm since it has been in the name of Koehler.

The last barn was built by my grandfather in 1826, a stone barn, and is today nearly as good as when it was built. The third or fourth house was built in 1842.

I have a paper with my great grandfather's name on it printed in 1806, June 4th. I also have other papers over 100 years old. I have a chest with the year 1774 on it. My great grandmother got it before she was married. I have no pictures of the buildings.—Milton H. Koehler.

No. 42—The Shoemaker Farm

THE farm on which I and my family are now living has been occupied by Shoemakers since 1790. It is located at Deerfield, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

The date of the deed given to Henry Shoemaker is March 10, 1790, altho he lived on and operated the farm before and during the Revolutionary War, 1776. Often his team carried provisions to Monmouth for the army.

The farm passed from Henry Shoemaker to Enoch Green Shoemaker, to Grandmother Sarah Shoemaker, to Horace B. Shoemaker, to Paul Beck Shoemaker, present owner and farmer.—Paul B. Shoemaker.

No. 43—The Kerper Farm

MY GRANDFATHER was John Kerper. He was born March 14, 1783, and bought this farm May 20, 1812, and lived on it until 1843. After his death father took the farm in 1844. My father's name was also John Kerper. He was born October 11, 1819, and lived on the farm until his death, and I, one of his daughters, have lived on the farm since my father's death in 1888.

When my grandfather bought the farm there was an old log house and little log barn. In 1874 my father built an eight-room brick house and in 1887 he built a new barn. This is the second barn he has built since he has had the farm. The first barn was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground.

The farm is situated one-half mile from Birdsboro Station, Berks County, Pa. The ground lies along the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.—Mrs. A. Trout.

News and Notes

ONE of the large express companies has asked permission of the Public Service Commission to raise its rates on baggage. One of the reasons given is that there is no money in the business of handling baggage since women started wearing a kind and quantity of clothing that enables them to carry their belongings in handbags. They traveled with trunks in the old days when a dress required twenty instead of three or four yards of material.

* * *

Abraham Lincoln was six feet four inches tall. One time he bought material for a new pair of trousers by splitting 400 rails for each yard of cloth.

* * *

Inhabitants of the far North get part of their living by catching birds which fly in swarms so close to the cliffs and mountains that the Eskimos catch them in nets. Sometimes two or three birds are caught at once when the hoop net, on the end of a long pole, is swung thru the air.

* * *

Dr. Russell H. Conwell died recently leaving an estate of only $9000. He was the author of the lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," which he delivered over 6000 times. He received a salary of about $10,000 a year as pastor of a Philadelphia church. His many books and his lectures brought him millions of dollars, practically all of which he contributed to the support of educational and religious institutions and hospitals, several of which he founded.

* * *

One of the large harvester companies still sells about 450 of the old fashioned dump reapers every year. These machines are used principally for harvesting flax and some of the seed crops which shatter badly when cut with a binder.

* * *

The champion horseshoe pitcher of the United States is a nineteen-year-old Iowa boy. At a distance of forty feet he has tossed eighteen ringers with twenty shoes. He has won a fifty-point game with twenty shoes. Just now he is playing in St. Petersburg, Florida, a winter resort where the favorite sport is horseshoe pitching in the city parks.

* * *

It is estimated that at least twelve million people will visit the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia which is scheduled to open on June 1, 1926, and continue for six months.

* * *

Says Mr. S. S. McClure: In 1924 the English people spent for liquor $1,500,000,000. In 1924 the English people spent for milk $375,000,000. The per capita consumption of milk in England is one-third that of the United States.

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For over fifty years Goodyear "Gold Seal" rubbers, boots and overshoes have kept hundreds of thousands of feet dry and comfortable during stormy weather. "Gold Seal" goods are preferred by people who have worn all kinds of rubber footwear, because they know from experience that the "Gold Seal" trade-mark represents the most value, in terms of satisfactory wear. Demand "Gold Seal" rubber footwear. Look for the trade-mark on the goods—it is there for your protection. *You can get "Gold Seal" rubbers, boots and overshoes for the entire family.*

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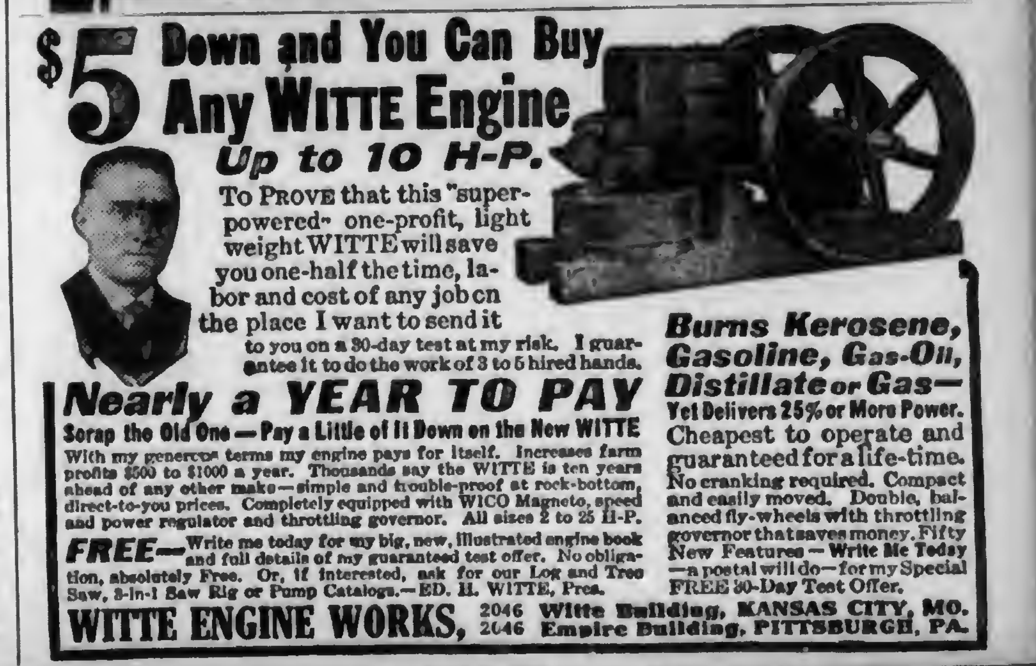
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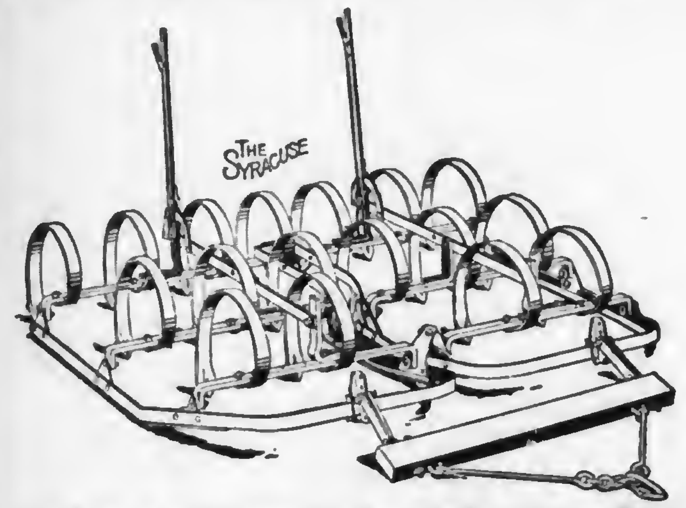

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West Branch Sweepstakes		3.75
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Virginia Eureka Corn		4.00
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FANCY BARLEY		
6 Row Oderbrucker	Per bu.	$1.85
2 Row Fancy	Per bu.	2.00
MISCELLANEOUS		
Red Top, Heavy Seed	Per lb.	$ .43
Best Orchard Grass	Per lb.	.26
Canada Blue Grass	Per lb.	.44
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PEAS		
Canada Field Peas	Per bu.	$3.75
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Scarlet Turnip White Tip "	lb.	.65
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Golden Self Blanching Celery	oz.	.40
Snowball Cauliflower	oz.	1.50
White Spine Cucumber	lb.	1.00
Detroit Dark Red Beet	lb.	.75
Golden Bantam Corn	bu.	7.50
Early Evergreen Corn	bu.	7.50
Yellow Globe Danver Onions	lb.	$5.50
White Globe Onion	lb.	6.00
Big Boston Lettuce	lb.	1.25
Long Green Cucumber	lb.	1.25
Green Hubbard Squash	lb.	1.00
Common Varieties of Spinach	lb.	.25
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Why I Do Not Want My Son to Be a Farmer

OWNS FARM AND ACHING BONES

I DO not want my children to be farmers. Every one is organized except the farmer. The result is if a farmer wants to buy he says, what is your price; if he sells, he says, what do you pay. So he is the goat at both ends, and, therefore, all he has to do is work sixteen to twenty hours a day to over-produce and sell at low prices.

When he reaches the age of forty he is a worn-out wreck, while the people that choose other vocations are in the prime of their lives at forty. I mean farmers who started with nothing but debts as I did at the age of twenty-two. Today I am thirty-six and own a farm and some aching bones.

There's a Scarcity of Doctors

Medical doctors are scarce in the country and hard to get. When an accident occurs, or an epidemic, there is much unnecessary suffering until the doctor arrives.

However, I do not choose occupations for my children. I do not want to be blamed if they do not succeed in life. When the government lets the farmers alone, and doesn't encourage them to grow two blades where one grew before, then farming will be better. If the farmers would organize to put system in marketing and not glut the market, then I would say to my children, stay on the farm and enjoy short working days and prosperity.

But I shall not say that at the present rate the other people are coining money, without any risk of having their wages taken by hailstorms, cyclones, droughts, too wet weather, insects, blight, milk fever, azoturia, etc., which we have to fear always.—John W. Baush, Lehigh County, Pa.

THE WORK IS TOO HARD

I DO not wish my boy to be a farmer because he can make more money elsewhere and not work so hard and can have some time for pleasure with it.

There is no pleasure in getting up at four o'clock in the morning and working until eight and nine at night. I have never seen a successful farmer who did not do it and I have lived on a farm for thirty-seven years and have reared a family, three of them boys. I am happy to say they are doing well as mechanics and a clerk, altho I am not sorry they have had the experience of the farm as it gives them knowledge they could not get in the city and helps them to understand the farmer's problems which are so important at the present time.—Mrs. W. W. Acker, Perry County, Pa.

THE REWARDS ARE UNCERTAIN

I AM a backwoods, hill farmer, nine miles from the nearest railroad, doctor or moving picture house. It has been utterly impossible for twenty-four hours at a time in the past to obtain the services of a doctor.

I do not want my boy to suffer by seeing some loved one lost because he was powerless to obtain needed aid in time.

I want him to live and have employment where he will be well taken care of in sickness or accident, and his family also, with the advantages of hospitals, compensations and, yes, also pensions, something a farmer never has had and I think never will.

I want him to be free from the worry of getting just compensation for the work he does. Almost any other job or position he might have will pay him a certain wage for a certain amount of labor, but on the farm no one ever knows for certain just what the harvest will be. Blight, rot, scab, hail, floods and wind, to say nothing about the manipulations of prices by those who never raised a grain of farm produce, a pound of veal, pork or lamb, or milked a cow, may make conditions such that at the end of the year he has simply been wasting his time, even tho he has strived to the best of his ability.

Some speak of the independence of the farmer, his health, social standing, long life, morals, etc. I think this is mostly bunk and I have spent nearly as many years in the city as on a farm.

The good workman is always in demand in the city, keeps his teeth, eyes and the rest of him in better condition, is better socially, with his churches, lodges, clubs and other recreational interests, lives a longer, happier life, usually is not so narrow and close, more free, liberal and I think more of a man than his country brother.—E. H. Brigham, Susquehanna County, Pa.

THIS TALK OF FARM RELIEF

IT IS not a question for the father to decide as to what his son shall be when farming is considered. I have no boys of my own but have a dependent boy who has his fancies of a vocation the same as the rest of his companions. I would like to bring out this point as I see it in our own district.

Between thirty-five and forty years ago a graded course of study was instituted in our district schools, the high school children going to a neighboring town. In this period of thirty-five years there has been only one boy who was graduated from high school and came back and took up the occupation of his parent, whether farming or in other business or trades. I do not believe that my home district is different from any other rural district in regards to high school education and its effects on the boys of that district.

The High School Problem

The boro high school is a means of drafting from our rural districts the best and leaving behind to be farmers the indifferent, those lacking energy and the inebriate.

Now, if I had a boy I would not want him to be a farmer and have him classed with this indifferent class of children. I think that is one of the chief reasons why the farmers of today don't want their boys to be farmers. They want them to follow the procession and it is talked over in the home and elsewhere and the boy gets the idea he is being fitted for something more promising than farming.

Again, if I had early planned for my boys to be farmers, I surely would change my mind at this time when we see so much written about legislation calling for farm relief—helping to establish a market for the surplus and provide credit for the over-taxed and underpaid farmer.—H. D. Rees, Chester County, Pa.

"SHOULD" AND "WOULD" AREN'T SAME!

(Continued from page 3)

and the other $500 would go for a trip or two.

Perhaps I would go to the Pacific Coast and depend upon getting another thousand to bring me home some day. If I did not get the thousand until June or July, I should probably go to the seashore and stay until my money was exhausted.

You see, I have been very frank, feeling it was frankness you wanted, and not a sermon. But if it was really a sermon you wanted preached, you might use my letter as the horrible example of extravagance.—E. C. H., Lycoming County, Pa.

Why I Want My Son to Be a Farmer

A BUSINESS MAN'S IDEAS

I WANT three sons to be farmers. After about thirty-five years' experience in business in New York and Philadelphia, and keeping in close touch with farm life; also after a few years on a farm, my observations as to the opportunities for our boys may be helpful to the average country boy or his parents to make a better decision.

There are plenty of opportunities at the top in the business world, but too few properly equipped to fill them. The average country boy must compete with thousands of college-bred boys and with other thousands who have political, social and other connections, or "pull." This competition must be considered. The high living expenses and surplus for saving must also be considered. Where will he be ten years hence?

Can Be Successful While Young

On the other hand, a boy on a farm, with a little help and encouragement, can begin at ten years to accumulate a flock of poultry or a herd of purebred cows. He would soon be supporting himself and saving money. His self-respect, assurance and confidence would develop as his stock grew in value. He would have more assets and a better income at twenty-one than the average city boy of the same age. I think it would not be necessary to urge him to be a farmer nor to regret that he was one.

There are opportunities in the city for a country boy, but I think he has a better chance to succeed as a farmer than he would as a clerk or salesman or merchant, and not risk a serious disappointment when too late.

He can succeed with good poultry and purebred cattle and by following all the information now attainable from our agricultural departments. He would also be at home and independent. — Franklin Vreeland, Montgomery County, Pa.

THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY

I WANT my son to be a farmer because I believe the farm is the healthiest place in the world. I have four sons and four daughters, two daughters and four sons at home. Two daughters married farmers and they are doing fine and love the farm. We all enjoy farming.

A young man who gets a good job on a farm can save his wages more easily than if he worked in the city, where there are so many temptations to spend it. When he has enough saved to get a good start, he can invest his money in a team and implements and become a tenant on a good farm. He can ultimately become the owner of a good farm of his own. A farmer is better off at the age of fifty than one who stays in the city.

Very few men remain farm laborers, on wages. Most of them become their own masters in time. Chances are best on the farm.—Mrs. A. J. Daniels, Wayne County, Pa.

A Far-Away Reader

LITERALLY thousands of letters are received by Pennsylvania Farmer each month from readers. Most of these letters come from subscribers living in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, southern New York, Delaware and Maryland. But occasionally the editors find in the morning's mail a letter with a strange stamp and a postmark that indicates that all the readers are not Americans. The answer to one such letter was sent recently to an inquiring reader at this address:

zap spol sobm ruo w. Truavo,
Filaika w. Poprade,
Tchechoslovaquie, Europe.

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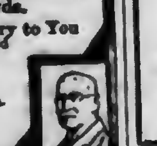

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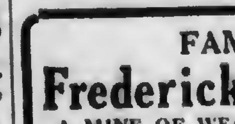

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Use of Manure on Corn, and Other Things

At the request of an Erie County, Pa., reader, the following suggestions are given as to the use of manure on corn, alfalfa and clover, and fertilizer mixtures for potatoes and buckwheat.

The practice of using manure reinforced with acid phosphate for corn has been shown to be a sound one by progressive farmers as well as by our experiment stations. Some farmers reinforce the manure with acid phosphate, spread it on the sod and plow it in the fall or spring preparatory to planting the corn. Other farmers prefer to spread the manure on the plowed land. This is carefully worked into the top soil and the acid phosphate either broadcasted or drilled with the seed. The exact procedure is, naturally, influenced by the labor resources of the farm, the area of land to be covered and by the topography.

It is well known that where even a small quantity of fine manure together with fertilizer is mixed with the top soil the corn crop gets a better start and makes a better growth early in the season. Whatever the exact procedure, you could get better returns from the manure when used on the corn than when it is applied on the new seeding of clover and alfalfa. These crops are not benefited to the same extent as is corn by the ammonia in the manure, neither can they utilize the plant food ingredients in manure as effectively as is done by a tilled crop like corn.

Now and then the top dressing of clover and alfalfa with manure in the fall is advisable. This applies particularly in the case of hillsides inclined to be leachy and limited as to water-holding capacity of the soil.

Corn is not sensitive to soil acidity and does not show benefit from applications of lime to the extent that clover or alfalfa does. However, we find now and then that the use of lime on corn land gives us a better crop. This is due to the lime stimulating the growth of bacteria and encouraging a more rapid decomposition of the vegetable matter in the soil, thus releasing more nitrogen for the corn crop. Under normal conditions, an application of manure or of a fertilizer containing readily-available nitrogen would be more effective for the purpose than an application of lime.

In most potato-growing sections, fertilizer mixtures containing five per cent of ammonia, eight per cent of available phosphoric acid and five per cent of potash are used with good results. Where potatoes are grown in rotation with other crops and where medium or good crops are produced, the applications of such materials are usually at the rate of 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Under intensive practice, the applications are more often at the rate of 1800 to 2000 pounds per acre.

Buckwheat is a crop that is often grown on land responding to applications of available phosphorus. At the same time, the use of some readily available source of nitrogen is also worth while. If acid phosphate alone is used, the applications would be at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre. Where a mixed fertilizer is employed, it would be desirable to apply 300 to 400 pounds per acre of a material containing four to five per cent of ammonia, eight to twelve per cent of available phosphoric acid and three to four per cent of potash.—J. G. Lipman.

Length of Time It's Effective

How long may nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia be depended upon to supply nitrogen? Applied at rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre, about May 15, on a crop spring planted and well out of the ground, would the loss from leaching or other causes up to August 15 be very considerable? With a labor cost of fifty cents per acre for each application, would it be a more economical plan to make two applications where such large amounts are used? Would tankage, applied at the same date, be completely used up by the crop by August 15th?—H. C., Monmouth County, N. J.

Application of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, made in the spring, usually continue to exert an effect until well toward the end of the summer. The results obtained will be influenced, of course, by the amounts of these fertilizers employed. The larger the amount used, the greater the length of time during the growing season when the effects may be observed.

Under unusual conditions of soil and season the length of time during which these fertilizers will stimulate plant growth will be shortened. However, it will require unusually heavy rainfall to wash out applications of 200 or 300 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre to such an extent as to prevent an increased supply of nitrogen to the crop early in the growing season.

Applied as suggested, nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia should continue to supply nitrogen up to the middle of August. Of course, this will be influenced by the size of the crop. A very large crop will use up the nitrogen contained in this application in a much shorter time than a smaller crop.

Remembering in this connection that not all of the nitrogen applied in nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia can be taken up by the crop (usually not more than two-thirds of it), we see at once that the larger the growth and the more vigorous the crop, the sooner will the available nitrogen applied be used up. The younger plants use less of it, but, as they grow larger, they use more and more of the nitrogen.

What Experiments Have Shown

Experiments of the New Jersey and other stations have shown that, when nitrate of soda is used at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, a single application is more economical. On the other hand, when as much as 300 to 400 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre is used, it might be more effective to apply half of it at planting time and the other half about two or three weeks later.

Tankage has at least a slight residual effect. Hence, when applied in the spring it is utilized less effectively than equivalent quantities of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. On the other hand, the nitrogen in tankage will continue to be available thru a longer period of time and some of it will be used up by the crop as late as the middle of August or even later. This residual effect will, naturally, be relatively slight when applications of tankage are at the rate of only 300 to 400 pounds per acre.—J. G. Lipman.

Better Homes Conference Held

Discuss Kind of Homes Farmers Really Want

SPONSORED by the Farm Structures Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, a National Better Homes Conference was called in Chicago, February 18 and 19 at the Hotel Sherman.

The subject of improved farm homes has been discussed by all of the various farm agencies for years, but not until this conference has any concerted effort been made to nationalize the movement.

Professor Deane G. Carter, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Arkansas and Chairman of the Farm Structures Division of that society, was chairman of the conference.

A number of intensely interesting addresses were given during the first day of the conference. F. A. Wirt, president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, brought out the fact that farm structures constitute one of the most important branches of the science of agricultural engineering and showed that the farm home is the most important structure on the farm. Since farming is clearly a business, and the biggest business in America today, it should also be remembered that farming is a method of living, and as such, the farm home is the starting point.

Mr. Wirt stressed the importance of farm buildings economically. They represent nearly fifteen per cent of the investment in our American farms. He pointed out that the cost of producing a crop of corn in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was $39.75. Power and labor represented $25.01, or sixty-five per cent of the total. Rent on the land was $6.69. In Iowa, the figures were vastly different. The use of the land constituted fifty per cent of the cost of raising a crop of corn.

Iowa's Merry-go-round

The effort in Iowa has been to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs, to get more money, to buy more land. This acquisition of more and more land on the part of Iowa farmers has run the price of land up to a very high price. The point is that if the farmers of Iowa had invested their surplus funds in farm home conveniences and equipment to make living on the farm easier, more pleasant and enjoyable, they would now be several hundred per cent better off than they have been during the past few years. Had the Iowa bankers suggested the purchase of such conveniences they could have prevented the mad scramble for land which has raised land prices to such a point that it cannot by any system of agriculture pay dividends to the owners.

William Draper Brinkloe, a farm architect, who has devoted a great deal of time and study to farm house architecture, presented a paper which outlined an analysis of farm home needs as presented by farm folks themselves. For some years Mr. Brinkloe, a contributor to Pennsylvania Farmer, has been trying to learn just what sort of homes farm men and women want—not what kind a city man thinks they want.

He has found that nearly half of the thousands of farm folks he has consulted prefer one-story bungalows. Houses with six rooms are most popular. Nearly 100 per cent want bath rooms and they want them on the first floor. About one-half want houses of frame construction. Hardwood floors are popular with forty per cent of the farm folks. Fifty per cent want fireplaces, but also specify hot air or steam heating plants. A great many want offices, sewing rooms, sleeping porches, breakfast nooks and other up-to-date extras which are found in modern homes in the cities.

One interesting feature is the desire on the part of a large number of farm women for a washroom or laundry on the first floor. One woman wrote, "I never start washing in the basement that the telephone does not ring or else I must go upstairs for something or other, and I want my washroom on the first floor. Climbing steps is hard work."

There are two major problems confronting farm folks in so far as better farm homes are concerned. The one problem has to do entirely with the planning and building of a new farm home while the other has to do with the remodeling of farm homes already built. These problems were discussed at considerable length during the conference and various committees and cooperating agencies were enlisted to make special studies of such problems.

Numerous Resolutions Passed

A number of resolutions were passed, the most important of which was a request that Secretary Hoover be asked to call a conference or congress to discuss the elimination of waste in America. Inasmuch as the annual fire losses in America totaled more than 549 millions of dollars in 1925 and more than fifty millions represented farm fire losses, it was deemed advisable that this farm loss be given due consideration. Fire underwriters are of the opinion that insurance rates can be materially reduced in the rural districts if proper steps are taken to make farm structures more firesafe.

There will be more of these conferences in the future. The movement will not stop here, but what is really needed is greater backing by farmers. This conference lacked that element which goes to make up any successful conference that has a problem in agriculture to deal with: there were so few actual farm folks present. It was moved, heartily seconded and the motion loudly carried, that future conferences of this kind include the greatest possible number of real farmers and their representatives.

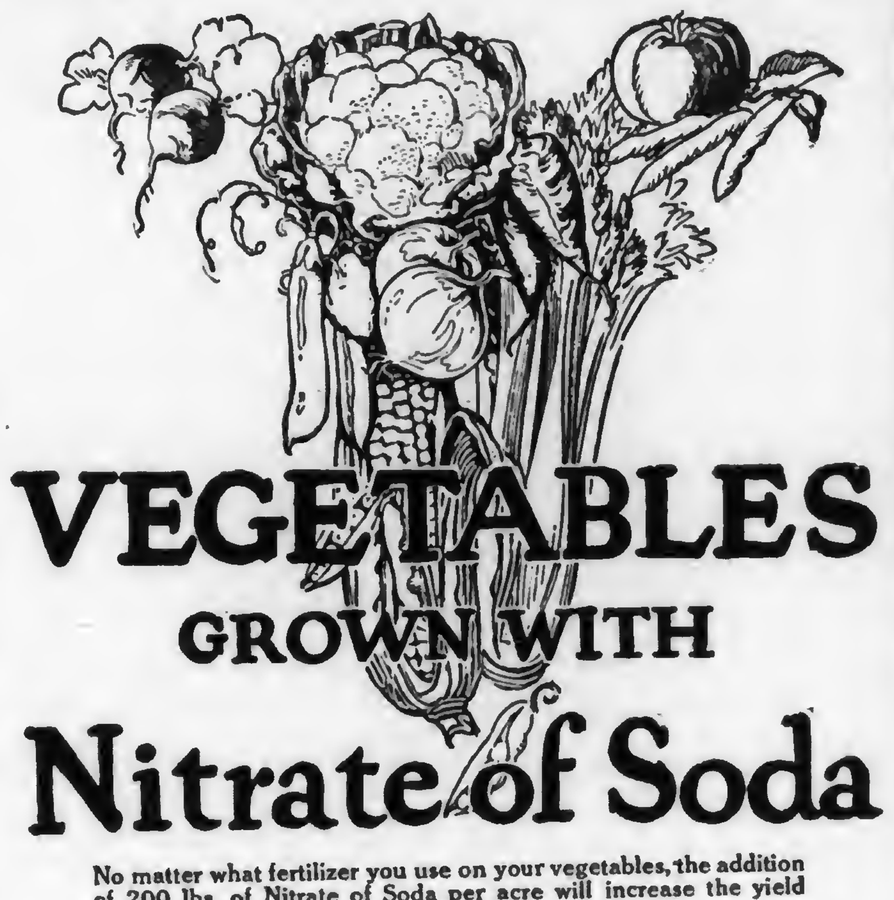
The commercial industries which have farm home improvement really at heart should also be included at such conferences. These folks can so often add a touch to such meetings, solving certain problems with which they have been in contact for years. It is lamentable that so few of the manufacturers of water systems, farm electric plants, heating plants and other household utilities were present at this meeting.—Frank A. Meckel.

Storage Holdings

STOCKS of eggs in cold storage February 1 are reported by the Department of Agriculture at 574,000 cases compared with 81,000 cases on the same date a year ago, and 203,000 cases, the five-year average.

Holdings of creamery butter are reported at 39,389,000 pounds compared with 45,748,000 pounds last year; total stocks of frozen poultry at 108,406,000 pounds compared with 138,189,000 pounds a year ago, and total stocks of meat in storage at 694,340,000 pounds compared with 1,019,995,000 pounds on February 1, 1925.

The department reports an increase in cold storage holdings of apples, being 3,157,000 barrels compared with 2,498,000 barrels a year ago; 9,859,000 boxes compared with 7,264,000 boxes, and 1,674,000 bushel baskets compared with 940,000.



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Sugar Beets	1330 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes	3900 lbs.
Tomatoes	100 baskets

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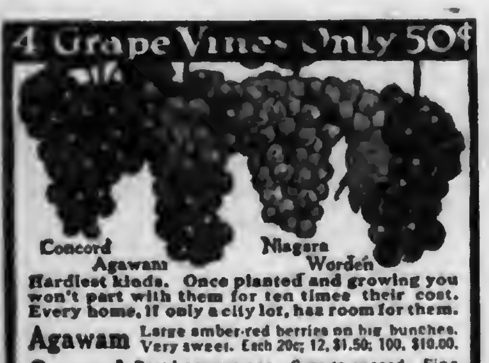

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THE simple statement that a wave from a broadcasting station causes electric current to flow in your aerial may cause you to wonder whether that same wave cannot make current flow in other things besides aerials, telephone wires, electric lines, steel buildings, bridges, iron fences and so forth. The fact is that radio waves do start electric currents in these objects.

You may pick up your portable radio set and attach it to the bedspring, for instance, the framework of an automobile, the wiring for your doorbell and to countless other metal structures and receive broadcasting successfully. It follows, therefore, that the radio wave is weakened in the immediate vicinity of any of these objects, just as a wave on the ocean is decreased in size or smoothed out by the effort required for it to rock a steamship. It takes some of the power out of a radio wave to make current flow in the steel beams of buildings, street wires, etc.

In the case of the ocean wave, the portions of the wave that do not strike the vessel go along with undiminished strength and the gap made in the wave by the steamer is soon bridged across and a full-strength wave formed again. So with the radio wave. As the wave goes by these absorbing objects, the weakened sections are replenished from either side and the radio wave speeds past with practically all its former power.

Aerial Locations

You should try on this account to erect your aerial in such a position that it will not intercept waves already weakened by encounters with other nearby objects. Of course, it isn't always feasible to do this, but you are in a better position to put up your aerial and get successful reception from it if you know something about the losses in wave strength that certain other things will cause.

It may help you if you try to visualize the radio wave as it circles out like the proverbial ripple in the pond of water, started by the well-known pebble that the boy dropped in. If the pond is smooth as glass the little ripples will spread out neatly and lap the shores But, if the pond is full of water-lilies, cat-tails and weeds the ripples will soon cease, their energy spent in moving these interfering objects.

The radio wave is like this. It travels far over the surface of an ocean because there are no objects sticking up to interfere with its progress, but over land there are hills, trees and works of man to impede the passage of radio impulses.

Important Factors in Erection

The two most important items in the erection of an aerial are, first, height and second, proximity to other objects. Aside from interfering objects, the best radio aerial has a maximum of height in proportion to the amount of wire used in it. Keep in mind the fact that a wire straight up and down is best from this standpoint. If you could have a nice big sausage balloon anchored right over your home, with a 150 or 200-foot wire running straight up to it you could hear Los Angeles on a loud speaker with only two tubes!

Perhaps you might like to try some such experiment. When the wind's strong, run up a good-sized box or tailless kite, sending up 200 feet of twine first and then 200 feet of light aerial wire. Just observe the terrific volume with which the stations pound in. Don't try it in a thunderstorm, tho, for you might repeat the famous experiment of Ben Franklin with more disastrous results!

Your aerial should be high rather than long and a total length of 100 feet should be plenty if the aerial is at least three stories from the ground, with no roofs or buildings much higher nearby. This length includes the lead-in.

Country Reception Best

In the country the possibilities for unimpeded reception are best. Reception is always fine in flat country and good in hilly country where one is located on top or near the top of a hill. At the bottom of a small sharp valley conditions are usually relatively poor and the aerial has to be quite high to equal results obtainable on higher ground.

You can easily conceive of the radio wave hurtling over the landscape as a car riding swiftly over a rough road. The tires hit the high spots and dip into some of the depressions where they are wide and shallow. Hills partly absorb and partly reflect the waves. Trees are bad absorbers particularly in summer when their sap is running. An aerial should never be closer than twenty-five feet to a tree in any direction and, if possible, the aerial ought to be higher than the topmost leaves.

It is not hard to lash a pole to the upper limbs so that the supporting wire is elevated five to fifteen feet above it. A pulley and weight will take up any play caused by the movements of the tree in the wind. Never allow the aerial or lead-in wires to run closer than five feet to a gutter-pipe or any other wires whatever. In fact, if you place your aerial to have the greatest average height from the ground and at the same time to be as far away from all other objects such as trees, houses, barns, wires, etc., you'll get results.

Difficult to Keep City Aerials Clear

City locations are more trying. It is harder to keep the aerial clear of building walls, especially when the theory is offset by rigid rules by the apartment house superintendent that the wires must be cleated close to the wall. If most of the stations you wish to get lie to the west, try to run your aerial in that direction if you cannot place it higher than the building. If it is higher than the roof, follow the usual rule and run the aerial directly away from the west, so that the lead-in end of the aerial points west.

Never run wires parallel to other aerials or wires. Run them at right angles, even if this means placing your aerial in a direction different from that of the desired stations. It is proper to cross another aerial at right angles, however. Avoid steel signs, railings, gutters, pipes, etc. Simply follow, to your best ability, the two most important rules:

1. Make the aerial higher than other nearby objects.
2. Space the aerial and lead-in as far as possible from them.

Now, if you care only for local reception, you may violate these rules

(Continued on page 33)

This Canine Vagrancy

Too Many Dogs Can't Be Found "to Hum"

WE WONDER when we receive a new dog license tag why each of the over-a-thousand dogs in the county is kept sheltered, boarded and has its tax paid.

There is real need on every stock-farm of an intelligent, well-trained dog, and it seems the inalienable right of a small boy to own a puppy. I heard one of our most popular American orators trying to describe a feeling of great joy he had experienced and he said, "I was never so happy but once before, that was when my father dropped in my arms a white puppy."

But there are many worthless mongrel dogs seemingly doing nothing but consuming food and getting into mischief. There is a curfew law for dogs, but all owners do not comply with it, for dogs are often seen prowling around after nightfall. Before long someone's sheep are killed or injured.

When Sheep Are Raided

One who has seen the havoc wrought in a raid on a flock of sheep will always remember it and resent the carelessness which, in the majority of cases, made it possible.

The dogs do not kill for food. They kill for sport, chasing the sheep until it is cornered or exhausted, then sharply clipping an artery in the neck, or tearing the flesh until the sheep ceases to struggle when it is abandoned for the excitement of killing more. Mother sheep are sometimes killed in a back pasture and the lambs starve or wander away and are lost. A close watch should be kept when lambs are young for a ewe will not desert her young.

There are several reasons why dogs become sheep-killers. Homeless curs lure dogs from home and teach them evil ways. Sometimes the sheep killing seems a hereditary trait. A dog resembling a well-bred Collie was owned by our neighbor. It was shot while feeding on a slain sheep. All of her pups, living miles distant from each other, developed sheep-killing habits.

As an old fashioned man used to say of women; a dog's place is "to hum." Good sleeping quarters, plenty of suitable food, kindness and a job will make of a worth while dog, a reliable farm hand, a trusty protector, a pet for children and an affectionate friend. If not, he may some day become an expert sheep killer.—M. C. S.

Radio Waves Weakened

(Continued from preceding page)

as much as you please, providing your set is fairly sensitive. You can receive via indoor wires, the phone line and so forth. If you live on the fourth floor or higher, you may drop a wire out of the window and get pretty fair reception. Indeed, local reception is often freer from static and electrical noises when you do use an indoor aerial.

But, should you desire out-of-town entertainment to any extent and want cross-country reception for its thrills and novelty, the suggestions given above may assist you in intercepting the maximum amount of radio wave energy with your aerial. After all, a radio aerial is a mighty small affair in comparison with the vast areas covered by the transmission from a broadcasting station and the fact that a single-tube set can pick up and amplify to audible volume faint impulses from a couple of thousand miles' distance is surely one of the wonders of our modern world.—B. F.

Lighting Up Mercer County

MERCER COUNTY is electrifying its farms these days thru the combined efforts of the farmers who already are supplied with electric current and the public utilities serving them.

The Mercer County Light, Heat and Power Company has inaugurated a county-wide campaign advertising electricity to the farmers. Large billboards are decorating the roadsides in all parts of the county bringing home to residents of every community the value of good lighting in their homes and the advantages of having adequate power in a safe form on their farms.

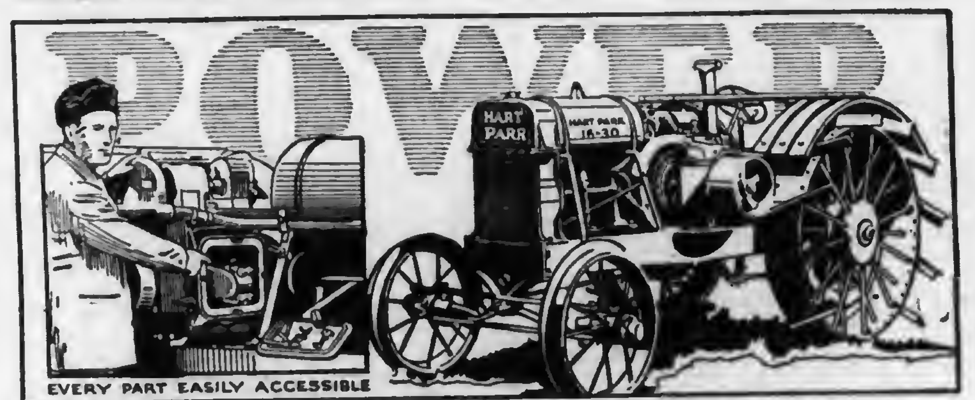
These signs are located along the roads where the power company runs its lines and are illuminated at night by means of three large electric lamps with shades throwing the light back upon the signs.

The electrical equipment concerns have caught up with demands which have been placed upon them in the past by industrial development in this county and they realize that the next big field of endeavor is the agricultural field. Farmers have been neglected electrically just about long enough and now the pendulum is swinging their way.

Papers Are Helping the Cause

This series of billboard advertisements in Mercer County is but a small portion of the advertising that is being carried out to farm folks in this country. Farm newspapers and daily papers are carrying the message to millions of farmers every year and the folks on the farm are now demanding electrical service and getting it. We are glad to note, however, that this Pennsylvania county is one of the most progressive in the United States in carrying its own message to its own people.—F. A. M.

1901 TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY *A Quarter Century of Service to Farmers* 1926



"My Hart-Parr runs a 36-inch cylinder thresher with self-feeder and blower attachments; cuts ensilage with a 20-inch Ohio cutter with blower. Last year it hauled 3000 feet of green lumber in one load."
Arthur T. Mikesell, Centerville, Pennsylvania

HART-PARR
ACCESSIBILITY
means much to you in convenience

One of the reasons why the oldest working tractors in existence are Hart-Parrs is because of their unusual accessibility. Compare a Hart-Parr in this respect with any competing tractor. You can get to the main bearings of a Hart-Parr in only four minutes; the rocker arms and bushings in three minutes; the governor in three minutes; the shifting gears in four minutes. You can adjust the clutch in one minute and grease the entire tractor in only fourteen minutes. And the Hart-Parr delivers more horse-power per dollar than any tractor on the market; paying for itself quickly in money saved in time, labor and lower production costs.

HART-PARR COMPANY CHARLES CITY IOWA
FOUNDERS OF THE TRACTOR INDUSTRY

You Need This Free Book on Power Farming

This helpful book on the economy of power farming should be read by every farmer who desires to modernize his farm. It will convince you that a tractor is a real crop insurance investment. The coupon brings it free.

FREE BOOK COUPON
HART-PARR CO.,
1060 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa
Without obligation, please send me your free illustrated book on power farming.
Name ________
Address ________

Bargain Combination Offers

Club No. 104
Pittsburgh Gazette Times . . 1 year
Pennsylvania Farmer . . . . . 1 year
American Poultry Advocate 1 year
All for only $5.25—value $6.50

Club No. 103
Pennsylvania Farmer . . . . . 1 year
McCall's Magazine . . . . 1 year
Farm Mechanics . . . . 1 year
All for only $1.50—value $3.00

Club No. 40
Pennsylvania Farmer . . . . . 1 year
Christian Herald . . . . 1 year
McCall's Magazine . . . . 1 year
All for only $2.50—value $4.00

Club No. 10
Pennsylvania Farmer . . . . . 1 year
People's Popular Monthly . . 1 year
Today's Housewife . . . . 1 year
Mothers Home Life . . . . . . 1 year
Gentlewoman . . . . 1 year
Home Friend Magazine . . . . 1 year
All for only $1.50—value $2.45

Send all Orders to
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 South Third Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Swiss Weather Prophet

The Swiss Weather Prophet is made of hardwood. The house is decorated in front with a stag's head, a bird, glass windows and a thermometer between the doors. On the green covered roof is a starling's cage. The inner background is decorated with views of Switzerland. There are two doorways. When the carved figures of the two children come out, look for fair weather; when the little old witch comes out, rain or snow with stormy weather is sure to come.

This instrument is made on scientific principles. The figures which prophesy the weather are suspended on a platform, with a piece of catgut. This catgut is sensitive to the least change of atmosphere and is so adjusted that the figure of the witch comes out in advance of rain and the figures of Hansel and Gretel for fine weather. This Weather House will be sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and 50 cents extra. Reward No. 126.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 South Third Street Philadelphia,

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 1, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $3.50 @ 4.50. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1; Texas, new, $2.25@2.50. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk, bbl, $4@4.50; ton, $50@65; Texas, new, bulk, bbl, $4@4.75; ton, $80 @90. CARROTS, bu bskt, NY, washed, $1.25@1.35; Texas, new, $1.50 @ 1.75. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.75@2. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $5@5.50. CUCUMBERS, Illinois, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $4; extra fancy, $5. EGGPLANT, Cuban, crate, fancy, $5@6. KALE, Va, bbl, $2.25@2.50. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 35@40c; 10-lb bskt, $1@1.10; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, best, $3.50@4.25; poor, $2.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Mich, medium to large, $2.50@2.75; few, $2.90; Ohio, medium to large, $2.50 @2.75; poor, $1.50. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $10; Texas, bu bskt, $3.25@3.50. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. PEPPERS, Cuban, crate, fancy, $6@6.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $6@6.25; N Y and Penna round whites, $6@6.40; Maine Gr Mts, $6.50@6.75 sack. RHUBARB, Mich, hot house, 5-lb carton, choice, 35@50c; fancy, 90c@$1. RUTABAGAS, Canadian, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.35. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $8 @8.50. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, 75@85c. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Delaware, $2.50@2.65. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 75c@$1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins and Spys, best, $3.50@3.75; poor, $3; Kings, $4@4.75; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.40. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 50@60c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 50. Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1125. Market active and higher; heavy, $12.25@12.50; medium and lightweight, $14.10@14.15; light lights and pigs, $14.15@14.25; packing sows, $9.50@10.50; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 344. Market active. Sheep, $10; lambs, $14.25.

Calves—Receipts, 53. Market steady. Choice natives, $16.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $25.50@26; standard timothy, $24@24.50; No 2 timothy, $18.50@19.50; No 3 timothy, $16@17; No 1 clover and clover mixed, $24.50@25; No 2 clover and clover mixed, $15@17; No 3 clover mixed, $10@13.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 47@47½c; No 3, 45½@46½c; No 4, 43½@44½c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear corn, 65@70c; new, No 2, mixed ear corn, 68@70c; No 2 yellow shelled corn, 84@85c; No 3, 81@82c; No 4, 75½@76½c; No 5, 73½@74½c; No 6, 65@70c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March ., 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.50; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $16@16.50; fair to good, $14@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $7@8.50; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, extra, $14.50@14.75; medium, $12.50@14; common, $12@13.

Hogs — Western, best, $15.25@15.50; nearby handy weights, $13.75@14.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@15; cows, $9@12; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $24@26; country dressed, $21@23; sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.20; top lambs, 26@28c.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20 @21; light clover-mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $16.50 @17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.75½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.75½ bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market difference.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 75c bid; No 3, 71@72c bid; No 4, 69@70c bid. Car lots for local trade, No 3 yellow, 31 @32c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 50¾@51¾c; No 3 white, 49¾@50¾c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 47c; high-scoring goods, 48@51c; the latter for small lots; 91 score, 46c; 90 score, 45c; 89 score, 43½c; 88 score, 41½c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 39½c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@50c; cartons, 49@50c; good prints, 88@91 score, 45@46c; cartons, 45@47c; ordinary farmers' prints, 42@44c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 25 @25½c; jobbing, small lots, 27@27½c; single daisies, held, 25½@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 1, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery butter, 53@54c; fresh eggs 37@42c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2 ea; ducks, $1.65@2.25 ea; guineas, $1.40@1.60 ea; squabs, 30@35c ea.

Vegetables—Beets, 15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 15@25c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 25@50c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@20c ea; eggplants, 25@40c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 3c bch; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15c bch; peas, 25c qt; potatoes, old, 25c ¼ pk; new, 35c qt; potatoes, sweet, 20c ½ pk; radishes, 10c qt; rhubarb, 15@25c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 20c ¼ pk; scullions, 15c bch; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 13@15c ½ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.53 bu; corn, 75c; hay, baled timothy, $16@18; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $36.50@$37.50; shorts, $36.50@37.50; hominy, $37 @38; middlings, $40.50@41.50; linseed, $40.50@41.50; gluten, $46@47; ground oats, $38.50@39.50; alfalfa, regular, $41@42; alfalfa meal, fine, $45@46; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44.50@45.50; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $33.50@34.50; 18 per cent, $37.50@38.50; 20 per cent, $40@41; 24 per cent, $46@47; 25 per cent, $49 @50; horse feed, 85 per cent, 42.50@43.50.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending February 27: Market extremely dull. Cows predominating in receipts thruout **week, mostly reactors from T. B. test** areas. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady, quality plain; bulk of sales $8.25@9. Bulls steady, bulk of bolognas, $6.25@7.25. She stock steady; bulk cows $4@5. Canners and cutters steady. Calves weak most sales 50c lower; top vealers, $15.50; few selects, $16. Hogs weak, 25@50c lower; top westerns, $14.25; bulk, $13.75@14.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 16 cars; 10 from Penna, 3 Chicago, 1 St Paul, 1 Iowa, 1 Virginia, containing 379 head; 175 head trucked in from nearby. Total, cattle 554 head, 15 calves, 357 hogs. Receipts for week ending February 27, 1926: Cattle, 47 cars; 31 Penna, 4 Chicago, 3 Iowa, 3 Virginia, 2 St Paul, 1 Kansas City, 1 Ohio, 1 Indiana, 1 North Carolina, containing 1147 head; 606 head trucked in. Total, cattle 1753 head, 156 calves, 1034 hogs, 113 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle 42 cars containing 1020 head, 576 trucked in. Total cattle 1596 head, 95 calves, 837 hogs, 171 sheep.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .46	$ .43	$ .46½	$ .44
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.30	.31¾	.37	.30
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	.36½	.37	.37	.35
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	6.67½	6.82½	7.05	1.10
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.87½	...	9.75	9.60
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	25.00	19.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.75½	1.78½	1.88	2.09½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.75	.77½	.81¾	1.44
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.51	.51	.52½	.65½

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.50@10.25
Fair to good	8.75@ 9.50
Medium to fair	8.00@ 8.75
Common to medium	6.50@ 8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice................	6.00@7.50
Medium to good	4.75@6.00
Common to medium	4.00@4.75
Canners and cutters	2.25@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.50@16.00
Medium	11.50@14.50
Common	5.00@11.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs..	13.50@14.00
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.00@14.50
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs...	13.75@14.50
Rough stock	10.75@13.50

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 55@60c lb; separator, 60c lb.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c lb; dressed, 75c @$2.50 ea.

Eggs—28@32c dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@50c ½ pk, $2 @3.50 bu; cabbage, 6@25c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; carrots, 3@5c bch; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 12@18c box; beets, 1@5c ea; 10c box; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 18@20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 12@15c ½ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.25@3 bu.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2; corn, $1; rye, $1.15; oats, 65c; bran, $2.10 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market — Wheat, $1.85; corn, 80c; rye, 95c; oats, 55c; bran, $38; middlings, $42.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, lb, 45@46c; do, choice, 43@44c; do, good, 42@43c; do, prints, 46@48c; do, blocks, 45@47c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32 @35c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 32@35c; store packed, 31c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market weak; fresh-gathered firsts, one sale 25 cases, 28c. Closing offerings, 28c; bid, 27¾c; Md, Penna and nearby firsts, free cases, doz, 28c; western firsts, free cases, doz, 28c; West Va firsts, free cases, 28c; southern firsts, free cases, 27½c.

Live Poultry—Old hens, 4½ lbs and over, mostly 29c; 3½@4 lbs, 27@28c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 25@26c; young chickens, large size, fat, 35@36c; 2 lbs and under, fat, 40@42c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 21@26c; old roosters, 20c. Ducks, White Pekins, 33@35c; Muscovy, young, 32@33c; puddle, 32@33c. Geese, nearby, 24@26c; Kent Island, 26@28c; western and southern, 22@24c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 45@50c; old toms, 40@42c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 1, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter firm. Creamery, higher than extras, 46¼@47c; do, extras, 92 score, 46c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 43@45½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs irregular. Fresh gathered extra firsts, 29½@30½c; fresh gathered firsts, 27½@28½c; do, storage, 24½c; fresh gathered, seconds, 26½@27c; do, storage, 23@24c; do, storage, undergrades, 19@22c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 40@41c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 37@39c; nearby pullets, 35c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34 @36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 40½ @41c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 38@40c.

Cheese steady. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, unquoted; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations: Chickens, by express, 33@40c; broilers, by express, 60c; fowls, by express, 28@32c; turkeys, by express, 40 @45c.

Dressed Poultry steady. Chickens, fresh, 26@37c; do, frozen, 27@47c; fowls, fresh, 24@34c; do, frozen, 23@33c; old roosters, 19@27c; turkeys, fresh, 42@56c; do, frozen, 42@56c.

Beans—Market dull. Marrow, fair to choice, lb, 8¼@8½c; pea bans, lb, 5½@5¾c; red kidney, lb, 9@9½c; white kidney, 7¾@8c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady, $7@9.75; state bulls, $4 @6.75; cows, $2.30@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 890 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $8@17; culls and little calves, $8@9; buttermilks and grassers, $5@7; fed calves, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@$14.75; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to mediumweights, $13.50@14; pigs, $13@13.25; heavy hogs, $14@14.75; roughs, $10.25@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $33.50; middlings, $33.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $42; nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $31.60@33.60; standard middlings, $31.60@33.60; flour, middlings, $37.60; red dog, spot, $41.50@42, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.60, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $49.75, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 2, $24@26; No 3, $21@23; sample, $14@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.95½; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.90½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.88½; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.74⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.60½. CORN, No 2 yellow, 92⅜c; No 3 yellow, 88⅜c. OATS, No 2 white, 50½c; No 3 white, 49½c; No 4 white, 48c; ordinary white, clipped, 49½ @52c; fancy white, clipped, 52½@55c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.00⅜. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, 82½@85½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Common steers and stockers and feeders fully steady; other grades of fat steers weak to 25c lower; three to four months fed steers predominate; seven months fed 1520-lb heavies, $11.35, extreme top; numerous loads of heavies, $10.75@11; best yearlings, $11; all classes of she stock, except light heifers steady; the latter weak; bulls and vealers in liberal supply; unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 2000 head; average weighty butchers and packing sows mostly 10@15c higher; medium weights advanced 15@25c; light light and killing pigs, 25@35c higher; bulk 240@325-lb butchers, $11.60@12.20; bulk desirable, 200@225-lb averages, $12.60@13.10; better 180-lb down largely $13.50@13.85; top on 120@165-lb averages, $14; packing sows, $10@10.75; heavyweight hogs, $11.50 @12.25; medium, $11.80@13.25; lights, $12.20@14; light lights, $12.30@14; packing sows, $10@10.75; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000 head; clipped lambs, around six doubles, $12@12.50; strong; few medium wool lambs, $13.25. Compared with week ago: Fat lambs, $1.25@1.50 higher; spots up more on heavies; yearling wethers, 75c@$1 higher; sheep and feeding lambs, 50c higher. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $14.40; feeding lambs, $14.25; fat ewes, $9.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 27, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 51@52c; ½-blood combing, 51@52c; ⅜-blood combing, 51@52c; fine unwashed, 45@46c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 48c; ½-blood combing, 49@50c; ⅜-blood combing, 51c; ¼-blood combing, 51c; fine unwashed, 45@46c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New York—½-blood, 46@47c; ⅜-blood, 48c; ¼-blood, 47@48c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 27, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14.85; domestic, $21; February and March, $14.85; October, $15.90. Alsike, cash and March, $17. Timothyseed, cash, February and March, $3.45; September, $3.75.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 1. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$32.50@33.00
Spring bran	32.00@32.50
Soft winter wheat bran	32.50@33.00
Standard middlings	32.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	32.20@37.00
Flour middlings	33.60@36.50
Red dog flour	38.50@41.00
White hominy	30.50@32.20
Yellow hominy	30.00
Gluten feed	40.70@43.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.50@40.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.50@41.75
34 per cent linseed meal.....	48.20@48.75

Mill feed easy with production ample for requirements.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Feed Market Situation

THE feed market has developed further weakness during the week ending February 25 with prospects that prices may continue their downward trend unless weather again becomes severe and spring is unusually delayed. Mills have not been pressing wheat feeds on the market but offerings have been sufficient to cause a weak undertone to the mill feed market. Resellers in some markets are offering both bran and middlings below the prices quoted by the mills. Stocks of wheat feeds are only moderate but the demand continues of very small volume as farmers continue to use large quantities of the cheap grains of which they have a large supply in most sections. Middlings and other heavy wheat feeds are relatively cheaper than bran, altho it is expected that the demand for these feeds will show some improvement.

The linseed meal market has also became weaker altho prices have been holding fairly steady in the West. The undertone is weak, however, because crushers are getting caught up on their orders.

Stocks of Cottonseed Meal Increase

The stocks of cottonseed meal on February 1 were about 120,000 tons larger than on February 1 last year and the export demand has shown no improvement. The domestic demand also continues of small volume and prices remain relatively low. A large percentage of the meal is not grading prime this year because of the dark color, but mixers have taken considerable of the dark colored meal at discounts of $4@5 per ton under the prices of prime meal.

The prices of the corn feeds were reduced $1@2 per ton during the past week in an effort by the manufacturers to prevent stocks accumulating at the mills. The production of both gluten and hominy feed continues large and while the lower prices have slightly increased the demand for this feed the market tone continues weak with the possibility that prices may be further reduced to stimulate sufficient demand to consume the current production.

The market for alfalfa meal also continues dull but it is reported that a number of the western mills have discontinued operations and are now selling meal from store. Prices have held fairly steady during the past few days.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

County News and Comment

Bedford County, Pa.—Good old fashioned winter weather thruout the last few weeks. Roads were closed but the principal ones are now open. The grain did not look good in the fall but it has had a good covering during the cold spell. Farmers hauling some manure and tending stock and lending a hand to keep the roads opened. Cattle looking fairly good. Good cows bringing $100 to $125. Beef cattle slow; dressed beef, 12@14c lb.; calves, 14c; four per cent milk, $2.90 cwt.; butter, 45c; eggs, 40c. wheat is shipped from local station at $1.75. Corn in small lots at $1; oats, 50c; potatoes, $2.50; apples, $1.—J. O. A., Feb. 13.

Blair County, Pa.—Some big snows lately. State and county made a great effort to keep roads open but many township roads still in bad condition. Some dissatisfaction over the tuberculin testing of cattle is being voiced by stockmen in some sections of the county. A great deal of wheat was sold during the early part of the month when the price reached $1.80 bu. Prices for most farm produce better now than a month ago. Local dealers now paying $1.65 a bu. for wheat, 80c for corn, 45 for oats, $25 for hay, $15 for straw; butter, 50c; eggs vary from 40c to 60c dozen.—H. E. H., Feb. 23.

Bucks County, Pa.—Nice weather in January. February making up for lost time. There was a blizzard February 3. Roads were closed. Before roads were all opened another blizzard worse than the first blocked about all the public roads running east and west that are still almost impassable. Wood in great demand, bringing $7 per two-horse load. Eggs, 40c; butter on an average of about 60c; potatoes, $3.20; shelled corn, $1.10; rye, $1; oats, 64c; wheat, $1.70; timothy hay, $12@16; cut hay, $10@12; straw, $10. Medium white ash and chestnut coal 70c; white ash, pea coal, 55c; lard, 22c; dressed hogs, $19; bulls, $4.50@6; steers, $7@10; calves, $13@14; dressed chickens, 30@34c; granulated sugar, 6c; milk, 12c qt.—E. W. T., Feb. 22.

Cameron County, Pa.—Have been having a stiff winter here for last month. Have had three or four very heavy snow falls and zero weather. Early this morning warm wind began to blow and is taking the snow off fast. Work awfully scarce in the county, everything closing or laying off men. Not much sickness in county, but a number of broken bones and fractures from falling on icy pavements. Coal mines running pretty steady and paying well for both digging and hauling. Prices: butter, 50c; eggs, 40@45c. Best wheat flour at mill is $3 sack. corn meal, $1.90 cwt.; cracked corn, $2 cwt.; pure corn and oats, $9 cwt.; oats, $1 cwt.; straw, bale, $1.50; timothy hay, $1.35 cwt.—Q. E. T., Feb. 22.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Real winter during first half of February. Twenty inches of snow and severe storms caused much hindrance to traffic. Fields well protected by snow. Roads in bad condition. Rural mail carriers experiencing much difficulty in travel. Much inconvenience caused by coal strike. Not much farm work being done. Sales starting. Prices for products: wheat, $1.65 bu.; oats, 55c; corn, 85c; hay, $20; butter, 60c; eggs, 35c.—I. F. M., Feb. 20.

Erie County, Pa.—This is a progressive farm county, the report of the State Department of Agriculture shows that twenty-five per cent of the farm houses in this county are provided with heating systems, and eleven per cent have running water. This county stands second in the state for modern conveniences in farm homes. Traffic regulations in the city of Erie have played havoc with the street market. Accordingly an organization of market gardeners has been formed and better marketing conditions are now in prospect. Potato market in this county still very unsettled. On account of extremely high price, grocers bought very sparingly, waiting for lower prices. This has resulted in forcing down the price of spuds. Retail market: potatoes, $2.75; cabbage, 5c lb.; apples, Baldwins, 8c lb.; Greenings, 6c lb.; carrots, 5c lb.; turnips, 5c lb.; butter, 51c; lard, 19c; onions, 5c lb.—E. M. F., Feb. 24.

Fulton County, Pa.—A large snow fell on February 3 and a strong wind soon made roads impassable. Some sections received no mail for nearly a week. There is not much farm work going on at present. Pruning is well under way. Hens are laying fairly well thruout the county but eggs rather low in price. Very few farm sales listed as yet and not many farms will be vacant during the coming year. Market quotations: eggs, 26c; butter, 40c; veal calves, 13c; wheat, $1.75; oats, 55c; hay, $20.—T. H. T., Feb. 23.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Cold weather continues, a real old fashioned winter such as we have not experienced for several years. Early in month a deep snow fell, drifting on the roads running north and south until traffic was paralyzed so that neighbors had to help each other out in way of supplies. No mail for several days. A shovel brigade organized after drifting ceased soon cleared roads for travel. Many farmers wished for the old-bob-sled that had been allowed to go to decay for want of shelter. We long for a revival of the once popular "Farmers Institute" that we might get some new ideas, why this lethargy? Wheat flour and bread are climbing up in price. Clover hay is in demand at $18. Veal calves, 19c dressed; fresh country butter scarce and selling high; eggs not so plentiful as a month ago.—M. L. V., Feb. 22.

Snyder County, Pa.—Winter has shown first signs of a break within the week when a thaw caused considerable high water. Yesterday a fresh snow fell and this morning the thermometer registered zero. Snow birds are abundant. Wild game is being fed. State roads being cleared of snow every few days. Farm sales in full swing. Today a carload of Missouri horses are being sold at Middleburgh. Fat hogs have all passed into the market and several carloads from Pittsburgh have been brought in by local butchers. Farmers are selling wheat at $1.75; corn, 50c; oats, 45c; eggs, 40c. The coal strike is over and people are wondering what it was for. There is plenty of wood in this part of the state so little inconvenience was caused by the battle between miners and operators. W. Feb. 20.

Tioga County, N. Y.—Deep snows have closed country roads. Some schools have suspended until highways are cleared. Mail carriers have hard work delivering mail. Very cold weather by spells. Some farmers lost quantities of potatoes, not properly cared for, by freezing in their cellars. This was the first county in the state (and some say the first in the United States) to experiment with county nurses and the first rural community to have a complete community nursing service. The experiment has been watched with keenest interest by health authorities, physicians and social workers. Those in charge of dog quarantine in this county were called to Ithaca, Tompkins County, to confer with supervisors there regarding sheep-killing dogs which have been playing havoc in the county. They fully explained methods used in Tioga County to maintain the effective quarantine.—C. A. B., Feb. 19.

Prices and Prospects

THE potato market in the East was dull during the week ending February 24, while the western markets displayed a firmer tone. Shipment averaged around 600 cars a day as compared with 800 last February. Pennsylvania continues to supply the bulk of the potatoes on the Philadelphia market. Prices on fancy well graded stock have held up fairly well but there has been considerable poorer stock offered at lower prices. Round whites were selling at $6.65 to $6.85 per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia on Wednesday and at $6.25 to $6.50 in Pittsburgh.

The statement that Pennsylvania potatoes are of better quality than usual this year is borne out by the figures recently published by the Department of Agriculture. Reports from a large number of dealers show that about 76 per cent of the Pennsylvania commercial crop graded U. S. No. 1, compared with 68 per cent in 1924. The New York State crop was not of as high quality as the previous year with 65 per cent of U. S. No. 1's in 1925 and 71 per cent in 1924. Maine, on the other hand, produced better potatoes with 80 per cent grading U. S. No. 1 as against 75 per cent in 1924.

	1924	1925	1926
Alabama	12,500	8,940	9,200
Florida	28,000	21,920	19,500
Georgia	2,630	2,010	1,870
Louisiana	15,510	15,630	10,900
Mississippi	1,300	1,240	1,300
North Carolina ...	26,000	22,100	21,440
South Carolina ..	20,000	14,860	16,350
Texas	10,000	10,710	9,850
Virginia	100,520	86,100	76,630
	216,460	183,510	167,040

The first official estimate of early potato acreage shows 167,040 acres planted, or intended to be planted in nine early producing states, compared with 183,510 acres harvested in 1925. Alabama and South Carolina were the only states showing increases according to these figures.

The planting in the Hastings District of Florida did not begin this season until about the eighteenth of January and practically no planting had been done in the Lower Valley of Texas prior to this time. But 79 per cent of the acreage was report-

(Continued on page 38)

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We have watched with selfish interest the results of the various experiments of the past few years, made by feeders, to buy direct from the manufacturer and eliminate the feed dealer. Our success is so much dependent on successful dairying that we are for anything that will help. But we are sure that so far, no plan of distribution other than through the dealer has proved satisfactory either as to economy in handling or for delivery to suit the buyers' convenience and needs.

When a better method is found we will use it. Meanwhile, our dealers are an efficient part of our service. Go to them for our feeds but come to us with your problems. We can help you solve them just as we are helping a number of feeders now.

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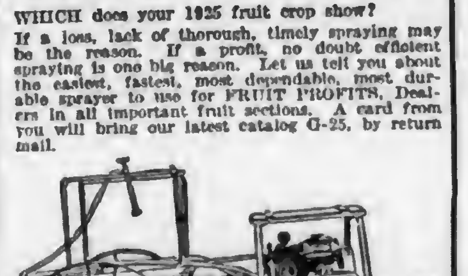

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ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY. St. Stephens, Ohio

Chicks Tom Barron White Leghorns $13 per 100; White Leghorns $12; Buff Leghorns $13; Barred Rocks $14; Reds $15. CLOYD NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns. Bred for vigor, and egg production. Quality chicks, safe delivery guaranteed.
Boxwood Poultry Farm, Laurel, Del.

CHICKS White Leg. 12c; mixed, 9c; greatly reduced on 500 or 1,000 orders. Utility bred-to-lay, free range. 100% gtd. Prepaid. Order direct. Cir. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, EGGS—Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, W. Leghorns. Utility and exhibition grades. Catalog free. RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

OUR REPUBLIC CHICKS

Are from pure bred, heavy laying flocks on free range that we have PERSONALLY Inspected and Culled for Health, Vigor and Laying type. These flocks contain the blood of the best laying strains in the country. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices.
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 100, $12.50; 300, $37.00; 500, $60.00. Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas, 100, $14.00; 300, $41.00; 500, $67.00. White and Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rocks, 100, $15.00, 300, $44.00; 500, $72.00. Heavy Mixed, 100, $13.00, 300, $35.00; 500, $55.00. Light Mixed, 100, $9.00; 300, $26.50; 500, $42.50. Silver Wyandottes, 100, $16. Light Brahmas, White Minorcas, 100, $21. Order from this ad at once. Ref.—Republic Banking Co.
REPUBLIC HATCHERY, Box 53, REPUBLIC, OHIO

Ace Farm Standard Bred Utility S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks

Buy them from a leading commercial Poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket; we trap nest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. Quality and Profits. Send for Free Catalog B and Price List.
Monroe Orange Co. New York.

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices

White and Brown Leghorns	12c each
Barred, White and Partridge Rocks	14c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas	13c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes	15c each

Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

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We operate one of the largest Trapnesting plants in the East. Every Leghorn hen that does not show a profitable egg record is taken to Market. The male birds mated are from hens with trapnest egg records from 268 to 312 eggs in one year. No guess work, visit our farm and see for yourself.
Chicks for March and April hatch $15.00 per hundred
Chicks for May and June hatch $13.00 per hundred
Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Far Green Poultry Farm, G. G. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 8, Harrisburg, Pa.

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From heavy laying free range flocks, of White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Mixed Chix 10c up. 100% prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for free price list at once.
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Brookside Chicks

White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Weekly hatches of fine chicks at moderate prices. Write for booklet and price list. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, F. C. Brown, Prop., Sergeantsville, N. J. Member Int. Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live

Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS

FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set.
Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

CHICKS From officially-tested breed ing—free from white diarrhea infection.
100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed
Write for illustrated folder and prices
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm, Box 61, Wallingford, Conn.

CHICKS ASSORTED 10c

White Leghorns, (Barron),	12c and 20c
Barred Rocks	13c

Catalog. The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed.
Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C, Paradise, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes and Minorcas. Also heavy broiler chicks. 9c up to 15c. Eggs for hatching $1.50 a setting. White African Guineas. Eclipse Breeding Farms, Port Treverton, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. B. Rocks, 14c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Buff Orpington Cockerels $3.00, best ones $5.00. Raised on farm range. 15 eggs $1.50; 30—$2.50; 100—$6.50. Prepaid. W. A. LOTHERS, Peralack, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks; White Leghorns. Write for prices.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Ice-Bound Hearts

(Continued on page 26)

seen a woman like you," he confided, "and it seems like heaven. You don't know how lonely I am!" His voice trembled. "I wish that Pelletier could see you—just for a moment," he added. "It would make him live again."

Something in the soft glow of her eyes urged other words to his lips.

"Mebby you don't know what it means not to see a white woman in—in—all this time," he went on. "You won't think that I've gone mad, will you—or that I'm saying or doing anything that's wrong? I'm trying to hold myself back, but I feel like shouting, I'm that glad. If Pelletier could see you—"

He reached suddenly in his pocket and drew out the precious packet of letters. "He's got a girl down south—just like you," he said. "These are from her. If I get 'em up in time, they'll bring him round. It's not medicine he wants. It's woman—just a sight of her, and sound of her, and a touch of her hand."

She reached across and took the letters. In the firelight he saw that her hand was trembling.

"Are they—married?" she asked.

"No, but they're goin' to be," he cried triumphantly. "She's the most beautiful thing in the world, next to—"

He paused, and she finished for him.

"Next to one other girl—who is yours."

"No, I wasn't going to say that. You won't think I mean wrong, will you, if I tell you? I was going to say next to—you. For you've come out of the blizzard—like an angel to give me new hope. I was sort of broke when you came. If you disappeared now, and I never saw you again, I'd go back and fight the rest of my time out, an' dream of pleasant things. Gawd—do you know—a man has to be put up here before he knows that life isn't the sun an' the moon an' the stars an' the air we breathe. It's woman—just woman."

HE WAS returning the letters to his pocket. The woman's voice was clear and gentle. To Billy it rose like sweetest music above the crackling of the fire and the murmuring of the wind in the sprucetops.

"Men like you—ought to have a woman to care for," she said. "He was like that."

"You mean—" His eyes sought the long, dark box.

"Yes—he was like that."

"I know how you feel," he said, and for a moment he did not look at her. "I've gone thru—a lot of it. Father an' mother and a sister. Mother was the last, and I wasn't much more than a kid—eighteen I guess—but it don't seem much more than yesterday. When you come up here, and you don't see the sun for months, nor a white face for a year or more, it brings up all those things pretty much as tho they happened only a little while ago."

"All of them are—dead?" she asked.

"All but one. She wrote to me for a long time and I thought she'd keep her word. Pelly—that's Pelletier—thinks we've just had a misunderstanding, and that she'll write again. I haven't told him that she turned me down to marry another fellow. I didn't want to make him think any unpleasant things about his own girl. You're apt to do that when you're almost dying of loneliness."

The woman's eyes were shining. She leaned a little toward him.

"You should be glad," she said. "If she turned you down—she wouldn't have been worthy of you—afterward. She wasn't a true woman. If she had been her love wouldn't have grown cold because you were away. It musn't spoil your faith, because that is—beautiful."

He had put a hand into his pocket again, and drew out now a thin package wrapped in buckskin. His face was like a boy's.

"It might have—if I hadn't met you," he said. "I'd like to let you know—some way—what you've done for me. You—and this."

(To be continued next week)

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RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS

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MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—
they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY.
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They thrive wonderfully on it
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CASSEL'S F.P.C. CHICK MANNA

For Chicks, Turkeys, Pheasants, Ducks. Produces unusually healthy, vigorous, quick growth. Only wholesome, high quality material. Prevents bowel trouble. Fed dry or wet. Always dependable. Different from other starting feeds. Satisfaction or money back. At your dealer's, or send to us.
F. P. CASSEL'S SON Box 15, Lansdale, Pa.

HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

Prepaid 100% live delivery.	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.50
R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	82.50
S. C. Anconas	8.00	15.00	72.50

High class stock from carefully culled flocks. Prompt deliveries when you want them. Send for folder and prices of other breeds. Our 17th year shipping chicks. You cannot go wrong with our stock.
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BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
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RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

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Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks, White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

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ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
BUCYRUS, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings............15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings............18c each
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

200,000 CHICKS—1926

ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST

Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson strain	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks	$12.00	$55.00	$105.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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THIS SMALL ADV. BRINGS BIG VALUE—WRITE. Fifteen leading breeds all on free farm range, bred for egg production, properly culled insures good, strong chicks. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
PORT TREVORTON, PENNA.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
7c each up. America's best free range certified record laying breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.
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Their Quality Means Your Profit

I specify quality because only a quality chick can pay you real profits. That quality means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS; not by my word, but by the statements of my hundreds of customers who re-order regularly each year.

Send for my FREE '26 Chick Book on

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes

Safe Delivery of Full Count Guaranteed.

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ONE MILLION CERTIFIED

Pedigree Male, Exhibition and Trapnest Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: American—Certified.

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	300	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 16k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box V-2, Gambier, Ohio.

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OUR 17th YEAR

For 16 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

Ohio accredited chicks. Every bird in our flocks has been selected and legbanded by experts trained by the POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. YOU KNOW YOU ARE GETTING HIGHEST QUALITY AND EGG PRODUCTION IN HUBER'S CHICKS. No guess work or no uncertainty. If better chicks could be produced we would produce them.

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Tells about our hatcheries, our flocks and RELIABLE CHICKS which have pleased thousands of customers. Hatch 13 varieties. Get our combination offer on chicks and brooder stoves before buying this season. Valuable free book on chicks and poultry with each order. 100% live delivery.
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THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by experts trained and approved by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to standard set by University for breeding and egg production.

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Get Good Chicks. We have been many years in the chick business. Our breeding stock is the best that money can buy. We have spared no expense to make our chicks the best. Buy from us and you will be pleased.
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Varieties	Postpaid prices 25	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	$4.75	$9.25	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.75	11.25	22.00		
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburg	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	

LANTZ HATCHERY. Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

1,000,000 Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks

BRED FROM BREEDERS THAT HAVE THE LAYING HABIT—

Varieties	Prices on 50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11	$53	$100
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13	62	120
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	73	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Wh. Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes	13.00	25	122	240

Order chicks now. 5% cash discount on all orders received and paid in full 30 days before chicks are wanted. Selected Free Range Breeders—100% live arrival guaranteed. We are not chick brokers—We hatch every chick we sell. Ref. Curwensville Nat. Bank, Curwensville, Pa. Catalogue Free—White Pekin Ducklings—Turkey eggs—Custom hatching.
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Have given Satisfaction for years and are produced from free range, bred-to-lay flocks that have been Inspected and Culled for vigor, health and laying ability, insuring strong, vigorous Chicks to our customers that will render the same excellent Satisfaction for 1926 as they have in previous years. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	Postpaid prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$60.00	$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	138.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	145.00
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Assorted Chicks, 100, $10. Heavy Assorted, 100, $13 straight. Order direct from this ad, with full assurance of getting what you want. Circular Free. Bank Reference.
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QUALITY HAS MADE THE FINE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY

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Thousands of customers acclaim ATHENEON QUALITY, FIRST in vigor, FIRST in growth, FIRST in egg production.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
S. C. White Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Black Minorcas	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
TANCRED LEGHORNS, 213 to 286 egg Blood Lines	11.00	20.00	100.00	

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WHITE LEGHORNS
Vigorous! Healthy!
Prolific! Low Priced!
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Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

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Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
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Anoconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
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	Prices per Hundred Mar. & Apr.	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$9	$8
Wh.& Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
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Ohio Accredited, White and Buff Orpingtons, winners in ten shows. Developed for high egg production. Trapnested. Black Minorcas, Pape's Strain, winners at local shows. Anconas, Sheppard Strain, winners at local shows. Free catalog. Prices right.
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and up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed; prepaid. Our 16th year. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association.
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Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Special inducements For Early Orders.
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The kind that lay. Reports from my customers prove that Hampton's Black Leghorns average a profit of $2.00 per year, a hen from large white egg sales. Are not such proven profit makers the most desirable breed for you? Order now for April chicks at $17.50 per 100; $85.00 per 500; $165.00 per 1000. Or for May chicks at $16.00 per 100; $77.50 per 500; $150.00 per 1000. Terms 25% with order, safe delivery and square deal guaranteed within 1200 miles. Circular free.
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CHICKS "Martin's" White Wyandotte. Direct Strain. None better. 15c each. Special matings 18c each. "Straube Hi-Grade" White Rocks, same price. Heavy mixed 10c each. Discount on 1000 lots. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Good schools, good roads and lower living expenses, because of saving in heating costs, all add to the charms of the South. You can make money here in every line of farming.

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INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 10, Meadville, Pa.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKS $8.00; cockerels $5.00; laying pullets and hens $2.00 each. John Stultz, Orrtanna, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Barron 262, 275 egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Postpaid. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS

PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks. Hatching eggs. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised. No disease. $3.00 each. W. H. Cooley, Albion, Pa.

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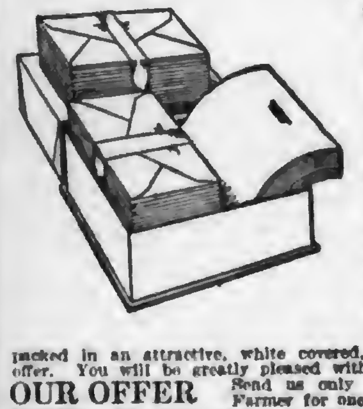

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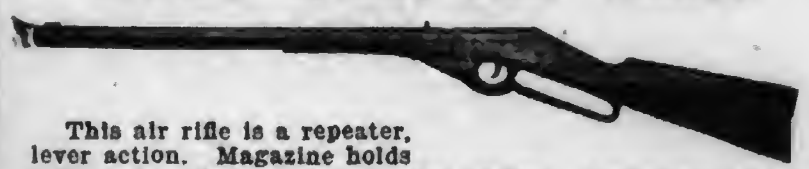
Why not write to your friends on your own personal stationery? It lends style and dignity to your letters. Creates a favorable impression in writing to business houses. Let us send you 50 sheets of stationery and 25 envelopes, made of fine, smooth texture, water-marked Bond in the uniform size, so popular for personal use. Name and address is printed at top of Note Sheets and on flap of Envelopes in rich blue ink with Copper Plate Gothic type and the stationery is packed in an attractive, white covered, hand-made box. You should accept the following liberal offer. You will be greatly pleased with this package of personal stationery.

OUR OFFER Send us only $1.25 and we will extend your subscription to Pennsylvania Farmer for one year and send you by prepaid parcel post this lot of personal stationery with your name and address on letter heads and envelopes just as described. Please write name and address plainly, or print it.

Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1000 Shot Air Rifle



This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

36 inches long. Gun metal barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSAYLVNIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phi'a. Pa.

(Continued from page 35)

ed planted in Florida on February 8 as against 96 per cent in 1925, and but 66 per cent on February 10 in Texas compared with 88 per cent in 1925. This would indicate that the movement of the crop will be as late as it was in 1924. Unofficial reports from North Carolina and Virginia state that some growers in those states have already planted small acreages of potatoes.

Light European demand and a sharp decline in the Argentine markets were the principal causes of the weaker tone in the wheat market during the week ending February 20th. Soft winter wheat was dull. The new crop is reported to be generally in good condition, but sections of the soft winter wheat belt in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have suffered some winter killing. This is especially true in the late sown fields.

Corn Market Weak

The corn market was weak on account of larger offerings a large percentage of which are in rather poor condition due to high moisture content. Prices for good dry corn held fairly steady but damp corn sold at wide discounts. The oats market showed little change during the week. Rye declined with wheat and also because of a lack of export demand.

A rather draggy condition prevailed in the leading hay markets of the country during the week. Top grades were scarce but moved at barely steady prices, while receipts of ordinary hay were more than ample for the demand. Farmers in some sections were marketing more freely as the close of the feeding season was approaching. Timothy was generally dull. The New York market weakened under increased receipts and prices declined nearly $1.00 per ton. The Boston market was a little firmer, but the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati markets reported prices about fifty cents lower on account of light demand and liberal offerings of ordinary hay.—W. R. Whitacre.

Lancaster Tobacco

BUYING of the 1925 crop of Pennsylvania tobacco is still very sluggish, and little leaf is being moved. The purchase of the crop this year is slower and at lower average prices than has been the rule for a good many years.

Growers all over the county are emphatic in their statements of disapproval of the buyers' methods, and declare themselves unwilling to raise tobacco under present conditions.

Farmers in the northern end of the county in the vicinity of Manheim and Lititz met last week and decided to hold a meeting of all tobacco growers in the county at Lancaster on March 8 to consider a plan for handling the unsold leaf thru the government agencies of the Land Banks and Intermediate Credit Banks.

Large Amount of Crop Unsold

C. R. Titlow, of the Federal Land Bank, of Baltimore, will attend the meeting to explain the use of warehouse receipts and an agricultural credit corporation to dispose of the remainder of the 1925 crop. At least sixty per cent of the crop is unsold at the present time.

Tobacco experts agree that this year's tobacco is very fine in quality and that it should have a higher market value than it now has.

The United States House of Representatives last week voted favorably on a bill which will give Lancaster County $67,000 for tobacco investigation. It is hoped that with this money an investigation can be conducted into the growing methods in Lancaster County which will result in a finer grade of tobacco.—Garden Spot Farmer, Feb. 25.

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—Bred gilts, service boars, orders booking now for spring pigs. Reg. and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. Fogelsanger, Chambersburg, Pa.

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS for sale at very reasonable prices. Write BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Virginia

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—Two boar pigs, one 7 mos. and one 4 mos. Also 2 litters, not akin, 6 weeks. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

Big Spotted Polands Choice young boars and Bred Gilts. Easy feeding type. BOYD HAMMAN, Shiloh, Ohio.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

HALF TON CHESTER WHITE SWINE, all ages. Sired by and bred to champions. CRANDELL'S PRIZE HOGS, Rt. 1, Cass City, Mich.

QUALITY DUROCS, mature stock and pigs. Best Blood lines. Priced right and shipped on approval. Fairfield Farm, G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Size, type and quality. Write your needs. JNO. C. BREAM, R. 4, GETTYSBURG, PA.

PUREBRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 100 lbs., either sex. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Reliable agents for the Griffin Silo with its famous Continuous Door Front. Earn your silo by commissions. Exclusive territory—Sold c. o. d. or time payments. Write for big free catalogue. Griffin Lumber Company, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 178 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SELL guaranteed paint to home owners; freight prepaid. Big pay; no investment. Experience unnecessary; exclusive territory. Nationally known company. We deliver and collect. Box 4027 Station "A", Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WANTED—Farmer agents and prospective buyers write for illustrated catalog and terms on Celebrated International Silo with automatic-take-up-hoops. International Silo Co., Meadville, Pa.

SALESMEN—To sell a well known Mineral feed, big opportunity, chance for advancement to district managers. C. W. Buck, Ridgway Hotel, Camden, N. J.

WE PAY $200 Monthly Salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company X-718, Springfield, Ill.

FARM LANDS

OPPORTUNITIES in Southern California are better now than ever for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 914 Ry. Exchange, Chicago.

IDEAL DAIRY FARM of 87 acres, one mile from improved road, close to church, three miles from Mercer, the County Seat of Mercer Co., to be sold on account of sickness. Will be sold right now from owner, one-half cash, the balance in payments. Geo. W. Addicott, Mercer, Pa., R. D. No. 4.

720 ACRES, fifteen miles from Raleigh, this farm worth eighty thousand dollars. Will sell for fifty thousand. P. A. Reavis, Raleigh, N. C.

66 ACRES for sale, 7 miles south of Allentown or Bethlehem. Great opportunity. Call or write. Mrs. Catharine Meyer, Centre Valley, Pa.

FARMS for sale in North Carolina. Write P. A. Reavis, Realtor, Raleigh, N. C.

DAIRY

GUERNSEYS—Reg. cows guaranteed. Free from tuberculosis and abortion. $250.00 to $300.00 each. PHILBROOK FARMS, Kutztown, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF—25% May Rose blood, dam now on A. R. test. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves, practically pure, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

PUREBRED REG. GUERNSEY HEIFERS—All ages. From accredited herd. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CATTLE, either sex, any age. Accredited herd Certificate No. 11368. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

FINE Shepherd watch dog, $17; female Black and White cow dog, $15. Pups $5. Beagles, trained $15. GOLDSBORO GOATERY, MOHNTON, PA.

HORSES

CARNOT PERCHERONS
Mares for Sale. Two full sisters, five and six years of age, weighing 3200 pounds, in working condition, by a well bred son of the great "CARNOT". Price $600.00 f. o. b. cars. ALLAMUCHY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD MONEY WANTED—Will pay $100.00 for 1894 Dime, S. Mint, $50.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel (not Buffalo). Big premiums paid for all rare coins. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Co., Dept. M, Ft. Worth, Texas.

SIZE "B" Victor Combined Churn and Butter Worker. No. 350 Wizard Dairy Pasteurizer. 20th Century Babcock Milk Tester. No. 23 DeLaval Separator. For particulars write to H. E. Millard, Annville, Pa.

SEPTIC TANKS—Steel, welded, leakproof, rustproof. The modern, sanitary sewage disposal device for farm home or camp. Write for circular and prices. Agents wanted. Carbondale Welding Company, Carbondale, Pa.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

RAW FURS WANTED—Especially muskrats, $1.75; brown weasels, $1.50. Prices net to you, we hold separate. Pay postage. Ira Stern, New Brunswick, N. J.

WILSON SOY BEANS $1.75 bushel; Virginia soy beans, $1.25 bushel; cow peas $4.25 bushel. Bags 12c each. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

WANTED to buy milk route in small city. Size 200 to 500 quarts. Box 95, Penna. Farmer, Philadelphia.

PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC.

SPRING FLOWERS—Collection of dahlia for $2. Isabella Street, Rosalie Styles, Insulinda, Delice, Jack Rose, Queen Mary. Also an accidental mixture 12 for $1. 2 year old Mums in clumps, all colors, 12 for $1. Canna roots, all the finest, 12 for $1. High class gladiolus mixture, all blooming size, 40 for $1 or 100 for $2. Assortment of German Iris, 12 for $1. Peonies (3 to 5 eyes) all colors, 3 for $1, 12 for $3. 2 year old monthly roses 5 for $2. All post paid. Atco Flower Gardens, Atco, N. J.

FROST PROOF cabbage and onion plants. Varieties Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Prices, parcel post-paid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Express collect, 1,000, $1.50; 5,000, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over $1.00 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Open field grown can be set six weeks before home grown plants, will head three weeks earlier. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express Collect: 1000, $1.50; 5000, $6.25; 10,000, $10.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for Plant Catalog. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

SPECIAL—5 cactus and 5 decorative dahlia tuber $1.00. 12 big canna tubers—Four choice varieties $1.00. 25 large mixed gladiola bulbs $1.00. Delphinium roots select 2 years old 35c each. Trial package of choice mixed aster seed, free with order for dahlias or gladiola. E. R. Hummer, Frenchtown, N. J.

DAHLIAS and gladioli, choice named varieties. Farmers prices. 50 assorted Gladioli $1.00, 12 assorted Dahlias $1.00 postpaid. Circular free. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs 15, $1.25 postpaid; 100, $6.00 express. Hickory Meadows Farm, Route 1, Honey Brook, Pa.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading varieties, onion, beet, lettuce. Postpaid 100—30c; 300—75c; 500—$1.00; 1,000—$1.50. Not prepaid 5,000—$4.50; 10,000—$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

ASPARAGUS — Washington rust-proof. Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth. Good sturdy roots $1.25 hundred; $8.50 thousand. Prepaid. Pleasantview Farms, Sadsburyville, Pa.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled $9.25 bushel. White new clover honey 17c pound. Z. T. Nichols & Sons, Waynesburg, Pa.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS—Most modern variety, sturdy one year roots $12.00 per 1000. C. W. Bowes, New Cumberland, Pa.

APPLE TREES 25c. June budded peach trees 15c. Cherry trees 40c, prepaid. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

66 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1.00. No 2 alike. 12 Dahlias $1.10. Cannas. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN CANTALOUPE, seed grown from originator's seed, $3.00 lb. Ralph Folmey, Dividing Creek, N. J.

CORN—Lancaster County Sure Crop. Graded. Germination guaranteed $2.50 bu. A. H. Risser, Bainbridge, Pa.

MILLIONS, cabbage, tomato and onion plants, $1, 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

CORN—1,000 bu. of Lancaster Co. Sure Crop. Large or small quantities. Willis G. Kreider, Kinzers, Pa.

CERTIFIED Luce's Favorite seed corn $2.50 per bu. F. O. B. Henry Jennings, Southold, Long Island.

SEED POTATOES

NOBODY KNOWS how the 1926 potato crop will sell. But we know Blue Tag certified seed will enable you to grow yours cheaper. Will send delivered prices. All varieties. Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

CHOICE Northern Grown Seed Potatoes. Order early, good seed will be scarce later in the season. Write for guaranteed prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Russets, Green Mountains or any White Sprout Varieties, prompt shipment guaranteed, get our prices. Grover-Schultheis Co., Hornell, N. Y.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES—Carman No. 3, raised from certified seed. $3.00 bu. Satisfaction or money back. J. W. Hartman, Sligo, Pa.

SEED POTATOES—Certified Russets, Cobblers. Irving Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.

POTATOES—Cobbler, Heavyweight, Ohio, Rose, others. Ford, Fishers, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2; cigars $2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; 10, $2.50. Smoking ten $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN chewing or smoking tobacco—5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2, twenty $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as herd manager in Guernsey herd. Practical experience, with college training. Single, industrious, no bad habits. Chas. P. England, Rising Sun, Md.

GOATS

VITALITY MILK GOATS, soon fresh, for sick babies, $40-$55. Springers, $35. Yearlings, $25. Best Purebreds $75. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

PROBABLY RING WORM.—My cattle is troubled with a skin disease. Seems to start first around eyes. They are very uneasy, rubbing affected parts until skin gets very red and sometimes bleeds. First noticed it on one, now nearly all have it; also a colt which sometimes runs with cattle. Please advise me what to do. I have been using creolin and kerosene.—O. O. M., Venango, Pa. It is quite probable that these animals have ringworm. Try painting the affected areas every other day with tincture of iodine. If applied with a small brush, care should be taken to avoid getting any in the eyes. Two to four applications are usually sufficient to effect a cure.

INTESTINAL PARASITES.—My pigs are not thriving well. One of them was hearty in the evening and next morning she was dead. I butchered one the other day. She had worms in the stomach and in small intestines. They have no appetite. Is there any advice you can give me?—H. B. S., Middleburgh, Pa. These pigs should be treated for worms, using capsules prepared for this purpose. These should be secured from your veterinarian as he will be able to supply you with a better grade of capsules than ordinarily marketed. Rotation of hog lots with plowing of ground is advantageous in preventing infestation. A good feed mixture for growing pigs consists of a mixture of 100 lbs. corn meal, 10 lbs. tankage, 5 lbs. oil meal, 5 lbs. chopped alfalfa.

EWES ARE WEAK.—I have two ewes that seem to be too weak to stand up on their feet. I feed them corn, oats, hay and fodder. Some people say they have worms. Do you think the worms help them to be weak?—H. A. S., Forest Hill, Md. The difficulty here is probably due to parasites. Our attention has recently been called to a number of pregnant ewes, showing an increasing weakness, and finally unable to get to their feet, death following. Post mortem showed the intestinal wall to be filled with the encysted parasites resulting in a condition known as nodular disease. These cannot be removed from the intestine when once they are encysted. Rotation of pastures, use of drenches and application of preventive measures should control this condition.

SCOURS.—I have two cows that have been scoured for nearly two years. Ever since they were fresh the first time they have had scours. They stay rather thin in flesh but have good appetites. Have fed powders but seems to do no good. Please advise me what is best to do for them.—W. N. B., Bedford, Pa. The cows may have a disease involving the intestinal tract. In any case, there is some irritation which should be removed, if possible. Try giving one quart of raw linseed oil every other day for three days. Follow with tablespoonful doses of equal parts of bismuth subnitrate and salol three times daily. Call your veterinarian's attention to these cases when he visits you.

COWS PASS BLOOD.—We are having trouble with our young cattle aged from one year to fourteen months old. They pass blood thru rectum with manure. We are feeding good timothy and clover mixed hay, also corn fodder daily, two feeds of each. They get good pure water to drink with oats at each feed.—C. W. B., Falls Creek, Pa. This trouble seems to be common in some cattle and is not of any serious consequence unless associated with a loss of weight, diarrhea and a general disturbance. We have some cases where parasites in the wall of the intestines may cause blood in feces. Give each animal one-half to one pound of oil meal daily in feed and provide free access to a mixture of four parts bone meal flour and one part salt.

No Splints or Spavins here!

THERE'S no excuse for either. They disappear quickly with the application of Gombault's Caustic Balsam.

This 42 year old standard remedy is unexcelled for practically all lameness to which a horse is liable. You can apply it yourself simply by following directions that come with bottle. It positively leaves no scar or blemish.

Don't let your horses suffer from strains, sore, swollen tendons or lameness of any kind. Horses are too valuable. Their work means too much to you to let them get out of condition. Get them fit—keep them fit with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. $2.00 from your druggist or direct from us on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S *Caustic* BALSAM

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 80,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $16.00; also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Swaigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

QUALITY and strength are bred into our baby chicks and assures more chances of a profitable, good looking flock. White Leghorns $12. Rhode Island Reds $13. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes $14 per 100 prepaid. Guaranteed live delivery. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Glanchester, Ohio.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. All good chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Place your order early. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa.

DO YOU WANT to increase your poultry profits, then get our prices on eggs and day-old chicks from trapnested pedigreed Barron and Wyckoff White Leghorns. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

75,000 LARGE husky chicks for 1926. S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks by prepaid parcel post. Circular on request. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns. Barron strain. Barred Rocks and Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Send for price list. A. D. Moffer, Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited. Fourteen standard bred varieties. Best winter laying strains. Free delivery, moderate prices. 64 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS CHEAP—Get our free catalog before ordering. All kinds pure bred poultry incubators running now. Evergreen Poultry Farms, Hatherlee, Hampton, Iowa.

CHOICE, heavy boned, Barred Rock and R. I. Red cockerels, chicks and eggs. Black Minorcas included. H. E. Akers, Rt. 2, Clearville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks 13c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

A BARGAIN—2 oil brooders, 14 healthy S. C. W. W. Pullets. Big sacrifice in the lot. H. Rollins, Dasboro, Pa.

LARGE stock fine poultry, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, bantams, collies, pigeons, chicks, stock, eggs, low, catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pennsylvania.

SATISFIED customers, if you buy our chicks. Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Leghorns, etc. Certified Breeders. Free circular. Edwin Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

PRIZE BUTTERCUPS, Campines, White, Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Chicks, eggs. Oscar Reese, Ridge St., Emaus, Pa.

20 PAIR White African Guinea Chickens $3.00 per pair. August Schirchiweg, Freehold, N. J.

EMBDEN GEESE $6.00, pairs $10.00, trios $15.00. Real beauties. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

CERTIFIED CHICKS AND PULLETS—Barred Rock, White Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn. All breeding stock has been certified and blood tested by New Jersey and Pennsylvania Bureaus of Markets and guaranteed free from White Diarrhea infection. Special discounts on early orders. For quality, safety and dependability, buy your chicks and pullets from Kilpatrick Farms, R. F. D. Box 103, Frenchtown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $4.75, $9.00, $17.00; White Leghorns, $4.00, $7.50, $14.00; Rocks, $4.50, $8.50, $16.00; heavy mixed, $3.50, $6.50, $12.00; light mixed, $3.25, $6.00, $11.00. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

BABY CHICKS from healthy stock, bred for egg production. S. C. White Leghorns $12.00; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, $14.00, and Mixed Chicks $9.50 per hundred. Postpaid. live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Turkey Ridge Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Beginning March 1 delivery. White and Barred Rocks, Reds, Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. All 16c. White Leghorns, 12c to 20c. Mixed 11c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. G. C. Rhoades, Reedsville, Pa.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds $14.00; White Leghorns $12.00; Mixed $10.00. Special prices on 500 lots. Circular free. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS—R. I. Reds, Rocks, W. Leghorns. Circular and price list free. Pleasant Gap Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Box 143, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

PARDEE'S perfect Pekin ducklings $38. per 100 delivered. Eggs $10. "World's Best" Catalogue. Roy E. Pardee, Chestnut Street, Islip, Long Island, New York.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c; Mixed, 10c. Special prices on large lots. 100% guaranteed. Circular. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS—R. I. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, Jersey Giants, White Leghorns. Catalog free. The Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

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BABY CHICKS and eggs, Superior Ringlet, Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN healthy chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from big white eggs. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. Guaranteed to live. Low prepaid prices. Egg contest winners for years. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock. Hundreds of cockerels, pullets and hens. Get our prices. Catalog free. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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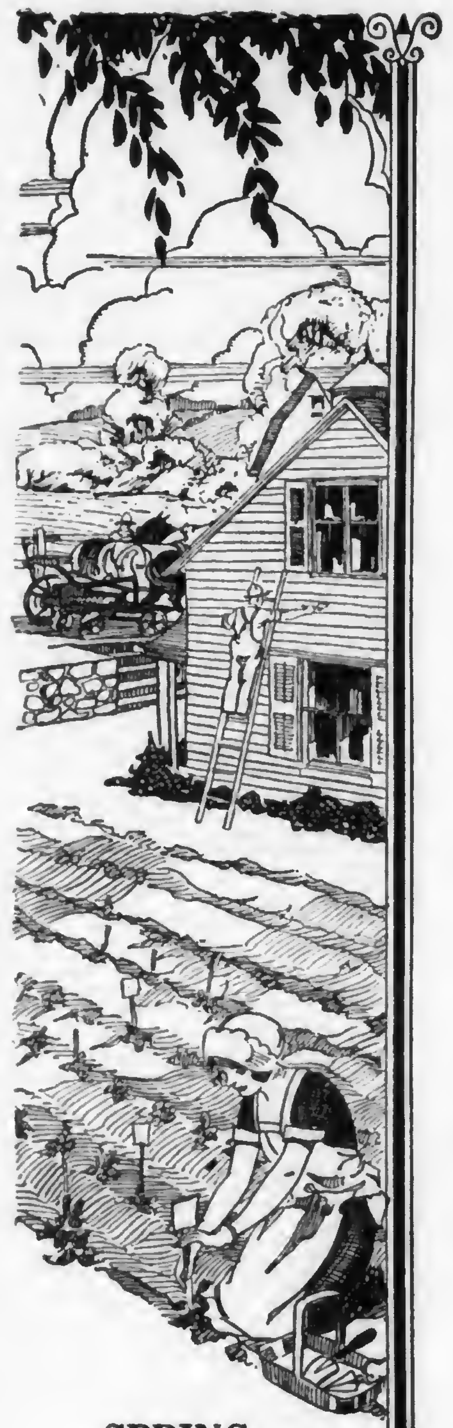

SPRING

—plans for re-decorating the home, for the garden, for the family, for the summerpleasures, Spring needs in wearing apparel, new clothes for the children, everything that thoughts of Spring call to the Woman's mind are supplied in Ward's Spring Catalogue.

Spring Work Needs

Garden Tools
Farm Tools
Work Clothing
Roofing
Fencing
Paint
Farm Supplies
Building Repairs

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Wall Paper
Furniture
Curtains
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Everything needed to Beautify the Home

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Every Mother's wish is filled
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Clothing
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Everything for every age at a Saving

For Your Spring Work And Spring Pleasures

Every call of the new Season, Every Spring need can be met in the pages of your Ward Catalogue

This Spring your Ward Catalogue will enable you to buy three things for the usual price of two.

You have a copy of Ward's Spring Catalogue — or a friendly neighbor has. It offers you an opportunity to buy the *extra* thing, the fishing rod, the camera, the new tools, or curtains for the home, a rug, or milady's dress, *without extra cost.* The price is paid by the saving you make in *using* Ward's Catalogue to buy all your needs for Spring.

$60,000,000 in Cash Was Used To Make Your Savings Possible

Wise buying is largely a matter of deciding *where to buy.* Who can make the lowest prices? Who has the power to buy goods cheapest?

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$60,000,000 in cash was used to make possible these low prices this Spring for you. And every low price is a genuine low price. We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We make our low prices by big buying, by the use of cash, not by cutting quality.

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—calls to new work, to the pleasures of the out-of-doors and brings a variety of new needs that are all filled in Ward's Complete Spring Catalogue. And always at a saving that often makes possible the purchase of three things at the usual price of two.

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Tents
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Tennis Supplies
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Coats
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Underwear
Personal Needs

Everything for every need at a saving.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

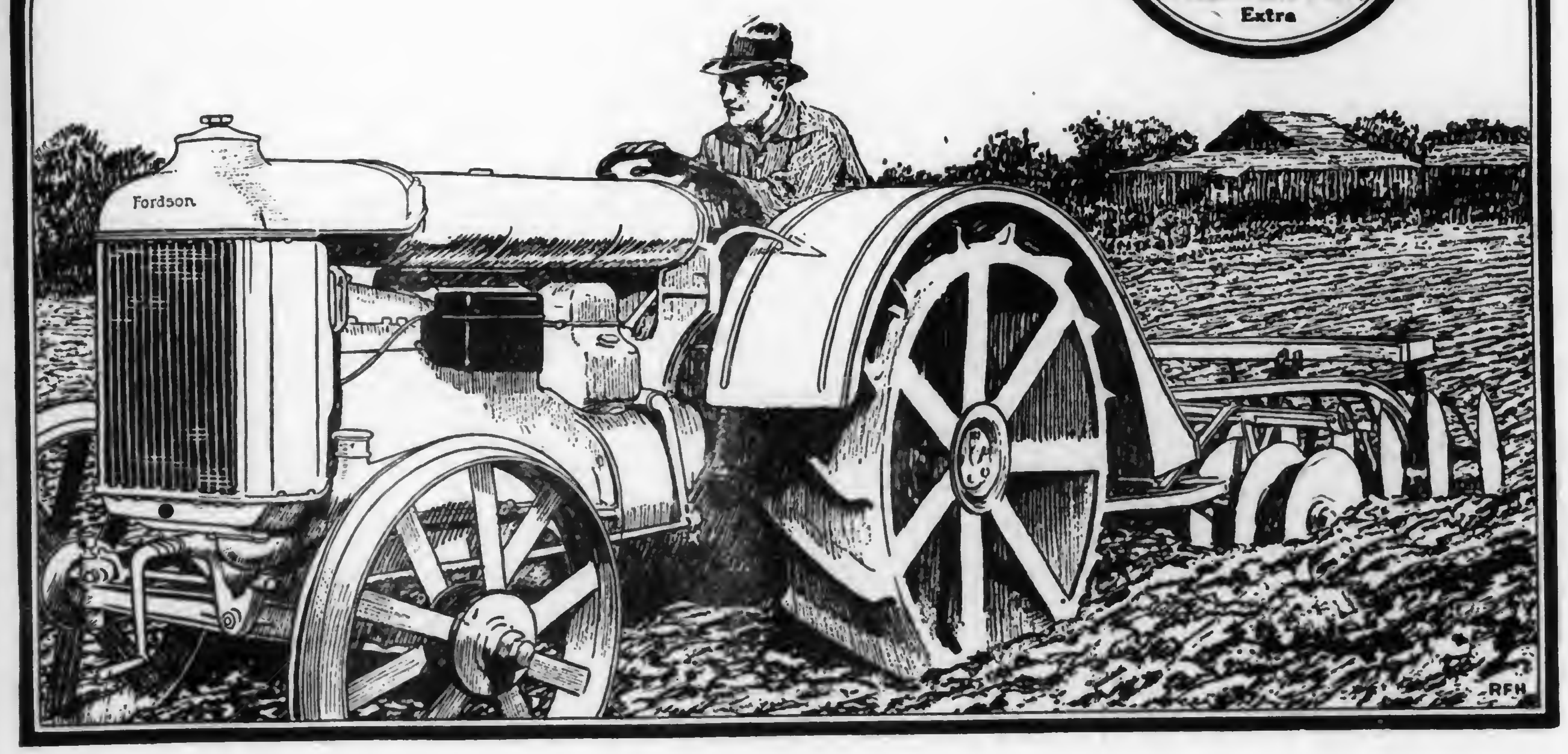
AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 11
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1926
$1.00 a year

At Montauk Point, the extreme eastern end of Long Island

In this issue: Letters from our readers about "The Most Intelligent Farm Animal I Ever Knew." See page three.



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Fordson Power
Reduces Production Costs

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A perfect seed bed, plowed, harrowed and pulverized at just the proper time is the best crop insurance.

With Fordson power and modern tillage implements at hand, the delays of weather and soil conditions cannot interfere with the raising of a profitable crop.

Over half a million Fordsons are in use and farmers everywhere report their help in building a proper seed bed increases not only the quantity but the quality of their yield.

Ask your Ford dealer about the payment plan which makes it easy for you to be sure of a better crop this year with Fordson power.

On June 6th a year ago Immel Bros. of Yellow Bud, Ohio, had 108 acres in corn.

On that day the Scioto River overflowed and covered their corn field until June 12th. Replanting, of course, was necessary.

On June 21st, using Fordson tractors, they started to prepare the land again, finishing June 28th. They cultivated this corn three times in ten days with Fordsons and two row cultivators.

The certified yield was 6,480 bushels of good quality corn, or $5,184.00 worth of corn which would have been a total loss without Fordson power.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Published Weekly
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 11 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MARCH 13, 1926 Whole No. 1504

The Truck a Factor in Marketing

Nearly Everyone, from Junk Dealer to Ice Man, Went into the Potato Business

By DANIEL DEAN,
Tioga County, N. Y.

THE potato growers of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are finding the motor truck to be a far more important factor in potato marketing this season than ever before. The proportion of the crop marketed by means of the truck has been greatly increased.

The reason is the very short one that truckmen have been able to make big money this season. They have made dollars out of high priced potatoes where in other years they could only make dimes or quarters out of low priced. Many hundreds, if not thousands, of truckmen in these three states have gone into the potato marketing business for months at a time. Often they have been able to make a trip of over one hundred miles and buy a load of potatoes to resell at a price which would pay all the heavy costs and still have a profit left. If they had not, they would not have repeated the trip.

High Prices Gave Truckman Large Profits

It is worth while for the potato grower to study the reasons for the big expansion of potato truck marketing and try to find out where there are lessons in it for his own use. In the first place it is the high price this season which has made trucking profitable. The truckman buys and sells potatoes just the same as any other wholesale merchant. As with most business, his margin of gross returns, of increase in price for doing the work of handling the article is made on a percentage basis rather than on an absolute one. That is, if potatoes are at twenty-five to fifty cents a bushel or less, as they were last spring, the truckmen would not be able to find grocers, hotels or restaurants willing to pay more than a ten or fifteen-cent advance. When potatoes are from $2.00 to $2.75 a bushel, the truckman can get from twenty-five to fifty cents a bushel above what he pays the grower as easily as he got ten or fifteen cents last spring.

It costs the truckman just the same to load the truck and to unload it with potatoes at one price as at another. With potatoes scarce as they often are now, it takes him longer to find a grower willing to sell, but on the other end of his trip he finds it much easier and quicker to find buyers. He is not meeting the same competition with growers hauling in wagon loads. The increased margin of gross returns from each load is at first all profit. But not for long.

This country is full of keen business men, all anxious to jump into every opportunity that promises a few extra dollars. Just as soon as trucking potatoes shows a good profit above the cost, hundreds and thousands of other trucks are taken away from businesses which show less profit and sent out into the country after potatoes.

A junk company here took its three trucks off collecting junk. One ice company used a fleet of big trucks at the end of its ice season when cold weather began. Everywhere many small trucks which work from day to day at whatever offers the best pay turned to the potato trade. If it could be possible to get the figures in bushels of the amount of potatoes marketed by truck from last August to February in these three states there is no doubt that it would run into a total of millions.

The second cause for the big movement was the very unusual growing season. The long and severe drought which extended along the Atlantic Coast lasted until the New Jersey potato crop was so nearly mature that it received but little benefit from the rains. For the last eight years, 1917 to 1924, Jersey has marketed an average of a little over 8000 cars of potatoes each year. It is very interesting to see by the car lot records that almost exactly one-half of these, about 4000 car loads a year, were shipped before September 1, the other half after. The 1925 crop ripened early with the drought. Growers were afraid to hold, as the Long Island crop coming on the market next was expected to drive down prices. So they shipped 3064 cars up to September 1, and only 298 cars after, tho additional shipments equal to several hundred carloads were marketed by truck.

Feared Effects of Late Blight

Over the great up-state New York territory, which grew close to 40,000,000 bushels of potatoes in 1924 and marketed 14,460 cars by rail, the 1925 crop struck a number of troubles. Short acreage, poor stands, and then in July, August and September a very heavy rainfall. The bean crop was very badly damaged by excessive rains and both oats and barley are showing very poor germination on test.

Continued (to page 16)

The Most Intelligent Farm Animal

Our Four-footed Friends Display Many Human Traits, Readers' Letters Show

Gray Dolly and Lady
Awarded Prize of Five Dollars

A FEW years ago a carload of horses was shipped into Pennsylvania from Wyoming. Among them was a beautiful little gray mare to whom my brother's wife took a fancy, so they bought her and named her Gray Dolly. She was practically unbroken, and all efforts to break her proved futile. Giving her up in despair my brother turned her into the pasture along with his herd of Guernsey cattle, among which was a wicked bull.

One day, when he went into the pasture, he was attacked by the bull. Gray Dolly was grazing some distance away but she saw the attack and instantly ran straight at the bull. Whirling about she attacked him with vicious, lightning-like hoofs, before which the bull retreated. With great backward leaps she followed, and did not abate her attack until she had driven him to another part of the pasture.

My father once owned a little sorrel maro named Lady. One day he turned her and her three-day-old colt into the meadow adjoining the house. The following night he was awakened by Lady running to the yard gate and then back into the meadow, stamping her feet and neighing frantically. Knowing that something was wrong he went out to investigate.

Lady met him at the gate and when he spoke to her she whinnied and ran back to a rampit in the meadow. He followed her and when he got to the rampit he found the colt had fallen in. As he climbed down to lift the colt out Lady stamped around, sometimes getting down on her knees and reaching her nose down as far as she could, whinnying pitifully. As my father placed the colt beside her, her terror turned to joy. She nosed him tenderly, whinnied joyfully and dashed away with him, and was never again known to take him in the region of tho rampit atlho they stayed in that meadow the entire summer.—E. L. B., Chester County, Pa.

Beauty protects the children. Here she is guarding little Hillard Alfonso Dawson, of Ocean County, New Jersey.

He Brought Home the Bacon

ONE stormy February morning in 1917 we slaughtered two hogs in the orchard. We then loaded them in a wagon and took them to our neighbors, about a quarter mile away, to be dressed and hung up in the barn. By the time this operation was over it was storming harder than ever. After the usual dinner and social hour we went to our several homes, finished our chores and had supper.

While making tne regular rounds by lantern light around the barn, I noticed that Stace, our white Collie dog was not in his usual bed, nor was he around at feed time. Fearing that he was caught in a trap, the boys put on their wet-weather clothes and went around the forest, but no dog could be found. We retired that night with the waiting question, "Where is our wandering dog tonight?"

Morning broke and still no trace of the dog could be found. On my way back home from taking the milk to the station I met our neighbor and he told me that our white dog had lain beside our hogs all night and he could not drive him home. He was still there, said our neighbor, and I stopped in on my way home and loaded the hogs in the milk wagon. The dog followed me home with one eye on the hogs until they were safely stored in the cellar.

If this dog did not have any intelligence why did he watch the pork all night, instead of coming home for his supper, and lying in his bed in the hay?—D. S. C., Burlington County, N. J.

Humpty Dumpty Obeyed

WE ALWAYS talk to our hens and train them so that from chickenhood up they try to understand what we say, and listen and cock their heads when we speak to them.

One fall a brood of chickens was sleeping in an old barn and one night it was blown down. All but one pullet went to the henhouse. She came to the house and slept under the kitchen. She was large and dumpish and was named Humpty Dumpty. We thought she would soon tire of the life of a hermit, but no, weeks (to page 26)

Cletrac Power on the Farm~and More Money in the Bank

CLETRAC power on the farm means more work done at less cost—larger yields from every acre—and greater profits at the year's end. Cletrac Crawler Tractors make light work of the hardest farm tasks. Heavy plowing, discing, cultipacking, seeding and harvesting are all finished in less time—with far greater ease—and at a substantial saving in labor and money when Cletrac is on the job.

Positive Traction—No Power Wasted!

Cletrac power is *usable* power. The broad tracks prevent slippage—increase traction—and reduce fuel costs. The evenly distributed weight of this modern, powerful, easily-handled tractor means a pressure no heavier than a man's foot. The Cletrac never packs or hardens the ground. Turning easily within its own radius, the Cletrac works "close-up" in corners. It does excellent work on hillsides—travels sure-footedly over soft ground and wet spots—over ice, snow and slippery mud. And its operating cost is remarkably low.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

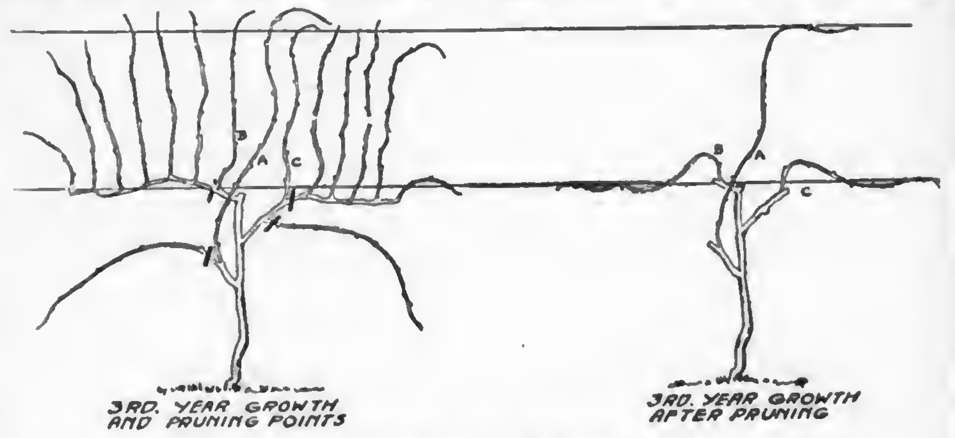
Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

THIS is the month in which to prune grape vines. If the work is left until a warm spell starts the sap to flowing the cut ends "bleed" badly, sometimes to the extent of reducing the vitality of the plant and lessening the crop. The great majority of grape vines outside of regular vineyards are woefully neglected as to pruning. While the neglected vine will produce a great many grapes, they are usually not salable because there are few large or perfect bunches. A grape vine which is allowed to have its own sweet way scarcely ever bears a large perfect bunch.

✤ ✤ ✤

THE time to begin pruning a grape vine is the first year, and annually thereafter. If a vine has been allowed to grow at will for a number of years it is very difficult to bring it into good shape. The best plan is to cut it off at the ground and let a new stem start. Even if a vine is trained over the side of a building it is possible to keep it pruned back to a single stem with four or more side branches. These side branches should be cut back to five or six buds each. At Neshaminy Gardens we have the vines trained on a wire trellis made by driving steel posts sixteen feet apart on which are strung two ten-gauge wires two feet apart.



B
A
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3RD. YEAR GROWTH AND PRUNING POINTS
B
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3RD. YEAR GROWTH AFTER PRUNING

How to prune a three-year-old grape vine on two wires.

✤ ✤ ✤

THE grape vines are placed eight feet apart. A single stem is allowed to grow up to the top wire, and a branch is started each way along the wires. It requires about three years with proper pruning to train the vine up to this point. This being the third pruning for our vines the accompanying cut shows their appearence before and after pruning. The heavy short lines on the cut of the unpruned vine show where the cut is made. The right hand picture shows how the three-year-old vines look after pruning. Three to four buds are left on each branch.

✤ ✤ ✤

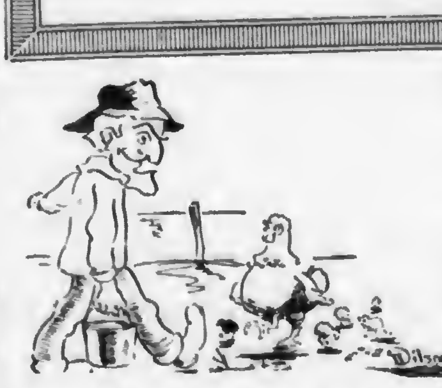
THE blackberry and raspberry plants will be pruned also this spring. This is not a very big job on plants set only one year, yet each one must be cut back. I pinched the tender tops off the red raspberries last fall because they were growing too tall and might be broken down by snows or blown over by the wind. When the apple and peach trees are added to this amount of pruning it is going to provide me some opportunity to "think" during the next few days.

✤ ✤ ✤

DURING the winter a great many letters have been received asking for specific information on planting and growing the different vegetable crops. I shall be glad to go into some detail on these subjects as the time approaches for planting them. The first thing to do when the weather fairs, probably the first of April, will be to finish out our planting of Mary Washington asparagus. Then will follow peas, radishes, onions and beets. The main crop of early peas will be of the Gradus variety.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

The Big Family



BIG families, I have heard it said, are subject to neglect; if they are clothed, and housed, and fed, that's all they can expect! "With time so short where is the dad or mother in the land who can take each poor little lad and make him understand the problems of a varied life, its duties and its ills, its alternating peace and strife, its valleys and its hills?" "Where is the parent, good or bad, in such an age as ours, where all the strength he ever had, his talents and his powers, are needed to bring home the bread, the bacon and the cheese, to keep the roof above the head, the patches on the knees,—where is the parent who has time to teach, deplore, and guide, to shoo the kids away from crime and to the better side?"

Such sage remarks I've always heard; but here's old Biddy here, a simple minded clucking bird with thirteen kids, I fear, and see how well she brings them up and tells them what is what! She guards them from the playful pup and from the weasel's plot, she looks out for their normal needs as she's supposed to do, she guides them to the better feeds and shields them nicely, too; but more than that, she teaches each the way he ought to go, she finds the time to guide, and teach the things each ought to know!

I'll bet my hat each child she rears will be a model bird who'll bring his ma no scalding tears thru mean and careless word! I'll bet my pipe these thirteen mites will grow up strong and straight, will always get in early nights and never taunt the fate! I'll bet each little girl or boy that Biddy has today will grow up full of truth and joy, will scratch and earn his way!—L. Edw. Tuft.

Champion X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the red box, 60¢

DEPENDABILITY

The greatest thing about a Ford is the way it keeps going, even under the worst conditions. The dependability of Champions—which have been standard Ford equipment for 14 years—is an integral part of Ford dependability.

A new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs every 10,000 miles will restore power, speed and acceleration and actually save their cost in less oil and gas used.

CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine
Toledo, Ohio

FOUNDATION PLANTING

The Best Shrubs to Grow near the House

SHRUBS for planting around the house should be of the low-growing type, that is, when they have reached their fullest growth their height should not exceed three to four feet. The Slender Deutzia (Deutzia gracilis) is a familiar example of the kind of shrub adapted for this purpose. The old fashioned Slender Deutzia has white flowers, but there is a newer pink-flowered type (Deutzia gracilis rosea) which can be obtained from any good nursery. Lemoine's Deutzia Avalanche has larger and more showy white flowers than the Slender Deutzia, and is likewise a most attractive low shrub, its ultimate height being about four feet.

Several of the Spireas are suited for planting of this kind, and the fragrant white flowers and fine, light green foliage of Thunberg's Spirea make it especially valuable for foundation planting. Then there is the Anthony Waterer Spirea, with its flat-topped clusters of crimson flowers which, if cut as soon as they fade, will provide continuous bloom until frost.

Effective Color Scheme

The Mountain Currant (Ribes alpinum) is adapted to planting around the house, and would make nice specimens if planted on either side of the front doorway or steps. Not only are its spicy yellow flowers and deep green foliage most attractive, but it will do well in dry soil. The yellow-flowered St. John's Wort (Hypericum aureum), is another good dwarf shrub for such planting. It blooms in midsummer, and makes a pleasant bit of color at a time when very few shrubs are in bloom. Another interesting yellow-flowered plant is the Japanese Globe Flower (Kerria japonica florepleno). It blooms in June, has good deep green foliage, and its bright green branches make it especially attractive in winter.

For planting in shady spots around the house, or in the shrub border where low-growing plants are desired, the following-named shrubs are recommended: Oak-leaved Hydrangea (Hydrangea quercifolia), Regel's Privet or Japanese Privet (Ligustrum ibota), Snowberry, (Symphoricarpos racemosus), and Coralberry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris).

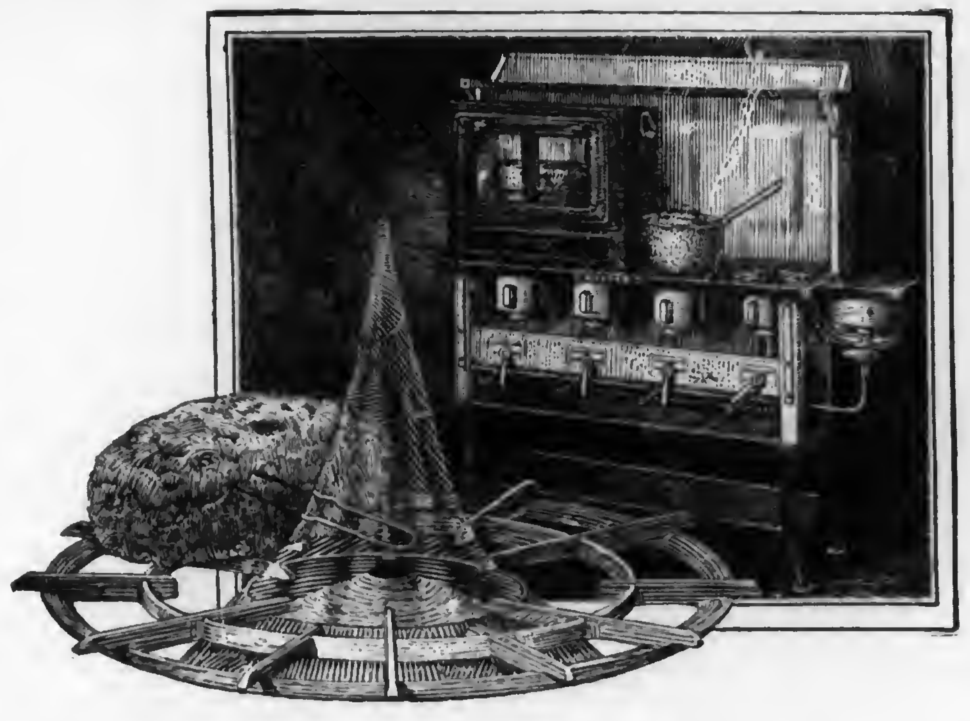
Include Shrubs with Berries

A few shrubs with berries should be included in the foundation planting, for the cheerful effect such plants have in winter. The pearly white fruit of the Snowberry looks very well planted near the scarlet-fruited Japanese Barberry; Snowberry and the lavendar berries of Beautyfruit combine most attractively, too.

If it is at all possible, it is advisable to invest in a few evergreens, for nothing can replace them for the effect of richness they give to the planting about the house. The dwarf forms, such as Ellwanger's Arborvitae, Mugho Pine, the Japanese Yew (Taxus cuspidata), and the native variety (Taxus canadensis) are hardy, and are well adapted by reason of their low spreading form of growth, to foundation planting in this section.

While all planting immediately

(Continued on page 11)



A hairpin tells *the* story

THIS unusual test demonstrates conclusively the intense heat of the Nesco burner.

A hairpin inserted in a potato and placed over a Nesco burner glows red hot in an instant. It is this intense heat, so necessary for perfect cooking results that has won the endorsement of thousands of women and made Nesco nationally known as the Gas Cooking Oil Stove. For though it burns kerosene, Nesco cooks with gas.

It lights like an ordinary oil stove but quickly develops that intensely hot blue gas flame that strikes and spreads directly against the base of the cooking utensil. A clean flame. No smoke. No soot. No smell. Economical, too. A Nesco burner will cook 24 hours on a single gallon of fuel.

And with its better cooking results Nesco brings to farm homes the beauty, cleanliness and work-reducing features of a city gas range.

Go to your dealer and see it. Note its graceful colonial lines, its pleasing colors, its smooth, easily cleaned surfaces, its extra shelf room. Have him demonstrate the burner—over a million of which are in use; the patented, long lasting Rockweave Wick that requires no cutting and cleans by burning.

Then have him send a Nesco to your kitchen and see for yourself how this new day gas cooking oil stove solves your every cooking problem.

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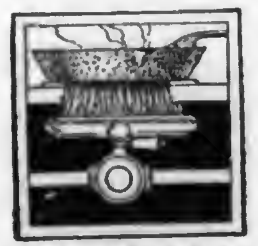
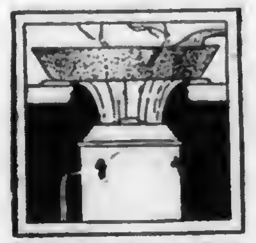


The intense heat of a gas stove burner is due to the flame striking and spreading under the entire base of cooking utensils.



So also the blue-gas flame of the Nesco Burner strikes and spreads under the entire base of the utensil, producing an intense gas flame cooking heat.

Nesco's patented Rockweave Wick of wire woven asbestos. Non-burning. No trimming. Flexible. Long lasting.

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OIL COOK STOVE
With the Blue Gas Contact Flame

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 11 Phila., Pa., March 13, 1926 Whole No. 1504

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

See deep enough, and you see musically; the heart of nature being everywhere music, if you can only reach it.—
Thomas Carlyle.

Why Be a Farmer?

THOSE who read the contest articles printed two weeks ago in which parents' reasons were given as to why the writers wished their sons to be farmers were no doubt struck by similarity of the reasons. These, and the scores of answers not yet published, emphasized this one point: The writers believe that farming offers the best chance in which to become a happy, useful and intelligent citizen. The highest hope of every parent for his son is just that.

Unfortunately, most of the parents' reasons as given will not be convincing to the young man just ready to start life for himself. He is not concerned so much about idealism as he is about advancement. His youthful ambition naturally causes him to put at the head of the list of desirable attainments position, power, wealth. He sees that all these are rather slow and uncertain in farming. While he realizes that few achieve them in other lines, yet there are enough who have to make inviting the chance in trying, and he always believes in himself enough to think he is certain to succeed. The educational influences in the life of the young tend to stress too much the desirability of worldly success, and too little the importance of immaterial possessions.

Pointless Arguments

WE HAVE had a few letters from people in one section of the state who are strenuously opposed to the work of testing cattle for tuberculosis. We have tried to clear up in a dispassionate way misunderstandings which exist in regard to this work. We have sympathy with those who have lost heavily and those who stand to lose by it in the future. They have grounds for feeling aggrieved, since the indemnity received scarcely ever fully reimburses the loser. We grant the objectors their claim to being honest and sincere in their opposition.

But we do believe people should be sure of their arguments. It is a mistake in any issue to accept as truth all that is said in the heat of a controversy. In this instance there is evidently a great deal of guesswork if not falsehood going the rounds. Some of the arguments used in opposition to T. B. testing are so ridiculous that we wonder at their acceptance. As an example, a writer states that one of the reasons why testing is being urged and forced is the desire of Philadelphia to get cheap meat during the Sesqui-centennial. Other examples equally silly might be quoted, but this will illustrate the kind of foolish talk we protest. Let the arguments on testing be limited to facts and truth, and we assure our readers that Pennsylvania Farmer stands ready and willing to print all such whether they be for or against the work. Loose talk and surmises, however, injure rather than help the cause espoused

Modern Mastodons

THERE is evidence that immense creatures once roamed the earth in the form of mastodons, dinosauria, megalosaurus, etc., and that great birds such as the dinornis which stood fourteen feet high were common. Science teaches us that the very immensity of these animals was the cause of their extinction. The changing conditions made it impossible for them to get a living and they perished from the earth.

A reading of the financial news of the day suggests that we are living in an age when new forms of gigantic creations are being formed. However, these modern mastodons are made of aggregations of wealth in the form of combinations of big industries and financial institutions. Railroads, banks, and manufacturing firms are "merging" on every hand. Other financial and commercial institutions are combining their interests. The combined wealth of these modern business associations totals billions of dollars. Theoretically, the tendency is in the interest of economy of operation and greater service. But time alone will tell whether human intelligence is great enough to handle successfully these immense sums, and also whether men are honest enough to be trusted with the power which such piles of wealth give them. Will future ages find them still doing business, or will it record finding of the skeletons of business of mastodon size?

When Doctors Disagree

WE ARE often reminded of the impatient question Herbert Hoover asked during the war after hearing contradictory demands made in the interest of agriculture, "Well, who IS authorized to speak for farmers anyway?" The present situation in regard to congressional action finds the lawmakers in about the same uncertain frame of mind as was Mr. Hoover. All the different measures before Congress have opponents as well as proponents among farm leaders. For instance, a large group in the Middle West is strongly in favor of the Dickinson Bill while the National Grange and many others oppose it. President Coolidge approves the passage of "some form of agricultural relief legislation" without committing himself to any of the specific measures. Secretary Jardine is opposed to the Dickinson Bill but will not use his influence against it. The National Co-operative Association opposes this bill and recommends universal cooperation as a sufficient remedy, while the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association sends a series of articles purporting to prove that the dark tobacco growers' cooperative is a flat failure.

So it goes thru the entire list. Is it any wonder that Congress is worried and uncertain? It must be said, however, that the agitation on both sides has its origin among farmers and is not the result of effort on the part of ambitious politicians, as the city papers are wont to claim. The politicians in this matter take their cue from their constituents and from the mass of misinformation and false reasoning coming from city paper editors and other would-be teachers of agricultural economics who have selfish reasons for their antagonism.

The Uncertain Human

IN AN effort to relieve traffic congestion in downtown Philadelphia, an ordinance recently was put into effect forbidding all parking of automobiles on some of the principal streets. The public immediately thought, Now the garage men will get rich; people will be forced to put their cars into some of the big garages in the center of the city instead of letting them stand on the streets all day.

The garage men thought likewise, but they have undergone a great change of feeling in the last few weeks. It seems that in the old street-parking days everyone brought his car to town, and those who came after all the street space was taken had to park in the garages. Now everyone knows there will be a policeman to keep him from stopping in his favorite spot, whether he gets to town early or late. So he leaves his car at home, and the garage man worries about his small volume of day storage business.

Several business sermons might be hung on this narrative about the mis-calculation of these garage men. They forgot, like many farm organization leaders, that they were dealing with human nature, not with some concrete thing like bricks or plowshares or ax handles. The great need among farm marketing organizations for leaders who know business and who know human nature is emphasized by such far-fetched stories as this. Remember the old saying: "You can never tell which way the cat will jump."

Four Men and a Ship

A MAN in New York City owned a ship. Four of his friends wanted to hire that ship to go to Europe. The owner figured out that it would cost, let us say, $100,000 to run that ship to Europe. His friends didn't have the necessary money, and didn't know where to get it, but it was important that they find a way to cross to Europe.

The man who owned the ship solved the problem. He put an advertisement in some of the newspapers and magazines saying that his ship would sail for Europe on such-and-such a date, and that it would accomodate several hundred passengers at a cost of $200 per person for the trip.

The advertising revealed the fact that there were many hundreds of people who wanted to go to Europe. They and the ship owner's four friends signed up and sailed on the stated date. Thus the four men crossed the ocean at a cost of $200 each, instead of $25,000 each, which they would have had to pay if the owner hadn't found many others to go along and share the expense.

The principle illustrated by this tale explains why advertising has become such a force for good in modern life. A man builds a factory to turn out a piece of farm machinery. If he sells one machine only, all the heavy expense of maintaining his plant must be charged up against that one. But if he advertises, and finds many customers, he can charge a lower price, for the cost of maintaining the factory is divided among many. That is why widely advertised goods are nearly always cheaper than similar unadvertised articles that carry heavy "overhead" charges.

Washington Letter

THE DRIVE IS ON.—The Middle West drive upon Congress for agricultural relief legislation is on. It began when the committee of twenty-two selected at the Des Moines conference to represent eleven middle western states, headed by George N. Peek, of Illinois, established headquarters in Washington. A conference of the committee of twenty-two with a delegation of congressmen and senators representing each of the eleven states was held March 1st. At this meeting Congress was warned by Mr. Peek that if no relief legislation is enacted at this session a new political alliance of the South and West could be expected.

CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.—Accompanied by a congressional committee from the eleven Middle West states, the surplus disposal legislation promoters called on President Coolidge. Secretary Jardine was present at the President's conference. The hearings on the Dickinson bill and other surplus disposal propositions were begun before the House Committee March 4th.

WANT AN EXPORT CORPORATION.—The leaders say they want legislation creating a Federal Farm Board with broad powers to handle the surplus farm products, and to hold the same position in relation to agriculture that the Federal Reserve Board holds to the financial system. They also have in mind an agricultural export corporation organized and financed by farm organizations. Beyond this little that is definite has developed. The congressional committees say they are already well informed regarding agricultural conditions and that there is little need of the farmer spokesmen spending their time describing the farmers' plight. What they want is a concrete remedy which they can put into legislation.

SEED DYEING BILL MAY PASS. The clover and alfalfa seed dyeing bill is said by its friends to be in a favorable position and in a fair way to pass Congress this session. A new pure seed bill introduced by Representative Hare, of South Carolina, covers all sorts of seeds and bulbs entering into interstate commerce. It provides that all interstate shipments of seeds or bulbs shall bear a uniform label showing name, variety, and percentage of purity or freedom from inert matter.

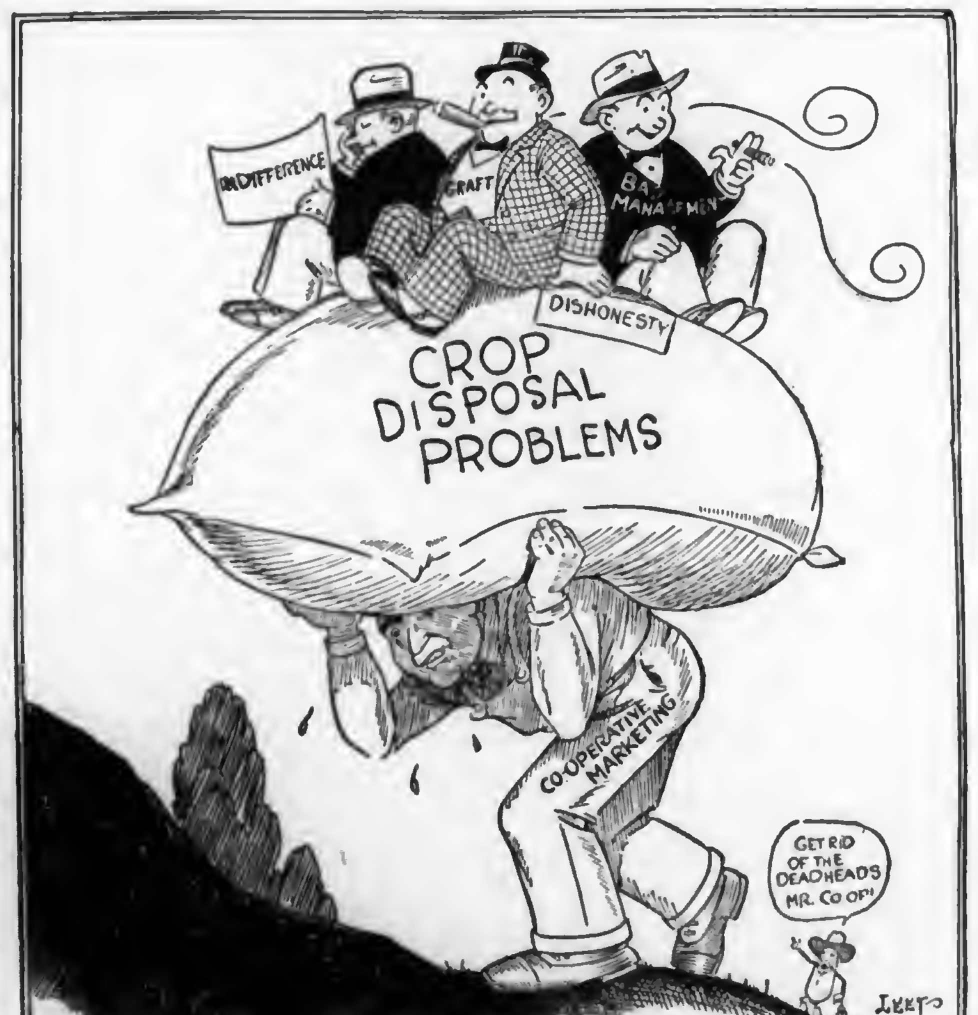
Efforts are still being made to induce the farmers of the Dakotas to go into the dairy business as a means of developing their agriculture. A bill introduced by Representative Sinclair, of North Dakota, and reported out favorably by the House Agriculture Committee, provides an appropriation of $25,000 to establish a dairying experiment station in connection with the Great Plains experiment station at Mandan, N. D.

DIRECT MARKETING TRIAL FAILS.—Last year Congress authorized the Postmaster General to conduct experiments with fifty rural routes to encourage the direct shipment of foods from producer to consumer by parcel post. This experiment has just ended in failure. Notwithstanding a systematic attempt was made to interest postmasters, rural carriers, producers and consumers in the direct from farm to consumer project, with low rates of postage and commissions to carriers, little interest was aroused and the volume of business was negligible. In reporting the experiment, the Postmaster General says that the results lead to the conclusion that there is no public need or demand for this character of service.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

RURAL ELECTRIC RULES STAND—Unless court appeal upsets them the rural electric regulations promulgated last fall by the Public Service Commission will stand and service must be furnished by companies when petitioned by certain numbers of customers per mile. The Commission has overruled efforts for rehearings and to revoke the regulations. The regulations became effective March 1, but owing to no rates being filed the situation as regards operation has been a bit vague. However, in a short time it is expected a clarifying statement on the matter will be issued here. This is about all in the way of electric regulation probable for the present except that the Giant Power Board is showing a disposition to hold up many charters for electric companies until their place in the scheme of unification of service can be worked out.

ASKING MORE SPACE.—Now that the next mid-winter Farm Products Show has been set for January 17, the week of the next inauguration on Capitol Hill, the question of getting more space, especially for exhibits of livestock, will be put up to the people of Harrisburg as the idea of scattering around the exhibits and meetings has not proved satisfactory. A conference with people active in civic affairs in Harrisburg will be held shortly at which the situation will be put squarely up to them.



Why cooperative marketing organizations fail.

CERTIFIED SEED SOON.—In all probability formal announcement will be made of grading of certified seed potatoes about March 15 as final drafts of the regulations are now being made up, following one or two changes resulting from the conference and hearing at the Department of Agriculture a few days ago. Objections to some of the provisions were argued at length. The Department will also rule soon on registry of Holstein-Friesian cattle which is assuming important proportions, owing to the effect of registry in determining value of cattle when killed in the state campaign to reduce bovine tuberculosis.

NEW FIGURES SOUGHT.—The statistical bureau of the Department of Agriculture is asking for information this month as to the percentage of grain stocks still held on the farm, this inquiry being regarded as of much value in view of the movement of prices the last six months. There is also an inquiry being made as to the amount of grain shipped out of counties.

HUGE MILEAGE AWARDED.—Thanks to the lively competition for Pennsylvania road construction the commonwealth will begin the spring season with probably more new work under contract than ever before. Every letting so far this year has produced more bidders than known at any time in the last four years and contracts have been let at what are considered very favorable prices. Most of the state contracts have been let for important links on much traveled highways, but now considerable county work which will be paid for in part by the state money or supervised by the state is coming in.

REGULATE LABOR CAMPS.—The State Industrial Board is about to make operative a plan for proper sanitation of labor camps in all parts of the state where men are fed or given lodging and to bring them under close supervision. The regulations are to be put up for hearings, but it is planned to make them effective this summer.

STATE POLICE CHANGES.—Changes in the districts of State Police troops will mean comparatively few changes in sub-stations this spring, but where removals take place they will be to points where state road routes converge and there are good telephone facilities. The patrol work will continue as heretofore, but plans for increase in mobility of the force are being worked out.

POOR FARMS POOR.—According to the newest report by the State Department of Welfare on care of the poor in Pennsylvania the majority of so-called poor farms maintained by townships or boroughs are poor affairs and efforts will be made at the coming session of the legislature to concentrate care of people under counties and to make the county homes hospitals in greater sense of the word.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

DRIVE AGAINST CHICK DISEASE.—Over 45,000 breeding hens have been tested this season in the drive of the State Extension Service against bacillary white diarrhea in poultry. These flocks, under a survey just completed by the experiment station, will produce over 1,000,000 chicks this year or nearly enough to supply the state in case producers elect to secure their supply of chicks entirely from tested flocks. In addition, the fowls under test have been culled for type and egg production. This testing of breeding flocks is one of the most effective pieces of work in recent years to improve the rapidly increasing commercial poultry business in New Jersey.

DEPARTMENT SEEKS HARMONY.—In order to acquaint the annual convention delegates, to which the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture is responsible, the State Department of Agriculture called a conference in Trenton on March 4 for detailed discussion of its projects now under way. Delegates who were invited include the holdover delegates from each County Board of Agriculture and one delegate from each organization entitled to representation at the convention. In mid-February the Department formed a council consisting of its department chiefs, the state entomologist and the state plant pathologist, for discussion of problems affecting the entire department. Success in this effort resulted in the continuance of the council as a policy, with meetings to be held at intervals to increase the effectiveness and harmony of the Department's work.

HOLD REGIONAL CONFERENCE.—The New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture called a regional conference of the State Farm Bureau at Bridgeton on March 5 to discuss joint problems affecting the southern counties. Much progress was made toward developing more cordial working relations between the various counties and a tentative plan was adopted for assigning membership quotas to the member County Boards. A similar regional conference for the northern counties has been scheduled tentatively for March 19 at Somerville, N. J., and for a similar purpose. The New Jersey Federation will take part in the eastern divisional meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Concord, N. H., this spring, being represented by H. B. Hancock, of Bridgeton, and H. E. Taylor, of Freehold, president and secretary respectively of the New Jersey Federation.

MILK DEALER COOPERATION.—The campaign of this last year to secure the cooperation of milk dealers in the state who purchase from producers, has gained ground rapidly. The State Department of Agriculture, which is charged with the responsibility of licensing these milk dealers, now reports 221 dealers licensed, the largest number on record since the work began. If the dealer's assets do not cover liabilities, or where complaints have been made against dealers, a bond is required and filed with the Department. This work is designated to locate and do away with unscrupulous dealers.

FIELD WORK COMMENCES.—Early March saw considerable activity in the fields in southern New Jersey. Early plowing was started by a few farmers in Cumberland and adjacent counties. Little winter damage is reported as yet, despite severity of blizzards and wind during February.—B.

New York Letter

CENTRALIZED SCHOOL IDEA FLOURISHES.—After being on the state statutes since 1914 with no effect till this year, the law to create centralized schools has worked very successfully in the past six months under the vitalizing help given by the new law granting state financial aid to the project. There have been eleven such schools organized within the past few months. The central school gets all the quotas of all the schools comprising it, one-half the cost of transportation of pupils, and one-fourth the cost of remodeling old or building new buildings. A large number of other districts are considering the plan. A bulletin on these schools is now to be had at Albany. Under a new bill rural schools will be helped by a provision to tax state-owned property in districts the same as on any other land.

ABANDONED FARMS BAIT FOR REAL ESTATE SHARKS.—Thus was designated the practice of selling and reselling worn out hill farms in this state by Dr. C. E. Ladd, direction of extension of the State College of Agriculture, in telling of a survey of "Connecticut Hill," in Chenango County, a typical hill section which should never have had its virgin forests cut. There are fifty-three uninhabited farms in this area and eighteen inhabited ones. Doctor Ladd pleads for making this a great forest preserve and recreation ground. He urges that such land be reforested for the state's future timber needs and for protection of water supplies.—M. G. F.

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Jersey's Roadside Market Plan—More Trucks Used

AT THE winter meeting of the Pennsylvania State Horticulture Society, held in Harrisburg, Alexis Clark, director of the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets, reported promising results from the first year of the operation of the roadside market plan in New Jersey. A market receives state approval and has the privilege of using a sign to that effect, if it complies with the following regulations:

1. Owned by a farmer who produces sixty per cent in value of the farm products offered for sale during any one month.

2. Not over ten per cent in value of farm produce may be offered for sale during any one month which was produced more than fifty miles distant and this must be distinctively labeled as such.

3. The top or exposed surface of all packages or quantities of produce shall be a fair representation of the entire volume.

4. The market to be located at least ten feet from the edge of the highway and to afford ample parking space.

5. Products to be of average high quality.

6. All apples and white potatoes to be graded by the New Jersey standard grades.

7. Automobile accessories and other supplies may be sold but it must be primarily a produce market.

Adjustment of Fees

An inspection fee of $5.00 a year, and a sign rental fee of $4.00 a year are charged. If sales amount to over $1000 a year, the inspection fee is $10. The signs are attractive, in the state colors. Eventually the public will learn to look for them.

The whole proposition is voluntary, not compulsory, and growers will adopt it as a matter of self interest, to protect themselves against the competition of spurious roadside markets that are merely retail stores, supplied with produce from the city wholesale market.

E. R. Biddle, federal and state market reporter, located at Philadelphia, called attention to the great increase in the shipments of fruits and vegetables into Pennsylvania during the past few years. In 1924 the unloads of produce in the larger cities were:

	Carloads
Philadelphia	42,000
Pittsburgh	21,124
Scranton	4,674
Wilkes-Barre	4,022
Harrisburg	2,570
Altoona	2,570
Johnstown	1,845
Reading	1,685

This does not include the great quantities coming to these markets by truck from nearby farms.

Growth of By-product Factories

W. W. Chenaweth, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, told of the rapid development of home by-products factories, for fruits and vegetables, in New England, and predicted a similar development in Pennsylvania and other states having excellent local markets. He based his conclusion on the following premises:

1. "The growing and marketing of the perishable fruits and vegetables is always attended with loss due to unmarketable grades and to oversupply, and often this loss becomes a serious matter.

2. "Market conditions would be vastly improved if we could eliminate a large proportion of the poorer grades.

3. "The bulk of the more perishable vegetables and deciduous fruits consumed in our large cities does not come from the farm but from the manufacturer.

4. "The per cent of fruits and vegetables consumed in the manufactured state is increasing as compared with the fresh product, because their preparation for consumption entails less labor than do fresh fruits and vegetables."

Two Types Advocated

He advocated small home factories, operated by an individual grower; or a larger cooperative enterprise operated by a group of growers. As he sees it, the farm by-products factory cannot supplant the large commercial factory or even enter into serious competition with them, "because their function is primarily the economic marketing of surplus crops to a discriminating trade which experience shows will grow as the value of these home made products becomes known. It, therefore, fills a need which so far has not and probably cannot be filled by the large commercial concerns."

Among the by-products now handled to best advantage by New England growers are sweet cider, pasteurized cider, apple sauce, apple jelly, apple butter, cider jelly, pickles, and canned vegetables of various kinds.

The Japanese beetle quarantine has been in force since 1919. According to C. H. Hadley, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, "during that time millions of plants and millions of baskets of farm produce have been moved out of the area under restriction without, so far as is known, any infestation becoming established any considerable distance from the main infested territory."

Pennsylvania's Infested Area

In Pennsylvania, the present infested area includes all of the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery and Delaware and portions of Chester, Berks, Lehigh and Bucks, a total area of 1800 square miles or one-twenty-fifth of the 46,216 square miles in the state. During 1925 the spread was less, proportionately, than in any previous year.

Director Hadley concludes, "The time has not yet come to lift the quarantine; the present situation, and the results secured thus far, would seem to justify even more strict enforcement than is now possible with the funds available."

A survey of the state reported by Porter R. Taylor, director of the State Bureau of Markets, indicates that only about twenty-five per cent of the apples and peaches produced in Pennsylvania is moved to market by rail, and seventy-five per cent by truck to local markets, or sold at the farm. "These figures clearly indicate that local markets and truck transportation are the most important outlets for the fruit crop of the state except in wholesale districts such as Adams, Franklin and Erie Counties."

The motor truck is being used for three purposes; to replace a common carrier, such as the railroad, to supply markets not now reached by the railroad, and to intensively develop local markets. In New Jersey, truck hauls up to 125 miles are common. In the judgment of Mr. Taylor, "the truck has a decided advantage over the railroad up to fifty miles, beyond that it can be used successfully only in the transportation of high-value commodities such as berries, asparagus, mushrooms, and, in some seasons, peaches. The presence or absence of a return load, which will carry part of the expense, is an important factor."

One of the effects of the increased use of trucks is a reduction in the service rendered by railroads in certain districts; special trains for perishables may be reduced or discontinued. This is a contingency that needs serious consideration in communities which are changing over from rail to truck service.

During the last few years there has been a marked increase in the use of the truck in Pennsylvania to supply small markets which cannot absorb carloads of fruit, such as the movement of peaches from Berks County into the hard coal districts. Franklin County peaches are trucked to Altoona, Johnstown and smaller markets further west. Apples from Adams County now are trucked into Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, and from Wyoming and Wayne Counties to Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. Within a fifty to seventy-five-mile radius, there is an extensive truck movement of fruit from Erie County.

New Production Areas

"One of the effects of the use of the motor truck will be the development of new production areas for fruits and vegetables in those districts where good roads are opened into sections which previously did not have satisfactory transportation. Perhaps the best example of this is the transfer of the market garden area from the immediate vicinity of Wilkes-Barre to a valley fifteen or twenty miles distant."

Mr. Taylor cautioned the grower to make a careful estimate of whether he has a sufficient volume of produce to justify the investment in a truck. In many cases he has not.

Paul L. Koenig, of the State Department of Agriculture, presented some results of the census of 1924. In number of bearing apple trees, Pennsylvania ranks third; in apple trees not yet of bearing age, fourth.

Bearing Trees

1. New York	9,454,127
2. Virginia	8,060,674
3. Pennsylvania	6,884,138
4. Washington	6,759,672
5. Michigan	5,519,230

Young Trees

1. Illinois	2,770,114
2. New York	2,457,970
3. Virginia	2,344,421
4. Pennsylvania	2,228,870
5. Ohio	2,119,232

Washington has fallen to fourteenth place in number of young trees, indicating a marked decline in planting recently.

The leading apple counties of Pennsylvania are:

Bearing Trees

1. Adams	443,413
2. York	320,050
3. Franklin	273,614
4. Bedford	263,063
5. Westmoreland	209,110

Young Trees

1. Berks	176,908
2. Adams	154,041
3. Westmoreland	114,122
4. Franklin	112,374
5. York	105,166

In total number of apple trees the rank is:

1. Adams	597,454
2. York	425,216
3. Franklin	385,988
4. Berks	374,857
5. Westmoreland	323,232

The most striking feature of this report is the recent rapid rise of the industry in Berks County and in Westmoreland County.—S. W. Fletcher.

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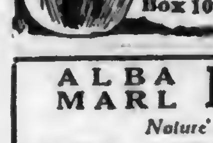

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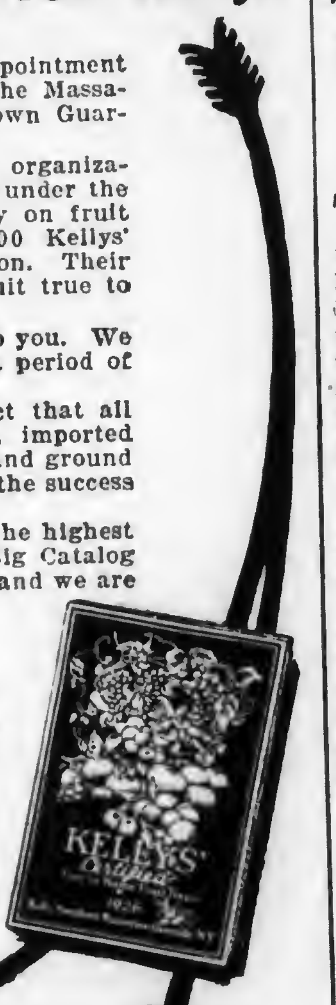

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Garden and Truck Crops

Planning, Planting, Fertilizing an Asparagus Bed

How should I proceed to set out a field of asparagus?—L. K. M., Chester County, Pa.

THE planting of a bed of asparagus is the beginning of a long time project. Four years will go by before the yield will begin to look big. The yield at the seventh year usually will be the maximum, (provided the weather conditions are favorable) from the seventh to the twelfth this maximum yield will average fairly close, after that time lower yields may be expected.

The setting out of an asparagus bed is somewhat comparable to planting an orchard. It means careful planning before the snow has gone. The seasons roll around so quickly that many times seeding or planting time is upon us before we are really ready. I believe we could all benefit by more preliminary planning, whether it be for a field of asparagus, tomatoes, cabbage or any other crop.

Varieties: The choice of a variety of asparagus should be made on the basis of quality of the shoots (size and color), slowness to feather out, and resistance to rust. Asparagus rust came into this country as an undesirable immigrant in 1896. It spread rapidly, reaching California in 1902. Rust was heaviest in the oldest growing centers. At Concord, Massachusetts, the growers were having difficulty in keeping up their fields. An appeal to the United States Department of Agriculture resulted in preliminary trials and the naming of Dr. J. B. Norton to take charge of the work. Years of careful study resulted in the development of the Washington strains. The originator's description of these is given in full.

Description of Washington Strains

MARTHA WASHINGTON: "The first-generation offspring of B32-39, Martha, pollinated by A7-83 Washington, the most highly rust-resistant strain of asparagus yet found. Shoots usually dark green with a heavy purple tinge, with a tight, pointed bud, and not branching out until well beyond the market height, with a clean, straight growth, and of the finest market type. This strain is rather late, and seems to avoid the late frosts of spring, which often result disastrously for growers of the early varieties. Martha Washington seeds are smaller than the average, and the seedlings are apt to be behind other strains in size until late in the first season, but this small size is overcome in later years, and its yield is second only to Mary Washington and perhaps to one or two of the newer unnamed strains."

MARY WASHINGTON: "The first-generation offspring of A5-11, Mary, pollinated with A7-83, Washington. This progeny lot has the largest seed and the largest seedlings of any combination yet tested. This size holds as the plants mature, so that anyone can pick out rows of this strain in our test fields without difficulty. The shoots are very large on the average, with a tendency to be oval in cross section; scarcely less high in color than Martha Washington, very early and prolific.

The high-branching habit of this strain makes it possible to cut unbranched shoots with good tight buds as much as two feet long. The branches of the mature shoots after they grow up are much less spreading than those of ordinary asparagus. While not as rust resistant as Martha Washington, this strain suffers no appreciable loss under severe rust conditions."

It is now seven years since plantings of these two strains have been made. Mary Washington under test has proved far superior. The marketable shoots are more satisfactory than any other strain of Washington. The difference is noticeable from the start, even size of seed. Varieties recommended are then in this order: Mary Washington, Martha Washington, Reading Giant and Palmetto.

Asparagus should be planted in April as soon as the ground can be worked up and before growth starts much.

The Ideal Soil for Asparagus

The ideal soil for this crop, which is to occupy the soil for a long time, is a well drained, deep, fertile, sandy loam. Well drained, fertile, well supplied with organic matter, this lets in the heavier soils which will grow asparagus successfully. Some markets are supplied with "grass" from California and the South. The grower competing with this shipped-in produce likes to use as early a soil as possible for his bed. Grow a heavily manured and thoroly cultivated crop the year before the bed is to be set, or grow a green manure crop to plow under, thus adding humus material.

Mark the field very accurately when setting the roots. The rows of plants should be just as straight as possible to make cultivation easier in future years. There is no standard distance to set the plants. I believe I would make rows five feet apart and place plants fifteen inches apart in row. Many Connecticut growers set plants only nine inches apart in row, claiming that larger yields are secured with a more continuous row of roots, but it is conceded that plants set at this distance apart do not produce as long as plants set farther apart. Planting five feet and fifteen inches requires 4900 roots while four feet and two feet requires 5445 plants per acre.

To plant, open up a furrow about eight inches deep by passing back and forth with a plow. Set the plants in place, put a handful of loose top soil under the crown, spread the roots well and cover with about two inches of top soil. The furrow is not filled level until the end of the second year's growth.

Responds to Fertilizer

Asparagus responds to fertilizer. From 1200 to 1500 pounds of a 4-8-4 fertilizer, applied along and in the furrow, should be applied after planting. It may be advisable to add nitrate of soda in two applications one and two months after planting. This should be applied at the rate of 150 pounds per acre. Asparagus shoots grow from the root which in turn are large or small according to the amount of top growth. Top growth receives plant foods in solution from the soil, changes them into carbohydrates (starch and sugars). From the green top growth these carbohydrates are transferred to the large storage roots.

The principle of feeding or fertilizing asparagus is to grow a good top growth in order that each fall the roots go into winter well filled with stored plant food which enables the plant to send up good strong shoots in abundance until the end of the cutting season.

One-year-old roots should be secured by purchase or by growing the previous year. With a good variety, proper care and feeding, an average yield of 1500 two-and-one-half-pound bunches may be expected after the fourth year.—W. T. Tapley.

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IF you wish to do your cutting with only one horse, you'll find the Massey-Harris No. 11 Mower exactly fitted to your needs. It is light of draft yet cuts all kinds of hay as clean as any large machine.

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MEN WANTED—to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write: Willems [illegible] N. Y.

Foundation Planting

(Continued from page 5)

about the house must necessarily be of a low-growing type, it is possible to avoid monotony by using a few taller shrubs at the corners. Familiar examples of plants with graceful, drooping growth suited for this purpose are Van Houtee's Spirea, and Drooping Golden Bell (Forsythia suspensa). The Lace Bush (Stephanandra flexuosa) is also well adapted for such locations, but it is not recommended for planting in exposed places. It invariably winterkills, altho it will grow again in the spring. The orange and scarlet coloring of its foliage in the fall is very lovely, and the more subdued bronzy-red hues of Van Houtee's Spirea are equally as charming.

In order that light and air may not be shut out from the cellar, only very low shrubs should be planted near these windows. Care should also be exercised when planting near the house windows to avoid placing shrubs where they will eventually shut out light, and the view as well. Plant these taller-growing shrubs in the spaces between the windows, and put the low growing shrubs, such as Deutzia, Barberry, etc., in front of the windows. A specimen Lilac, such as the white Madame Lemoine, or of the rose-colored Belle de Nancy, or one of the hybrid Mockoranges (Lemoine's Avalanche), could be planted against the house in such places.

Vines are indispensable around the porch. Flowering vines, such as the Virgin's Bower (Clematis paniculata), Silver Fleecevine (Polygonum baldschuanicum), Honeysuckle, Wistaria, and the Climbing Roses (Excelsa, Dorothy Perkins, Gardenia, etc.) are especially recommended.—Mary C. McGovern.

Altoona Carlot Receipts

RAILROAD shipments of fruits and vegetables to the Altoona market declined slightly during the year 1925, according to the Bureau of Markets of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. During the year 2,212 cars arrived, 24 less than during 1924, but in most of the other cities of the state for which similar records were collected, larger percentages of decrease were found.

Potatoes led the list of commodities with 339 cars unloaded, 19 more than last year. Arrivals from Pennsylvania dropped from 66 cars to 47. This, of course, does not include the large volume of local potatoes shipped in by wagon and truck. New York and Maine, competitors of Pennsylvania as potato producers, supplied 97 and 35 cars, respectively, more than double the volume of 1924. However, receipts of early potatoes from Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey showed decreases, largely the result of smaller production in those states.

Mixed produce ranked next in size of receipts, with 269 cars.

One of the most striking differences was shown in the receipts of apples, the total for which dropped from 163 cars to 107 cars. Washington, which furnished 44 cars to the Altoona market during 1924, supplied only 10 cars during the past year. New York continued to be the largest source of shipments, with 62 cars, 9 more than the previous year. Carload receipts from Pennsylvania were just one-half of the previous year, amounting to 13 cars, but these figures, of course, do not include locally-grown fruit transported by truck.

Decided increases were noted in the unloads of bananas, cantaloupes, grapefruit, grapes, oranges and watermelons.

Lettuce was the only one of the important vegetables to be received in larger amount, while cabbage, celery, sweet potatoes and tomatoes all showed declines.

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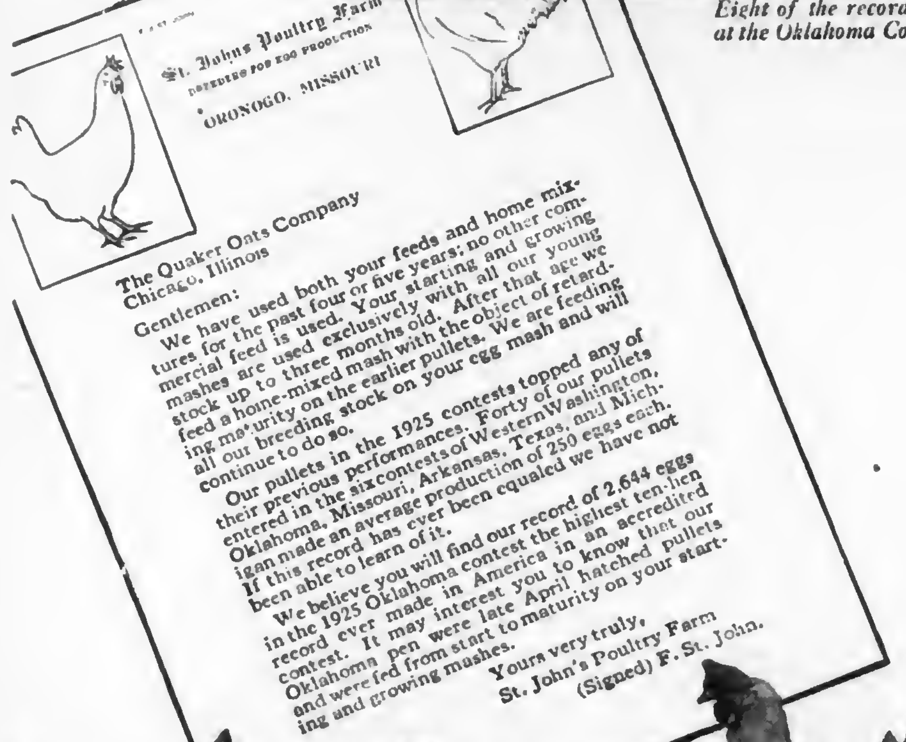
Eight of the record pen at the Oklahoma Contest



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Gentlemen:

We have used both your feeds and home mixtures for the past four or five years; no other commercial feed is used. Your starting and growing mashes are used exclusively with all our young stock up to three months old. After that age we feed a home-mixed mash with the object of retarding maturity on the earlier pullets. We are feeding all our breeding stock on your egg mash and will continue to do so.

Our pullets in the 1925 contests topped any of their previous performances. Forty of our pullets entered in the six contests of Western Washington, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Michigan made an average production of 250 eggs each. If this record has ever been equaled we have not been able to learn of it.

We believe you will find our record of 2,644 eggs in the 1925 Oklahoma contest the highest ten-hen record ever made in America in an accredited contest. It may interest you to know that our Oklahoma pen were late April hatched pullets and were fed from start to maturity on your starting and growing mashes.

Yours very truly,
St. John's Poultry Farm
(Signed) F. St. John.

The record pen at the Western Washington Contest *A typical St. John's Bird*

Record Breakers raised on FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

"From start to maturity on Ful-O-Pep Mashes," says Mr. St. John of his ten-hen pen which won the Oklahoma championship with a record production of 2,644 eggs.

Isn't that proof that Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash give birds a vigorous, profitable start in life?

Just look over this record of St. John's flocks for 1925:

Western Washington, 5 pullets	1,358 eggs
Oklahoma, 10 pullets	2,644 "
Missouri, 5 pullets	1,218 "
Arkansas, 5 pullets	1,253 "
Texas, 5 pullets	1,221 "
Michigan, 10 pullets	2,297 "

Total production, 9,991 eggs (average 249 31/40)

These records were made possible by the excellent health, laying capacity and vigor of these Ful-O-Pep raised birds.

Remember that Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash always have been wonderfully efficient mashes.

And, now they are better feeds than ever before because there has been added to them Cod Liver *Meal!* The meal has properties that enable chicks to reach maturity sound of frame, well-feathered, husky and ready for work or market.

Some good dealer near you sells the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds. He can supply you. Write for the new Ful-O-Pep poultry book. Tear off and mail the coupon now.

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Please send new poultry book with full information on Ful-O-Pep Mashes with *Cod Liver Meal and how to feed them.*

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Shall I Plaster It?

I am thinking of building a poultry house twenty by twenty feet this summer. Is it practical to plaster it? Would it be of any advantage to have the concrete foundation come up about twelve inches above the floor level to meet the studdings? How high is it best to have the house front and rear? Can bulletins be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Washington concerning poultry and poultry houses?—C. Y., Warren County, Pa.

It is not usually considered an advantage to plaster hen houses and very few are built in that manner. You can obtain bulletins on poultry house construction from the Poultry Department, State College, Pa. Farmer's Bulletin 1413 entitled, "Poultry House Construction," is for free distribution and can be secured by writing the Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

You do not mention the type of house you will build. We have houses in which the cement walls extend six inches above the floor level and they have given satisfaction. Bolts are placed in the cement wall before it hardens and the two by six sills are bolted down to the wall to prevent the building from shifting in high winds. We have a shed roof house 4½ feet high in the rear and 8 feet high in front which has produced good results. The house is 18 feet deep. Our semi-monitor houses are 4½ feet high in the rear, 7 feet in front and 9 feet at the highest point of the roof.—R. G. Kirby.

Cooling Incubator Eggs

ONE of the debated questions in artificial incubation is the necessity of cooling the hatching eggs. The old hen leaves the nest and usually returns to cool eggs and yet produces fine plump chicks. It does not necessarily follow that the hen leaves the nest to cool the eggs. Maybe she is forced to leave the nest to obtain food and exercise.

The first four or five days I find the eggs become cool enough during the time required for turning. They contain little animal heat at that time. A general rule is to cool eggs about five minutes in a room where the temperature is sixty degrees. But as room temperatures vary it pays to cool them until the touching of several eggs to the closed eye proves that they are just cool. That is a sensitive point and quickly gives the incubator operator the probable temperature of the eggs. After a few tests it is possible to guess the temperature closely by touching the eggs with the hands.

Cooling the eggs may not be necessary to a good hatch but it does seem to give the eggs plenty of oxygen and helps to produce strong vigorous chicks. In cooling eggs it is risky to leave them out and go about other duties. If this is practiced some day you will wake up on a busy job and remember that the trays of eggs are still on top of the machines. The incubator will be cooled down and the eggs cold as stone.—R. G. Kirby.

Care of Day-Old Chicks

WHEN the boxes of baby chicks arrive do not leave them open for extensive observation on the part of the family and friends. The chicks may be chilled. They may be ravenously hungry and pick at each other's toes. If blood is drawn, some of the chicks may become cannibals and the toe pecking habit will be a trouble maker in the brooder house.

Examine the chicks in the presence of the postman or express agent and then keep the boxes closed until they reach the edge of the brooder deflector. This keeps the chicks quietly resting in the dark compartments of the boxes and they do not huddle or become chilled.

Do not feed the chicks in the boxes. They may eat soiled feed and this often causes digestive disorders. If white diarrhea should be present the danger of spreading the disease increases rapidly if the chicks are pecking at feed and droppings in the limited area of the chick box.

For a Few Days at Least

However, it pays to keep the chick boxes standing in the corner of the brooder house for a few days. If you have bad luck with a brooder fire and it goes out you may be able to prevent losses by quickly gathering up the chicks and placing them in the boxes until the fire is rekindled and the young birds can be returned to the brooder house floor.

Allowing brooder chicks to become very hungry is a common cause of toe pecking. Feed at regular hours and keep the starting mash before the chicks in hoppers and they are less apt to start the habit.—R. G. Kirby.

When Best to Hatch?

AS A general rule it pays to hatch the heavy breeds during March and April and the light breeds during April and early May. This gives the pullets a chance to mature and produce eggs when prices are highest and still avoid the moult which stops production.

But the rule is subject to variations because of the difference in breeds, strains and methods of feeding. All chicken statistics vary greatly depending on the skill of the poultrymen. This year a new factor has entered into the egg market. Winter eggs have been lower than usual. There is a chance that late summer and fall eggs will again be high. So some owners of light breeds are trying early hatching with the opportunity of selling a lot of late summer and fall eggs.

Early Hatched Light Breeds

These early hatched light breeds will produce broilers when the market is high. They will produce eggs when they are scarce. If they go into a fall or early winter moult and stop production they will receive a rest and be fairly good breeding stock next year with which to produce more early broilers and fall layers.

Late hatching has very little to recommend it. The broilers come on the market when prices are low because of the large output from farm flocks where summer hatching is carried on with hens and poultry is only a sideline. The late hatched pullets do not produce eggs until about January 1 when the price begins to drop rapidly. A week of early spring weather seems to do more for a chick than two or three weeks of hot summer weather. When the green feed is tender and the worms plentiful, the early hatched chicks are ready to make a rapid growth.—R. G. Kirby.

Have All the Same Age

HAVING all the chicks the same age simplifies the mixing of rations thruout the summer. Setting a hen every few days produces a lot of chicks of varying ages. Three or four weeks makes a lot of difference in the size of little chicks when they are ranging together. The larger chicks trample the smaller ones. Soon the little chicks are devitalized and do not receive their share of the feed. This results in culls.

When the chicks are of varying ages on the same range it pays to build slatted feeding coops in which the little chicks can eat unmolested by earlier hatched birds. But the better way is to have them all the same age. This can be done in several ways. Have an incubator large enough to hatch all the chicks at one time or buy day-old chicks. Save up the setting hens until you have ten or fifteen broody at the same time. Then place the eggs under them the same night. Test out the infertile eggs the same as in artificial incubation and combine the fertile eggs under the hens that seem to be the best prospects as mothers.

If Breed Shows Broodiness

If you have a small incubator and keep a breed that shows broodiness, it often pays to set the incubator and a few hens at the same time. All the chicks can be combined in the same brooder or small flocks of incubator hatched chicks can be divided among the hens for hen brooding.

Some poultrymen with a small incubator capacity, plan to fill their own machines and have a few hundred eggs custom hatched at the same time. Then their young stock growing on the range are all the same age.—R. G. Kirby.

The Eggs for Hatching

IT SELDOM pays to try to hatch eggs more than two weeks old and the fresher the eggs the greater the chances of obtaining a large per cent of vigorous chicks. Store the eggs in a room where the temperature will not be below forty-five degrees or above sixty-five degrees. As near fifty-five degrees as possible is best. Eggs will stand a temperature close to freezing for a few hours and produce good chicks but it is safest to gather the eggs often in cold weather.

On freezing days I gather hatching eggs five and six times each day and a large per cent of the eggs in the Barred Rock pens are taken from under the birds. Many of the White Leghorns are rather nervous and are frightened if an attempt is made to take eggs from under them.

Turned Eggs Meant More Chicks

I have tried saving hatching eggs for ten days without any turning and I have turned a similar number every day. The trays which later contained the turned eggs produced a few more chicks and in my opinion it is safest to turn the eggs every day if they are saved for more than three days before being placed in the incubator. A cabinet built like a home made oat sprouter makes a good storage place for hatching eggs. Small numbers can be placed in baskets and turned by moving one basket to another. Large numbers of eggs should be spread out on trays where they can be turned more rapidly.

The air in an egg will rise and the fluid contents settle when an egg remains in one position for many days. These abnormal shaped air cells will retard the proper development of the chicks and reduce the hatch.—R. G. Kirby.

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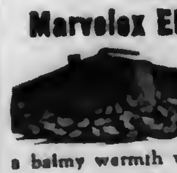

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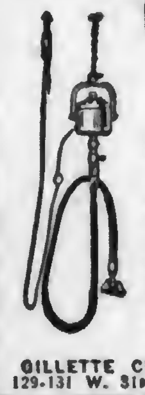

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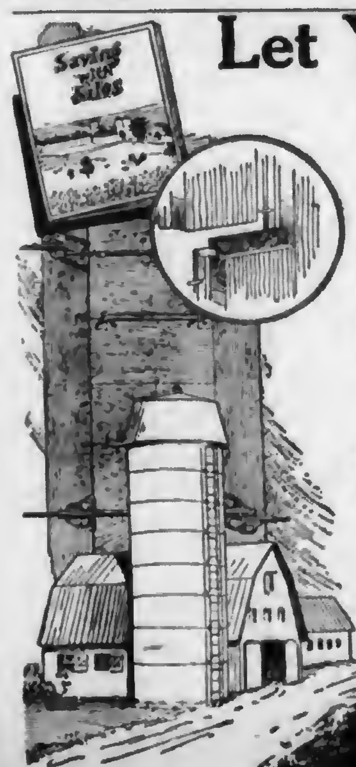

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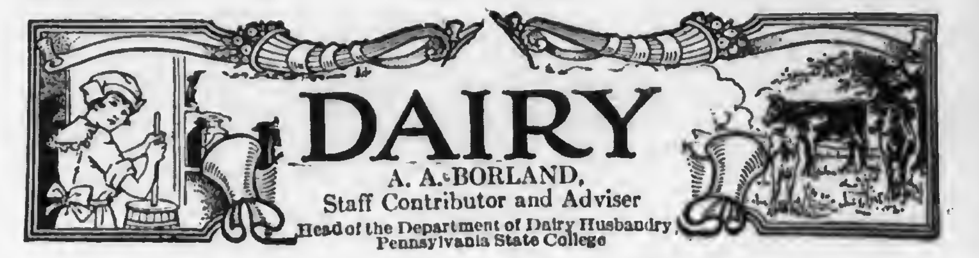

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Detailed Directions for Feeding Calves

THE following is given in response to a reader's request for advice on calf feeding.

Let the calf stay with its dam three days. Then remove it from the dam and feed it eight to ten pounds of whole milk daily dividing it into three feeds for the first ten days after which the total amount of milk may be divided into two feeds daily rather than three. When it is two weeks old, you can begin putting in a little skimmilk or skimmilk substitute in the place of part of the whole milk. Make this change very gradually.

By the time the calf is four weeks old, it may be worked off entirely onto skimmilk or a skimmilk substitute. Start feeding it a little grain when it is about two weeks old by throwing a small handful of wheat bran or other grain into the pail when it is thru drinking its milk. It will soon learn to eat grain. A small amount of clover hay should also be supplied when the calf gets to be about two weeks old.

Skimmilk for Twelve Weeks

Keep on feeding skimmilk if you have it or a skimmilk substitute until the calf is at least twelve weeks of age. It will do better yet if it gets skimmilk or skimmilk substitute until it is twenty-four weeks old. Also gradually increase the allowance of grain until it gets about two to three pounds by the time it is twenty-four weeks of age.

A preparation which will serve nicely for a skimmilk substitute may be prepared as follows: Mix up equal parts by weight of hominy feed, red dog flour, linseed meal, and blood flour. Mix one pound of the calf meal preparation with a gallon of water at a temperature of 100 degrees F. and feed it the same as tho it were skimmilk. The calf meal gruel should be gradually introduced in the place of the whole milk making sure to see that only a small increase is made each time.

A grain mixture which has been used at the Pennsylvania State College to go with skimmilk or skimmilk substitute is composed of 100 lbs. of corn meal, 100 lbs. of ground oats, 100 lbs. of wheat bran, 50 lbs. of linseed oil meal and 8 lbs. of blood flour.

1. After ten days of age, a calf will do well if fed but twice per day. However, the hours of feeding should be regular and as nearly twelve hours apart as practical.

2. The temperature of milk as it is drawn from the cow is approximately 100 degrees F. Artificial feeding will maintain a uniform temperature of the liquid ration at all times and under all conditions, especially during the first eight or ten weeks of the life of the calf.

3. The digestive system of the calf is undeveloped and very delicate. This condition demands that careful attention be given to the amount of feed fed. The average calf has an appetite far in excess of its ability to assimilate. As a result, it is necessary to control the amount and kind of feed consumed. In other words, select the proper feed and do not overfeed.

Make Changes Gradually

4. Due to the sensitive condition of a young calf's digestive tract, it is necessary that all changes in amount and kind of feed fed be made gradually and regularly.

5. In order to be assured that each calf obtain the amount of feed specified, it is absolutely essential that they be fed in individual pails, rather than from a common trough.

6. After a calf is a few days of age, it is necessary that it be supplied with an abundance of good, pure water for drinking purposes.

7. After a calf begins to consume dry feeds, it is best to provide it with a small amount of salt each day.

8. The buckets in which the liquid rations are fed, as well as the trough used for the grain should be kept scrupulously clean, if digestive troubles are to be controlled.

9. The calf that is housed in a dry, airy stall, constructed of materials that are easily cleaned and located, and designed to admit an abundance of sunlight, has the most favorable environment for maximum development. Some of the most common and fatal diseases that attack young calves are caused to no small extent by requiring them to sleep upon a cold, damp floor. For best results they should be provided with an abundance of clean, dry straw for bedding, which must be changed frequently to keep the stall in good condition.

Roughage Very Necessary

10. The feeding of roughage, such as alfalfa or clover hay, is a splendid and necessary practice. If they prove to be too laxative, first substitute timothy hay or a good quality of oat straw during the first month or six weeks. A calf should begin to eat hay at ten days or two weeks of age.

11. The amount of liquid feed required by a young calf will depend largely upon its weight at birth. In general, calves vary in weight at birth from 40 to 115 pounds, and it is obvious that the same rule for feeding will not apply to all cases. One must exercise his own judgment in this matter to a certain extent, as the experienced feeder realizes the responsibility of the man in charge of the actual feeding operations.

Scours are Chronic Indigestion

12. Calf scours as they are commonly observed are simply chronic cases of indigestion. In treating this trouble, remove the cause, which may be overfeeding, feeding cold milk, feeding sour milk, or following improper sanitary precautions. Also reduce the ration at least one-half and immediately give the calf a tablespoonful of castor oil. If conditions do not improve at once (12 hours), obtain from your local drug store the following prescription: 1 ounce of bismuth subnitrate, ½ ounce of salol, 3 ounces of bicarbonate of soda.

When mixed together this appears as a white powder. Give one teaspoonful of this powder, mixed with one-half pint of milk, as a drench three or four times per day, until the calf has recovered. Guard the ration carefully after the attack of scours has subsided, to prevent a recurrence of the trouble."—A. A. Borland.

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Next time you go to town, take this memo with you. Your can of Bag Balm will insure you against milk losses and annoyance due to sore teats, chaps, cuts, inflammation or injuries of any sort to the udder and teats of your cows. For caked bag, bunches, cow pox or any stoppage in the delicate tissues of the milk-giving organ the penetrating, healing power of Bag Balm is the ready answer.

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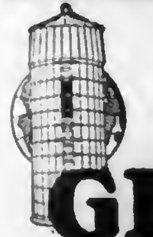

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Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

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Penn State Dairy Show

THE Penn State Chapter of the American Dairy Science Association, which includes students enrolled in the dairy husbandry course at the Pennsylvania State College, will stage its annual Dairy Exposition on May 1st. A number of contests will be held according to the club president, A. M. Bready, in which both manufacturing and production students are showing a lively interest.

As a result of the support of the state dairy breed associations and the breed publications a number of prizes consisting of gold medals, subscriptions to breed papers and cash awards will be given to the winners in the various contests, which include a clean milk production contest, the judging of dairy products, the fitting and showing of dairy cattle, the judging of dairy cattle.

Plans Being Worked Out

Members of the dairy husbandry judging teams which competed at the 1925 National Dairy Show, under the supervision of a committee including J. S. Bryan, Perkasie; W. R. Fiedler, Scranton, and C. G. Gifford, Evans City, are working out plans for the events to be scheduled.

One of the most attractive features of the day's program will be the banquet in the evening at which the prizes will be awarded to the winners of the various contests. A number of men prominent in the dairy industry have already accepted an invitation to be present for the occasion.—A. L. B.

T. B. Eradication

THE tuberculosis eradication work during the first two months of 1926 has made progress at the same rate as during the record year of 1925. While heavy snows slowed up the work in a few counties, all the herds in twenty-eight townships, in ten counties, were tested on the area basis, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These include Chester, 4; York, 4; Lancaster, 1; Erie, 1; Tioga, 2; Greene, 1; Bradford, 1; Huntingdon, 11; Franklin, 1; Mifflin, 2.

During March work will be in progress in fourteen townships in six different counties, including Erie, 3; Forest, 3; Susquehanna, 3; Wayne, 1; Wyoming, 1; Somerset, 3.

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Its air-tight, frost repellant, storm-defying construction will keep your silage good to the last forkful.

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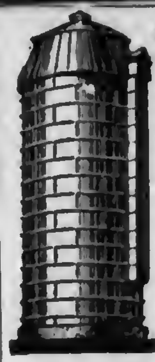

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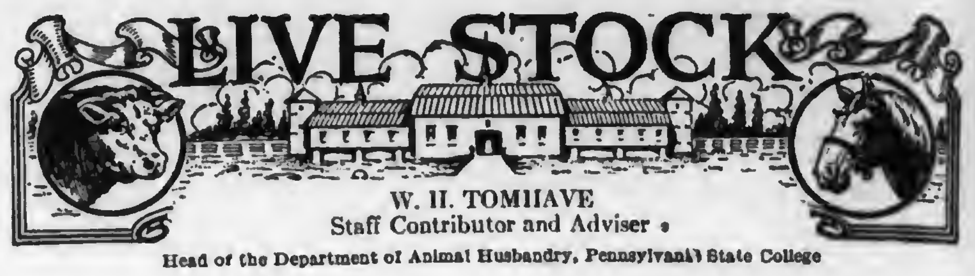

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Alfalfa Hay for Sows

I have a number of brood sows that are due to farrow the latter part of March. I have been feeding them ear corn and a small amount of wheat middlings. I have been told that these sows might be fed some alfalfa hay to advantage. I have a good quality of hay on the farm. How can it be fed?—J. R. O., Chester County, Pa.

Ear corn and wheat middlings do not make the most satisfactory ration for brood sows. It can be very much improved by allowing the brood sows free access to alfalfa hay. The feeding of alfalfa hay will increase the amount of protein which the sows will receive. This is quite essential, especially during the latter part of the gestation period. The alfalfa hay should be placed in a rack in the yard where the sows can eat as much as they care for. They will probably eat the leaves and the fine stems, leaving the coarse stems. The racks should be refilled with fresh alfalfa whenever the supply becomes low.

The feeding of alfalfa hay will not only supply the necessary protein, but being a bulky feed will keep the digestive system of the sows in good condition. By placing the alfalfa hay in racks in the yard some distance from the sleeping quarters and feeding place they will be compelled to take exercise which is very essential for brood sows that are due to farrow in the spring.—W. H. Tomhave.

Livestock Price Trend

A DEFINITELY upward trend in prices of purebred livestock during the past year compared with the three preceding years is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, as shown in preliminary tabulations of a nation-wide survey.

Reports on sale prices of purebred livestock have been obtained from approximately 15,000 breeders in all parts of the country. Detailed results of the survey will be released by the Department as rapidly as completed.

Separate reports will be issued on each of five breeds of hogs, three breeds of beef cattle, four breeds of dairy cattle, two breeds of dual-purpose cattle, and two breeds of sheep. Summary reports will cover cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Both the summary reports and the individual breed reports will be segregated on the basis of sex and age and will show average prices for each group. The reports will include both private and auction sales with separate totals and prices for each.

The Motor Truck a Factor

(Continued from page 3)

damp weather caused a very severe epidemic of late blight and rot. By the middle of September potato vines were either wholly or partly dead over most of the state. Growers knew the great danger of rot following late blight and were anxious to sell.

At the same time the exhaustion of the crops of the southern states and New Jersey forced the 4,000,000 of consumers in the great cities and many villages of up-state New York to turn to local supplies. Many growers were anxious to sell because of the danger of loss by rot if they stored; others were oppressed by debts from five hard years since the depression struck farm products in 1920. Prices were high and steadily rising, with the city and village markets without their usual supply from the south and ready to buy locally if they could. The second early crop states from New Jersey thru to Kansas were many thousand cars short of other years. The many manufacturing cities in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the Middle West which were located in or near potato producing sections began to buy by means of trucks.

Northern Sections Ship Earlier

Those cities farther away from producing sections began to call on the northern tier of main crop states from Maine to Washington for their supplies at this time. These far northern sections began shipping weeks ahead of their normal dates, and cut heavily into their winter and spring stocks to fill the premature demand upon them.

The truckman filled the need of the hour for many cities. Potatoes too green and soft to bear the handling by rail could be loaded on a truck and delivered at the grocer's or the restaurant fit to use. By the last of September prices had begun to rise and kept rising thru October and into November. The truckman often made a handsome profit in the rise from the time he bought one week until the time he delivered the next. Farmers half way between Buffalo and Rochester, eighty miles apart, saw the trucks from each pass on the way to get potatoes. Trucks from Syracuse and Utica met the trucks going out from Binghamton. From Buffalo trucks went even as far as Potter County, Pennsylvania, over 100 miles away.

Steady Increase in Use

Ever since trucks have been invented there has been a steady increase in their use in marketing potatoes. We must expect that truck marketing will continue in the future, tho possibly it may fall off in 1926 with the probability of lower prices. The motor truck, if of any size, is a large investment and the cost per mile for interest, repairs, depreciation, tires, gas and oil is heavy. If the driver is a good driver, well paid, he is expensive. The cheap driver costs even more in operating costs. Insurance is a heavy item. Every mile traveled represents a considerable cost which must be paid by the load. Mile for mile and ton for ton the truck costs far more than the cost by railroad.

But the railroad freight is only one out of a number of costs between the farm and the city buyer. These are: (1) The farmer's cost of hauling his potatoes to the shipping station, in many cases ten miles or more. (2) The country shipper's cost of doing business, often with a warehouse and hired labor, buying from several growers before he has a car filled, perhaps with heavy railroad demurrage mounting up to $10 per car per day. (3) The railroad freight. (4) The city receiver, usually with a warehouse and heavy bills for rent and labor. (5) The trucking cost from the city receiver to the grocer, hotel or restaurant. (6) Bulk shipment of potatoes is being rapidly replaced by sack shipment; 150 pound sacks now cost about seventeen cents each and must be sold to the junkman for two cents at the other end. The truckman saves this cost by having his own sacks. The question of how far and how often the truck can market potatoes depends in any case on whether its one charge can be made cheaper than the sum of the five or six charges for railroad marketing.

Truck Here to Stay

The truck is here to stay. Even if potatoes should sell much lower next fall, a trade has been built up, city buyers have been educated to some of the advantages of truck marketing, and many truckmen have learned how to handle the business. Probably such long runs as were possible this year will not pay next, but as the trucking business is better developed its cost will be cut and its advantages developed.

It will be highly interesting to see how many growers will market in cities by truck next year. The grower is at an obvious disadvantage. The small and handy knockabout truck, so much used to haul milk to the creamery and for the many errands for the farm is too small to carry a heavy load over any distance cheaply. The driver costs as much for a forty-bushel load as for one twice as large. If a big truck is used only part of the time it is "eating its head off" with depreciation and interest charges.

Then, too, the grocer, hotel or restaurant prefers to buy where regular supplies can be depended on for the whole main crop season. If the grower is working on a large scale he will often prefer to sell in large quantities over a short period of time. If he sizes up the large crop to mean a failing market, he sells heavily in fall, and if he sizes up a short crop for a rising market he holds for higher prices. In either case he cannot supply the market regularly as well as the truckman who buys from many growers.

In many cases the truck buyer has a big advantage over the shipper by railroad. The latter is mixing together in each car the stock from a dozen growers. If even one has some rot, some frost, some scab, some undersized stock or some overgrown hollow stuff, that one load sets the price the shipper can get from city buyers. It is the hardest lesson for the grower to learn, but it is a cold and hard fact.

Quality Must Be Uniform

California and Washington ship their oranges, their eggs and their apples all over the United States at high prices. Every grocer has learned to know that he can expect uniformly high grade stuff, whether oranges, eggs or apples. As good business men, grocers are willing to pay hard cash for the privilege of dropping all worry about the quality of what they buy.

The country potato shipper by railroad cannot furnish this certainty. There is too much variation in the potato crops raised by different growers, and at most stations it is hard to separate the good and the poor.

The truck buyer can. He can go to twenty cellars, inspect the stock and buy only the best half dozen crops, those which will be uniformly high grade according to the standards of the highest class trade. Once he knows who these growers are, he can well afford to pay them a good premium above the car lot market for their stock, for he can get so much higher price himself. In this way the progressive and careful grower can get the premium for good potatoes he has so long deserved and found so hard to get in the past.

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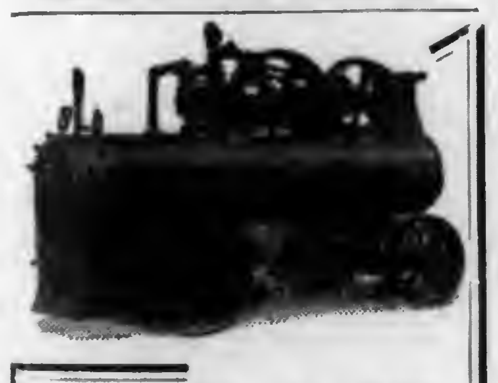

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Stanley's Crow Repellent

Mr. Wilmot sent for some. He mixed it with his seed corn. He did not have to wait for it to dry, but planted it at once. And it did not clog the planter. It did not injure the seed corn. It was not poisonous, for it would not kill birds or animals. But it did keep every crow, mole, squirrel and other pest off of his corn-field, after they got the first whiff of it. Now there are no more scare-crows in Mr. Wilmot's field. There's no more worry over not getting a full crop, so far as pests are concerned. And Mr. Wilmot is only one of hundreds who have written us that they would never plant a hill of corn again without coating their seed corn with Stanley's Crow Repellent. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500R, New Britain, Conn.

No. I'm not dead, but what is that stuff.
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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

In Answer to Inquiring Readers

A Lesson in Raffia Work for Basket Enthusiasts

DEAR EDITOR:—May we have a raffia basket of some sort on our Home Page? Perhaps you could give us a nice sewing basket lesson.—Kathryn Gould, Pa.

* * *

DEAR EDITOR:—I enjoy making baskets with raffia, and I have often wondered why our Home Page never gives us raffia baskets. Will you some time print a way to speed up on working a raffia basket? I will appreciate it so much, and will be grateful for any new ideas in raffia.—Esther Hay, Pa.

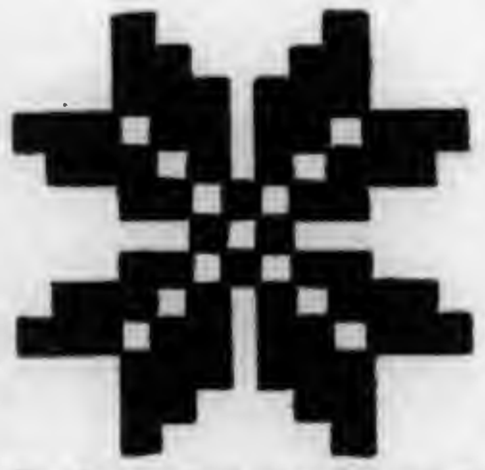
* * *

We shall aim to answer both these requests in one article, and perhaps to interest many new basket enthusiasts. Wouldn't it be exciting to fashion a basket in close imitation of one which won a blue ribbon prize at the Pan-American Exposition a few years ago? This is your opportunity, and it happens to be a sewing basket. It will work up reasonably fast, too, for we use large reed in the foundation.

Speed Depends Upon Materials

One word about quicker work. Rapid growth of the basket depends not so much on nimble fingers, as on the size of your building materials. One of the most charming baskets I have ever seen was raffia worked on rope, rope just like your wash-line. I have seen Indians making rope of long grasses for some of their prettiest creations. They often use willow, too.

There are four stitches commonly used: Lazy Squaw, Chain Stitch, Knot Stitch and Figure Eight. In Lazy Squaw you make a long stitch covering two reed rows, then wrap once, then another long stitch, then another wrap, and so continue, working always with the reed circling under the management of the left hand.



The design which is worked out on the sewing basket described in the accompanying article.

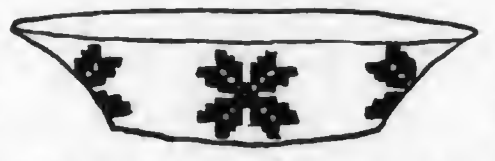
Chain Stitch is exactly like Lazy Squaw with this modification; instead of wrapping just once, you wrap enough to make the long stitches in line with each other. Split each long stitch by bringing your needle up thru the very center of the previous long stitch (that is the previous row).

Knot Stitch, too, has Lazy Squaw for its foundation, this variety being made by a sort of tie made with each long stitch. Just as you come up with a long stitch, bring your needle thru and lap over the long stitch.

Figure Eight is made like a figure eight. Think of it as a real "8" with reed passing thru both sections of the figure, your stitch coming up and then under, each row of reed standing out smoothly.

If you are a beginner and these instructions seem vague, I will gladly mail you a tiny sample demonstrating whichever stitch puzzles you. Kindly send a self-addressed stamped envelope with your request.

The prize basket pictured has a base five inches in diameter worked on No. 4 round reed. Select a smooth perfect strand, and with a sharp knife prepare one end by shaving four inches of it down to a gently tapering point. Soak in warm water. Select a narrow strand of natural color raffia, and while working keep it soft and moist by drawing it across a damp sponge or cloth. Thread raffia, fine end, in a blunt tapestry needle, and if your reed has become pliable, wrap that tapering end with raffia, far enough to bend it into a small circle. Continue circling 'round this tiny beginning, fastening rows of reed with the knot stitch. (This is to follow the sample; use other stitches if you prefer.) The entire base is made of natural color raffia, and it grows row after row as you keep stitching and turning.



The prize basket when completed

Keep measuring as you work and as soon as your base diameter approaches four and one-half inches we will make the final round with No. 6 round reed, the same to be used in the basket sides. Join this No. 6 to the No. 4 by carefully cutting the ends to a tapering shave, then hold firm, making a lap or splice of about two inches. Now start shaping upward, each row out a trifle farther than the preceding one. Work on the outside of the basket with the reed turned away from you and held in the left hand.

Now for the Design

Make three rounds of plain natural color, then introduce the design as pictured, four of those symbols being worked as you build. The contrasting color is rich golden brown. It is wise to use four needles now and keep one threaded for each design. In shaping it is a good idea to cut a piece of cardboard to set in the basket occasionally and judge how nearly you are approaching your ideal, your model. For this basket your cardboard should measure five inches across the bottom, ten and one-half inches across the top, and three and one-half inches high.

Now study the design for a moment. Mark your basket in fourths, to properly place the figures. Start the design on the fourth round by making just the two stitches of color with five stitches of natural separating them. On the next round, four colored stitches for each figure, placed as in the sketch. And so on carefully copying the design as pictured.

Two more rounds of work in natural color raffia, and we are ready to finish. Shave off one inch at the end of your work (which should fall above where you started the round leaving the bottom and beginning the sides) until it is nearly nothing. Stitch along this tiny strip until it is all covered. You will need about a yard of heavy handle reed No. 9, to make the finishing round. Soak this reed all night, and start working about two inches from the end. Use the golden brown raffia, and the same stitch used thruout, in joining this round to the basket. When finished this must be one perfect round, so great care is necessary in making the joint.

As soon as you can measure accurately where to cut the ends, prepare them as follows: cut one-half of each end away lengthwise, so that one will provide the upper half of the two-inch joint, while the other end furnishes the lower half.

Success and happiness be yours, for if you carry out these directions you have copied a beautiful basket made in the Philippine Islands, where basketry is an art. If you strike any snags, write me freely. If you are puzzled as to supplies, I will help anyone sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Shining Lights

DO NOT neglect your windows these March days, when you need the cheer and inspiration of shining glass. The task is not so laborious if your equipment is good. I prefer clean cloths and lots of soapy water, and the cloths must be of white percale, and hemmed, to shy clear of lint. An ice pick, nut pick, or even a hairpin will help remove dust from the corners.

Recently I was helping a neighbor wash windows and they did not clear up at all, so I hastened home and brought my own clean cloths and was soon proud of the quick and satisfying results.

While evenings wax long, are your lamps all trimmed and glistening? Use the same kind of clean hemmed cloths, and with suds aplenty, make quick work of this daily chore. And let's not forget the lanterns, too!—Claribel Maye, N. Y.

Bread Pudding

PLACE a slice of buttered bread in the pudding pan, sprinkle with sugar, a bit of nutmeg, and a handful of raisins. Add another layer like it, and so continue until your pan is full. Cover with sweet milk and bake in a slow oven.—Lake-Wolverton, N. J.

Editor's Note: This pudding is much improved by adding a pinch of salt, and a well beaten egg to the milk before pouring it over the bread.

Prize Winning Hints

WHEN I make my gingham aprons, I fell the seams neatly, and instead of hemming I face the edges with a pretty contrasting color. I make a pocket on one side using the original goods, and one on the other side matching the facing. Thus I have an apron with neither right nor wrong sides, but two sides. The same idea can be used with unbleached muslin and other materials.

My embroidered sheets and pillow cases became too worn for use, yet the hand-embroidered monograms were still good. I cut the monograms out in a circle and used them again by neatly featherstitching them on new material.—Jessie M. Keeley, Pa.

Do You Like "Gooey"?

A BOY came home from a school cafeteria and said he could not eat the things they served because everything had "gooey" on it. Being a boy he could not explain the looks or the composition of gooey, but it was something served with meat, baked apples, pudding, potatoes, slaw, tomatoes and many other foods.

His mother investigated the case and found that the meat loaf was served with a mixture of tomato thickened with chopped onion, carrot and various other vegetables cooked together. The baked apples had a thickening of flour, water, butter and sugar poured over them. The domestic science class that managed the cafeteria was strong on sauces, dressings and additions that did not suit the sturdy boys but the girls of the class reveled in salads topped with dressings, apples mixed with sugar and nuts with a sprinkling of cocoanut, or perhaps a bit of whipped cream.

Not Only in Class Rooms

Of course, cooking of this kind is not confined to the class learning to make dressings and sauces. One meets it everywhere these days. A plain baked apple in some homes is a rarity.

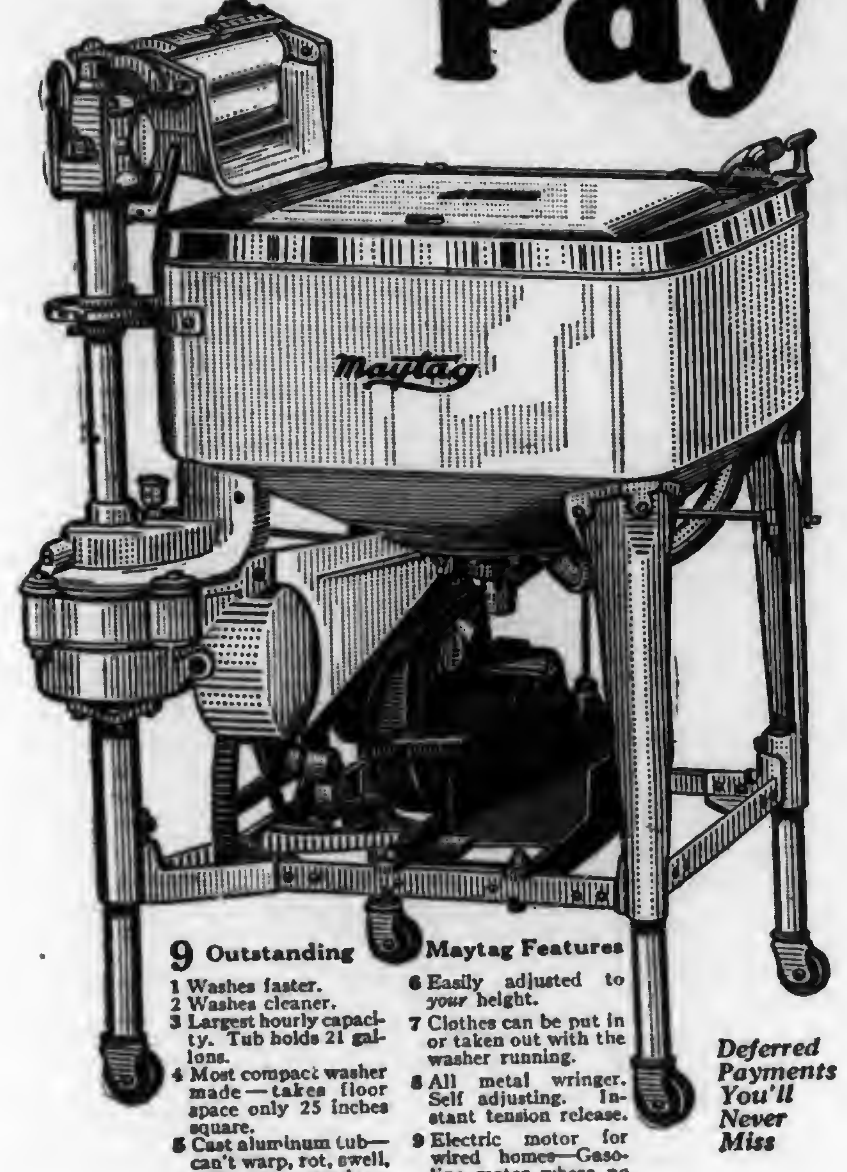
Is the country losing the taste for simple cookery? When one reads the names on bills of fare and sees what one gets in ordering it would seem to indicate that at present the popular demand is for mystifying dishes. Good old roast beef with simple gravy, plain bread without nuts or raisins or spice, mashed potato, plain vegetables and fruit in the natural state still look good to us, but we don't want to be known as hopelessly old fashioned. How is it? Are these mixtures good for the health? Are they worth spending hours getting them ready? Do you like "gooey"?—Hilda Richmond, Ohio.

An Afternoon Indoors

POSSIBLY nothing thrills a child's imagination as does some sort of a boat. A kindergarten teacher who was recently a guest in our home had a novel idea that has amused the children many times. She used egg shells and English walnut shells for making the fleet of boats that sailed in our bath tub for several days.

The end of a candle was melted and this tallow was poured, while hot, into the shells. Immediately into this hot tallow she stuck a tooth pick to which a sail made of a bright colored piece of silk or colored paper had been fastened.

The children can easily make these boats and sails themselves. If there are two children one may have a fleet of egg shell boats and the other the walnut shell boats. Each one may have his own color of sails.—May H. Mumaw.



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Huntington, L. I.	C. M. Felt
Ilion	C. J. Nichols
Interlaken	Case & Rappleye
Irondequoit	J. F. Muxworthy
Ithaca	Amos Barnes
Jamaica, L. I.	L. I. Maytag Co.
Jamestown	Maytag Shops, Inc.
Jordan	Brace Hdwe. Co.
Kings Ferry	Roy A. Tuttle
Kingston	R. S. Walker
Lacona	Mrs. C. S. Hooper
Leicester	B. P. Reynolds
Livonia	Kemp Brothers
Malone	C. F. Mason
Medina	John J. Larwood
Middletown	R. Y. Matthews
Mount Vernon	The Maytag Shop
Naples	John M. Vierhile
Newark Valley	V. G. Saddlemire
New Berlin	F. A. Ballard & Co.
Newfane	Newfane Hdwe. Co.
Niagara Falls	Louis G. Brown
Norwich	F. E. Skinner
Nunda	Nunda El. Lt. Co., Inc.
Ogdensburg	Northern Maytag Co.
Olean	Langs Hardware
Oswego	Smith Hardware Co.
Pawling	E. M. Crowe
Peekskill	William J. Donovan
Pine Plains	Paul G. Roberts
Pittsford	S. G. Crump
Pleasantville	Marshall Hdwe. Co.
Port Jervis	R. Y. Matthews
Port Jefferson	Lerch Music Shop
Port Richmond, S. I.	F. E. Drucker & Bros.
Poughkeepsie	Charles P. Raymond
Richfield Springs	Buchanan Hdwe.
Rochester	Sibley Lindsay & Curr
Roscoe	Roscoe Hdwe. Co.
Rome	A. E. Snell
Salamanca	Hunt Maytag Co.
Schenectady	Modern Hskpg. Shop
Schenevus	Grover T. Chase
Spring Valley	Rampaugh Elec. Co.
So. New Berlin	T. B. Parker Co.
Syracuse	Ohio Maytag Co.
Tivoli	Edmond P. Redder
Tonawanda	H. B. Koenig
Tupper Lake	Tupper Lake Garage
Utica	H. D. Morehouse & Son
Walden	T. L. Millspaugh
Walton	J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown	Northern Maytag Co.
Watkins	Thompson & Pellet
Wellsville	Hunt Maytag Co.
Whitehall	C. C. Yeamans
Williamson	C. M. De Zutter
Woodhaven	Long Island Maytag Co.
Yonkers	The Maytag Shop

State of Maryland

City	Dealer
Baltimore	Baltimore Maytag Co.
Cumberland	Brinker Brothers
Frederick	L. B. Nicodemus
Graceham	L. B. Nicodemus
Hagerstown	Home Furniture
Oakland	A. D. Naylor & Co.

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

BOSS THERMO Electric and Gasoline Motor WASHERS

Bring City Service to Country Homes

The sensational success of the THERMO Electric Washer with its high temperature washing process has created a big demand from country homes for the new THERMO Gasoline Motor Washer. The same exclusive and highly efficient heat-retaining construction is used in this latest model. Ample power is supplied by a 4 cycle, silent, dependable gasoline motor built like an auto engine. So simple that a child can operate it. Costs only 3c per hour to run.

The Boss Washer line includes many different models in electric, gasoline motor, hand, water and belt power. These quality washers can be bought from your dealer at present low prices from $7.75 up. Only a few are shown in this ad. More than 1,000,000 in use.

For more than 36 years Boss Washers have eliminated the drudgery of wash day in thousands of homes. Many bought 20 years ago are still serving their original owners. Boss Washers are strongly made and wash beautifully. Unsurpassed for fast and thorough work. The THERMO models are the only insulated heat-retaining washers made. In coldest weather they keep the wash water hot throughout the biggest washing; and when sultry, summer makes washing by ordinary means a most disagreeable task, THERMO eliminates the hottest part—the boiling of clothes.

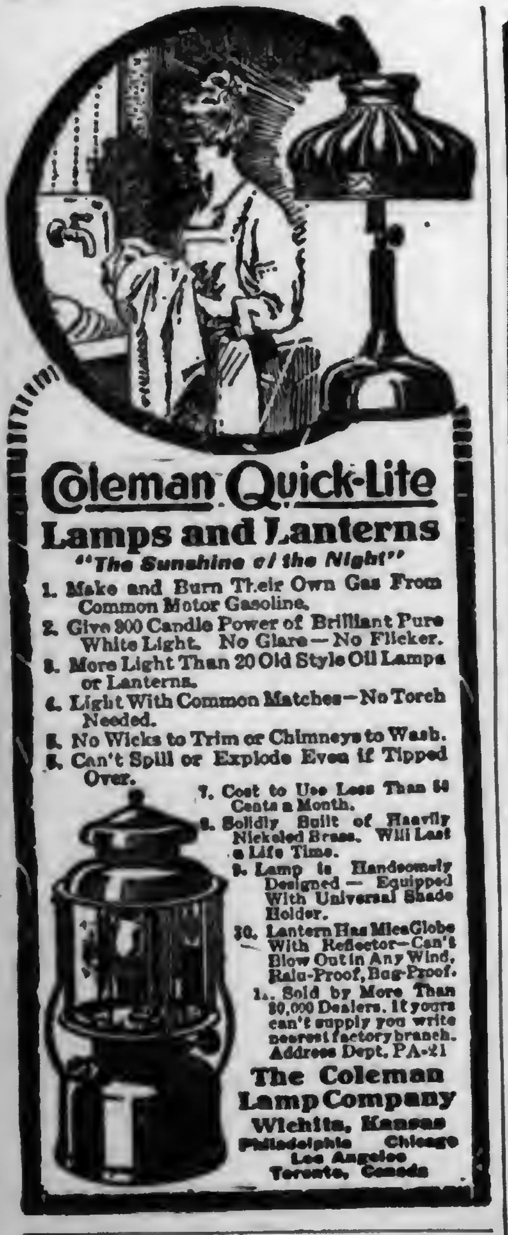
Guaranteed by the Pioneer washer manufacturers—makers since 1889 of the well-known and time-tried Boss Washers. If your dealer does not have them we will ship you direct.

FREE booklet upon request. Use the coupon today!

THE BOSS WASHING MACHINE COMPANY
2362 Harris Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio

Boss Washing Machine Co., 2362 Harris Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Please send me booklet on [ ] Hand, [ ] Water, [ ] Electric, [ ] Engine, or [ ] Gasoline Motor Washer.

Name ....
Street or R. F. D. No. ....
Town and State..
Dealer's Name ....



Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns
"The Sunshine of the Night"

1. Make and Burn Their Own Gas From Common Motor Gasoline.
2. Give 300 Candle Power of Brilliant Pure White Light. No Glare—No Flicker.
3. More Light Than 20 Old Style Oil Lamps or Lanterns.
4. Light With Common Matches—No Torch Needed.
5. No Wicks to Trim or Chimneys to Wash.
6. Can't Spill or Explode Even if Tipped Over.
7. Cost to Use Less Than 5c a Month.
8. Solidly Built of Heavily Nickeled Brass. Will Last a Life Time.
9. Lamp is Handsomely Designed — Equipped With Universal Shade Holder.
10. Lantern Has Mica Globe With Reflector—Can't Blow Out in Any Wind. Rain-Proof, Bug-Proof.
11. Sold by More Than 30,000 Dealers. If yours can't supply you write nearest factory branch. Address Dept. PA-21

The Coleman Lamp Company
Wichita, Kansas
Philadelphia Chicago
Los Angeles
Toronto, Canada

The Arnold Plan
FOR STEADY INCOME

When you have invested your savings or surplus funds in Arnold 6½% First Mortgage Certificates, you may feel assured that you have exercised the highest degree of caution and may therefore be free from worry.

Every Arnold Certificate has back of it a number of First Mortgages held by the Merchants Bank & Trust Company of Washington, which acts as Trustee.

Arnold Certificates are further guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the issuing Company with Capital and Surplus of $1,250,000.

Issued in amounts of $100, $500 and $1,000, to run two to ten years. May be purchased direct without commission or brokerage charge. Monthly payments if desired.

FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL 6% GOLD BONDS GUARANTEED BY THE NATIONAL SURETY CO. EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE

In addition to Arnold Guaranteed Certificates we now offer investors highly desirable First Mortgage Collateral 6% Gold Bonds as issued by the Federal Home Mortgage Co., and guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the National Surety Co., the world's largest surety company. Coupon form denominations $100, $500 and $1,000; maturities five to fifteen years. Price $100 to yield 6%.

Write today for Booklet No. 14

ARNOLD AND COMPANY
1416 EYE ST N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C

"The Rainy Day Pal"

Reflex Slicker is the wet weather service uniform for the regular men who make every day count.

A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

LADIES BEAUTIFUL RAYON SILK STOCKINGS 3 pair for - - - - - - - - $1

Shades for all occasions, nude, sahara, pipee rock, golden brown, silver, pearl, black and white. Full rich colors and exquisite shades for spring and summer. Sturdy long wearing hose values which cannot be duplicated. Write today for special offer. 35c pair or 3 pairs for $1.00. State colors and sizes.

STEWART & CO., 279 Main St.
Dept. P.F. I, Binghamton, N. Y.

FINE SILK REMNANTS!
For all kinds of Crazy Patchwork.
Large package, 15 cents, or 2 for 25 cents.
Velvet Remnants $1.45 a pound.
WAYNE D. FOX Dept. 27 Stroudsburg, Pa.

Thrift in the Linen Closet

A Pet Economy of Mine—Saving for Emergencies

ONE of my most motherly friends is of Swiss descent, and she has taught me so many housekeeping economies. One day we were reading a Home Page article on winter industries involving the using of old sheets. She then said, "Well, I have been in my own home for over thirty years, with at least three beds in constant use. Today I consider every sheet I have ever had very, very useful." This is her idea, and it has already served me well on several occasions.

Never entirely wear out a sheet. When your sheets begin to grow thin, use them only occasionally, and you will be spared many times either sudden expense or embarassment, perhaps both. Keep these worn sheets for the emergencies. Those days come to us all, when in August, one relay of guests follows another in rapid succession. Laundry work piles up when there are so many duties and pleasures all at once.

If There Is Sickness

Sometimes there is sickness in the house, then how fortunate you are if the supply of bed linen is not so limited. The sick bed should be freshened daily, which requires an unusual supply. Consider then, is it not wiser to lay aside the soft thin sheets for just such occasions, rather than wear them to the finish, winding them up in carpet rags or even into bands for sterilizing? One should certainly have jars of sterile bands on the shelf but the prepared ones cost far less than a sheet.

I have carried this pet economy even farther, and I fairly treasure soft old night garments, pillow cases, towels, and table linen. There are times when many careful housewives would give up some precious gem, if they had just one more clean tablecloth that moment. Why wear them entirely out? When their race is nearly run, put them in dust-proof cases and save for the emergency.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

Lovely Easter Baskets

EASTER baskets that are charming as gifts or for decorations are made from halves of egg shells. Two or three weeks before Easter, when the weekly baking is done, select eggs having pure white shells; be sure they are perfectly clean and cut them around the center, each half forming a cup. It is necessary to make the edges perfectly smooth instead of leaving them ragged and rough.

Out of a silkateen thread in lilac, crocus yellow or pale green, crochet a star-shaped net in long chain stitched loops to fit over the bottom and a quarter way up the sides of the shell. To each of the five corners attach a loop bringing the loops together at a point well above the basket and fasten them to a ring to be used if the Easter basket is to be suspended from a gas jet or curtain rod.

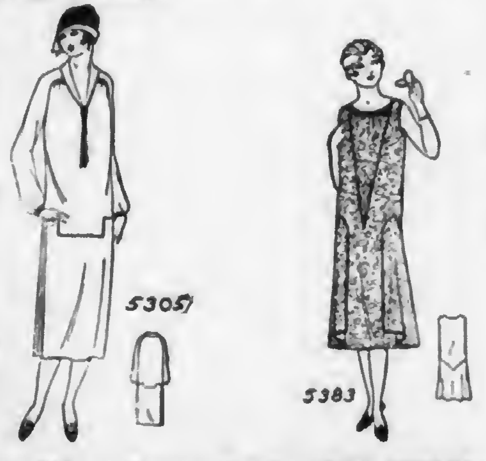
A week before Easter fill the egg basket with cotton batting (do not press it in tightly) moisten it well with warm water and in it sow a small teaspoonful of rape, flax or radish seed. Hang the basket where it will be warm and in the sunshine the greater part of the day and every twenty-four hours moisten the cotton lightly with a fine spray.

At Easter time there will be a beautiful crop of green in and around the edge of the egg shell.—Lalja M. Thornton, N. Y.

We All Want Something New

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

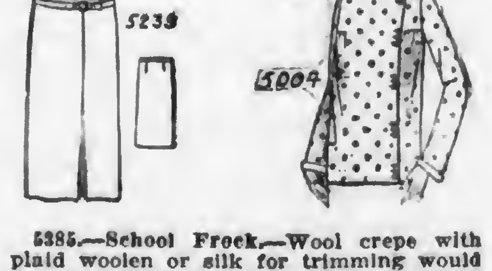
5305.—A Popular Model.—This is a good style for jersey or balbriggan, faille or wool rep. The shoulder portions are made in one with the sleeve. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 54-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



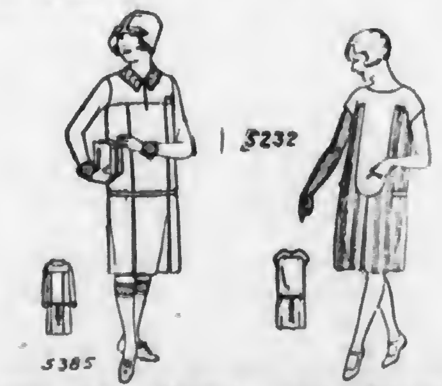
5383.—A Pretty Frock.—Metal brocade, lace, chiffon or taffeta could be used for this attractive style. It will also be pleasing in combinations of two materials. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3⅞ yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1⅜ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

5239.—Sports Skirt.—Kasha, taffeta, balbriggan or linen could be used for this design. The back is dart fitted, and the front has the popular plait fulness at the center. Seven sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 29-inch size requires 1½ yard of 54-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

5004.—A Smart Blouse.—This model is especially adapted to slender figures. The collar may be omitted and the neck edge cut round. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2⅝ yards of 40-inch material, with ¼ yard for collar and sleeve facings. Pattern, 10 cents.



5385.—School Frock.—Wool crepe with plaid woolen or silk for trimming would be suitable for this style. It is also good for linen, tub silk or cotton broad cloth. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for collar and cuff facings. Pattern, 10 cents.



5232.—For Mother's Girl.—Striped broadcloth is combined with plain broadcloth in this instance. The model is good also for flannel, printed fabrics and jersey weaves. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 1⅞ yard of striped material and ⅝ yard of plain material 36 inches wide, if made as illustrated. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Conducted by

BRAINARD FOOTE

Several Factors Affect Radio Reception

NO DOUBT you've heard claims made as to a set's power in reception. The set "reaches from coast to coast with ease," or is "able to tune in any broadcasting station in the country" and so forth. You should realize that any statement as to the ability of a set to receive far distant stations is greatly dependent upon its location and surroundings.

The finest radio set in the world can do nothing worth talking about if it's connected to an indoor aerial in a steel building. Of course, engineers have taken loop radio sets in tunnels under rivers and have demonstrated reception of a sort, but no real reception from any distant or weak stations is possible under such adverse conditions.

Manufacturers of the most reliable receiving apparatus are careful to avoid exaggerated claims. When they do give actual receiving results they are certain to state the location and conditions under which the test was conducted. When the reception obtained by some fortunate listener is used to prove the operation qualities of a set, the manufacturer is careful to give the location, type of aerial and other necessary data.

It Isn't Just the Set

Therefore, in gauging your own expectations of radio set performance, do not get the idea, unfortunately so common, that the distance you can cover and the ease with which you can tune from one station to another, is entirely controlled by the make or type of set you purchase or construct. Under identical conditions, it is possible to compare radio sets equitably.

To give you a better idea of the impossibility of comparing radio sets as to their distance powers, it might be pointed out that the United States Bureau of Standards has so far refrained from attempting any such thing as a "standard radio receiver" altho they have wanted one for years. In other lines, there is a standard of excellence by which other things may be compared—for instance—a standard pound weight, a standard foot measure, a standard variable radio condenser, a standard radio coil and so forth.

In picking out the new radio set or radio part, the buyer who is guided chiefly by the money-back guarantee of the set maker that he will secure all sorts of long distance reception is hardly as wise as the man who selects his set more on the basis of reputation of the concern, reports of reliable friends or other disinterested sources, or asks an actual trial of the set in his own home and on his own aerial.

Summary of Influential Factors

The factors which may affect the results obtained with a radio installation may be summed up as follows: 1. Location; 2. Aerial; 3. Kind of set; 4. Kind of accessories; 5. Manner of installation; 6. Skill of the operator.

It is quite difficult to attach major importance to any one or two of these items. The location considers the surrounding country. If there are lots of steel buildings, street wires, traction lines, other aerials, telephone wires and so on quite near the aerial and as high or higher than the aerial, the location must be considered poor. A comparatively high spot in suburb or country, free from these obstructions and trees, is a very good location. A one-tube set in a good location will often reach farther out than would a similar set, having two stages of radio frequency amplification besides, in the poor spot.

Must Have Good Aerial

The aerial must be as good as possible if one wants the utmost. This subject has been covered repeatedly. The type of equipment is, of course, of great importance. A set using dry cell tubes will usually not receive quite as far nor deliver the same amount of volume as a similar set with storage battery tubes. A simple set without radio frequency will bring in distance only in a fairly good location, and if situated in a city or near one having a great many stations, it will be difficult to separate them or tune selectively because there aren't enough tuned circuits in the set.

With one or two radio frequency stages the distance qualities improve for poor locations and become very great in good locations. However, an inefficient set having two stages of radio frequency amplification is often less effective than a better-built set of only one radio frequency stage. Indeed, many a five-tube receiver of the very low-priced class has been remodeled into a really good four-tube set, eliminating one tuning control and getting better results at the same time. Listeners and prospective ones have more or less gotten the idea that a set is all right if it's a "five-tube" set, no matter how low its price! —B. F.

Have You Questions?

RADIO listeners who have problems in the operation of their sets are invited to write this department, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, for assistance. The question and answer man doesn't have an easy job! Perhaps the favorite query runs something like this: "I bought a Pickodyne De Luxe Special Five but cannot seem to get any distance. I use good tubes. Can you advise me what to do?" Sounds funny, but it's no exaggeration. Might as well call the doctor on the 'phone and say, "I'm sick; what's the matter with me?" When you write, try to give a complete list of the ailments of the set. Describe it in detail, with names of parts and a diagram, if you made it yourself, and state just how it acts in every respect.

While on this subject, it is just as well to mention that the speediest answer comes to him who includes the stamped, self-addressed envelope, preferably of business size. —B. F.

Variable Grid Leak

Do you advise a variable grid leak?—H. L.

Not unless you do not have radio frequency amplification in your set and are attempting to get extremely long distances on a regenerative receiver.

A variable grid leak is especially helpful if you use the UV-200 or C-300 type of soft tube as the detector. This type of tube is slightly more sensitive than the 201A type, but does not reproduce quite so clearly and is not recommended highly where one has radio frequency amplification.—B. F.

NEW IDEA SPREADER
An Invention ~ Not an Imitation

"Balloon Tires"—for Smoother Running and Lighter Draft!

NEW IDEA leads again—in improving spreader construction. Our new models are all equipped with "Balloon Tires"—extra wide, easy-running wheels with continuous cleats. This latest improvement makes it easy to handle the spreader on soft ground without cutting up the soil—prevents "skidding"—and insures smoother running—lighter draft—and longer life.

You want the utmost in spreader quality. To be sure of getting it, insist on the genuine New Idea. See your dealer—or write for full information.

The New Idea Spreader Co.
Coldwater, Ohio

The largest independent spreader factory in the world—not in any trust or combination.

Covered by Original Patents. Widely Imitated—Never Equalled

(14)

For silent operation

QUALITY of performance depends very much on the tubes. And the silent operation of a tube depends very much on the filament.

Probably one of the greatest developments in radio was the X-L filament evolved for RCA Radiotrons. A tube that needs much heat—much current—for its operation, tends to be noisy. But a Radiotron UV-201-A or UV-199, with its X-L filament, needs little current and operates silently.

To be sure of the last word in research and in careful manufacture, for finest performance, be careful to get genuine RCA Radiotrons.

RADIOTRON UV-199 is the standard tube for dry battery sets.

RADIOTRON UX-199 is *exactly* like it, but has the new standard base.

RCA

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
New York Chicago San Francisco

RCA-Radiotron
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF RADIOLAS

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writring to Advertisers

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM!

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have one sister. Her name is Ruth. She is married and has three children and lives about five miles from Trenton, N. J. We went to visit her and on our way down we stopped in Philadelphia and looked thru the Wanamaker store and were in the old State House, too. Then on our way home we stopped at the zoo in Philadelphia and saw all kinds of animals. We went by automobile and came by Camden, N. J., and crossed on the ferry boat to Philadelphia. I stood on the front of the boat and looked at the water.

We have lots of snow now. I like to go sledding. I take my sled and slide down the hills on my way to and from school.—Dorothy M. Watson, nine (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

Arthur, Wayne and Dora Habacker, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We like to watch the birds these snowy days. Their feeding place is just outside of one of our windows. We have as many as twelve red birds, sometimes, and lots of English sparrows and song sparrows, flickers, snow birds, one dove, one little wren, and one robin but we think it got too cold for the robin as he has gone and the little wren, too. There are three or four more different kinds of birds here that we do not know the name of.

We put out a basket of walnuts one morning and watched a red squirrel carry them away. He certainly was busy for an hour or so. He buried every one of them in the snow. — Naomi Myrtle Johnston, eleven (X), Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My daddy has a radio and we can get sixty stations. Cousin Ruth, do you have a radio? I think they are fine. The "Blue Ribbon Quartette" and the "Landay Revelers" are the best, I think. Did you ever hear them?—Grace Kern, ten, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends: — My daddy has a radio and my girl friend comes up almost every night with her parents to listen to it. Cousin Ruth, do you go sledding? I do, and I enjoy it very much. I do not go skating because I am not old enough. — Margaret Stroman, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We keep an inn here in Cedarville. It is called Brass Kettle Inn. Probably you have heard of it.

I am going skating this afternoon with some girl friends.—Mildred Quadling, eleven, Cumberland County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received a membership pin and am very proud of it. Don't be surprised if a lot from our school write.

We're having jolly times at school now sliding down the hill. It's right by the schoolhouse, and, Cousin Ruth, I believe you'd call me a reckless driver. There are several stumps where we ride. I believe I'd steer for the stumps but I haven't tried it yet. I wish you were here, you'd have the time of your life that you'd never forget. Our school went on a sleigh ride one or two weeks ago. We had lots of fun. I've been having a cold and have to stay home from school today.—Mildred M. Hartman, ten (X), Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We had our cows tested for tuberculosis, but they all passed.

In the summertime I take music lessons. I also play the cornet. Cousin Ruth, can you play the piano, or any other musical instrument?

I go to Fawn Grove School. My teacher is my mother. I am in the eighth grade and I have seven classmates.

We have a dog. She is an Eskimo Spitz. Her name is Toots. She is white all over. We love her very much. She can do lots of tricks.—Mary Brown, (12), York County, Pa.

Junior Project Winners

Note: Last week stories of four vocational school project winners were printed. This week the other two silver medal winners will tell you about their interesting and successful projects.

COUSIN RUTH.

I AM nine years old and live on a farm one mile west of Carlisle. Last spring Mr. Park, our vocational supervisor, gave me four quarts of Lancaster County Sure Crop corn to plant. My father gave me a piece of ground to plant it on.

We first manured the ground the fall before then plowed early in the spring and cultivated well before we planted. After the corn was up we first harrowed, then cultivated the corn three times and kept the weeds pulled out. The average yield was 104 bushels to the acre.

LESTER SHUGHART

Grahams School, Cumberland County, Pa.

Last year I won the silver medal at Harrisburg and have won seven ribbons at different shows and I won the silver medal this year at Harrisburg. We picked the ten nicest ears for exhibition.

I have a pony, I call him Rocksie and he likes to eat the corn.—R. Lester Shughart, Grahams Vocational School, Cumberland County, Pa.

EARLY in the spring of 1925, as a result of project work started in Sturgeon School, my father and I had an understanding that I was to take full charge of the garden in which I took a real interest.

Our garden consists of one and one-half acres of land situated near Noblestown, South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. I began my work in the month of April by making a hot-bed for pepper and tomato plants, and by doing some spading for the things that should be planted early, such as lettuce, radishes and onions.

A little later, I had the remainder of the ground plowed. After that all work was done by hand, and then I kept on planting.

As soon as the plants appeared, the weeds were there, too. Then my real work began, because destroying weeds is the most essential thing in growing vegetables.

The bugs and worms also started work on the cabbage and cucumber plants, but they were killed by the use of powder.

From this time on everything went along fine. In the fall I entered some of my vegetables at the Sturgeon School exhibit and won a prize.

The most seeding was done in May and June, the most hoeing in the latter part of June and July, but I still continued hoeing in the month of August.

HERBERT KRESS,

Sturgeon School, Allegheny County, Pa.

My first tomatoes were ready for market on the sixth of August, and as they were the first to be offered for sale in the neighborhood, I had no trouble in disposing of them at a nearby grocery store, which gladly bought all of my products as they were "A No. 1."

On January 28, 1926, Mr. John F. Howe, county supervisor of the agricultural department of the Allegheny County schools, came to our school and presented me with a beautiful medal as winner of the junior truck contest.

This was indeed a great surprise to me, as even my teacher, Mrs. Julia Birmingham, did not know such a prize was offered. I had not worked with a prize in view, but with the idea of carrying out a definite project.

My success has been very pleasing to my parents and friends, but much more gratifying to me is the feeling that I have done something really worth while—that I stuck to my job until finished.

I have been doing this sort of work ever since I could lift a hoe, and find it a source of real pleasure. I have been benefited both mentally and physically, besides making a clear profit of $279.51.

Last, but not least, the lessons of patience and perseverance I have learned will enable me to do better gardening in the near future.—Herbert Kress, Sturgeon Vocational School, Allegheny County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Margaret Bushey (X). **Bedford County**, Mary Burkett (X). **Bucks County**, Mary E. Walton (X). **Cambria County**, Mary Gill. **Centre County**, Ethel Miller. **Clearfield County**, Ruth Hoover, Erma C. Russell (X). **Columbia County**, Mildred M. Hartman. **Fulton County**, Eliza Motter (X), Chalmers Souders. **Indiana County**, J. Elinor Dible. **Lancaster County**, Isabelle Deaver. **Lehigh County**, Joseph Shelly (X), Willard Sittler (X). **Montgomery County**, Margaret Mininger (X). **Schuylkill County**, Martin Moyer (X). **Somerset County**, Ferne L. Bender (X), Sara Berkley. **Wayne County**, Carolyn Schenk. **Wyoming County**, Genevieve Weiss (X). **York County**, Mary Brown.

NEW JERSEY

Mercer County, Dorothy Hill. **Salem County**, Florence F. Friant.

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Francis M. Gum.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Margaret Beard.

(X) Forum Member.

"Winter Sports" Letters

(Continued from last week)

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Anna Kolodchak (X), Mamie Kolodchak (X), Helen Coolrick, Carolyn Davis (X). **Gloucester County**, George Dersch (X). **Hunterdon County**, Alice Huddleson. **Mercer County**, Phebe and Priscilla Gardner (X). **Monmouth County**, Anna Breckenridge, Olivia Johnson.

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Ruth G. Whitcraft. **Caroline County**, Emma Perry, Enza Perry, Gertrude Perry. **Carroll County**, Loretta Fern Barsler (X), Emily Freyman, Margaret Fritz. **Cecil County**, Elizabeth Baker (X). **Frederick County**, Helen Eiker (X). **Howard County**, Ruth Warner. **Montgomery County**, Dora Linton (X).

NEW YORK

Suffolk County, Stanley Kruszesky.

DELAWARE

Kent County, Evelyn K. Short (X).

(X) Forum members.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Probably we're all more or less alike and when the longer days make us know that spring is at hand we begin to think about some of the many beautiful and interesting things there are in this world that we should like to see. If you ever do get to see much of this old world you'll need to know something about the word of nine leters in this week's puzzle. The way to find the long word is to try out the shorter words which are defined below and fill in the letters in the spaces above the corresponding numbers. For instance, I know you all know "what a hen lays," so you might begin by putting "E" in the space above "2," "G" above "1" and "G" above "4." I mustn't tell you any more for that would spoil your fun in finding the word you will need to know when you start out to see the world. When you have the letters which spell this word, send the answer to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by March 20th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

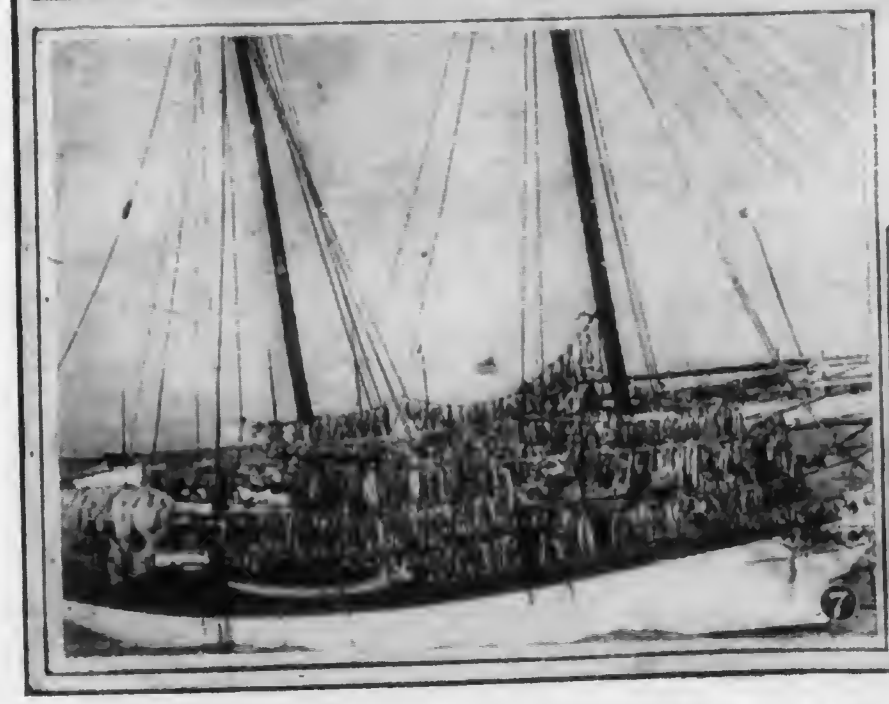
The answer to the puzzle published in the February 20 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The puzzle prize winners are: Hannah Braxton, age 11, Trenton, N. J.; Eva Bubb, age 11, Bastress, Pa.; Olive Belle Cronk, age 10, Stevensville, Pa.; Geraldine Hall, age 10, Wellsboro, Pa.; Warren R. Hammer, age 10, Reynolds Dale, Pa.; J. Stewart Heller, age 10, Aspers, Pa.; Harry Kelso, age 8, Newville, Pa.; Geneva Manges, age 10, Reynolds Dale, Pa.; Marie K. Stern, age 8, Elizabethtown, Pa.; S. Lon Weidner, age 12, Gardners, Pa.

What a hen lays (2, 1, 4)
A rabbit (8, 6, 5, 2)
A kind of fruit (7, 2, 6, 5)
First name of a famous President of the U. S. (4, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2)
Has twelve months (9, 2, 6, 5)
A quiet color (4, 5, 6, 9)
A brave man (8, 2, 5, 3)
Grows in the vineyard (1, 5, 6, 7, 2)
A swine (8, 3, 1)
Heavy cord (5, 3, 7, 2)
A musical instrument (8, 6, 5, 7)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—In this house in Chicago, Eugene Field, the beloved children's poet, died in 1895. Recently it was torn down and relics of the poet's past scattered far and wide.

2.—This novel toy band consists of Massachusetts settlement children, who play nothing but classical music on their five and ten cent instruments which include drums, tambourines, triangles, etc.

3.—One of America's foremost riding families was among the exhibitors at this winter's Los Angeles Horse Show.

4.—Nearly one hundred were killed or injured when a gigantic snowslide swept down from the mountains and smothered this large mining camp in Utah, the largest open copper mine in the world.

5.—Along the Louisiana gulf coast where birds flock undisturbed during the winter months.

6.—Miss Elizabeth Wrenn, one of Washington's most popular debs of this season.

7.—One of the many boats drying thousands of fish in the sun ready for market.

8.—Niagara Falls frozen over. At night many electric floodlights illuminate the falls.

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

HOW THE STORY STARTED

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, Sergeant William MacVeigh concluded his semi-annual report to the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "I have made every effort to run down Scottie Deane, the murderer. I have not given up hope of finding him, but I believe that he has gone from my territory. . . ." On his bunk in a corner of the little cabin lay his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick, almost to madness after nine months of loneliness—without a sight of other white men or women.

Half an hour later MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill, 450 miles across the ice to deliver the report, get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed brought word he'd seen a white man and woman ten miles south of the Maguse River. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

Suddenly out of the silent loneliness that night came the sound of sledge runners and then into sight a human figure, three dogs and a toboggan. Billy strode forward with a loud halloo. A white face stared at him—the face of a woman. She was alone. In a long, rough box she was taking her husband, who had died three days before, back to her people 200 miles away. Billy promised to see her safely to her destination, the Little Seal. Later, around the fire which he had built in a growth of spruce, he told her of Pelletier sick at Point Fullerton, of their loneliness, of his own longing for the sight of a woman, and of the girl who had failed him and married another fellow back home. "I'd like to let you know—some way—what you've done for me. You—and this."

(Continued from last week)

HE HAD unfolded the buckskin and gave it to her. In it were the big blue petals and dried stem of a blue flower.

"A blue flower!" she said.

"Yes. You know what it means. The Indians call it I-o-waka, or something like that, because they believe that it is the flower-spirit of the pruest and most beautiful thing in the world. I have called it—woman."

He laughed, and there was a joyous sort of note in the laugh.

"You may think me a little mad," he said, "but do you care if I tell you about that blue flower?"

The woman nodded. There was a little quiver at her throat which Billy did not see.

"I was away up on the Great Bear," he said, "and for ten days and ten nights I was in camp—alone—laid up with a sprained ankle. It was a wild and gloomy place, shut in by barren ridge-mountains, with stunted black spruce all about, and those spruce were haunted by owls that made my blood run cold nights. The second day I found company. It was a blue flower. It grew close to my tent, as high as my knee, and during the day I used to spread out my blanket close to it, and lie there and smoke. And the blue flower would wave on its slender stem, an' bob at me, an' talk in sign language that I imagined I understood.

"Sometimes it was so funny and vivacious that I laughed, and then it seemed to be inviting me to a dance. And at other times it was just beautiful and still, and seemed listening to what the forest was saying—and once or twice—I thought—it might be praying. Loneliness makes a fellow foolish, you know. With the going of the sun my blue flower would always fold its petals and go to sleep like a little child tired out by the day's play, and after that I would feel terribly lonely.

"BUT it was always awake again when I rolled out in the morning. The time came when I was well enough to leave. On the ninth night I watched my blue flower go to sleep for the last time. Then I packed. The sun was up when I went away the next morning, and from a little distance I turned and looked back. I suppose I was foolish and weak for a man, but I felt like crying. Blue flower had taught me many things I had not known before. It had made me think. And when I looked back it was in a pool of sunlight, waving at me!

"It seemed to me that it was calling—calling me back—and I ran to it—and picked it from the stem—and it has been with me ever since that hour. It has been my Bible an' my comrade an' I've known it was the spirit of the purest and the most beautiful thing in the world—a woman. I—" His voice broke a little. "I—I may be foolish, but I'd like to have you take it, an' keep it—always—for me."

He could see now the quiver of her lips as she looked across at him.

"Yes, I will take it," she said. "I will take it, and keep it—always."

"I've been keeping it—for a woman—somewhere," he said. "Foolish idea, wasn't it? And I've been telling you all this, when I wanted to hear what happened back there, and what you are going to do when you reach your people. Do you mind—telling me?"

"He died—that's all," she replied. "I promised to take him back—to my people. And when I get there—I don't know—what I shall—do—"

She caught her breath. A low sob broke from her lips.

"You don't know—what you will do—"

Billy's voice sounded strange, even to himself. He rose to his feet, and looked down into her upturned face, his hands clenched, his body trembling with the fight he was making. Words came to his lips, and were forced back again — words which almost won in their struggle to tell her again that she had come to him from out of the barren like an angel; that within the short space since their meeting he had lived a lifetime, and that he loved her as no man had ever loved a woman before. Her blue eyes looked at him questioningly as he stood above her.

And then he saw the thing which for a moment he had forgotten—the long, rough box at the woman's back. His fingers dug deeper into his palms, and with a gasping breath he turned away.

A hundred paces back in the spruce, he had found a bare rock with a red bakneesh vine growing over it. With his knife he cut off an armful, and when he returned with it into the light of the fire, the bakneesh glowed like a mass of crimson flowers. The woman had risen to her feet, and looked at him speechlessly as he scattered the vine over the box. He turned to her, and said softly:

"In honor of the dead!"

The color had faded from her face, but her eyes shone like stars. Billy advanced toward her, with his hands reaching out. But suddenly he stopped and stood listening. After a moment he turned and asked again:

"What was that?"

"I heard the dogs and the wind," she replied.

"It's something cracking in my head, I guess," said MacVeigh. "It sounded like—"

He passed a hand over his forehead, and looked at the dogs huddled in deep sleep beside the sledge. The woman did not see the shiver that passed through him. He laughed cheerfully, and seized his ax.

"NOW for the camp," he announced. "We're going to get the storm within an hour."

On the box the woman carried a small tent, and he pitched it close to the fire, filling the interior two feet deep with cedar and balsam boughs. His own silk service-tent he put up back in the deeper shadows of the spruce. When he had finished he looked questioningly at the woman, and then at the box.

"If there is room—I would like it in there—with me," she said, and while she stood with her face to the fire, he dragged the box into the tent. Then he piled fresh fuel upon the fire, and came to bid her good night. Her face was pale and haggard now, but she smiled at him, and to MacVeigh she was the most beautiful thing in the world. Within himself he felt that he had known her for years and years, and he took her hands and looked down into her blue eyes, and said almost in a whisper:

"Will you forgive me if I'm doing wrong? You don't know how lonesome I've been—and how lonesome I am—and what it means to me to look once more into a woman's face. I don't want to hurt you, and I'd—I'd—" his voice broke a little—"I'd give him back life if I could, just because I've seen you, and know you, and—and love you."

She started, and drew a quick sharp breath that came almost in a low cry.

"Forgive me, little girl," he went on. "I may be a little mad. I guess I am. But I'd die for you, and I'm going to see you safely down to your people—and—and — I wonder — I wonder—if you'd kiss me good night—"

Her eyes never left his face. They were dazzlingly blue in the firelight. Slowly she drew her hands away from him, still looking straight into his eyes, and then she placed them against each of his arms, and lifted her face to him. Reverently he bent and kissed her.

"God bless you!" he whispered.

For hours after that he sat beside the fire. The wind came up stronger across the barren; the storm broke fresh from the north; the spruce and the balsam wailed over his head, and he could hear the moaning sweep of the blizzard out in the open spaces. But the sounds came to him now like a new kind of music, and his heart throbbed and his soul was warm with joy as he looked at the little tent wherein there lay sleeping the woman whom he loved.

He still felt the warmth of her lips; he saw again and again the blue softness that had come for an instant into her eyes, and he thanked God for the wonderful happiness that had come to him. For the sweetness of the woman's lips and the greater sweetness of her blue eyes told him what life held for him now.

A day's journey to the south was an Indian camp. He would take her there, and would hire runners to carry Pelletier's medicines and his letters. Then he would go on—with the woman—and he laughed softly and joyously at the glorious news which he would take back to Pelletier a little later. For the kiss burned on his lips, the blue eyes smiled at him still from out of the firelight gloom, and he knew nothing but hope.

It was late—almost midnight—when he went to bed. With the storm wailing and twisting more fiercely about him, he fell asleep. And it was late when he awoke. The forest was filled with a moaning sound. The fire was low. Beyond it the flap of the woman's tent was still down, and he put on fresh fuel quietly, so that he would not awaken her. He looked at his watch, and found that he had been sleeping for nearly seven hours. Then he returned to his tent to get the things for breakfast. Half a dozen paces from the door-flap he stopped in sudden astonishment.

HANGING to his tent, in the form of a great wreath, was the red bakneesh which he had cut the night before, and over it, scrawled in charcoal on the silk, there stared at him the crudely written words:

"In honor of the living."

With a low cry, he sprang back toward the other tent; and then, as sudden as his movement, there flashed upon him the significance of the bakneesh wreath. The woman was saying to him what she had not spoken in words. She had come out in the night, while he was asleep, and had hung the wreath where he would see it in the morning.

The blood rushed warm and joyous thru his body, and with something which was not a laugh, but which was an exultant breath from the soul itself, he straightened himself and his hand fell in its old trick to his revolver holster. It was empty.

He dragged out his blankets, but the weapon was not between them. He looked into the corner where he had placed his rifle; that, too, was gone. His face grew tense and white as he walked slowly beyond the fire to the woman's tent. With his ear at the flap he listened. There was no sound within—no sound of movement, of life, of a sleeper's breath; and, like one who feared to reveal a terrible picture, he drew back the flap. The balsam bed which he had made for the woman was empty, and across it had been drawn the big rough box. He stepped inside. The box was open—and empty, except for a mass of worn and hard-packed balsam boughs in the bottom. In another instant the truth burst in all its force upon MacVeigh. The box had held life, and the woman—

Something on the side of the box caught his eyes. It was a folded bit of paper, pinned where he must see it. He tore it off, and staggered with it back into the light of day. A low, hard cry came from his lips as he read what the woman had written to him:

> May God bless you for being good to me. In the storm we have gone—my husband and I. Word came to us that you were on our trail, and we saw your fire from out on the barren. My husband made the box for me, to keep me from cold and storm. When we saw you, we changed places, and so you met me with my dead. He could have killed you—a dozen times, but you were good to me, and so you live. Some day may God give you a good woman who will love you as I love him. He killed a man, but killing is not always murder. We have taken your weapons, and the storm will cover our trail. But you would not follow. I know that. For you know what it means to love a woman, and so you know what life means to a woman when she loves a man.
>
> Mrs. Isobel Deane.

Like one dazed by a blow, Billy read once more the words which Isobel Deane had left for him. He made no sound after that first cry that had broken from his lips, but stood looking into the crackling flames of the fire until a sudden lash of the wind whipped the note from between his fingers and sent it scurrying away in a white volley of fine snow.

The loss of the note awoke him to action. He started to pursue the bit of paper, then stopped and laughed. It was a short, mirthless laugh—the kind of laugh with which a strong man covers pain. He returned to the tent again and looked in. He flung back the tent-flaps so that the light could enter and he could see into the box. A few hours before that box had hidden Scottie Deane, the murderer. And she was his wife!

He turned back to the fire, and he saw again the red bakneesh hanging over his tent-flap and the words she had scrawled with the end of a charred stick, "In honor of the living." That meant him. Something thick and uncomfortable rose in his throat, and a blur that was not caused by snow or wind filled his eyes. She had made a magnificent fight. And she had won. And it suddenly occurred to him that what she had said in the note was true, and that Scottie Deane could easily have killed him.

The next moment he wondered why he had not done that. Deane had taken a big chance in allowing him to live. They had only a few hours' start of him, and their trail could not be entirely obliterated by the storm. Deane would be hampered in his flight by the presence of his wife. He could still follow and overtake them. They had taken his weapons—but this would not be the first time that he had gone after his man without weapons.

Swiftly the reaction worked in him. He ran beyond the fire, and circled quickly until he came upon the trail of the outgoing sledge. It was still quite distinct. Deeper in the forest it could be easily followed. Something fluttered at his feet. It was Isobel Deane's note.

He picked it up, and again his eyes fell upon those last words that she had written: "But you would not follow. I know that. For you know what it means to love a woman, and so you know what life means to a woman when she loves a man."

That was why Scottie Deane had not killed him. It was because of the woman—and she had faith in him. This time he folded the note and placed it in his pocket, where the blue flower had been. Then he went slowly back to the fire.

"I told you I'd give him back his life—if I could," he said. "And I guess I'm going to keep my word!" He fell into his old habit of talking to himself—a habit that comes easily to one in the big open spaces—and he laughed as he stood before the fire and loaded his pipe. "If it wasn't for her," he added, thinking of Scottie Deane; "Gawd—if it wasn't for her!"

(To be continued next week)

"How old is your cow?"
"Two years."
"How can you tell?"
"By her horns."
"Oh, yes, I see. It only has two."
—London Answers.

Activities of Al Acres:—*Slim Says Tho Only a Dream, It Has Possibilities* : : : : *By Leet*

I BETTER GET T' BED, AL SEZ I GOTTA TAP THE SUGAR MAPLES EARLY IN THE MORNING!
I BEAT YOU TO IT, SLIM! THEY'RE ALL TAPPED!
I'M NOT SORE
THOSE SAP FAUCETS OF MINE ARE THE BERRIES SOON AS YOU FILL YOUR PAIL YOU TURN OFF THE SAP AND THERE IS NO WASTE, SEE?
SHUCKS! ONLY A DREAM! BUT I BETCHA AL WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR ABOUT THEM FAUCETS!
LEET

News and Notes

PHILADELPHIA recently suffered a water shortage which was caused by too much water. Part of the city's supply comes from the Schuylkill River. The large amount of mud in the water, caused by a flood, clogged the filters faster than they could be cleaned, and let only a small amount of purified water go thru.

* * *

When a thirty-three-mile canal is completed across the state of New Jersey there will be an inland waterway, about 1000 miles long, extending from Boston, Massachusetts, to Beaufort, North Carolina.

* * *

A large New York engraving company prints paper money for the United States government and for forty-one foreign countries. Each piece of paper money, stamp and bond is counted thirty-seven times during the process of manufacture to insure against loss due to the carelessness or dishonesty of employes.

* * *

About 1000 motor trucks, most of them of five tons capacity, and 10,000 men were employed in clearing the streets of Philadelphia after a recent snow storm. Besides these scores of snowplows and electric sweepers were used to keep the trolley tracks open. This one storm cost the city a quarter of a million dollars.

* * *

The number of horses and mules in the United States more than two years old decreased about six per cent from 1920 to 1925. BUT, the number of colts under two years of age decreased fifty-one per cent, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

* * *

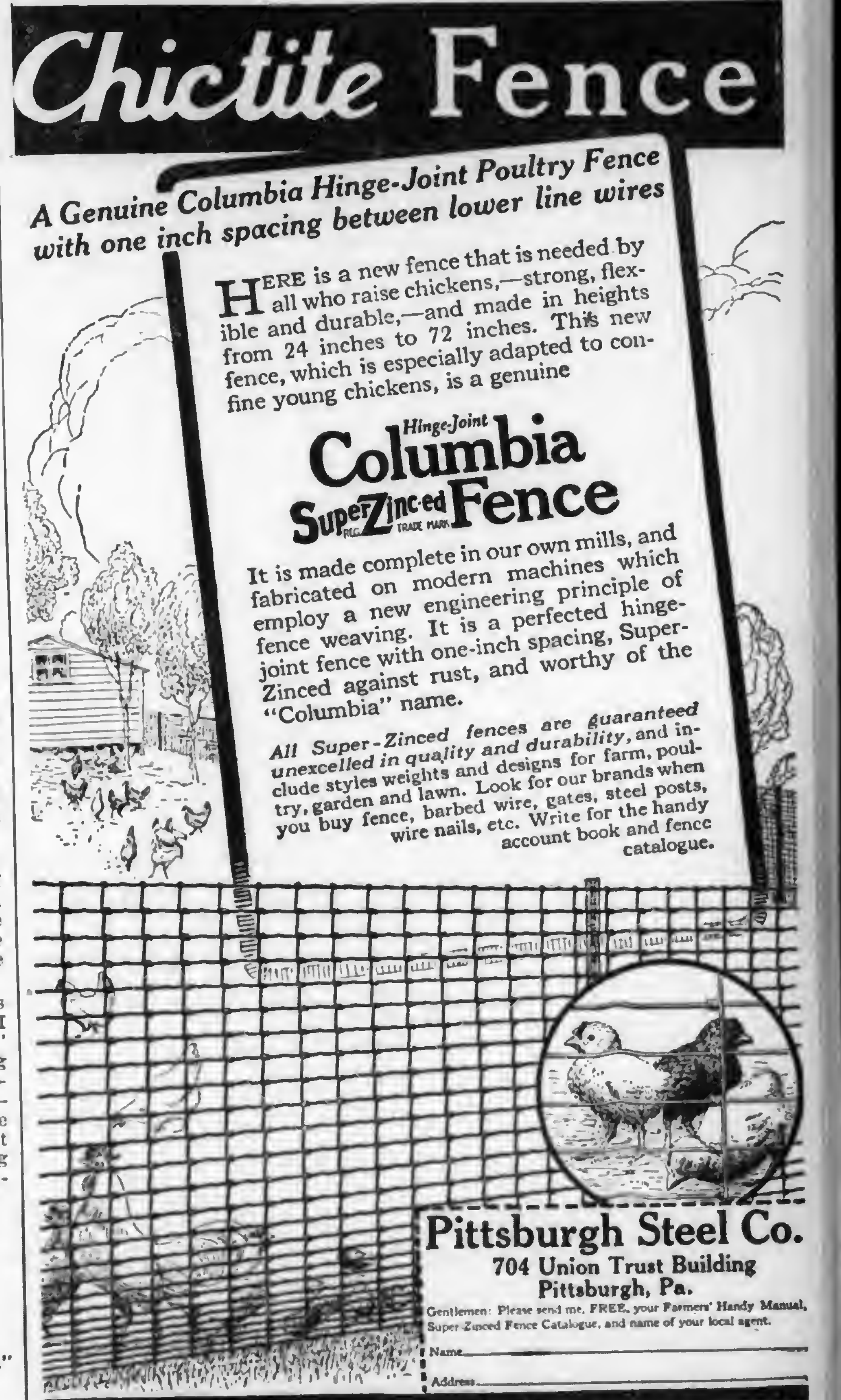
"Plant a barn for your grandson," is the advice of the New York State College of Agriculture. An acre and a half of white pine planted fifty years ago would now have enough timber to build a good barn.

* * *

Children are being killed on the streets of Philadelphia at the rate of 240 a year by automobiles, motor trucks and trolley cars. Most of these accidents are due to the fact that children are allowed to play on the sidewalks and in the streets.

* * *

At a recent ball given in honor of a rich man's debutante daughter in a large city hotel, the ballroom was decorated with large numbers of orange trees and branches of palms which had been sent from Florida for the occasion. Monkeys chattered in the trees, according to the newspaper reports, and hundreds of birds fluttered about, tied by silken cords to the trees so they couldn't fly too far. "Supper was served at 1 A. M. to 1200 guests."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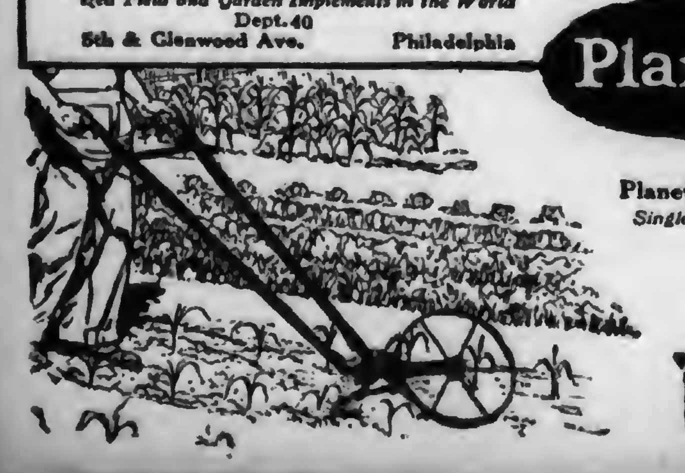

Planet Jr. No. 17

Single Wheel Hoe

Grow what you eat!

The Most Intelligent Animal

(Continued from page 3)

passed and there she slept. She always sang sweetly as dusk settled down, and she was alone in her strange quarters. One evening as she passed the sitting room door going to "bed," mother said gently, but firmly: "Humpty, you had better go into the henhouse."

Humpty stopped, turned her head and gazed intently at the speaker, then she uttered such a strange little note as tho asking if she really ought.

"Yes," mother repeated, "go to the henhouse, Humpty."

After a minute Humpty turned and went to the henhouse, flew on the roost and never again slept under the house. — A Pennsylvania Reader.

A Member of the Family

THE most intelligent farm animal I ever knew was a bird dog, white with tan spots. He came to our house when he was a pup. We named him Don, fed him, gave him a blanket to sleep on and he never left us. He would go with neighbors who went hunting, as far as our line fence, then come home. No coaxing could get him any farther.

My husband was drawn on a jury and had to be away from home nearly a week. One afternoon Don, the children and I were in the living room. Don jumped up, looked out of the window, then ran to the kitchen door, the children after him.

When I got to the kitchen my husband had our littlest girl in his arms, and was kissing her; then our next girl had to hug and kiss her dad, and then our son.

Don must have thought it his turn then for he tried to kiss my husband, but he said, "Down, Don." The poor dog looked as tho he had been slapped. I said, "Oh, Will, Don wanted to kiss you." He said, "Don, did you want to kiss me?" Don jumped up, put his fore paws on Will's shoulders and licked his cheek, then got down and capered around the room just like the children did. I think he thought he was one of our children.

When his master took a load of truck to Scranton, Don would go with him as far as the bridge, wait until he had crossed, then come home and wait until 6 P. M. Then he would go down to the bridge, meet his master, get on the wagon and ride to the barn.—M. P. K., Lackawanna County, Pa.

Likes to Swim

Princess, owned by Ada P. Gehman of Lehigh County, enjoys swimming and likes to have her picture taken.

Billy Fought for His Rights

FOR an animal of no "breed" our cat, Billy, was a wise cat, probably because he was a kitten when Wm. J. Bryan first ran for the Presidency and was named for him, but went by the name of "Billy." He lived to be nineteen years old and then we thought best to carefully kill him as he looked moth eaten and life was no more a frisky thing.

However, during all these years he was very wise and unusual. In summer time we could scarcely coax him into the house and in winter time we could hardly keep him out; but of all wise things, he knew the chair that belonged to my father and to him. The minute father got off the chair the cat was on, and when he saw my father coming he would at once jump off the chair and curl up at the foot of the rocker. Woe to any others who ventured to sit in that chair. Billy would pull on their clothes, jump on their lap and start to scratching and put up a real fight, even to members of the family, until they got up. But the minute my father came, Billy at once realized that he had first right, but Billy and only Billy had second right. —M. M. R., Bucks County, Pa.

A Gander Led the Blind

THIS true little tale may convince people that at least some farm animals and fowls do think.

About eight years ago, while I was still at home on the farm, my father who was growing blind from cataracts on his eyes, bought a pair of young geese.

As the gander was white, he grew very beautiful. We all would have loved him for a pet, but he became very cross and would not let anyone pet him except my father, of whom he was very fond.

Altho my father was almost blind, he still insisted on doing his own work about the barn, for he loved the animals. Usually one of the family led him to the barn, but when no one happened to be with him, the gander would come running to the gate, wait for my father to pet him and then walk ahead of him to the barn.

On account of his being white and also making a noise as ganders do, he became a very good guide. No one ever taught this gander the trick of leading my father to the barn, but he seemed to think it out for himself.—Mrs. Pearle Moore, Clarion County, Pa.

Duck Reunion—Invalid Jim

I WENT to the corn barn, at feeding time one evening. My old mother duck was making a big ado. She was shut in while her six ducklings were shut out. Thinking something had happened the ducklings, I hurried out to see if they were about. The mother duck was in a hurry, too. If I ever saw a happy reunion it was when those ducklings came around a corner and saw their mother. They rushed together, and that old duck gave each of her babes as affectionate a kiss as ever a mother did, neither missing one nor giving any one a second kiss, bowed and chatted all around and started off looking as happy as could be.

We had a sick horse, so sick he could not get up without help. We treated him and helped him up a long time. Finally we found he had learned to like the excitement of being helped up. If he tripped on a bar, or any place in any way, he would roll over, look around, as much as to say, "Here, I am down, ready to be helped up." At last Daddy tried the whip and found that Jim could easily help himself up, if he thought he must. We did not have to lift him any more.—A. S., Lancaster County, Pa.

Contest Editor's Note:—More of these interesting letters about farm animals will be published in future issues, together with other letters from preceding weekly contests.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Spring versus Fall Seeding of Forage Crops

Please suggest how I can get a good stand of hay on a field which now has a cover crop of rye. I prefer to make the seeding this spring. Is poultry manure a good fertilizer for grape vines?—D. M., Kent County, Delaware.

IT IS doubtful whether you could depend on securing a good catch of timothy and clover if you seeded down this spring. The rainfall conditions are too uncertain to justify the undertaking. This is said in spite of the fact that not infrequently a successful stand of grass is obtained from spring seeding. If, however, you wish to try it, it might be well to sow the timothy and clover with a nurse crop of oats or barley, using five to six pecks of oats or barley to give you a fairly thin stand but enough to afford the young grass seed some protection.

It would be wiser to plow the rye in April, or, if you are very short of forage, to cut it early in May and feed it green, and then plow the land and fit it for corn, using, as you suggest, about 500 pounds of a 3-8-5. By growing an early maturing variety of corn, or by growing silage corn, you would clear the ground sufficiently early in your locality to permit fall seeding.

Apply Lime First

Prior to seeding down, it would be desirable to make an application of lime. If it is more convenient the lime may be applied this spring for the corn, even tho ordinarily liming does not benefit the corn crop directly. Now and then, especially in the case of heavy land well supplied with humus, an application of lime would exert a marked benefit to the corn since the soil would be made more friable and open and more nitrogen made available. The plan of manuring the grass in the fall or winter is to be commended.

Different crops or combinations of crops may be suggested for early hay. Oats and Canada field peas, sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre, might answer your purpose. If you do not care to go to the expense of buying peas for seed, oats alone might do and if cut early should make a good hay. Barley and vetch is now and then recommended for the purpose. Where oats alone are sown, it would be desirable to apply nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to make sure that a rank growth is obtained. From 100 to 125 pounds of nitrate of soda or 80 to 100 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre may be used for the purpose. Barnyard millet may also produce a good hay crop on fertile land or land that is well manured.

Excessive quantities of hen manure, or of any other manure rich in ammonia, will, it is true, cause rank growth of vegetation, grape vines included. Such excessive applications of ammonia fertilizers will naturally, interfere with seed or fruit formation. On the other hand, small quantities of hen manure should help the grapes rather than hinder them. Since hen manure is not a balanced fertilizer, it would be well to mix some acid phosphate with it. It might be well, also, to broadcast the fertilizer between the rows except where very small quantities are used. In that case it may be applied around the vines.—J. G. Lipman.

When to Apply Manure

I am a Snyder County farmer, farming in rotation, corn, oats, wheat and grass. On which of these crops should I put my maure and when, before or after plowing? What analysis of fertilizer is advised on each of these crops for best results and building up soil? It is flint soil. —C. A. A., Snyder County, Pa.

It has been repeatedly shown that in a rotation like yours manure could be utilized to best advantage when applied either before seeding down to wheat and grass or after the sod is plowed and the ground fitted for corn. Everything considered, you would make no mistake in applying the manure for corn.

A good application of commercial fertilizer should be made for the wheat and grass in order to assure you both a good wheat crop and a good hay crop.—J. G. Lipman.

Apple Vending Machine

VENDING machines for chewing gum, candy and peanuts are common but out in the Northwest they are developing a machine to sell apples. Well known popular varieties of apples will be used and the machines placed in public places such as railroad stations.

Apple men are enthusiastic over this proposed outlet for their products and are anxiously awaiting the results of this experiment.—W. R. Whitacre.

He Runs Away from Work

Frank and the children of Clayton Landis of Bush Mill Farm, Dauphin County, Pa., which is owned by Hiram E. Bishop. The boys say that Frank eats as much hay as an elephant. He is lazy, too, and doesn't care who knows it.

Good Fences make good neighbors!

THERE'LL be no trouble with your stock getting into your neighbor's field or your neighbor's stock injuring your crops if your farm is fenced with LEADCLAD.

LEADCLAD Fence, once up, is up for good.

LEADCLAD wire is protected with a jacket of pure lead, seven times heavier than the coating of zinc on ordinary fence. Heat, frost or dampness have no effect on lead. Rust can't get through. The small illustrations at the side show how the pure lead jacket protects LEADCLAD Fence. It doesn't crack, chip or peel off.

Some of your neighbors may be using LEADCLAD; thousands of farmers are. Mr. Vankirk is one who knows what LEADCLAD means to his pocketbook—read what he says—

Leadclad Wire Co.

Sirs:—I was among the first in this section to use your Leadclad fence. I put it up on my farm about four years ago and it still is free of rust and seems as good as when put up.

I believe it will last at least twice as long as galvanized fencing. I don't hesitate to recommend it to farmers as the best and most economical fence on the market.

Leroy W. Vankirk,
622 N. Main St.,
Washington, Pa.

Take your knife and shave a piece of LEADCLAD wire. Note how thick the pure lead jacket is. You can't scrape all the lead off, even with a sharp knife. Bend, twist and hammer a piece. Note that it can be completely flattened without chipping, cracking or peeling the protecting lead jacket.

Our big catalog shows all styles of LEADCLAD for farm, poultry and lawn use.

LEADCLAD Fence is priced Factory to You, Freight Paid. Write today for catalog, prices and our 5% Club Offer.

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1202 Plainfield St., Moundsville, W. Va.

Yours for the Asking

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MOUNDSVILLE W.VA.

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THE FENCE WITH THE JACKET OF PURE LEAD

Leadclad Wire Co.,
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Gentlemen: Please send me your catalog of Leadclad Fence, price list and details of 5% Club Offer.

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BLACK HAWK PLANTER

Earns Its Cost in One Season

Pulverizer

Cultivator

A hill of corn skipped here and there—or the wrong number of kernels in the hills may easily cost you more than the price of a planter.

Your soil, your fertilizer, your cultivating and harvesting cost just as much for the short hills as they do for the full hills.

The good old Black Hawk always plants the hill—it never misses.

The "Edge Drop" always puts the right number of kernels in each hill.

Black Hawk was the first planter to give the farmer these features and the name "Black Hawk" is still the best guarantee of a full crop.

"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

The Ohio Cultivator Company, Bellevue, Ohio

A New White Diarrhea Tablet

Diarrhea among small chicks has become so prevalent that it has engaged the attention of our foremost men of science.

At the instance of Dr. Hess & Clark a group of veterinarians and chemists have made diarrhea in chicks a subject of scientific research.

These men have evolved an entirely new tablet for White Diarrhea—in fact, any form of diarrhea affecting poultry.

Dr. Hess & Clark are now manufacturing this new diarrhea tablet and placing it on the market this season for the first.

You will want this new tablet, which is the last word in medical science for White Diarrhea, either as a preventive or as a remedy.

You can secure this tablet from any Dr. Hess & Clark dealer. Ask for

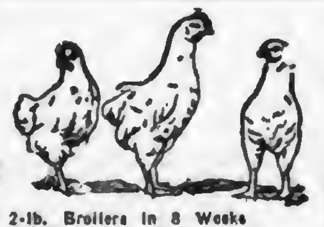
Dr. Hess
WHITE DIARRHEA TABLETS

Then follow these simple directions:

Crush and dissolve just 4 tablets in each gallon of drinking water (one tablet to a quart). Stir once thoroughly, then let your chicks run to it; they will doctor themselves.

Make a fresh solution each day.

Our guarantee covers this tablet absolutely. DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.



Cycle Coal Brooders

Grow 2-lb. Broilers in 8 Weeks
Reduce Chick Losses — Save Labor
INCREASE PROFITS

With this simple, easy way of brooding chicks you can make more money from your chickens. Just the right conditions are provided to promote rapid healthy development. Automatic regulation of temperature needs only one adjustment during a whole season. Plentiful supply of pure fresh air that raises healthy chicks. Requires attention only twice daily. Cycle Brooders are made of gray iron castings that last.

Large size, 52-inch canopy, $17.75.

Large stock ready for immediate shipment. Catalog of complete line of poultry equipment sent free.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY
724 Philo Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY!
BE PREPARED!

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
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Smoke House

LOWEST priced practical Portable Smokehouse built. Can be used either in or out of doors. Thousands in use. Made in 3 and 5 hog sizes. Smoke thoroughly cooled before reaching meat chamber—gives extra fine flavor. Absolutely fire-proof; wonderfully fine storage place after meat is smoked.

VALUABLE BOOKLET given with every Smokehouse. Tells how to double hog profits by selling home cured pork—also gives prize winning recipes for curing meat.

Write for descriptive folder and prices—we can save you money.

EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
220 N. 7th St. Washington, Iowa

$13.95 Champion Belle City $21.95
140 Egg Incubator 230 Egg.

80 Egg Incubator $11.95; Hot Water Copper Tank, Self-Regulated. $5.95 buys 80-Chick; $7.95 140-Chick; $9.95 230-Chick Hot-Water Brooder. Save $1.95. Order both.

80 Size Incubator and Brooder—$15.95
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Over a Million Users

Freight Prepaid E. of Rockies and allowed West. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine and I will ship by Express Prepaid. Order now or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It also gives Low Price on big capacity Incubators, Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders. They are all fully Guaranteed. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 68 Racine, Wis.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

What I Would Do with $1000

"MAYBE PRINCE CHARMING WILL COME ALONG"

SHOULD Fate hand me out $1000, you'd have to give me a while to "come back to earth!" Then when I had gathered my senses together, and realized that it was really "mine, all mine," I dare say the uses for it would enter my mind so thick and fast, I'd have to stop and "budget" it, or I would find I had thought up ten thousand dollars' worth, instead of one!

Without a second thought I would know that the first $50 of it would be sent to pay the balance due on a typewriter, which I am buying on the installment plan.

Secondly, should I hear my brothers say, "My word, that $200 note is due at the bank," I would feel so big and it would give me so much pleasure to say, "Here, boys, I'm rich, don't renew it."

Would Share with Children

Then, as I am terribly fond of children, I would gather the poor little youngsters of the neighborhood around me and say, "What do you want more than anything else in the world?" Providing their wants are within reason, I would be so happy to fulfill their small desires.

At that point I'd have to stop and figure out, "Now have I enough left to buy a little flivver and tour the United States?" If so, "By George," that's what I'd do! At least that's what I think I'd do.

But woman's mind, you know, is subject to change without notice. Maybe, if I actually found that $1000 in my hand, I'd rush right up to my bedroom, rip open the mattress, sew it in, and then dream pretty dreams on it, "Maybe Prince Charming will come along some day, poor, but honest, and oh, I'm so glad I saved this thousand—the first payment on our little love nest."—A. H. S., Gloucester County, N. J.

"ALL WORK AND NO PLAY—"

IF I HAD one thousand dollars to do with as I liked I would put part of it out at interest. Then I would like to take out insurance for my little girl. The balance I would put in the bank to use as I wanted.

I am a farmer's wife and it would be my aim to make life on the farm just as easy and pleasant as possible.

I would have as many modern conveniences in house and barn as possible so husband and I would have time to enjoy life and be pals to our children.

I would like a musical instrument or two as I think a home is not complete without music of some kind.

If I had a phonograph I would like a few sacred songs, also some sermons and bible readings to help us in our quiet hour.

And a Few Good Magazines

I would take a few good papers and magazines. Among them would be "Pennsylvania Farmer," as I think it is a very helpful and interesting paper.

I would give to church, Sunday school and any organization that would furnish our boys and girls good, wholesome recreation and keep them happy and contented.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." That applies to fathers and mothers as well.

I would endeavor to make home life on the farm so pleasant that my children would love God's great outdoors and would never want to leave the farm.

Last, but not least, I would give my children a good education and a course in agriculture, poultry raising, domestic science, etc., if they so desired.

If one could accomplish all this with the help of one thousand dollars I think the money would be well spent.—A Farmer's Wife, Potter County, Pa.

SATURDAY NIGHT—AND NO BATHROOM

HOW would I spend $1000 if I had that amount and there were no strings attached to it? What strings would have to be loosened if the average farmer (myself included) could spend this amount freely?—Debts paid or know how they were going to be paid—Taxes for the year paid in full (including dog tax)—A little more than his share of the preacher's salary, and that old doctor bill.

This sum of money would put into the farm home a permanent supply of water and a bathroom, two things that would contribute much to the comfort of the home.

Regardless of what our wives would think, we men would like to give them the luxuries of the city home,—or shall we say the necessary equipment of the farm home.

Most of our farms have near the house a more or less uncertain supply of water, a spring that will go dry, a well whose pump will be out of order. Our wives always hold us men responsible when the pump is out of order or the spring is dry.

Were You Ever the Man?

Did you ever come in at night thinking you were thru and be met at the door with an empty pail, a woman's hand holding it out, and the sweetest voice saying thru a crack in the kitchen door, "A pail of water, please."

A bathroom! Just a place for the wife and the girls to fix-up in. Men never use such a room nor do they have any need for it. (Don't they, tho!)

Each Saturday evening on the Ellenhurst Farm the good wife brings in a small tub and after supper the stove is covered with kettles and pans of water. Usually the baby (one year old) gets in the empty tub, clothes and all on.

"Now, children, who will be the first? Papa will undress Martha and Miriam (one and two years old) and will wash the boys, David and Paul, and Mamma will wash the five girls." We have lots of fun, the oldest being eleven years old, but wouldn't a bathroom help!—L. C. T., Lycoming County, Pa.

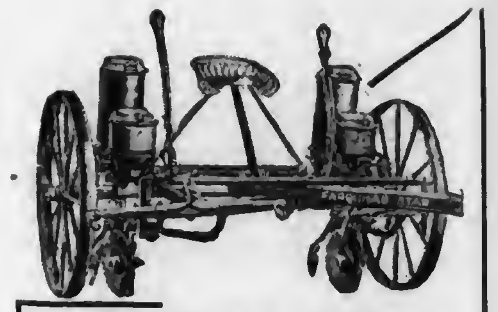
A DREAM OF FOURTEEN YEARS

IN ANSWER to your question as to what I would do with $1000 if I had it, I would surely make some of my dreams come true.

I have been married fourteen years and have four children now. I was brought to live with my husband's parents. If I had $1000 or even less, I surely would have a little home of my own, with a garden and nice blue and white kitchen, with things as I have planned so many times for a real home to be mistress of.—Elsie Brown, Jefferson County, Pa.

An Oregon man was trying to sell a horse. The animal was wind-broken but sleek. The owner trotted him around for inspection and bringing him back to the prospect he stroked the horse's back and remarked, "Hasn't he a lovely coat?"

The prospect removed his pipe from his mouth and said, as he looked at the heaving flanks of the animal, "Yeah, his coat's all right, but I don't like his pants."—Med. Standard.



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Puts the kernels where you want them.—On Level Ground or on Steep Hillsides.—Each row has separate adjustment as to depth.

Write for catalog No. 725 and learn of the many new and desirable features of the Farquhar "Star."

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 746 York, Pa.

THE CENTAUR TRACTOR

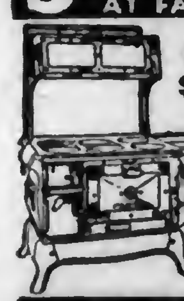
Makes Farm Work Quicker, Easier and More Profitable

HERE is a dependable, low-cost tractor that takes the drudgery out of farming and enables you to do twice as much work in a day's time. The CENTAUR is a different tractor—more flexible than any other—better fitted for all 'round use on the farm—less expensive to buy and operate—and above all, trouble-proof. This sturdy tractor will cut your planting and cultivating costs to the minimum and give you an inexpensive power unit for dozens of other jobs.

Plows 7" Deep—Backs on Own Power

The CENTAUR is a riding tractor for all jobs. Does plowing, harrowing, discing, seeding, cultivating, hauling, feed grinding and all other belt and draw bar work. Low cost. Fully guaranteed. Get the facts about this money-making, work-saving tractor at once. Write today.

THE CENTRAL TRACTOR COMPANY
104 Central Avenue Greenwich, Ohio



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MORE EGGS—Healthier Stock ORIOLE BRAND

Laying mashes, your choice of two formulas, with or without Buttermilk—Also chick starter, developer and scratch feeds.

Superlative Mixture for Racing and Breeding Pigeons.

Write for complete prices. Get on our active mailing list.

Wm. G. SCARLETT & CO.
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MONEY in RAISING PEAS

Our stock of Seed Peas is of high quality and shows strong germination. We offer

Dark Pod Telephone..........$8.00 per bu.
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Freight paid on 4 bushels or over. Bags free.

Idaho Grown Stock.

Ask us for prices on other varieties.

B. F. METCALF & SON, Inc.
204 W. Genesee St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Strout's Spring Farm And Business Catalog

FREE COPIES now ready. Pictures and details, hundreds of bargains in many states. Money-making equipped farms for poultry, fruit, grain, dairy, etc. etc.—big variety BOARDING HOUSES and SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCES. On pg. 33 splendid 77 acre Farm for fruit, berries, potatoes, etc.; Phila. markets, 280 fruit trees, pleasant 6-room house, substantial farm bldgs.; bargain at $4500, horses, cow, hogs, 100 poultry, equipment thrown in, only $1000 needed. Many others just as good, sure to go if you delay. Write today for your free copy. STROUT AGENCY, 1422-GE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

GUERNSEY BULLS FROM A. R. DAMS

May Rose Bred Bulls that will improve your Production. One cow in our herd milked over one ton milk in Jan. Write for our Sale List. They are priced to sell. U. S. Accredited Herd. RIVERVIEW FARMS, Swarthmore, Pa. 11 miles from Phila. Louis Cole Emmons, Owner.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 510, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 510 Waterloo, Iowa

Spend Wisely!

Don't put your hard earned money into a sprayer until you have learned all about the honestly built "Friend".

Single unit motor-pump; straight gear transmission, no belts, no chains; low down; short turn; large wheels—easy draft; adjust packing while pumping at high pressure are just a few of the many practical features that you'll appreciate. We make hand sprayers too.

Mail a card today for Free Catalog.

"FRIEND" MANUFACTURING CO.
133 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.

The Voice of the People

"For Land Control"

EDITOR of Pensylvania Farmer:—One might think that your editorial "For Land Control"—and the many other similar editorials and articles being published in this country, that not only was serious consideration being given to the land question in Great Britain, but that a great leader of one of the great political parties over there was finding it profitable to advocate a radical solution. The question has reached a point in which all the political parties there, Tory, Liberal, Labor and Socialist, have given various views and issued "manifestos," but all of them offer solutions, somewhat different in detail, decidedly of a socialistic trend.

Even the Labor Party, that has had in its rank and file many of those who have made a life-long study of the problem, seems, like the Liberal Party of Lloyd-George, to see its significance and the absolute necessity of a solution, but all they have to offer is a plan of purchase which will merely mean the buying back, from what they all agree are the fradulent, even unlawful, possessors of Britain's land, by its rightful, and, according to Britain's fundamental law, its real owners—all the people. Apparently Lloyd-George, believing that some radical-appearing solution would be a vote getter, has in speeches and pen flourishes, employed such slogans as "God made the land and gave it to His children."

Remedy Will Appeal to Landlords

In a party like the Liberal Party, which includes in its membership many great owners of English soil, such words from its leaders might serve to "split the party wide open"—as we say in America. But we must remember that while he publicly gives out these great truths to get the support of rightful heirs who are now landless, his remedy will appeal to the landlords in that they will still be able to collect the rent of Britain, not any longer as landlords but as bond lords.

The C. L. P. declares that if the land of England is a national asset incapable of rightfully being classed as private property, in fact, is not so recognized in fundamental English law, and, that the obligation of service must be re-asserted, then there is only one thing to do. Make the rent of this national asset flow into the public treasuries of the nation—thus restoring to the people their rightful heritage.—Oliver McKnight, Centreville, Md.

Examinations for Farmers

TO THE EDITOR:—I should like to know the feeling and views of yourself of the rich man who migrates outside of most of our large cities, builds up his country estate and —? What affect would it have on conditions of the farms if there were no rented farms?

Shouldn't a farmer pass certain state examinations before being allowed to undertake to handle farm land? Would we have any over-production then?—W. W., Penneylvania.

Field Day Announced

THE annual Farmer's Field Day will be held Friday, June 18, at the Pennsylvania State College, according to an announcement made by T. I. Mairs, director of correspondence courses in agriculture and home economics, who is making arrangements for the meeting.

This is one day later than originally planned due to an extra day being added to the program for Young Farmers' Week.—A. L. B.

Does the Work of 10 Men!

Saws Wood Fast

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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 8, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $3.50@4. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1; Texas, new, $1.75@2. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk, bbl, $4@5.50; ton, $65@80; Texas, new, bbl, $4@4.75; ton, $85@90. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.25; Texas, new, 1.50@1.75. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2@2.50. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $4.50@6; Calif, standard crate, $7@8. CUCUMBERS, Ill, hot house box 2 doz, fancy, $4@4.25; extra fancy, $5@5.25. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $2.65@2.75. KALE, Va, bbl, $2. LETTUCE, Ohio hot house, 3-lb bskt, 30@40c; 10-lb bskt, 95c@$1; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, $3@4. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Mich, medium to large, $2.25@2.50; few, $2.75; Ohio, medium to large, $2.25@2.50; poor stock low as $1.25. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $8; plain, $15. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. PEAS, Calif, crate, $6.75@7. PEPPERS, Cuban, crate, fancy, $6@7. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals $6@6.25; N Y and Penna, round whites, $6.25@6.50. RHUBARB, Mich, hot house, 5-lb cartons, choice, 25@40c; fancy, 75c@$1. RUTABAGAS, Canada, 100-lb sack, $1@1.15. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $7. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, 85c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.65@2.75; Arkansas, bu hmpr, $2.40@2.50. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2.75; Kings, $4@4.50; Hubbardstons, $2.50@3.25; Northern Spys, best, $3.25@3.75; poor, $2.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.25@1.35; poor, $1. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 40@50c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, none. Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 719. Market active and lower. Heavy, $12.75@13; medium, light weight, light lights and pigs, $14@14.25; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 791. Market active and higher. Sheep, $10; lambs, $14.75.

Calves—Receipts, 45. Market lower. Choice natives, $15.50; common to fair, $4@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $25.50@26; standard timothy, $24.50@25; No 2 timothy, $19@20; No 3 timothy, $17@18; No 1 clover and clover mixed, $24.50@25; No 2, clover and clover mixed, $15@17; No 3 clover and clover mixed, $10@13.

Oats—White oats, No 2, 46½@47c; No 3, 45@46c; No 4, 43@44c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 65@70c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 68@70c; yellow shelled, No 2, 81@82c; No 3, 78@79c; No 4, 71@72c; No 5, 68@69c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March 8, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.50; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $15.50@16; fair to good, $14@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, 12@13; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $7@8.50; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, extra, $15@15.25; medium, $12.50@14; common, $12@13.

Hogs — Western, best, $15.25@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $14@14.25.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $9@12; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $24@26; country dressed, $21@23; sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $21; top lambs, $28@30.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts, 348 tons of hay and 1 car of straw. Market steady but quiet. Timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@21; light clover mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Winter bran, city mills, $36; western spring bran, $31.50@32.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.69 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.69 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market difference.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 73c bid; No 3, 69½@70½c bid; No 4, 67@68c bid. Car lots for local trade: No 3 yellow, 78@80c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 49½@50½;; No 3 white, 48½@49½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 2319 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 44c; high-scoring goods, 45@48c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 43½c; 90 score, 42½c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40c; 86 score, 39c; best prints, 92@94 score, 47@48c; cartons, 48@49c; good prints, 88@91 score, 44@46c; cartons, 45@47c; ordinary farmers' prints, 42@43c.

Cheese sold slowly at unchanged prices. N Y, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 24@24½c; jobbing, small lots, 26@26½c; single daisies, held, 25½@26c; fresh, 23½@24c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 8, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 52@55c; fresh eggs, 32@35c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25; ducks, $1.25@2.25; guineas, $1.35@1.60; squabs, 30@40c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, 20c qt; beets, new, 15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 28@30c qt; cabbage, 15@35c ea; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 35@60c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10c ea; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 10c bch; parsley, 1@3c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15c bch; potatoes, old, 50c ½ pk; new, 35c qt; sweet, 15@25c ¼ pk; radishes, 10c qt; rhubarb, 15@25c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 55@65c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.45 bu; corn, 72c bu; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18 ton; straw, $10@11 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $35@36; shorts, $35@36; hominy, $37@38; middlings, $40@41; linseed, $53@54; gluten, $44.50@45.50; ground oats, $38@39; alfalfa, regular, $41@42; alfalfa meal, fine, $45@46; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44.50@45.50; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $32.50@33.50; 18 per cent, $36.50@37.50; 20 per cent, 39@40; 24 per cent, $45@46; 25 per cent, $48@49; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Receipts, 525; market weak to 25c lower. Bulk of sales, $14.25@14.50; top, $14.75. Medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $13.50@14.25; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $14@14.75; light lights, 130@160 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $14.25@14.75. Packing sows, smooth and rough, $10.75@13.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 550; calves, 25. Market draggy, all classes showing slow movement. Beef steers weak to 25c lower, quality medium. Top yearlings, $9.50; top matured steers, $9.25. Bulk of early sales, $8.25@9. Bulls, she stock and canners holding about steady. Bulk cows, $4.25@5.25. Calves steady to weak, top vealers, $15.50.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $9@10; medium, $8.50@9; common, $6@8. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $8.75@10; medium, $7.75@8.75; common, $6.25@7.75.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $8@9; common to medium, all weights, $4.50@8.

Cows—Good to choice, $6@7.25; common to medium, $3.75@6; canner and cutter, $2.25@3.75.

Bulls—Good to choice, beef, 1500 lbs down, (yrl. exc.) $6.50@7.50; canner to medium (canner and bologna), $4.50@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $14; cull and common, $5@14.75.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .42½	$ .46	$ .46	$ .48½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.29	.30	.34	.31¼
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	.37	.36½	.36½	35
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	6.50	6.75	6.92½	1.25
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.50	9.62½	9.75	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	24.50	19.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.69	1.75½	1.88	1.90½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.73	.75	.79	1.41
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.50	.51	.52	.65½

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 55@60c lb; separator, 60c lb.

Eggs—24@30c dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c; dressed, 75c@$2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@50c ½ pk, $2@3.50 bu; cabbage, 5@25c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 8@20c stalk; carrots, 3@5c bch; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c box; beets, 1@5c ea, 10c box; soup beans, 10c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 18@20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 12@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.25@3 bushel.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2; corn, $1; rye, $1.15; oats, 65c; bran, $1.85 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.85; corn, 80c; rye, 95c; oats, 55c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45@46c; do, choice, 43@44c; do, good, 42@43c; do, prints, 46@48c; do, blocks, 45@47c; do, ladies, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@35c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 32@35c; store packed, 30@31c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs — Market weak. Fresh-gathered firsts, 4 sales 125 cases, 26½c. Closing offerings, 26½@27c; bid, 26c; fresh-gathered firsts, all sections, free cases, 26½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 33@34c; 3½@4 lbs, 32@33c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 28@30c; young chickens, large size, fat, 36@38c; 2 lbs and under, fat, 42@45c; Leghorns and other light stock, 32@34c; all kinds, poor and thin, 26@28c; old roosters, 20@22c. Ducks, White Pekins, 34@35c; Muscovy, young, 32@@33c; puddle, 33@34c. Geese, nearby, 24@26c; Kent Island, 26@28c; western and southern, 22@24c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 42@50c; old toms, 40@42c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 8, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter steady. Creamery, higher than extras, 43@43½c; do, extras, 92 score, 42½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 40¾@42c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs easy. Fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 28½@29½c; fresh-gathered, firsts, 27@28c; do, storage, unquoted; fresh-gathered, seconds, 26@26¾c; do, storage, 23@25½c; do, storage, undergrades, 19@22c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 36@37c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 31½@35c; nearby pullets, 31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 33@35c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 37@38c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 33@36½c.

Cheese steady; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live poultry firm; chickens, by freight, 25@35c; do, by express, 34@40c; broilers, by freight, 50c; do, by express, 60c; fowls, by freight, 35c; do, by express, 33@35c; roosters, by freight, 21c; turkeys, by freight, 35c; do, by express, 35@40c; ducks, by freight, 32c; geese, by freight, 17c.

Dressed Poultry irregular. Chickens, frozen, 27@47c; fowls, fresh, 24@33c; do, frozen, 24@33c; old roosters, 20@27c; turkeys, fresh, 42@55c; do, frozen, 42@56c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@10.50; state bulls, $4@6.75; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves — Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@16.50; culls and little calves, $8@9; buttermilks and grassers, $4@6; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@6; lambs, common to prime, $10@15.15; culls, $8@10.10.

Hogs—Steady; light to mediumweight, $13.75@14.25; pigs, $14@14.50; heavy hogs $13@13.25; roughs, $10.75@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $33.50; middlings, $33.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $41; nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $30.50@31.60; standard middlings, $30.50@31.60; flour middlings, $35.60; red dog, spot, $39.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.60, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $48.75, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 2, $24@26; No 3, $21@23; sample, $14@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.90; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.84; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.83; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.67½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.55. CORN, No 2 yellow, 90⅝c; No 3 yellow, 87⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 49¾c; No 3 white, 48¾c; No 4 white, 47¼c; ordinary white, clipped, 48½@51c; fancy white, clipped, 51½@54c. RYE, c i f, export, 99⅜c. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 81¼@84¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with a week ago: Good and choice matured steers steady; others and all grades of yearlings strong to 25c higher; stockers and feeders sharing upturn; extreme top, $11.25 paid for long yearlings, mediumweight and heavy; best light yearlings offered $11.10; fat she stock 25@40c higher; spot 50c up on heifers; canners and cutters steady to strong; bologna bulls, 15@25c higher; vealers fully $1.50 higher. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat steers, $9@10.25; fat cows, $5.50@7.25; heifers, $7.25@8.75; canners and cutters, $3.85@4.75; veal calves, $12@13.50; stockers and feeders, $7.50@8.75.

Hogs — Irregular; lighter weights strong to 20c higher; bulk 240@325-lb butchers, $12@12.40; majority desirable 200@225-lb weights, $12.75@13.40; better 180 lbs down largely $13.60@14; top 130 lbs up, $14; 160 lbs up, $13.90; packing sows, $10.40@11.25; heavyweight, $11.75@12.45; mediumweight, $12@13.60; lightweight, $12.20@14; light lights, $12.25@14; packing sows, $10.40@11.25; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs 25@50c higher, 125@150 up at high time; yearling wethers strong to 25c higher; sheep strong; feeding and shearing lambs fully steady. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $15.25; feeding lambs, $14.50; yearling wethers, $13; fat yearlings, $9.

WOOL MARKET

March 6, 1926.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 50@51c; ½-blood combing, 50c; -blood combing, 50@51c; fine unwashed, 45c. Michigan and N Y fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 47@48c; ¼-blood combing, 50c; ¼-blood combing, 50c; fine unwashed, 43@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 45@46c; ⅜-blood, 47@48c; ¼-blood, 47c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 6, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; cash, imported and March, $15.20; October, $16 bid. Alsike, cash and March, $17. Timothyseed, cash and March, $3.50 bid; September, $3.60.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 8. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$32.00
Spring bran	30.50
Soft winter wheat bran	32.50
Standard middlings	30.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	31.20
Flour middlings	34.50
Red dog flour	38.50
White hominy	32.00
Gluten feed	39.20
36 per cent cottonseed meal	37.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	39.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal	41.25
34 per cent linseed meal	48.70

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Feed Market Situation

LOWER grain prices and a continued small demand caused continued weakness in the feed market during the week ending March 4th. Wintry weather prevailed over the northern part of the consuming territory but this failed to stimulate demand materially and prices of all feeds have continued on a downward trend. Wheat feeds have probably shown the greatest weakness with bran prices about $1 lower than last week. Middlings and other heavy wheat feeds have continued very weak but prices have not declined more than for bran. Plentiful supplies of both bran and middlings are being offered in all the markets.

Offerings of linseed meal are becoming heavier as mills have caught up on their orders and prices declined about $1 per ton during the week. Export demand is also limited and notwithstanding the lower prices about 17,000 tons less linseed meal and cake were exported from July to January, inclusive, than for the same period last year.

Cottonseed meal prices were unchanged but the market became slightly firmer, particularly in the Southwest. Some of the larger mills have finished their year's crushing and have closed down. Stocks are much larger than last year, however, and exports have also been much smaller than last year.

Production of corn feeds continues heavy. The larger manufacturers held their prices firm but some of the smaller plants were offering gluten feed below the quotations of the larger mills. The lower prices, however, have not greatly increased the demand altho stocks have not accumulated to any great extent. Hominy feeds continue weak with demand dull. Offerings exceeded demand in most markets and large buyers were bidding $1@2 below current prices.

Philadelphia Markets

THE Philadelphia potato market was slow and draggy during the week ending March 6, and prices declined, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets. The market on Pennsylvania round whites opened at $6.75 to $6.85 per 150-pound sack and closed at $6.50. The first car of barreled stock from Florida appeared this week and met a fair demand.

Apples were very dull and trading was unusually slow. Strawberry supplies were lighter toward the close of the week and prices held firm, with a fairly active demand. Supplies of new cabbage were moderate and prices declined. Spinach strengthened somewhat and prices were higher. Onions were very dull with a slow movement. Pennsylvania mushrooms have been generally moderate in supply but receipts today were heavier and prices declined on all but extra fancy stock.—W. R. Whitacre.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—Weather conditions very changeable last month. A few blizzards when traffic was tied up for a few days. Fifteen days good sleighing during month. Berks County Pomona will meet at Kutztown on March 6 with Mr. Gordon from State College in charge of the afternoon program. General theme of the program will be baby chicks and will be demonstrated by Kutztown talent exclusively. Farm sales well attended and fair prices were realized. Cows bring as high as $168 apiece. The county purchasing committee met and purchased fertilizers and seeds for the different Granges of the county. It is bought in bulk lots on a large scale which brings down the price. Most of wheat was sold at $1.85 some weeks ago. Now selling at $1.60. No potatoes being loaded at present. The last price was $2.50 f. o. b. Indications are that one carload of certified seed potatoes will again be bought for planting and distributed to the different localities of the county. The slogan "back to the farm" is practiced more than ever as farms will be tilled this year that have been idle for years. A few farms were sold recently for more than owners paid a few years ago. A few cars of hard coal have been received by dealers in last few days. Firewood still in great demand and deliveries made daily. Plenty of good ear corn in cribs but no market for it. Prices: wheat, $1.60; ear corn, 70c; oats, 50c; milk, 4 per cent, $2.35; eggs, 30c. Chickens at public sales bring 33c a lb.—W. N. M., March 3.

Carroll County, Md.—Week of February 7 to 13 we had heaviest snowfall of season. After snowstorm wind started blowing and soon a number of roads were blocked. Past week was warmer and rain fell which hastened melting of the snow. Streams are overflowing their banks due to the thaw. Due to bad weather during February so far not much outdoor work is being accomplished. The main work on good days is woodcutting and hauling manure. Season of sales of farm equipment has started. Number of public auctions to be held is less than usual. A new law is being enforced this year. All bed clothing offered at public sale must be sterilized and properly tagged by health officer before it can be sold. Wheat and barley looking good, especially wheat. Growing grain has had snow protection a good portion of winter. Hogs are scarce and high and corn is cheap, therefore not much corn crop has been marketed so far. Prices, wheat, $1.71 bu.; corn, $3.50 bbl.; eggs, 28c; old hens, 27c.—H. I. R., Feb. 22.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Real winter prevails. Clearfield County is now, after much confusion, promised the construction of an original primary road from our county seat to the southwestern part of the county. Marketing quiet just now with a little inquiry for table potatoes at about $2.50 per bushel. Not yet much rush searching for seed tubers. A spirit of caution seems hovering about. Apples in fair demand at $1@1.50; cabbage, 4c; turnips not much in demand and selling at $1; butter, 50@60c; eggs, 35@45c; local dealers are paying 4@8c for hides; baled hay, $22@28; straw, $14@16.—D. H. W., February 3.

Columbia County, Pa.—Despite the fact that the coon did not see his shadow, we have had an abundance of winter and a twenty-four-inch snow that has prevented any traveling of cars, except on state highways where the roads were opened by snow plows. Poultrymen ordering chicks and setting incubators. Market prices: wheat, $1.70; potatoes, $2.65; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c; chickens, 32c.—J. H. L., Feb. 26.

Cumberland County, Pa. — February was a very severe winter month with lots of snow and drifted roads. Not a very good month for getting any farm work done. Roads still full of snow and not much sign of spring. Conditions of winter wheat not as favorable as a year ago and a smaller crop is predicted. Acreage of other farm crops to be planted about as usual. Paul L. Edinger, Cumberland County Farm Agent, is planning corn variety introduction clubs and baby beef clubs among the boys and girls of the county. He expects to get a carload of calves to be distributed among the members of the beef club. Not many farms have changed hands this last year. Prices ranging from $75 to $175 per acre for good limestone land. Potatoes scarce at $2.25; wheat, $1.80; corn, 85c; oats, 65c; beef, by the quarter, 13c; poultry, 30c; eggs, 32c; butter, 55c.—A. L. B., Feb. 27.

Jefferson County, Pa.—From the first of February there has been a succession of snow falls. There has been good sledding and quite a lot of hauling done preparatory to spring work. Farmers are selecting and buying grass seed and ordering fertilizers for spring seeding. Stock looking well, plenty of rough feed. Hay and straw slow sale. Mill feed high in price. Most farmers getting their own grain ground into feed. Potatoes pretty well shipped out, local prices $2.25 to $2.50 per bushel. Boys and girls potato clubs will use potatoes from last year's crop for this year's planting instead of Michigan certified seed. Several hundred bushels of certified seed will be used also. Union Vocational School held a short course in farm dairying in connection with their other work this winter. Beechwoods Vocational School is conducting a farm course in cooperative marketing and care and management of livestock and soils.—F. A. M., Feb. 25.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—February gave us old fashioned winter weather. It commenced to snow the third and continued twenty-four hours, an average of eighteen to twenty-four inches on the level. Traffic held up, dozens of schools closed, no deliveries of mail or milk. Temperature dropped to twelve below zero. Ice about all cut and packed. Everybody looking toward spring. Strike settled and business in full swing again. Lackawanna County Pomona Grange met with South Abington Grange on February 16th. Four counties represented and a good attendance. Wood saws are busy getting summer supply of wood ready. Potatoes retailing for 83c per peck; eggs, 50c; butter, 48@50c; lard, 17c.—E. A. K., March 1.

Monmouth County, N. J.—February closed milder than it began. Very little farm work done. Snow in the early part of month tied up traffic for three days until roads were opened. Snow later in the month was even more severe, some roads being blocked to a depth of from five to seven feet. This gave some farmers an opportunity to make a little pocket money. Considerable wooding has been done this winter since coal has been scarce and high. Weather the past winter has prevented much orchard pruning on many days so that if most of the orchards are to be thoroly pruned some will need to be done as late as April. Egg production still low, ranging in many flocks less than thirty per cent. A few hatches have been brought off. Shortage of coal has delayed ordering of chicks especially where only small orders are placed. Dairying is taking a foremost position in the county, a county dairy association having been recently formed. The principal project fostered by the organization is a cow testing association which began work March 1st. There is some interest in raising calves as well as general all-around better dairy management.—E. D., March 2.

Northumberland County, Pa.—February has had real winter without any breakups. Deep snow of the third still covers the fields with a heavy blanket. Many country roads are yet unopened for traffic. Farm sales are much fewer than for several years past, while prices are higher. Hired help somewhat more plentiful than last year altho wages run as high as $50 per month, board and washing included. Prices: potatoes, $2.25; corn, 70c; oats, 37c; wheat, $1.72; pork, 18c; poultry, 27c; eggs, 32c; butter, 52c; milk, $2.20 for 3 per cent.—W. C. G., Feb. 25.

Sullivan County, Pa.—The winter has been very changeable. We have had much snow during February and part of January. Farmers who had small log jobs have them completed or nearly so. Ice harvesting also completed. The six-month tie-up of the anthracite industry and consequent scarcity of fuel, helped farmers to realize on woodlots that had not been in use for several years. Prices offered in this vicinity: potatoes, $2.50; eggs, 40c; butter, 48c; hay, $18; oats, 60c; buckwheat, 86c; corn, $2.25 cwt.—M. G., March 2.

Warren County, Pa.—Still lots of snow everywhere and many places along the river thruout the county threatened with worst flood in years. An ice gorge formed above Kinzua in the winter and has not yet moved but should the snow go off by the sun and wind, as it looks as tho it might today, instead of rains, the threatened flood may be averted. The glass works at Sheffield, Pa., are being rebuilt, having burned the early part of February. A more extensive plant being built which will be an improvement to Sheffield. The furniture plant now about a year old is flourishing rapidly. Farmers have not been able to do much except get wood. Potatoes about the same, $3; poultry, 35c; eggs, 39c; butter, 45c.—H. C. J., March 1.

York County, Pa.—February a wintry month. We had two big snowstorms during the month that drifted badly in some sections. The State Highway Department had a big job on hand to keep the main highways open. The county Agricultural Extension Association had planned a series of farmer's institutes for the month but a number of them had to be postponed on account of impassable roads. T. B. testing on the area plan has been almost completed in four townships. Still two more townships signed up that will be tested this spring and it is expected that one or two other townships will be able to get the necessary ninety per cent of herd owners signed up in the near future. The receipts so far have been about twenty-five per cent reactors. There are quite a few public sales of farm stock and implements being held in county. Prices received vary a good deal with the quality of goods sold. For instance, at a recent sale one horse sold for a little over $150 and another for $1.50. Hogs and shoats scarce and high in price. Butchers offering $14.50 live weight for fat hogs and pigs at weaning time are selling for $5@7 apiece. Wheat, $1.68 bu.; corn, 76c bu.; oats, 42c; butter, 40@50c; eggs, 24@30c; milk, $2.75 for 4 per cent test; potatoes, $2.50.—W. K., Feb. 24.

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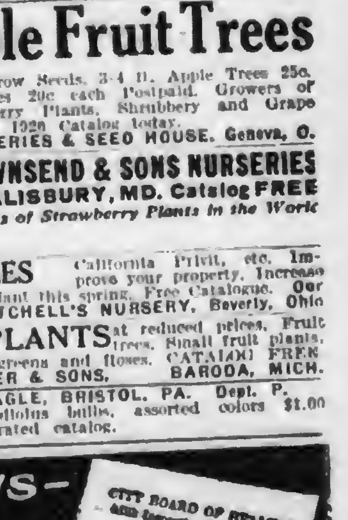

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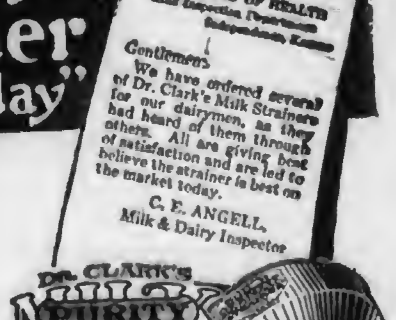

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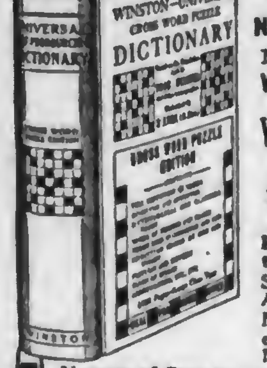

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White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$60.00	$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	43.50	70.00	138.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00
White & Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00

Light Mixed, 100, $10; 500, $47; 1000, $90. Heavy Mixed, 100, $13; 500, $60; 1000, $118. Order direct from these prices or get Catalog. Bank Reference. **PAYNE FARM HATCHERIES, Dept. C., PAYNE, OHIO.**

500,000 National Guaranteed Chicks

Bred from fine sturdy carefully selected breeders having free range. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or broilers	$3.25	$6.00	$11.	$53.	$100.
American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
Holly-Tancred White and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.	67.	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

Pekin ducklings, Turkey eggs. Six other breeds. Order now. Get chicks when wanted. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank ref. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 404 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

We have been producing Chicks from our pure bred, laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

S. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. **PARKS** Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. **BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY.** Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings ....15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings ....18c each
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices

White and Brown Leghorns	12c each
Barred, White and Partridge Rocks	14c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas	13c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes	15c each

Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. **THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.**

"GOLDEN RULE CHICKS"

20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid	50	100	500
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$7	$12	$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas	7½	14	65
White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15	70
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15	70
Mixed, $10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	12	60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 9, Bucyrus, Ohio

Brookside Chicks

White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Weekly hatches of fine chicks at moderate prices. Write for booklet and price list. **BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, F. C. Brown, Prop., Sergeantsville, N. J.** Member Int. Baby Chick Association

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
R. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. **Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.**

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live

Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALOHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

Jones' Barred Rock Chicks

We are now booking orders for early delivery, first hatch November 16th. Write for prices.
A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

LIVE POULTRY

Potatoes, Onions and other farm produce wanted. Active demand at good prices. **GIBBS & BRO., 325 N. Front St., Phila., Pa.** Established in 1844.

CHICKS ASSORTED 10c

White Leghorns, (Barron). ....12c and 20c
Barred Rocks 13c
Catalog. The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns. Bred for vigor, and egg production. Quality chicks, safe delivery guaranteed.
Boxwood Poultry Farm, Laurel, Del.

Extra Quality Chix Ferris Strain mated with Barron Cockerels. S. C. White Leghorns $13.00 per 100; $62.50 per 500. Postpage paid. Order from adv. or write. **C. A. CARLIN, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes and Minorcas. Also heavy broiler chicks, 9c up to 15c. Eggs for hatching $1.50 a setting. White African Guineas. **Eclipse Breeding Farms, Port Treverton, Pa.**

DAY-OLD-CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed.
Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C, Paradise, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

TURKEY RIDGE CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns........$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds.........14.00 per 100
Assorted or Mixed Chicks.. 9.50 per 100
Discount on 500 lots. Postpaid live del. guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. B. Rocks, 14c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, EGGS—Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, W. Leghorns. Utility and exhibition grades. Catalog free. **RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.**

BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks; White Leghorns. Write for prices.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

Buff Orpington Cockerels $3.00, best ones $5.00. Raised on farm range. 15 eggs $1.50; 30—$2.50; 100—$6.50. Prepaid. **W. A. LOTHERS, Peruiack, Pa.**

CHICKS White Leg. 12c; mixed, 9c; greatly reduced on 500 or 1,000 orders. Utility bred-to-lay, free range, 100% gtd. Prepaid. Order direct. Cir. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. **E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.**

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

OUR MODERN OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

Cost No More
Postage Prepaid

From stock selected and legbanded by men trained and approved by Ohio State University. Write for free catalog. White & Barred Rocks, R.&S. C. Reds $15 per 100, White & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orp. & S.C.R.I. White $16 per 100, S. C. Ancona, S.C.White, Br.&Buff Leghorns $13 per 100; 500 ½c less; 1000 1c less. Asst. (all breeds) 10c strait, Asst. (all heavy) 12c strait. Bank ref. 100% live arrival guar.
MODERN HATCHERY
Box 333 Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS

5000 WEEKLY
AT LOW PRICES. WE SHIP C.O.D.

MAKE MONEY! Start today with **PURE BRED** chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—
they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY.
ORDER TODAY.
Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

Prepaid 100% live delivery.	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.50
R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	82.50
S. C. Anconas	8.00	15.00	72.50

High class stock from carefully culled flocks. Prompt deliveries when you want them. Send for folder and prices of other breeds. Our 17th year shipping chicks. You cannot go wrong with our stock.
RANSOM FARMS, Drawer I, GENEVA, OHIO.

Ace Farm

Standard Bred Utility S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks

Buy them from a leading commercial Poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket; we trap nest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. Quality and Profits. Send for Free Catalog B and Price List.
Monroe Orange Co.
New York.

BABY CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. White and Buff Orpingtons, winners in ten shows. Developed for high egg production. Trapnested. Black Minorcas, Pape's Strain, winners at local shows. Anconas, Sheppard Strain, winners at local shows. Free catalog. Prices right.
Holgate Chick Hatchery
BOX L, HOLGATE, OHIO

Baby Chicks

Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

One Million Baby Chicks For 1926

THIS SMALL ADV. BRINGS BIG VALUE—WRITE. Fifteen leading breeds all on free farm range, bred for egg production, properly culled insures good, strong chicks. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
PORT TREVORTON, PENNA.

STURDY CHICKS

Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Special inducements For Early Orders.
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$13.00
Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.25	6.50	13.00
White, Bd. and Buff Rocks	3.75	7.50	15.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	16.00
R. C. Reds	3.75	7.50	15.00

All from purebred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Catalog on request.
SCOTT BROS. HATCHERY., Edison, Ohio

HILLPOT Quality BABY CHICKS

Their Quality Means Your Profit!

When I specify quality as the first thing my chicks must have, it is because I know only a quality chick can pay the real profits you should get from every chick investment.

You can see that quality in every sturdy, vigorous Hillpot Chick.

It means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS.

You are not taking my word for this. These results have been secured by hundreds of my customers who re-order from me year after year, because my Hillpot Quality Chicks are paying—have always paid—them profits.

Send for my '26 Chick Book. Tells all about my profit strains of
Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes
Since old customers take so much of my production it will pay you to ACT PROMPTLY.
SAFE DELIVERY OF FULL COUNT GUARANTEED
W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.

LAWRENCE P. UHL

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO.

I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1919, (when he retired), I was associated with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business in Ohio making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct, from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:

For quick action, you can order, from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Farmers State Bank. Duns or Bradstreet. Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from this price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT.

100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500
Barron Strain White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$78.00
Brown Leghorns, (Everlay) Buff Leghorns, (Heasly)	8.50	16.00	78.00
Improved Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	9.00	17.00	82.00
Thompson and Parks Barred Rocks, White Rocks	9.00	17.00	82.00
Pape Black Minorcas, White Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.00
Tompkins Reds, Martin White Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Best Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Very Best Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	16.00	30.00	

I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.
LAWRENCE P. UHL - BOX 55, - NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from Pure Bred Accredited Flocks. Order Now for Early and Future Delivery.

VARIETIES — PRICES ON	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$7.25	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.25	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.75	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00
Jumbo Brahmas and Buff Minorcas	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light 10c; Heavy 12c. **TERMS CASH.** Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% Live Delivery. Catalogue Free. Order from this Advertisement. Bank References.
THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY Dept. 16 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO. U. S. A.

Free Feed With Chick Order

It Surely Pays to Buy "Kerlin-Quality" S.C. White Leghorn
CHICKS
From 265 to 331 Egg Record Stock

BEAUTIFUL WONDERFUL WINTER LAYERS!
Long, deep bodied—clear eye, big-looped combs. Large white eggs—always command top market prices. Acknowledged leaders in every state in union. Backed by 26 years' successful breeding.

Special Official High Record Matings containing International Egg Laying Contest winners with Official Records from 208 to 304 eggs. Mated to males that trace 3 times to hens with Official contest records 304 to 311 eggs.
Bargains in Baby Chicks—Stock—Supplies. Big discount if ordered now—delivery when wanted. Big illustrated catalog free. Contains much valuable information that will make you money.
KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM • BOX 89 • CENTER HALL, PA.

BUY $ $ OHIO ACCREDITED

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OUR 17th YEAR

For 16 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

Ohio accredited chicks. Every bird in our flocks has been selected and legbanded by experts trained by the **POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. YOU KNOW YOU ARE GETTING HIGHEST QUALITY AND EGG PRODUCTION IN HUBER'S CHICKS.** No guess work or no uncertainty. If better chicks could be produced we would produce them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE
Tells about our hatcheries, our flocks and **RELIABLE CHICKS** which have pleased thousands of customers. Hatch 13 varieties. Get our combination offer on chicks and brooder stoves before buying this season. Valuable free book on chicks and poultry with each order. 100% live delivery.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 12¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM

INDIANHEAD CHICKS PULLETS

from high producing
WHITE LEGHORNS

Vigorous! Healthy!
Prolific! Low Priced!

Send for Booklet

Indianhead Poultry Farm
Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Anoconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. **Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish** Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

BABY CHICKS

ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right.
Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
BUCYRUS, OHIO

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying Free range Flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00 per	100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12.00 "	100
Barred Rocks	14.00 "	100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 "	100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	10.00 "	100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

CHIX

FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders, Bred for Egg Production
Prices per Hundred

	Mar. & Apr.	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$9	$8
Wh.& Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

200,000 CHICKS—1926

ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST
Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson strain	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks	$12.00	$55.00	$105.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

1910 BABY CHICKS 1926
30,000 Weekly 9 Cents Each

and up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed; prepaid. Our 16th year. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 30 Richfield, Pa.

Any Size Sent Prepaid for **30** Days Trial

FREE Service and Parts for 1 Year

LOW MONTHLY TERMS

Catalog FREE

Million Dollar Bowl

A 32 Years' Success

No. 4

$19.75 and up

EMPIRE-BALTIC Cream Separator

Here's a cream separator for every size herd—from 4 cows up to 50. The famous Empire-Baltic at money saving prices. New shipments direct from factory every month. Prompt shipment from our nearest warehouse. Each separator sent complete with tools, oil, brushes, etc. Easy payments or discount for cash. Money back guarantee.

No.	Capacity	1st P'y't	No.	Capacity	1st P'y't
MO	150 lbs. per hour	$5	5	450 lbs. per hour	$5
2	350 lbs. per hour	$5	6	550 lbs. per hour	$5
4	400 lbs. per hour	$5	7	750 lbs. per hour	$5
			10	1000 lbs. per hour	$5

Write us. Get our New Bargain Prices—as low as $19.75. Send no money. Just say, "Send FREE Catalog." No obligation.

Order NOW! Pay for your Empire-Baltic with larger cream checks.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR SALES CO., Inc.
210 Baltic Bldg. Louisville, Ky.
Exclusive U. S. Factory Representatives

On valves, fittings, plumbing fixtures, water systems, softeners, and heaters

CRANE

saves you money in the end

SOLD BY
RESPONSIBLE DEALERS EVERYWHERE

A Crasco Now can be A Craine Later!

Why go without the profits a good silo earns for you year after year?

If you want a good stave silo, get a Crasco now. Use it several years. Then, if you wish, have it covered and made into a *Craine Triple Wall*—the most permanent, frost resisting, silage saving and trouble free silo made!

Write for details. You'll be interested.

Roof frame given without charge on silos delivered before April 13.

CRAINE SILO COMPANY, INC.
Box. 300
Norwich, N. Y.

CRASCO STEEL RODDED SILOS

PEANUT HULLS FOR BEDDING

ANALYSIS

Moisture	10.17
Nitrogen	1.62
Ammonia	1.97
Bone Phos.	.31
Potash	.84

Less dust—More sanitary than straw. Superior in fertilizing value to manure made from shavings. USED AT STATE COLLEGE. $5 per ton f. o. b. Phila. plus 8c additional charge for bags. Full credit allowed on bags if returned in good condition, freight prepaid.

One ton peanut hulls........................$5.00
70 bags to the ton @ 8c each........... 5.60
(Full credit allowed when returned) ——
Mail check for sample ton...................$10.60
or order a carload of 7 tons.

LUMMIS & CO., 146 N. Delaware Ave., Phila., Pa.

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR and Power Lawnmower

A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Lawn Work.

Catalog Free

American Farm Machine Co.
1003 33rd Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries—the best money crop. Delicious—Healthful—Profitable. It pays to grow them.

The W. F. Allen Co.
1435 Market St. Salisbury, Md.

ALWAYS mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to our advertisers. This will insure you prompt attention and service.

Apollo

Rust-resisting Copper-Steel

For Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, Gutters, Silos, Roofing, Siding, Etc.

Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel galvanized gives unequaled service, above or below the ground.

APOLLO is the highest quality galvanized product manufactured. When Copper Steel is used it assures maximum rust-resistance. Time and weather prove it lasts longest. Sold by weight by leading dealers. KEYSTONE quality is also unequaled for Roofing Tin Plates. Send for booklets.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prices and Prospects

LOWER retail prices for eggs in New York created a good demand during the early part of the week ending March 3, but toward the close the market weakened. The quality of much of the nearby stock is not so good as the best stock is going to the incubators.

The Philadelphia market has been unsettled and prices declined. The better grades met a good outlet at the lower prices. Egg receipts in Philadelphia during this period totaled 33,227 cases, of which number Pennsylvania furnished 2809.

The live poultry market in New York was irregular. Fowl were firm toward the close of the week and chickens were also in demand. Broilers were scarce while ducks and geese sold well. Live poultry was firm and stronger in Philadelphia toward the close of the week and buyers were absorbing the limited supplies of good stock.

Wheat prices declined during the week ending February 27, as a result of weakness in the foreign markets and reports of the favorable winter wheat crop in the United States. The corn market held firm with light offerings. Poor roads restricted the movement in some sections and favorable prices for livestock are keeping more corn on the farm. Oats market was firm while the rye future market declined.

Hay Offerings Light

Offerings of desirable grades of hay were light on the markets during the week but receipts of ordinary hay were plentiful and prices were forced down. Mild weather has curtailed farm feeding and made more hay available for market. Timothy averaged weaker. Low grades were almost unsalable at Pittsburgh and an oversupply of ordinary hay at Cincinnati forced prices downward. The best grades held steady at Boston but dealers were shading prices on ordinary hay.

Trading on the Boston wool market continued quiet thru the week ending March 2nd. Domestic fleece wools have been very quiet in all lines. The market has been slow with a weaker tendency.

The potato markets were generally dull during the week ending March 3 and supplies were more than ample for the demand. Prices on Pennsylvania round whites declined in practically all of the eastern markets. This stock sold at $6.25 per 150-pound sack, on Wednesday and similar stock brought $6.25 to $6.50 in Pittsburgh.

Bucks County Potatoes High

Altho the majority of the Pennsylvania potatoes have declined in Philadelphia there have been small lots of fancy Bucks County stock that have sold as high as $5.00 per 100-pound sack. During February 488 cars of potatoes were unloaded in Philadelphia. There were 239 of these that came from Maine, 153 from Pennsylvania and 57 from New York. The total potato shipments from the leading late producing states up to March 1 totaled about 128,000 cars, compared with 130,344 for the same period last year.

The apple markets have been generally slow and dull. Supplies in Philadelphia have been liberal and there has been considerable overripe and poor stock on the market. Fancy fruit has met a fair demand at good prices but the poorer stock sold at very low figures.

With many of the apples in storage not keeping as well as expected there has been a tendency to move the questionable stock and keep the best fruit for later markets. Some take a pessimistic view of the apple situation since storage holdings are much heavier than last year. Most dealers, however, are still hopeful concerning spring prices and feel that the market will improve.—W. R. Whitacre.

CIDER Sells Undergrades —At Big Profits—

THE wise orchardist of today depends as much on his cider production for profits as upon his grade A fruit. Cider—pure, sweet and sparkling—is now in great and growing demand, and offers the sure way to a PROFIT-MARKET for undergrade apples.

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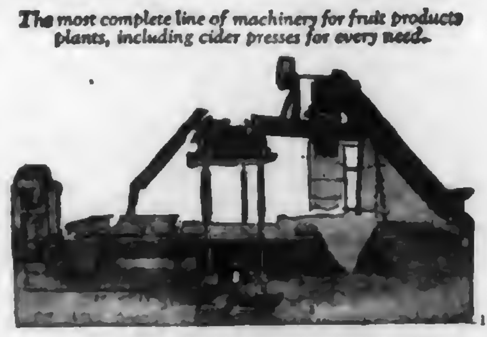

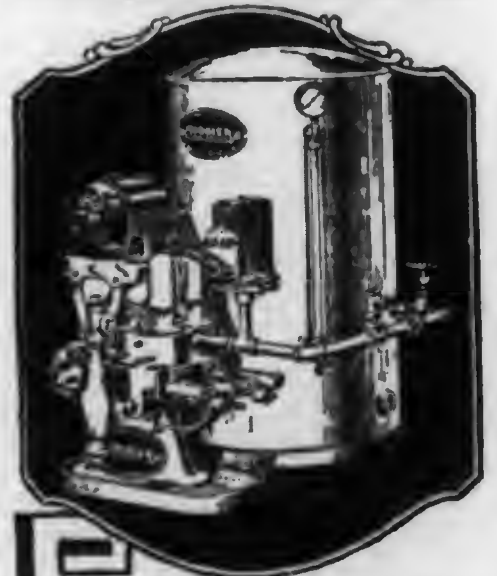

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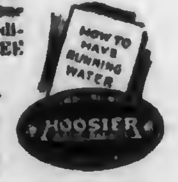

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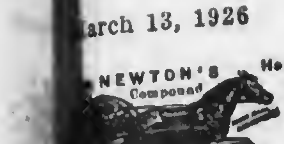

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS—Bred gilts, service boars, or- ders booking now for spring pigs. Reg. and satisfac- tion guaranteed. F. W. Fogelsanger, Chambersburg, Pa.

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ges, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

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PUREBRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 100 lbs., either sex. Prices reason- able. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

FARM LANDS

110 ACRE FARM for sale, 70 tillable, balance woodland and spring watered pasture. Spring water at buildings, four miles to city, ½ mile to school and church. Price $6000, $2000 down, balance easy payments. Smith Lovell, R. D. 1, Williamsport, Pa.

A MONEY MAKER—Truck farm near Boston, 165 acres, mostly level. Substantial buildings. Excellent water supply. Good roads. Quick transportation. Plenty labor. Soil adapted to grape culture. Ralph W. Perkins, College House Offices, Cambridge, Mass.

120 ACRES, fifteen miles from Raleigh, this farm worth eighty thousand dollars. Will sell for fifty thousand. P. A. Reavis, Raleigh, N. C.

GOOD CHICKEN and dairy farm of 53¾ acres. About one thousand feet from cement highway, for sale. A. C. Moore, Enon Valley, Pa.

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NOBODY KNOWS how the 1926 potato crop will sell. But we know Blue Tag certified seed will enable you to grow yours cheaper. Will send delivered prices. All varieties. Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Russets, Green Mountains or any White Sprout Varieties, prompt shipment guaranteed, get our prices. Grover-Schulthels Co., Hornell, N. Y.

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SEED POTATOES—Write for guaranteed prices of our choice northern grown seed. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

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POTATOES—Cobbler, Heavyweight, Ohio, Rose, others. Ford, Fishers, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; 10, $2.50. Smoking ten $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING or smoking tobacco: 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2; twenty, $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW IS STIFF.—I bought a cow last April, four years old with calf by side, and drove her about six miles. She was very wild and ran most of the way. Right afterwards she seemed to get stiff in all four legs. She would not lie down in the barn. I thought she would get better when out in pasture but she is getting worse. She is losing the power of her hindquarters and hock is swollen.—J. H. B., Seelyville, Pa. While it may be true the running of the cow at the time of purchase may enter into this case, it seems rather certain that there is a question of ration involved. Quite likely this animal does not have a completely balanced ration, especially as she is a high producer. As a means of treatment would advise you to give cod liver oil in two-ounce doses until at least a quart is given. Provide plenty of good clean clover or alfalfa hay and give the animal free access to a mixture of four parts bone meal to one part salt.

COW SEEMS STIFF.—A quite large cow, which I own, became stiff in her back before freshening last April and is still so. She has been and is normal in every other respect. This may have been caused from being caught out in cold showers, as near as I can guess. Sometime last summer or early fall you named a remedy to some one whose cow seemed exactly like mine. Neglecting to put this issue of Pennsylvania Farmer up, I lost it. I shall appreciate it, if you can help restore the cow to normal.—J. W. F., Hadley, Pa. This condition may be a permanent one and not respond to treatment. One might use one dram doses of potassium iodide daily in the grain for two weeks. This ration should be well balanced and sufficient to take care of the physical condition of the animal for milk production. Alfalfa hay might well be a part of the diet. Frequently this trouble will not respond to treatment.

COWS FAIL TO BREED.—I have two cows that lost their calves. I had a doctor take the calf of one, it was dead. Now, can I get these cows to breed again? They come in heat about every three weeks and act crazy. The first calf came in October, the other in December. These cows got hurt; they didn't calve from abortion.—R. W. C., Chambersburg, Pa. The changes that have occurred in these animals that involve the reproductive tract can only be determined by an examination by a veterinarian having experience in treating the reproductive organs. There is no stock food or tonic that would aid you except as it relates to the maintainence of the herd in the best physical condition. Would advise a physical examination of these cows.

KNUCKLING.—Will you please advise me what to do for one of my horses which is starting to knuckle behind. He stands knuckling in the stable but does not seem to do it when he is out working.—J. E. K., Harrisburg, Pa. This condition is usually seen in aged horses, in horses in poor physical condition or in horses that have worked hard. There is apparently no cure. Sometimes the use of a bandage, bathing with warm water, or the use of a liniment, may help.

CRIBBING.—I have a mare coming nine years old in spring. Late last summer she began to crib. Could there be something wrong with her teeth that would cause it. She is in good flesh and seems well.—G. W. B., Canton, Pa. Cribbing in horses is a habit usually developed during idleness. While her teeth may be examined, it is doubtful that this has anything to do with the case. Regularity of exercise and a well balanced diet may relieve the tendency to crib but there is no specific cure.

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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POULTRY

BABY CHICKS of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $16.00; also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $4.75, $9.00, $17.00; White Leghorns, $4.00, $7.50, $14.00; Rocks, $4.50, $8.50, $16.00; heavy mixed, $3.50, $6.50, $12.00; light mixed, $3.25, $6.00, $11.00. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

QUALITY and strength are bred into our baby chicks and assures more chances of a profitable, good looking flock. White Leghorns $12. Rhode Island Reds $13. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes $14 per 100 prepaid. Guaranteed live delivery. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

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300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

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DO YOU WANT to increase your poultry profits, then get our prices on eggs and day-old chicks from trapnested pedigreed Barron and Wyckoff White Leghorns. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

75,000 LARGE husky chicks for 1926. S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks by prepaid parcel post. Circular on request. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds $14.00; White Leghorns $12.00; Mixed $10.00. Special prices on 500 lots. Circular free. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

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PURE BRED CHICKS—R. I. Reds, Rocks, W. Leghorns. Circular and price list free. Pleasant Gap Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Box 143, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

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MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, big bone, unrelated trios, sire 32-pound cockerel. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Virginia.

PRIZE BUTTERCUPS, Campines, White, Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Chicks, eggs. Oscar Reese, Ridge St., Emaus, Pa.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKS $8.00; cockerels $5.00; laying pullets and hens $2.00 each. John Sluitz, Orrtanna, Pa.

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FROST PROOF cabbage and onion plants. Varieties Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Prices, parcel postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Express collect, 1,000, $1.50; 5,000, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over $1.00 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

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MILLIONS "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants ready. Fine field grown, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch. Write or wire for prices, stating quantity. Wholesale Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga., and Martins Point, S. C.

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LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP SEED CORN—Shelled or on cob, matured, selected in field. Glendale Poultry Farm, Irvin O. Musser, Shippensburg, Pa.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from big white eggs. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. Guaranteed to live. Low prepaid prices. Egg contest winners for years. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock. Hundreds of cockerels, pullets and hens. Get our prices. Catalog free. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PINE ROW CHICKS of Quality. S. C. W. Leghorns bred for egg production from large, healthy breeding stock, order now. Pine Row Poultry Farm, Box 16, Unionville, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS—Large White Leghorns from stock selected and banded by state four consecutive years. Price on request. J. Willis Weigle, Gardners, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN healthy chicks, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS

Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

FINE Shepherd watch dog, $17; female Black and White cow dog, $15. Pups $5. Beagles, trained $15. GOLDSBORO GOATERY, MOHNTON, PA.

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ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 12 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH, 20, 1926 $1.00 a year

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An airplane view of Storm King Highway along the Hudson near West Point

In this issue: The history of the Adams County Baby Beef Club, the largest in the United States. See page three.

AMCO

THIS announcement is of vital interest to every man who feeds livestock.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 12. PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MARCH, 20, 1926 Whole No. 1505

The Adams County Baby Beef Club

What Was Back of the Fine Showing Made by These Boys and Girls at Harrisburg

By R. E. UNDERWOOD,
County Agent, Adams County, Pennsylvania

THE Adams County Baby Beef Club was organized in March and April, 1925, as a project of the Adams County Agricultural Extension Association. Community leaders in every one of the thirteen communities helped in interesting those boys and girls of their community who would feed a Hereford calf in this club.

We had three objects in starting this club, namely:

1. To demonstrate the value of purebred Hereford steer calves as economical beef machines.

2. To demonstrate principles of good management in feeding and to impart a fair knowledge of the principles underlying baby beef production and of the challenge it offers for progress and improvement.

3. To develop in Adams County more square miles of happiness by the development of the hands to be helpful, skillful and useful; of the head for the power to think, plan and reason; of the health in order to be able to enjoy life, resist disease and make for efficiency; and of the heart, to become more helpful, kind, sympathetic and true.

This project was started at the time of planning the year's program of work in each community. Our goal for enrollment was set at fifty members. Any farm boy or girl eleven to twenty years of age could become a member by signing a regular form card and turning it in to the county agent. With the good work of the project leaders we had forty-three boys and eleven girls signed up by April 15th.

Original Plan Changed

Our original plan had been to buy calves weighing around 400 to 450 pounds, and costing approximately $48 per head, from Hereford herds in Pennsylvania, but with fifty-four boys and girls signed up and enrolled and waiting to get started by May 1st, we were forced to go to a bigger source of supply.

Katharine Durboraw (left), who won the Pennsylvania Farmer cup, and her sister. The photograph was taken in August.

Consequently P. T. Brown, then beef cattle specialist at the Pennsylvania State College, learned that calves of the weight and quality demanded could be purchased in Kansas City. Mr. Brown went to Kansas City and bought eighty calves, which were selected out of a bunch of 400 just unloaded from the range.

These calves cost at Kansas City around $9.00 per 100 pounds, their average weight on May 7, 1925, being 496 pounds.

The calves arrived at Gettysburg May 13 and after a fill of hay and water were weighed individually and numbered. Each boy and girl drew lots for the order of drawing, and then drew for his or her Hereford calf, and paid for same. The commission fee, vaccination for shipping fever, two feeds, and freight were prorated over the entire weight of all the calves.

Bought by Carload and Reduced Expenses

Twenty-six of the eighty calves were bought for a local stock dealer. Having bought eighty, making two minimum carloads, the expenses from Kansas City to Gettysburg were reduced about $2.67 per head. The initial cost of the calves at Gettysburg with around thirty pounds shrinkage per calf, was $10.70 per 100 pounds. On May 14, fifty-four boys and girls took their calves home and the first lesson learned was that the calves were both strong and wild.

Most club members pastured their calves from May until August, with a gradual increase in grain, but several started to stall feed immediately. Those who took advantage of pasture up until fly time, probably made more economical gains, and had their calves "cooled out" and thriving when time came for confining and getting on full feed. On pasture the general ration fed was: corn, one-third; oats, one-third; bran and oil meal, one-third. This was changed gradually after August 1 to corn, one-half; oats, one-quarter; and bran, oil meal and cottonseed, one-quarter. The boys and girls were instructed on varieties of feed and balanced rations, but each club member studied the appetite and likes and dislikes of his pet for different combinations of feed and fed accordingly.

Very few calves were forced off feed, and attention to little details and enthusiasm carried forty-nine out of the fifty-four to the round-up at the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, after a 250-day feeding period, weighing an average of 903 pounds, or an average gain of 435 pounds per calf.

One feature of the educational work that has been the basic object of having such a club, has been the instilling into the boys and girls, their parents, and community leaders that purebred Hereford calves as baby beef sell well; are much more economical feeders and have a greater ability to turn pasture and other feed into beef.

The saying that the proof of the pudding lies in the eating was well substantiated when at the auction at Harrisburg, packers and local butchers bid these calves in at an average of $13.48 per 100 pounds for forty-nine head.

This made it possible for every one but two club members at the round-up to make a profit above feed cost, regardless of prize money awarded. Briefly summarized the results are as follows:

Avge. weight at start, May 14, 1925....	478 lbs.
Avge. weight at round-up, Jan. 22, 1926	903 lbs.
Days fed	251
Average total gain	435 lbs.
Average daily gain	1.72 lb.
Average total feed cost..............	$44.73
Average purchase price of steer....... or $10.20 per 100 lbs. at Gettysburg.	$50.26
Average cost of feed and steer	$94.99
Average selling price of steer......... or $13.48 per 100 lbs.	$121.72
Return above purchase price and feed cost.	$26.73

In addition to this each calf was insured for the entire feeding period with the Hartford Livestock Insurance Company at a cost of $4.00 per $50, the value placed on each calf.

In most cases when boys and girls did not have money of their own to put into a calf, local bankers loaned them the money at the regular rate of interest with approved security.

Including halters at $2.50 each, freight to Harrisburg, sale charge of $1.00 per head, and insurance, the miscellaneous expenses to the extent of $10 each would decrease the average return above cost to $16.72.

Besides caring for the board and lodging of the club at Harrisburg the State Show Committee provided $300 in money for prizes. The American Hereford Breeders' Association contributed $100 and $80 was given by eleven banks in Adams County.

The $500 prize money was awarded as follows: $50 first prize, $40, $30, $25, $20, $15, $10, next fifteen places $10 each, last twenty-seven places $5 each. Basis of award was as follows: Fifty per cent on individual merit—animals were scored according to the position they placed in the ring; forty per cent on daily gain; ten per cent on records kept.

Average Daily Gain for Club

The average daily gain for the entire club was 1.72 pounds per day, the rate of daily gain changed the results somewhat. In one particular instance the calf of Donald Curns, which made a daily gain of 2.44 pounds per day brought this calf from sixteenth place to ninth place.

In addition to this a silver cup for the boy or girl best fitting and showing his or her animal was given by Pennsylvania Farmer. A silver cup for the greatest daily gain was given by the Gettysburg Times and News Publishing Company, and a silver cup given by the Gettysburg Rotary Club for the best calf shown by a boy or girl within the group sponsored by them.

Assisted by the beef cattle specialist, Mr. Brown, Mr. Vail, from the Pennsylvania State College, and Mr. Barnhart, assistant state club leader, visited each member of the club several times during this feeding period, and gave technical help.

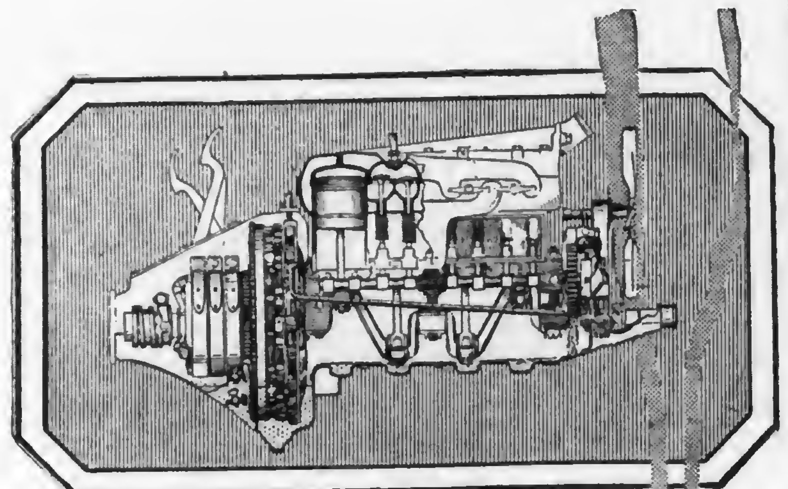
A Chance Given to Visit Others

In addition the club was divided into three groups and on three successive Saturdays in September tours were made by each group. In this way an opportunity was given for beef club members to see what each calf was doing and to get acquainted with the other boys and girls. It also gave parents, sponsors and local leaders a chance to see that sometimes the grass grows greenest across the fence. And we know the change of pasture was beneficial to all who took part in many of these phases of the baby beef project.

In May a judging contest was held for members of the club and the winners represented the county in the inter-county general livestock judging contest, during Young Farmers' Week at State College. The team won fourth place in this contest and we can say the members acquitted themselves nobly.

The beef club work has resulted in the strengthening of agricultural extension work in the county. The enthusiasm of sponsors, business men, community leaders and parents, bids fair to help make for a better understanding between farmers and business men.

(to page 18)



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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

THE number of letters received asking for advice indicates that there are a great number of people uncertain as to what they should do to better their condition. Advice is a dangerous thing to hand out to a stranger,—dangerous for both the giver and the receiver. Usually, the people who most need advice don't ask for it and will not follow it when offered. However, there are many men and women who long for a farm and life in the country, but whose family demands are so insistent that they hesitate to make the move fearing that they may lose what they have and also the position which is furnishing them a living now.

✚ ✚ ✚

THE following letter is typical of those received from the class mentioned:

"I am a reader of the good Pennsylvania Farmer and would like to get some advice from you. I am forty-four years of age and have nine children ranging from three to twenty years old. I would like to buy a farm, or a few acres and a store. Would you please tell me what would be the best and where? Would it be best to go on a big farm, or get a small farm to run in connection with other business? I was born and raised on a farm until I was twenty-five years of age and now would like to go back, and so would my children. Let me know if I have enough money to start in either of the lines mentioned. Would it be best close to town with a small acreage, or back farther with a larger acreage? Which state would be the best?—An Allegheny Countian.

✚ ✚ ✚

HERE is a man with many advantages in his favor for making a success of some branch of farming. First, he has the age which should make him cautious and thoughtful. The fact that he is raising so large a family shows that he is industrious and frugal. The children, if they prove to have a liking for farming, would be of incalculable assistance in conducting a farm. He has an inclination for the work, knowing what it is like, and also has enough money to make a start, if wisely used. Now for the specific questions.

One piece of advice it is usually safe to give is, Don't go into storekeeping. The writer does not say what he has been doing for the last twenty years, but keep this fact in mind: Statistics show that ninety-five per cent of beginners in storekeeping fail within ten years. Another safe "don't" is, Don't try to ride two horses at once. Any line of farm work, to be successful, requires all the time, brains and energy the average man possesses.

I do not believe it would be necessary for the inquirer to go far from home to find a suitable place. The vicinity of Pittsburgh has many examples of successful farming in all branches. The immense consuming population of that district makes a good market for all kinds of farm products,—dairy, poultry, fruit, truck garden, etc. The first consideration should be good, hard roads. Given these it does not much matter in these days whether a farm is three or thirty miles or even more from a city. It takes several years to start a fruit farm, unless truck, small fruits or poultry, or all three, are raised until the trees come into bearing. If grain farming and stock raising or dairying are engaged in, go still farther from the city where land is cheaper. But see the roads.

Keep a part of the $3000 for stock and implements and pay the balance on the purchase price. A satisfactory loan can usually be secured on a likely farm if part of the price is paid.

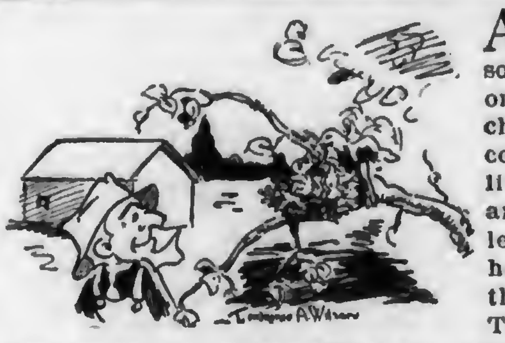
I know one man with a large family who quit the railroad shops ten or twelve years ago and started strawberry growing and truck raising in Mifflin County. This man has made a notable success and is a leader among Pennsylvania growers today, altho he knew little or nothing about such work when he began. He had the determination to succeed and the willingness to study and work, and also the loyal support of his wife and children. The personal fitness of the people who make the attempt is after all the deciding factor in such cases. If the Allegheny County man and his family have the qualities of the Mifflin County example I will say, "go ahead." But mind that "if."

✚ ✚ ✚

WE ARE just now trying to get all the information possible on the question of dusting vs. spraying to control melon diseases. Has anyone tried it out fully, and was it a success? If dust will control melon blight and insects it will be a boon to melon growers because spraying is something of a difficult job after the vines cover the ground. Any information will be gratefully received but we are going to try it out anyway.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Misplaced Credit



A PAIR of birds—it matters not the color, size, or kind—last season built a little home, as nice as one could find, and there in my old cherry tree they lived as cozy as could be! They hatched a nest of little birds, a male quartet, I know, and under their parental care these learned to chirp and grow; a fairer home I've never seen than that thatched cottage done in green! They ate my cherries by the score, they helped themselves with zest,—without good food there is no home in either house or nest—but tho my cherries were their fare I gladly left them living there.

"I may have here a just complaint," I told myself of course, "I might be justified indeed in using brutal force, but be their actions right or wrong I'll trust for pay some day in song!" I left them there to eat and grow, to live their happy life, and tho I knew my normal rights I made no fuss or strife,—but picture my chagrin one day to find they all had flown away! Imagine how I felt to learn they all had moved along and had not proffered me as pay a single note of song; I gave them credit day by day; they left by night and didn't pay!

"Next year," I thought, "two honest birds may seek my cherry tree, two birds who pay their honest debts may ask some aid of me, but with this lesson in my mind dare I be sure, dare I be kind? If those two birds had tried to pay who nested here this year then I might help another pair without a tinge of fear, but as a sane and careful man dare I resume this credit plan?"—J. Edw. Tufft.

Guard Against Fires

A NEIGHBOR'S house recently burned and with it a small child. The cause was the boiling over and exploding of a pail of oil drawn from a tractor and set on the stove to warm.

Since the fire I have found that many people are in the habit of doing this to make the starting of cars or tractors easier. It is a dangerous practice and should not be done. Many fires are bound to happen if all precaution is used and it surely pays to take every precaution.

Farm people should have fire escapes on their houses so that people who are on the second floor and are unable to use the stairs will have another way to get out. Even when fire companies from nearby cities respond they are usually useless as there is no water.

House Burned in Fifteen Minutes

This house was a large house finished on the outside but having temporary paper partitions. The whole house burned to the ground in fifteen minutes.

A friend's house burned last fall. This was a well made house built years ago of great beams and lathe and plaster. The cause was unknown but in a half hour, from the time it was discovered, it was in ashes. It burned in the daytime, no one being in the house but the housewife and she barely escaped, her hair being singed. If it had occurred in the night, the chances are they would all have been burned.

When I was younger I laughed at those who were afraid of fire. Now it frightens me to see people who are unafraid of fire. Better be laughed at for being afraid than sorry because you have been careless.—Mrs. E. M. C.

Be Sure of the Seed

ENOUGH tests have now been made by the seed laboratory at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva to show that the stocks of seed corn need special attention this season if corn growers are to escape serious losses from the use of poor seed, declares the state seed analyst. Germination tests have been made which give results varying all the way from 100 per cent germination down to 0. Some lots of seed corn which were selected after freezing weather set in last fall, even where fire dried, are giving low tests. Seed corn gathered after freezing is not safe to use unless single ear tests are made to weed out the dead ears.

Some lots of 1924 seed corn show better germination than many 1925 lots. Since it is usually the more careful farmers who send samples for testing this early in the season, it is believed that the situation will be found to be rather serious as the season advances.

There is no reason for New York corn growers to become unduly excited or to pay exorbitant prices for seed corn, it is said, but they are urged to ascertain at once the condition of their seed corn.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
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Vol. 93, No. 12 Phila., Pa., March 20, 1926 Whole No. 1505

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"Some men never find the key to success, because they don't look in the right place—inside their own minds."

Work Horses Wisely

A WORD of caution concerning horses is usually not out of place as the time for starting farm work approaches. Every year many horses are incapacitated for several days or weeks by overwork during the first warm days of spring. Idleness during the winter months makes the muscles soft and unable to withstand continued effort such as the rush of work often suggests to the driver. Shoulders are galled and bruised, often requiring months to heal. Overheated horses are allowed to drink too freely of cold water, causing "founder" which often has permanent and sometimes fatal results.

The Increase in Farms

WHEN noting the increase in the number of farms in the northeastern states it should be borne in mind that a different basis for counting was used in the 1925 census than was used in the census of 1920. Last year all tracts containing three acres, and on which $250 worth of products were raised were listed as farms. The number of such places has been increasing rapidly during the past five years. The desire to get out of the congested cities has been met by the automobile and the building of good roads, so that thousands now live on little "farms," raise some fruit, poultry and vegetables and travel back and forth to work in the cities. In the strict sense of the word no increase in the number of farms has occurred, but the listing of the small home tracts as such has made an apparent increase.

The Cause of High Taxes

AT LAST we have found out why rural taxes are higher than they were a few years ago. A writer from a strictly rural community tells us that before prohibition went into effect they had always had a saloon opposite the store at the cross roads. That saloon paid an annual tax of one hundred dollars! Since it was put out of business the taxes on the farms of that neighborhood have been increased fifty per cent. Of course we do not know, since he did not explain, how many dollars the people of the neighborhood spent at the saloon in order to get back one hundred dollars. We make a conservative guess that it was about ten to one.

The Holstein-Friesian Case

A FEW weeks ago some Pennsylvania cattle whose owners had listed them with the recently organized Holstein-Friesian Registry Association were condemned as tubercular. Immediately the State Secretary of Agriculture was called upon to decide whether these cattle were really "registered," in the sense meant by the law that provides a higher indemnity for registered than for unregistered animals.

When the law used the word "registered," did it mean only those animals registered in the old-established herd associations which existed when the law was passed?

Secretary of Agriculture Willits called a hearing to get all the facts before making his decision. The officers and lawyers of the new and the old Holstein associations argued for and against the recognition of the new registry organization which was set up in Harrisburg a few months ago.

The new association maintained that the Secretary of Agriculture was bound by the law to authorize the payment of the higher indemnity for condemned animals registered in any registry association where reasonable precautions were taken against fraud,—even if only a half dozen farmers got together and called themselves a registry association and "registered" those of their animals whose ancestry could properly be traced back to the old herdbooks of the old parent organization.

The old Holstein-Friesian Association of America held that the formation of even one additional registry organization would open the way to fraud and confusion. It maintained that, even tho the new body based its registry on the records in the old herdbooks, —which it does,—it could not protect itself against fraud without the unpublished records and the long experience of the old association.

The Secretary of Agriculture is concerned only in knowing whether the records published by the inexperienced Harrisburg body are to be relied upon. However, thousands of breeders wish that he could take into consideration several other factors,—the endless confusion and fraud that can be brought upon farmers by the existence of two registry associations within the same breed; the opening of the way for the establishment of a dozen, or a hundred, divisions in the ranks of Holstein breeders. It is an unpleasant picture.

The Farmer in Congress

THE New York Journal of Commerce, after saying that farmers are having a greater influence upon official Washington just now than anybody else, closes an editorial in these words:

"The pity of it all is that despite this tender solicitation expressed for the farmer, not one constructive move has been seriously initiated at the national capital in behalf of the rural districts devoted to agriculture. Not even the self-styled representatives of the agricultural industry themselves are now any more able than they have been all along to come to any substantial agreement among themselves as to just what ought to be done. Similarly discouraging is the fact that so long as excessive tariff policies, ridiculous immigration restrictions and the like are insisted upon not only will little be done to aid the farmer but, in fact, little can be done that would be of very great advantage to him. The essential truth of this statement is so obvious that it is indeed difficult to understand why the farmer himself has not long ago arrived at the conclusion that he has very few real friends at Washington and proceeded to do a little housecleaning at election time. The whole situation would be more encouraging if there were any indications that he had such plans for this autumn."

Honesty in Advertising

WE HAVE been struck in comparing modern catalogs of all kinds of goods with those of a generation ago, as we remember them. The old-time use of extravagant language is seldom seen. The leading firms in every line, while using their strongest arguments, make an effort to convince by stating the simple truth in the simplest manner. Nursery and seed catalogs which used to say of every variety that it was the "best grown," now try to give the facts as they really show up in the field and garden. However, it is still possible to be misled as there are enough unscrupulous people in the world to keep going some of the old-time practices in spite of protective laws and the general upward trend in business morals. Pennsylvania Farmer takes pride in the success of its efforts to keep the latter kind out of its columns.

A Great Secret

THE plot thickens!

Men are scurrying here and there, entering secret rooms, avoiding reporters, making cryptic remarks.

A handful of secretive gentlemen may gather today in Philadelphia; tomorrow it may be Atlantic City; the next day Tampa, Florida; then, again, it may be in Washington. Strange rumors fill the air one hour, only to be denied the next.

Somebody tells someone something somewhere and it is pronounced later to have been pure speculation. The public stands back,—waiting, waiting with hushed breath, until the oracles have spoken. The public is interested, even concerned, because its future welfare depends upon what these furtive men decide it shall receive. The public is anxious, yea willing, to assist in the great work at hand. But it is not asked,—not even considered.

What is the awful secret which these industrious, secretive men are trying to unravel? Why, the half dozen patriots (?) are simply trying to decide who shall be the next governor of Pennsylvania.

The Big Corn Crop

THE corn crop of 1925 was the biggest on record and its over-size was responsible for much anxiety and loss in the corn growing states and also for much political agitation in Congress. So unusual was and is the situation, and the causes which produce it, that we wonder whether it is really worth while to get excited to the point of treating it as a permanent menace to the prosperity of agriculture.

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service finds the largest amount of corn on farms on March first on record. Forty-six per cent, or 33,337,000 bushels, of the Pennsylvania corn crop was still on farms as against about half that much on the same date last year. In the United States 45.5 per cent, or 1,318,793,000 bushels, was in the farm cribs on March first, which is almost twice as much as remained in 1925. There is little doubt that this situation will tend greatly to reduce the acreage planted this spring, and it is unlikely that the unusually favorable season we had a year ago will be repeated this year. The favorable season of 1925 made the percentage of merchantable corn the highest on record.

Washington Letter

NEW PRICE-FIXING SCHEME.—E. T. Meredith, of Iowa, proposes that on December 1 of each year, a federal board shall fix prices at which the nation will bid for certain staple farm products for the following year. With the price fixed in December, Mr. Meredith figures that the farmer would have ample time to decide what products would give him the largest return under the price fixed by the government.

DICKINSON BILL SCRAPPED.—Hearings on proposed farm relief legislation before the House Agriculture committee have held the center of interest on Capitol Hill during the past week. Spokesmen for the joint legislative committee of the American Council of Agriculture and the Corn Belt committee were given several days in which to present their case.

They came first with a blanket endorsement of the principles of the Dickinson surplus disposal bill, but differed among themselves as to details. They did not get far, however, with the House committee. The Corn Belt spokesmen were given to understand that further efforts would be useless until they were able to present a practical workable plan in detail.

Later after a conference they decided to scrap the Dickinson bill, and came back with a new proposal. It provides for the creation of a Federal Farm board, equipped with a revolving fund of $250,000,000, provided by the government, to cooperate with existing farm organizations in the disposal of the crop surplus, and contemplates the collection of an equalization fee upon the commodities as a means of stablizing prices.

UNABLE TO AGREE ON DETAILS.—Under the Dickinson bill the equalization fee would have been levied on the producers to provide a fund to offset losses in handling exports of crop surpluses. The new scheme proposes that the fund be raised thru a levy at the point of processing the raw material. The equalization tax would be collected from the manufacturer, processor or exporter, but deducted by them from the price paid the farmer.

As with the Dickinson bill the Corn Belt spokesmen are agreed on this new plan in principle, but there is still some difference of opinion as to details.

FEARS GREAT OVERPRODUCTION.—William Hirth of Missouri, representing the Corn Belt farmers, was asked by Congressman John C. Ketcham, of Michigan, if the bill such as he suggested, would not offset all of the effects of years of education looking toward orderly marketing. "In other words wouldn't it destroy all incentive to cooperation among the producers?" Mr. Ketcham feared that with the assurance that the Federal government was pledged to maintain "fair prices" for farm products farmers thruout the country would go wild in overproduction.

WANTED: A LEADER—Representatives of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and other national farm organizations have not been heard as yet. Dr. T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, looks upon most of these farm relief panaceas as unsound in principle with no chance of being enacted into law.

It is already plainly evident that the main trouble with the movement for farm relief is a surplus of leaders and a shortage of intelligent, forceful leadership. One spokesman armed with authority to speak for the farmers and with a comprehensive program, backed by facts and sound conclusions, would accomplish more effective results at a congressional hearing than a dozen men each determined to emphasize his own particular views.—E. E. Reynolds.

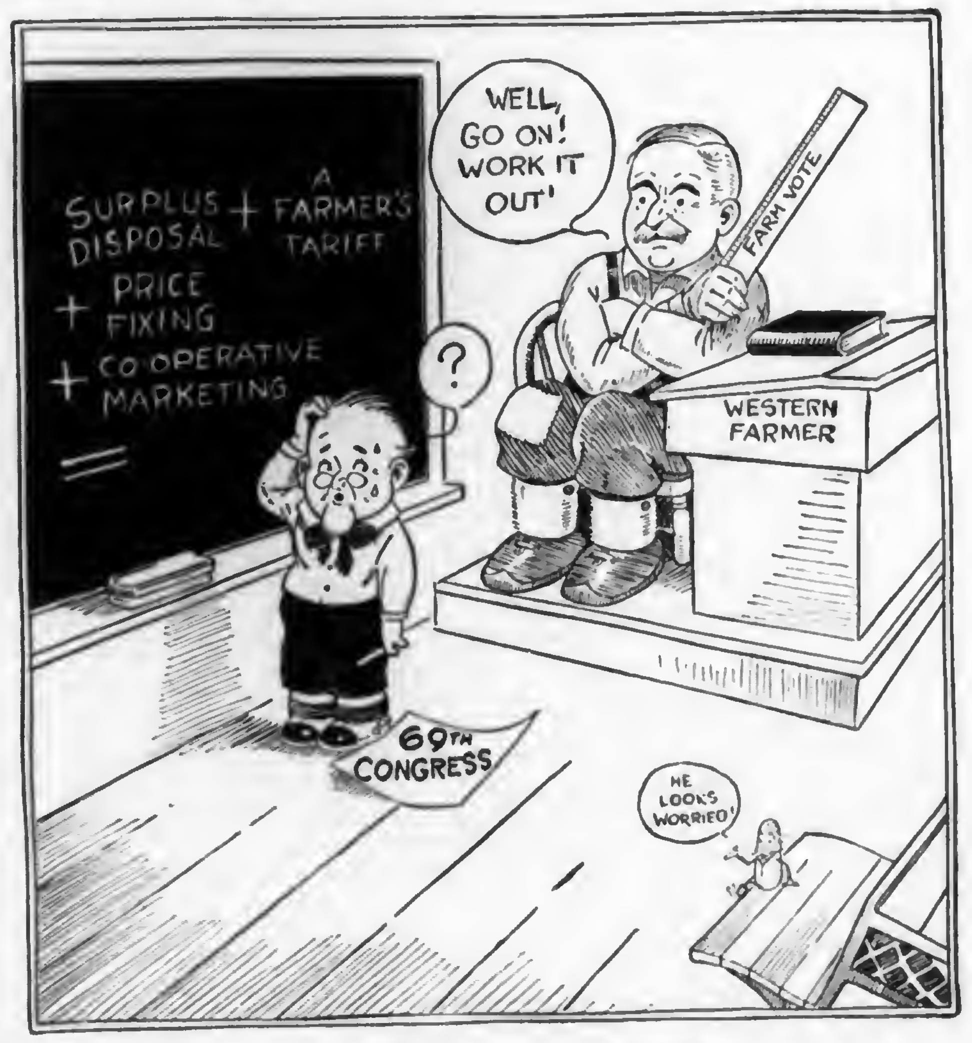
Harrisburg Letter

INTENTIONS ON CROPS.—Probably the most comprehensive inquiry ever undertaken to find out what the farmers of Pennsylvania are going to plant is now being worked out by the statistical end of the State Department of Agriculture and inside of a fortnight it is hoped to give a pretty fair statement of intentions. The figures are, of course, assembled by districts. It is also expected to show in a short time the actual conditions in regard to acreage under cultivation and the winter wheat.

RURAL RENTS.—First studies from the investigations conducted by the Department of Agriculture into what was last year termed "rural finance" or where the farmer's dollar goes, are about to be issued. One of the subjects receiving attention is rents.

AFTER TAX COSTS AGAIN.—Fighting for the reduction of costs of tax is to be resumed this spring with the idea of getting thru a bill next winter. One of the plans most generally favored aims at uniformity in methods which it is expected will bring down the costs, declared in some communities to be beyond all reason and to be a contributing factor to lack of local improvements and adequate lighting as well as poorly maintained boro streets and township roads.

LITTLE CHANCE OF RAISE.—Judging from what is being said about the State Capitol these days there is little chance of any increase in the amount of state money allotted for county share-and-share-alike road improvement or for township purposes being allowed by the next two legislatures in any event. Practically all of the proceeds of state road bond sales will be used up this year, leaving the financing of the 1927-28 program to be handled out of current revenue. The next time a road bond issue can go before the people will be 1928, when there will be so many other bond issue problems that no one can foretell what will happen.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WESTERN FARMER
69TH CONGRESS
HE LOOKS WORRIED!

Worse than a crossword puzzle

DOG LAW APPEAL.—Notice that an appeal is to be taken to the Supreme Court to test right of owner of a dog, having taken out a license, to allow the animal to go without a collar containing the tag even tho on farm premises, has been given to the state's legal department. The case may go to the court when it sits here in May. Enforcement of the dog license law has been attended by numerous suits to compel compliance, but this is the first appeal on a matter of practice following licensing to come up.

TRUCKS USED MORE AND MORE.—In communities known for years as railroad centers, such as Harrisburg and Allentown, there are decreases noted in receipts of carlots of certain classes of farm-grown produce and corresponding increases in the number of truck loads of the same commodities furnished. Some of these involve long hauls. Local business seems to be monopolized by gasoline-driven vehicles. They are even invading the grain carrying.

BROWN-TAILED MOTH FOUND.—State nursery stock inspection authorities have acted very promptly to halt any danger of introduction of the brown-tailed moth and other pests into Pennsylvania as the result of discovery of infested trees from France. Just one nest was found, but the caterpillars were very much alive. The state inspection has been put on the alert ever since and it is believed there is no further danger.

MORE CORN HELD.—Detailed reports of the Federal-State Crop Report Service indicate over 33,000,000 bushels of corn are held on farms where grown as of March 1 and over 19,000,000 bushels of oats. The figures are considerably above the average and far beyond those for the same date in 1925.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

NORTH JERSEY CONFERENCE.—The regional conference of northern New Jersey County Boards of Agriculture, originally announced for Somerville on March 29, will be held at the Elks Club in Somerville on March 27th. The gathering, which is under the leadership of the New Jersey State Federation of County Boards, will open with a luncheon at 1:00 P. M. The gathering follows a conference of the southern counties in early March and is a part of the state program for discussion of the membership problem on a county quota basis. All of the presidents and executive committee members of the northern New Jersey County Boards have been invited.

ACTIVE GRANGE SEASON.—Winter meetings of subordinate and Pomona Granges have been well attended for the most part this winter. Many of the Granges have presented plays or minstrels, and other entertainment features have done much to strengthen the attendance and interest. Many candidates have been initiated during the season and total Grange membership in New Jersey is now placed at well over 20,000. Mercer County Pomona at its early March meeting objected to a state gas tax, except where a refund would be provided for gasoline used in trucks and stationary engines and if part of the money received from the gas tax be used on township roads. Practically all of the farm organizations have gone on record in favor of such a tax.

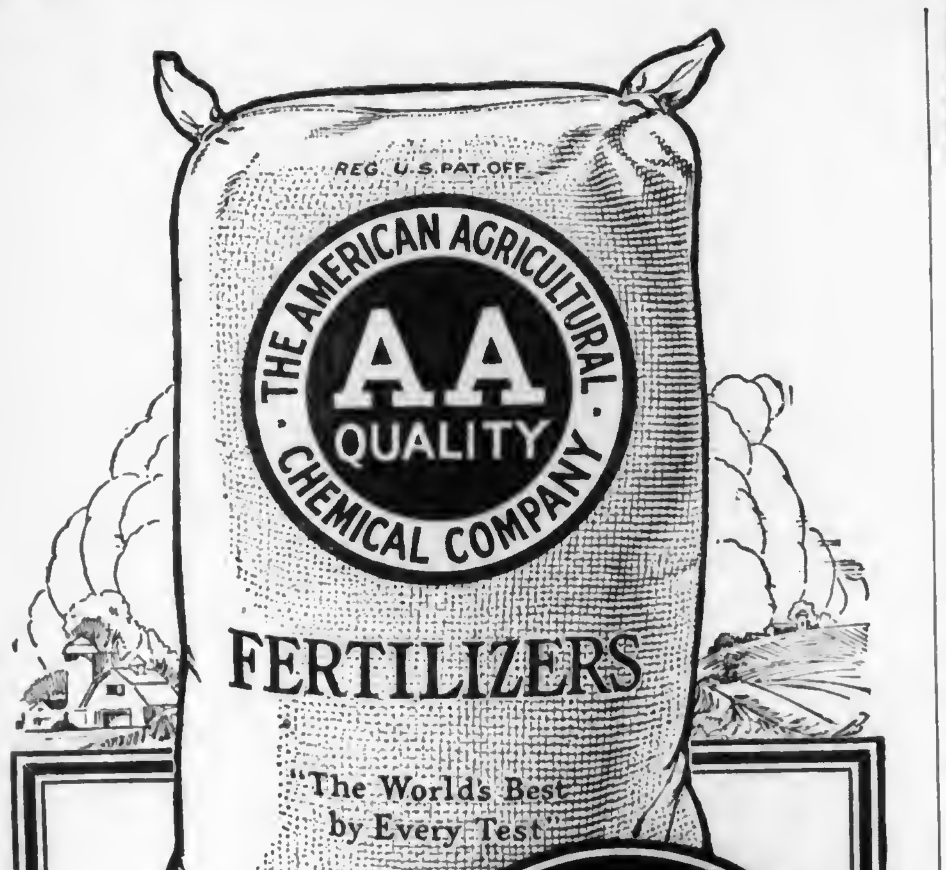
SHORTENED ROUTE TO CANHOUSES.—Monmouth County tomato growers around Freehold will be able to load their cars at C. R. R. of N. J. stations this season and have them switched directly at Freehold to the P. R. for direct transportation to the canneries at Camden. The new arrangement follows a recent conference of H. E. Taylor, secretary of the New Jersey Federation with railroad officials at Philadelphia. The new ruling saves at least a full day's run between loading points and the canhouses.

COMMITTEE ON CENTRALIZATION.—Following a conference of the committees representing twelve farmer organizations in New Jersey on March 4, a Ways and Means Committee was appointed to work out details for bringing together all farmer organizations of the state and to present a practical plan for final consideration by the various associations, at an early date. This committee is composed of J. W. Miller, New Jersey Alfalfa Association, chairman; Senator David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange; H. B. Hancock, president of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture; John Hankinson, New Jersey State Horticultural Society and New Jersey State Swine Growers; Richard D. Barclay, president of the New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, and J. I. Lyle, president of the New Jersey State Poultry Association.—B.

New York Letter

RURAL HEALTH LEGISLATION.—The rural people of this state were given a hearing this week on a bill proposing to create within the State Department of Health a deputy commission of rural health. The bill is a worthy one, not too radical or drastic, and carries an appropriation of but $10,000. There are eight or nine urban divisions in the department, with no one held responsible for rural work. Consequently rural health has been sadly neglected and when queries or calls for help come in from rural sections there is no one whose special duty it is to see to them. All this would be changed under provisions of the bill. Nursing service in rural sections is deplorably poor, as well as that of physicians. There are less than 20,000 nurses in the state, with a population of 11,000,000. In some rural counties there is but one to 4943 persons. Many of the counties have no county hospital.

RURAL SCHOOL BILL.—Last year there was no public hearing on proposed rural school legislation. This year on March 16 rural people will be given a chance to express themselves on the matter of taking away the right of the State Education Department to enforce consolidation. Certain persons have kept a lobby at Albany and have demanded the withdrawal of that right and have secured the assent of many, on first thoughts. But as a matter of fact the department has very rarely used this right, and then with reluctance. Since the revision of the education law last year the commissioner of education has been petitioned to use this right as often as he has not to. As usual there is a "nigger in the woodpile." This time it is in the fact that in a few rural districts of the state there are wealthy corporation holdings of such amounts that they pay the district tax in full or nearly so. Those residents who have been favored all these years by having their school supported for them would like to preserve this to themselves for all time, instead of sharing it with others. Under the new centralized school provisions, which does not force consolidation but leaves it to the vote of the people concerned, such favored districts would lose their special advantages if centralized. Practically every farm organization stands for leaving the education law in this respect as it stands.—M. C. Feint.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Garden and Truck Crops

Beets and Carrots

I live in South Jersey and have not yet grown early bunch beets or carrots. This spring I want to grow both. Can you tell me how early to plant seeds and what varieties to use for early bunching?—G. A. L., Gloucester County, N. J.

Beets and carrots belong to that group of cool season crops that quickly reach edible maturity. That is to say the seed can be planted in the open ground just as soon as the ground can be worked. This would be about a week or ten days after seeding spinach or early wrinkled peas. Each locality will have certain soil and climatical conditions which will vary the date but it probably would be from March 20 to April 15th.

Start in Hotbeds or Greenhouses

Beets can be started in hotbeds or greenhouses and transplanted. They should be ready for bunching about one week earlier than those seeded in the open ground. Transplanted beets are usually not as smooth appearing as there is liable to be more of the fine hairy roots growing down the side of the main root. Carrots cannot be transplanted under field conditions.

These root crops, especially beets are well adapted to frame culture. The Norfolk, Virginia, trucking section has many small farms growing vegetables intensively, using frames during the early part of the season. Hotbeds for the production of early bunch beets and carrots can be started the middle of February and should be ready for seeding March 1st. Seed is sown thinly in rows six inches apart. These crops in hotbeds should be all cleaned out by June 10, allowing the frames to be used for cucumbers or eggplant.

Chantenay Carrot Good for Bunching

A good strain of Chantenay carrot cannot be beaten for bunching. This is of the stump rooted type from five to six inches long and two to four inches thick at shoulder. Chantenay has a brilliant orange color, flesh fine texture, rather small core and will produce roots with good smooth exterior. For both yield and quality use Chantenay.

Other varieties are Coreless, a very high quality root, perhaps one week earlier than Chantenay, four to six inches long, one and one-half to two inches thick, very little taper thruout its length and one of the Short Hornstrains. Scarlet Horn and French Forcing are the two varieties of these early small sized carrots. They are especially popular for very early bunching but the roots are so small that they will not compete with either Chantenay or Coreless in yield.

Crosby's Egyptian is an extra early deep red beet. The root has a medium sized top and is, therefore, well adapted for bunching. It requires about forty-seven days to maturity. Purchase a good strain of this variety and you will be satisfied to use it thruout the season for your bunched beets. Other varieties for later planting are Early Wonder and Detroit Dark Red.

Bunching Vegetables

The use of bunch carrots and bunch beets is increasing. It seems to be a convenient method of marketing. The consumer likes to see the fresh green tops. Bunches should contain well shaped uniform roots tied firmly and washed clean. Do not bunch ill-shaped and off-color roots; cut the tops of these and sell in baskets. The demand for bunched goods will grow. Keep up the quality and appearance of the bunch.

Chantenay carrot and Crosby's Egyptian beet can be used for early bunching and also used to make succession plantings in order to have a continuous supply. Six pounds of beet seed or three pounds of carrot seed will usually plant an acre.—W. T. Tapley.

Marketing Cabbage

I read a very interesting article by W. T. Tapley on early cabbage varieties. What I would like to know more about is marketing, what size head, how to pack, when to cut, where to sell, how to sell? I have grown cabbage for five years in a small way. Several times I had a surplus but did not know how to place it on the market.—S. H., Adams County, Pa.

In order to market cabbage or any farm crop we must be sure that a market is available. Vegetables are marketed in several ways: (1) the grower making up a load and going around from house to house selling at retail in small quantities; (2) attending the local curb market; (3) selling to stores in town; (4) shipping to a commission house in the city. If cabbage is the only vegetable crop you have to sell and you have small quantities only, your only market would be to go to some town with a curb market or sell to various grocery stores.

Shipping to Commission Merchants

Shipping to a commission merchant will usually not pay unless you grow at least two acres. There are commission men who buy cabbage in all the large cities and one or two in all of the small towns. You will generally find some of them advertising for produce in Pennsylvania Farmer or produce papers. A visit to various markets during the summer will enable you to line up a company to ship to. In choosing a town to ship to consider your railroad facilities. How far is it and what service can the railroad give?

Early cabbage is generally marketed, especially if shipped, in containers. Early cabbage in New York usually arrives in half-barrel hampers or barrel crates. Florida ships in a one and one-half bushel hamper, South Carolina barrel crates and Mississippi 100-pound crates. The one and one-half bushel hamper is shaped like a cone with the point cut off. The pointed head type pack well in these containers running about forty-five to fifty pounds to the hamper. These hampers are not very strong and are easily broken in shipment. Flat or round cabbage pack better in crates. A carload contains from ten to fourteen tons of loose cabbage.

Getting the Heads Ready for Market

Heads should be firm, the pointed type head weighing from two to four pounds. This is also good weight for early round head kinds such as Golden Acre or Copenhagen Market, but the late varieties should produce heads weighing from three to six pounds. Cut when head is hard and just previous to the time it will "burst." When you see one or two heads split you may be sure there are other heads ready for market. Yield per acre should be from six to twenty tons.

I suggest you write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for copy of Department Bulletin No. 1242 on Marketing Cabbage.—W. T. Tapley.

Use Enough Seed

SEED, considering the returns, is the cheapest thing that can be bought. It is so cheap that it is false economy to skimp in seeding, cutting down the acreage and reducing the crops. There is a wide variation in the advice as to the quantity of seed per acre in addition to the natural variations caused by soil and climate.

The big seed houses have erred on the side of conservatism, according to the Department of Agriculture, and they have been notified that they are not recommending sufficient seed per acre. The seed houses were influenced by a desire to make the procuring of good seed as economical as possible for the farmer, but under federal advice they have been requested to revise some of their estimates upward.

Out of the Ordinary

It isn't often that any business is detected in the act of cheating itself, but the seedsmen seem to have done so in their acreage estimates as the government figures would increase their sales. The subject is under investigation, and figures will soon be available from government sources as to the proper amount of the field seeds per acre to plant. There is a tendency in periods of high prices to make the seed supply go farther than when it is on a cheaper plane, but the economy of this is very doubtful.

The farmer is disappointed in his thinly seeded crop and is inclined to blame the seed for poor germination and the seedsman for selling him poor quality seed, when in reality the fault was his own, too thin seeding.

Wide Variation in Seeding

Government figures show that clover seeding varies from an average of 8.5 pounds per acre in Tennessee to 14.3 pounds per acre in South Dakota. The usual textbook advice is from 8 to 16 pounds, dependent upon the fertility of the soil.

It is likely that the government and state scientists will shortly have a standardized basis of seeding per acre by which the farmer may be guided in his seed supply with better promise of a successful crop.

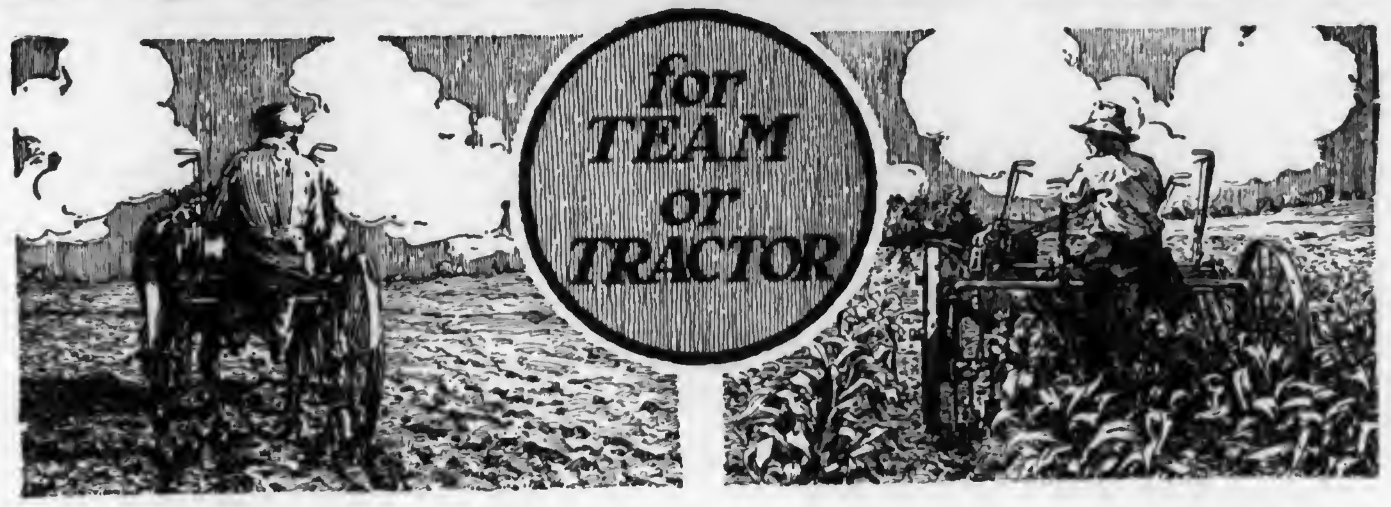
Cabbage Black-Leg

CABBAGE black-leg, a disease which caused unusual concern among Pennsylvania growers in 1922, is thoroly discussed in the latest bulletin of the Pennsylvania State College experiment station. The new bulletin is entitled "Experiments on the Control of Black-Leg Disease of Cabbage." It was written by Edgar G. Rex while a graduate assistant in botany and plant pathology at Penn State. He is now pathologist in charge of seed certification, New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

Books on Vegetables

A NEW book, "Tomato Production," written by Paul Work, a 1910 Penn State graduate, is the first of a proposed series called, "The Vegetable Garden Series," edited by R. L. Watts, dean of the school of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College. It is the aim of the author to include in these books complete information on vegetable crops. At the present time, the second book of the series, "Potato Production" is being prepared by E. L. Nixon, extension specialist in plant pathology at State College.—A. L. B.

BUCKEYE CULTIVATORS



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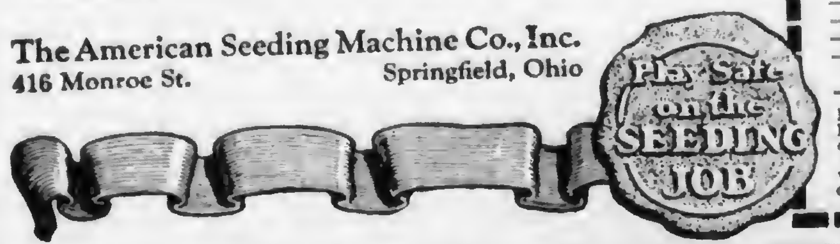
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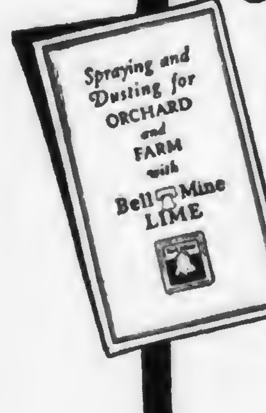
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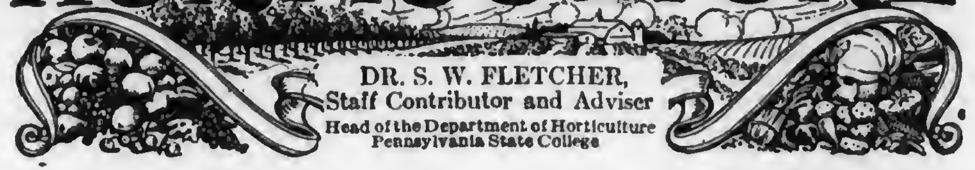
HORTICULTURE



DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Not a Good Plan

In the December 12 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer under "Horticultural Week at Penn State," in talking of girdling of young apple trees, you say "If the girdled area is touched with hand when the bark is removed it will not heal at that point." Last August I did some budding. The success was not what I had expected it to be. After I had read your article referred to above I thought maybe the cause of my trouble was due to this, after removing the bud to be inserted I would hold it between my lips until I had made the opening and sometimes wet it with saliva for then it would slip very easily into the opening made. In your opinion was the failure to grow due to what I have stated? The horticultural department of Pennsylvania Farmer is the most interesting to me.—C. N. S., Lehigh County, Pa.

I am inclined to believe that it is not a good plan to hold the buds in your mouth when budding, and that this accounts in some measure for the poor success which you have had.—S. W. Fletcher.

Old Apple Orchard

I have an old apple orchard that was in buckwheat last year and was not seeded last fall. This orchard needs trimming and spraying. What is the best way to treat this orchard? I want a good spray solution. Would like to know how to treat the ground to raise crop of apples.—W. H. B., Columbia County, Pa.

In the first place, stop raising any crop in the orchard, and above all, a grain crop which is to be harvested; grow only crops that are to be turned under to improve the soil, as red clover.

It may be best to lay down this orchard in a temporary leguminous sod, composed of a mixture of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover and sweet clover. Work it up well this spring, and seed in May or June, preferably without a nurse crop of oats, after having limed the soil if necessary to get a stand of the clovers. Let this sod stand two years, cutting the grass twice a year, before it seeds, and allowing it to fall down where it grew. If the orchard were young, it would be raked up beneath the outer limbs of the trees.

After two seasons, plow the sod and either keep the orchard cultivated for one season and then re-seed to mixed clovers, or re-seed immediately.

Ask Your County Agent

Consult your county agent about spraying and get a spray calendar from him. You will need to apply (1) a delayed dormant spray, when the buds are just beginning to open, using an oil emulsion or lime-sulphur solution diluted to 1.03 on the hydrometer which you should have. This is approximately the commercial solution diluted 1 gallon to 8 of water. The next spray (2) will be when the blossom buds barely show pink, using lime-sulphur diluted to 1.008, which is approximately one gallon to 36 of water. Add 3 pounds of arsenate of lead powder to each 100 gallons of this spray.

The most important spray (3) is that applied within three days after three-fourths of the petals have fallen, using the same materials as in (2). A fourth spray about ten days later, and a fifth about the first of July, using the same materials will be helpful. If aphis or red bug is serious you will need to add nicotine to the first and third sprays, at the rate of one pint of nicotine sulphate to 100 gallons of the spray.

If the orchard has been neglected, prune out all dead or diseased wood and thin the top of each tree heavily so that the sun can strike thru it and thus give size and color to the fruit. Be especially careful to cut out some of the numerous smaller branches, on the outside of the tree, as well as the large branches from the inside of the tree. Pruning may be done anytime from now until the leaves appear.—S. W. Fletcher.

Motor Truck in Michigan

MENTION was made in a recent issue of Pennsylvania Farmer of the growing importance of the motor truck in moving Pennsylvania fruit and other produce to market. The following, clipped from a recent issue of the Packer, indicates that the fifty-mile limit set by Porter R. Taylor, of the State Bureau of Markets, as the probable limit beyond which it may not pay to use the truck except for produce of high value, is being exceeded in Michigan.

"Motor trucks again played an important part in the marketing of Michigan's fruit crop in 1925, hauling practically all of the peaches and most of the grapes and small fruits.

"Trucks hauled peaches 200 miles from the Benton Harbor market last season, according to George Friday, of Coloma, president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society. Some of the trucks took almost a whole carload on each trip.

From Producer to Buyer

"The trucks left southwestern Michigan each afternoon and usually delivered their cargoes the next morning or the next day at the back door of the buyers in distant markets. The trucks are revolutionizing the marketing of fruit, according to Mr. Friday, and more fruit probably will be hauled overland in 1926 than in 1925.

"Herbert S. Newton, of Hart, vice president of the Horticultural Society, doubted whether a single car of peaches was shipped out of Oceana County by railroads this year. The trucks came right to the farms and bought the fruit as rapidly as it was picked from the trees, hauling direct from the orchards to consuming markets in this and other states.

"Markets formerly supplied from Hart and Shelby by rail now are getting their peaches by motor truck. The truckers hauled some apples but the bulk of this fruit went to market by rail from Oceana and other counties in the fruit belt."—S. W. Fletcher.

In Winter and Summer

LITTLE difference has been noted between winter-pruned and summer-pruned apple trees on the grounds of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva where a comparison of winter and summer pruning has been in progress for several years. The station horticulturists advocate pruning apple trees in winter, however, when the operation can be more carefully and easily performed. Either practice of pruning will prove satisfactory while the trees are young, but for sake of convenience fruit growers may well adhere to the usual plan of winter-pruning when the framework of the tree is entirely visible and when other farm operations are less pressing.

Stayman More Popular

IN A local market state like Pennsylvania it is natural that high quality varieties of apples should gradually gain in popularity, and ultimately dominate the trade. Hence the sharp decline in the planting of Ben Davis and York outside the wholesale district of Adams and Franklin Counties, and the sharp advance of Stayman, Grimes and Delicious.

Following is the result of a survey conducted by the Lancaster County Farm Bureau in that county:

	Present stand %	Future planting %
Stayman	32.4	33.0
Delicious	8.1	3.9
Smokehouse	7.4	7.0
Grimes Golden	6.1	11.1
Summer Rambo ...	2.1	3.9

The percentage of standing trees of other varieties, according to the survey, is as follows: Wealthy, 4.4; Yellow Transparent, 4.2; Jonathan, 4.1; Rome Beauty, 3.5; MacIntosh, 2.8; Fallowater, 2.8; Baldwin, 1.6; Paragon, 1.5; Winter Banana, 1.4.—S. W. Fletcher.

Bethlehem Receipts

BETHLEHEM was one of the few Pennsylvania cities showing an increase in the total quantity of fruits and vegetables unloaded by the railroads, according to figures prepared by the Bureau of Markets of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. During the year 706 cars were unloaded, as compared with 663 the previous year, or an increase of 6 per cent.

Exactly half of the total receipts consisted of mixed cars of fruits and vegetables re-shipped from the Philadelphia market. To a large extent such cars are loaded with products which are not required in carlot quantities.

Apple receipts increased from 50 cars in 1924 to 86 cars in 1925. This was largely the result of the arrival of 60 cars of New York apples, mostly during the fall of 1925, as compared with only 8 cars from that state during the entire year previous. Receipts from both Pennsylvania and Virginia decreased somewhat, but the 7 cars of Washington apples reported in 1924 were not duplicated in the records for this year.

Potatoes Decrease

Potatoes practically disappeared from the records during the months when local stock was available, only 15 cars were found for the entire year, and 9 of these arrived during the months of June, July and August. There was a noticeable decrease in the quantity of early potatoes received from both Virginia and New Jersey, a total of five cars arriving as compared with 28 cars last year from these two states.

Next to mixed produce, grapes were the largest single commodity reported, 119 cars being unloaded as compared with 136 the previous season. Two-thirds of these came from New York State, 66 of them during the months of October.

Receipts of bananas in direct shipments from seaports, mostly Philadelphia, became a factor of some size during the year. While only one car was reported during 1924, 33 arrived during last year.

Two small boys, staring in a barbershop window of London, earnestly looked on as the barber went over his customer's hair with a singeing torch. "Blimey, Bill!" one of them ejaculated, "he's lookin' for 'em wiv o light!"—Pract. Druggist.

Schoolgirl (at the telephone)—Oh, father, do come home. I've mixed the plugs in some way. The radio is all covered with frost and the ice-box is singing, "Way Out West in Kansas."—Success Magazine.

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Take your spring plowing, for example. An OilPull of the right size will cut the cost of your plowing to the lowest point in history. Never in agricultural history has man power, animal power or mechanical power been able to turn over an acre of ground at such a low cost for time, labor and power. And here are the reasons for this amazing economy.

LOWEST FUEL COST. Fuel cost is the biggest CASH ITEM in tractor operation. The OilPull has held all Fuel Economy Records for the past 14 years. Triple Heat Control, Oil Cooling, Hairline Governing, Perfect Carburetion, Ball Bearing Transmission, Complete Enclosure and other features make this possible.

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Shipped in Bulk, Bags or Barrels. Agents wanted in open territory. Write for prices and freight rates.

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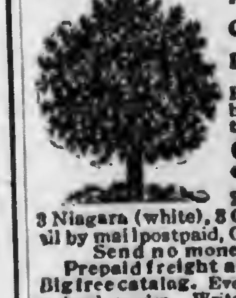

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Norway Spruce, 4 to 6 inch seedlings. With your 10c send the name of neighboring home owner so I can also introduce Ferris Evergreens to others. With proper care these will grow rapidly into fine trees.

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Exclusive packers OHIO GROWN CERTIFIED CLOVERS. The pure hardy type that return you dividends. Headquarters for the best to be had in all field seeds, grains and soy beans. Ask about our freight paid offer.

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prevents and relieves little-chick ailments

Indigestion, bowel troubles, leg weakness and gapes.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Nux Vomica; that promotes digestion; calls into healthy action every little-chick organ.

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Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration, then you'll forget all about the ailments.

Costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a

You just add 5 tablespoonfuls to each 10 pounds of mash—only 1 pound to every 50 pounds of mash.

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

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with all the features of a good field fence, namely:

—a zinc coating that actually protects against rust.
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To whatever use you may wish to put the fence, Cambria Fence will serve that purpose with complete satisfaction.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Wants Broody Hens

I saw in Pennsylvania Farmer some time ago something about broody hens, how to cure them. Now, please tell me how to get broody hens for I would like to have clucks as soon as possible.—Mrs. C. E. W., Dauphin Co., Pa.

I know of only one way to have broody hens in late winter and that is uncertain—cull the flock and keep only winter layers. Even then the best layers often do not become broody and will lay all winter, not showing signs of broodiness until late spring or maybe not at all.

Naturally hens that do not lay until spring will not become broody in the late winter before production has started. A mixture of Leghorn blood in the flock will cut down the broody tendency among the hens. The only practical way to obtain many early hatched chicks is to buy day-old chicks or hatch them with your own incubator.—R. G. Kirby.

Will Hen Accept Chicks?

I would like to know, when a hen wants to hatch and you place artificial eggs under her for three or four days, after removing these eggs would she accept baby chicks and take care of same?—G. W., Bergen County, N. J.

Many hens will accept chicks after three or four days of broodiness. When I first started in the poultry business and lacked sufficient coal brooders I often used hens in that manner. The chicks were placed under the hens at night and the nest boxes covered to keep in the chicks and keep the hens from leaving. I always visited these nests at sunrise.

If the hens were talking to the chicks and the chicks were peeping back, there were good chances that the adoption was successful. I then uncovered the boxes and let the hens see the chicks. The chicks would pop out from the feathers. If the mother hen stabbed viciously at them, they were removed and given to another hen.

An ugly hen will soon kill every chick that is given her. It pays to have a few setting hens in reserve if there are many chicks for them to hover. The good mother hen will show a friendly interest in the chicks but will not strike at them. Such hens seem to do as well in brooding a flock as hens which have been setting three weeks. About four out of five of my Barred Rock hens seemed to be glad to find chicks placed under them at night even tho they had been setting only three to five days.—R. G. Kirby.

Preserving Eggs

Will you please publish in your farm paper some good way to preserve eggs to keep from March to December?—A. L. H., Mercer County, Pa.

The water glass method of preserving eggs for home use is very satisfactory. Boil ten quarts of water and allow it to cool. Then mix one quart of water-glass with the cool boiled water. This amount of solution is good for about fifteen dozen eggs.

Place fresh, clean, firm-shelled eggs in a large stone crock and pour in the solution. An inch of the mixture should be over the top of the eggs. Cover the jar to prevent evaporation. Fresh water-glass should be mixed each year and no attempt made to use the solution the second time. Some failures with water glass preserving may be due to the quality of the eggs when first placed in the mixture.

It pays to use eggs produced at home or know the source of the supply. Fertile eggs will keep very well in water-glass in a cool celler but it is undoubtedly safer to use infertile eggs and avoid storing any eggs in which the germ has made even the slightest growth. A dry, dark cellar in which the temperature will never go above fifty or sixty degrees makes a good storage place for the eggs.—R. G. Kirby.

To Build the Bones

THE main things necessary for proper development of the bones in baby chicks are lime, ground bone, and direct sunlight.

Direct sunlight permits phosphorus, which is carried in the bone, and lime to be laid down in the body of the bird. If direct sunlight cannot be had—and this does not mean light taken thru glass—it is necessary to supply cod liver oil or egg yolks in the ration. The cod liver oil can be poured on chick-sized charcoal and easily mixed in the mash mixture.

Because the oils vary so in potency and because the conditions under which the chicks are raised differ so radically, it is impossible to say just how much oil should be used. Two per cent of the mash mixture is the amount usually recommended. Expressing it more concretely, two pounds of oil should be put in every hundred pounds of mash when the chicks do not get much sunlight.

When the chicks are few in number and it is easier to feed the oil in a daily wet mash; the following formula may be followed safely; for the first and second week, two teaspoonsful per hundred chicks, and for the third and fourth week, three teaspoonsful to the same number.

After the fourth week, four teaspoonsful should be fed daily. If the egg yolks are used to supply this stored up sunlight, feed one egg to thirty chicks. The eggs may be whipped up in milk, or mixed in a wet mash. One and one-half pounds of mash will absorb twelve raw egg yolks or enough for 350 chicks.—D. McK. Gray.

Mr. William Lehr, of Northampton County, uses concrete wherever possible in making repairs about his home.

The Best Pullet Flock

TWO hundred White Leghorns owned and managed by C. C. Luehm, McKeesport, led the Pennsylvania poultry farm demonstration flock of 100 or more pullets in January. They averaged twenty eggs each. The pullet standard for the month was 11.2 eggs per bird.

The next best pullet flocks were those of McCoy Brothers and Company, Emlenton, 1221 birds, 19 eggs each; J. C. McCoy, Jr., Emlenton, 880 birds, 17.8 eggs; John Toivonen, Girard, 253 birds, 17.6 eggs; W. L. Pellam, Emporium, 165 birds, 17.5 eggs, and N. C. Fetterman, Catawissa, 984 birds, 17.5 eggs. All of these flocks were composed of White Leghorns.

Flocks of fifty or more were led by H. C. McCullough, Salina, 480 hens, 10.9 eggs each; Welsbret Farm, Newtown, 865 hens, 9.2 eggs; Fred Haller, Hollidaysburg, 95 hens, 9 eggs; William Heimberger, Saltsburg, 436 hens, 8.5 eggs; John E. Donaghy, Atlantic, 340 hens, 8.3 eggs. The Haller flock was White Wyandotte, all the rest were White Leghorn.

In the 100 hens and pullets division the leading flock was one of 771 White Leghorns owned by W. W. Hatfield, Mansfield. It averaged 16.3 eggs per hen. The other leaders in the division were Orwell Ridge Farm, Rome, 1013 mixed birds, 12.7 eggs each; E. E. Case, Oakville, 1360 White Leghorns, 10.9 eggs; Clyde Houck, Clymer, 180 White Wyandottes, 10.7 eggs; Harry A. Bair, Ruffsdale, 384 White Leghorns, 10.6 eggs.

Uses Stale Bread

THERE'S nothing I like better for my little chicks and turkeys than stale bread crumbs mixed with hard-boiled egg and pinhead oats or the prepared chick grain. If inquiry is made it's often possible to get old bread at stores for much less than half price and it crumbs much nicer than home-baked. Never accept moldy bread.

As soon as you buy the bread tear the papers from it, crumble it up, grind the crusts and put in a dry place to dry thoroly. If you can a quantity, and have only a few hens, stale bread soaked in sour milk makes a fine feed for once a day.—Mrs. C. B. L., Crawford County, Pa.

A Capon Association

A YEAR ago last spring fifteen Schuylkill County boys and girls organized a capon club, with the aid of County Agent Bollinger, and grew 180 capons, which they sold at fifty cents per pound. Last year the old folks of that community followed their children's good example and raised nearly a thousand capons, formed a Capon Producers' Association, and marketed their birds at forty-five cents a pound, a very good price when it is considered that money was scarce in that region on account of the coal strike.

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30 x 3½ OVERSIZE CORDS FOR FORDS
All sizes at equally low prices

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If more money would buy *more quality*—more miles of satisfactory service—you might consider paying a higher price. But—when a "Riverside" gives you the utmost service—the last yard of mileage—why pay more money for a tire?

The Greatest Tire Value in the Whole World

Ward's is the largest retailers of tires in the world.

We buy our own new live rubber in the Orient—millions of dollars' worth at a time.

Riverside Tires are made in our own molds, under our own personal inspection. They are bigger, heavier, and stronger because we put into them more strength—more new live rubber, the finest materials.

A Fully Guaranteed Quality Tire

"Riverside" is a Quality tire. The low price is made by the lower cost of selling and not by saving on materials or labor. We use the finest quality materials—and guarantee Riversides equal to tires selling for $5 to $15 more.

A 54 Year Old Guarantee

Since 1872 Montgomery Ward & Co. has been dealing with the American public under an iron clad guarantee. We could not put our guarantee back of this tire unless exceptional quality was put into the tire.

You cannot buy a tire with a better, older, more responsible name and guarantee. So why pay more money? Why not save one-third on your tires, too?

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Better Light For Your Farm

Better light all through your house will give you the bright, cheerful rooms which help make home life a real pleasure.

Excellent light for reading and sewing—safe light in the barns and yard—electric power and light relieve the drudgery of chores—all these comforts, always ready at the touch of a button, are yours with a Fuller & Johnson Power and Light plant.

These plants are built by makers of individual lighting plants since 1918. They are of the modern, direct connected type, designed to give the battery a life-prolonging tapering charge.

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The Wolves of Disease Lurk Near!

THE first 6 weeks after the eggs hatch is the Dangerous Time for Chicks. Always the "Wolves of Disease" lurk near—fangs bared, ready to cripple, runt, kill.

Cold, damp or dark housing, poor ventilation, and particularly improper feeding, are the wolves' allies because they lower vitality and resistance.

Well fed chicks thrive without the ideal care which is so difficult to maintain. But even the slightest error in feeding during the Dangerous Time—3 days to 6 weeks—does serious injury. Dead chicks, stunted, light cockerels, poor irregular layers, and every day longer that it takes to mature the flock means a loss of feed.

But these losses which eat up your profits are unnecessary. Carry your chicks over the dangerous time—assure swift growth, freedom from disease, big profits with:

DOMINO CHICK FEED and DOMINO CHICK STARTER WITH BUTTERMILK

The First Big Point:
All ingredients are low in fiber, finely ground, and specially processed to make them easily digestable. The chick gets all the good out of all it eats.

The Second Big Point:
Wide variety of ingredients—vegetable and animal protein, buttermilk, minerals and every necessary food for building strong, hardy bodies resistant to cold, wet, imperfect ventilation, disease.

The Third Big Point:
Every ingredient is present in proper proportion for building rich blood, strong muscle, heavy frame—insuring, as thousands have found, the rapid growth of practically every chick in the flock. You can put the "Wolves of Disease" farther and farther into the background, make them slink snarling into the distance by feeding DOMINO CHICK STARTER and DOMINO CHICK FEED. Insure your profits now, see our local Dealer.

Coupon Brings Valuable Directions Free

It would be nice to raise chicks without losing many by disease, wouldn't it? Booklet, "Increase The Live Weight, Reduce The Death Rate," contains valuable directions on care and management of chicks. Get it and raise healthy chicks with less care, less trouble, less expense. Send for it now. The coupon brings it Free.

NOWAK MILLING CORP., Hammond, Ind.

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I fed..........chicks last year.
Expect to feed........this spring.
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Name of Dealer—Dealer's Address
I am interested in getting the highest possible profit out of raising chicks, and I will be glad to receive a copy of your Free Booklet—"Increase the Live Weight, Reduce the Death Rate."
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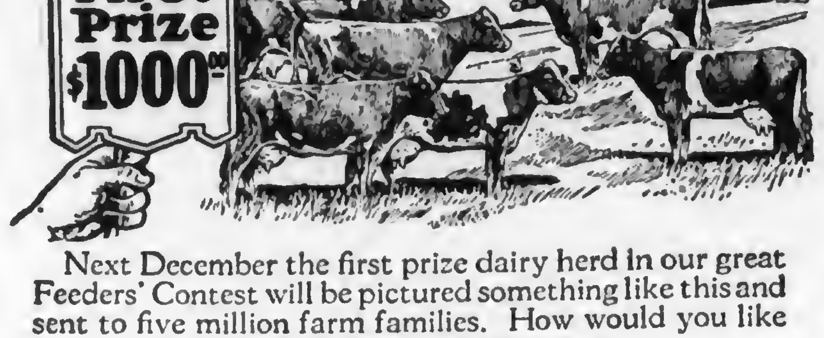
Will These Be Yours?



Next December the first prize dairy herd in our great Feeders' Contest will be pictured something like this and sent to five million farm families. How would you like to win this honor and the $1,000.00 prize?

Some dairy cow owner is going to win first place on his good feeding record. Will it be you or some one else? Enter now and feed right for some of this prize money.

122 Cash Prizes—$15,000.00

14 Prizes for Cow Testing Associations	$ 3,000.00
14 Prizes for Individual Dairy Herds	2,100.00
7 Prizes for Championship Cows	1,000.00
14 Prizes for Beef Cattle Feeders	2,500.00
12 Prizes for supervisors or verifiers	2,650.00
24 Prizes for herd managers	1,250.00
37 Prizes for co-operating feed dealers	2,500.00
122 Prizes, totaling	$15,000.00

These prizes are for feeders who make the best production records. If you are feeding six or more dairy cows, or forty or more beef cattle you can enter this contest—just as you enter your state fair.

No Entry Fee—No Stall Rent

Feed any ration you like just so it contains Corn Gluten Feed. You will make money by entering this contest because Corn Gluten Feed makes more meat or milk per dollar of cost than any other high protein feed you can buy.

Corn Gluten Feed is made wholly of sound corn. It is the gluten and bran of corn. There is less than 8 pounds of bran in 100 pounds. One ton of Corn Gluten Feed gives you the best feeding part of three tons of whole corn.

Don't Put It Off—Write Now

This contest starts April 1 and ends September 30, 1926. The prizes will be awarded and paid December 1. Don't wait until the last minute but write today for application blanks and Bulletin No. 4.

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Feed Research Department
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
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24 Percent Protein

Guaranteed Formula

500 lbs.	Gluten Feed
260 "	Cotton Seed Meal
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100 "	Ground Oats
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Carloads
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Save money on your purchases by buying from us.

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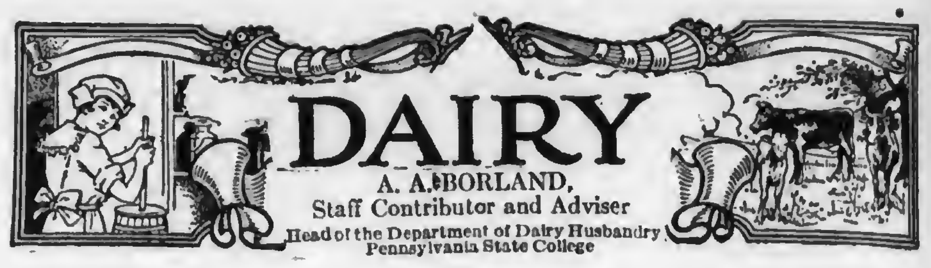

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Points to Consider When Selecting a Dairy Cow

THE most important characteristic that the farmer wants in his cow is production, which is dependent upon the eating of feeds. The ability she has to convert feeds into dairy products will depend very much upon her general conformation and type which is determined largely by those characteristics that indicate constitution, those that indicate capacity, those that indicate blood circulation and those that indicate the proper nervous temperament. All of these are more or less constant and the regularity with which these characteristics are transmitted to her offspring is the second consideration of the farmer when he selects a cow. This is known as reproduction.

All of these can be readily recognized by the experienced cattle man. They are more or less constant and occur in a greater or less degree in each and every dairy animal. None of them can be safely overlooked, if one is to expect good production.

Make Careful Inspection

In selecting an animal, a careful inspection should always be made, in an orderly fashion, so that none of these points are overlooked. If a definite system is always followed in making this examination fewer errors will be made. The animal should be viewed from both sides and from the front and rear; the animal can very well be observed while it is walking toward the one who is inspecting it. The udder should be handled and if the cow is in milk she should be milked to determine that the udder is not diseased or damaged. A study from a little distance is usually a very good way to start the examination.

The cow of all the farm animals is without doubt the hardest worker of all; she must consume large quantities of feed which must be converted into milk, and in addition to this she must carry a calf for several months and produce the nourishment for it until it is born and all thru the period of development. In addition to all these the cow must take care of her own body. The food value of the product of a good cow amounts to several times as much as any other animal of like size. Many cows continue to produce under this strain for many years, often as many as ten to fifteen. This means that the cow must have a very hardy constitution and plenty of vitality.

General Characteristics

Some characteristics that indicate constitution are large open nostrils, not too stiff, and a large windpipe as indicated by the under side of the neck; a deep chest cavity, as well as thickness thru the chest, and a large middle. The strength of the jaws will also indicate somewhat the constitution of the cow. She must have plenty of room for the heart and lungs. The chest of the cow need not be as wide in proportion as that of other animals for the extreme depth allows for the heart and lungs.

The appearance of the eyes and horns is also indicative of constitution, but not to the same extent as the characteristics already named; however, an animal that has a bright clear eye, one that is large and full, is very likely to be a strong healthy animal, while one that has a sleepy appearance with eyes that are dull, small in size and poorly placed is often very weak in constitution. Animals with horns that are large and strong at the base and taper to the points are usually stronger than the animal whose horns are about the same size thruout and which are small at the base.

By capacity we mean the ability to consume large quantities of feed and the ability to digest it and convert it into material that will nourish the body and produce milk. It is plain that even tho an animal might have the other characteristics that would make her a good cow, she would be of very little value without the ability to consume sufficient feed to supply the material for a large flow. This is determined largely by the shape and size of the jaw, which should be strong and muscular with flexible, well defined lips. The ribs should be well arched so that the abdomen will furnish plenty of room for the abdominal organs. The abdomen should be large and roomy, deep and wide. The skin will usually indicate the digestive power the cow has. Animals with a loose, pliable skin usually have good digestive organs and have very little trouble digesting large amounts of feed, while those who have a harsh, tight, coarse skin, are just the opposite. The cow that is a heavy producer has ribs which are usually spread considerably, so that it is possible to place the width of two or three fingers between the ribs. The cow that is a heavy producer will be found to have a body that is long from the shoulder to the hip bones and broad, well-sprung flat ribs and a deep body.

The Qualities of the Skin

The handling qualities of the skin are, no doubt, among the surest indications of ability to consume and digest large quantities of feed. The animal whose skin becomes tight to the body, whose hair will stand on end and whose eye appears sunken and sleepy in appearance is of low vitality. These are the first indications that an animal is going off feed, and the experienced feeder will notice it. This is much more important than the fact that the cow refuses some of her feed.

The ability to work is one of the very important characteristics of the dairy cow. It is one point that must not be overlooked. We do not mean, when we refer to it as nervous temperament, that the animal is nervous and fretty and excitable, but on the other hand we mean that she is always ready for her meals, and chewing her cud when she is not eating or grazing. It is this ability that enables her to continue producing large quantities of milk year after year, and reproduce her kind. Animals that have a good dairy temperament will produce creditably under most any condition, while animals that lack this temperament will vary in their milk flow with every small change that takes place. Such animals are hard to handle, as the presence of strangers and the like will influence milk production.

The cow that is producing and that is using large quantities of her feed to produce milk will not have any surplus fat between the ribs or along the backbone. The spaces between the backbone and the ribs are loose and the tips of the fingers can be inserted between them, while the cow that is a poor producer will be very tight and the spaces will be filled with fat.

The amount of blood that circulates thru the udder of the cow is usually an indication of the ability of the cow as a producer. This is shown by the size and length of the mammary veins, which are the large veins located on the underside of the abdomen, and enter the milk wells. This blood circulation must carry the nutrients that are taken into the body as food to every part of the body where the tissues are nourished. These veins are two in number, one on either side of the abdomen just a little out from the center line. They pass into the abdomen thru small holes in the wall of the abdomen, and the size of these holes indicates the size of the veins when they are filled to capacity. These wells will vary in number from one or two up to five or six wells. The more wells present, the higher producer the animal will be with the proper care and feed. These veins do not carry milk as many people have heretofore supposed, but they carry blood.

Contrast Between Cows and Beeves

There is a marked contrast between the cow and the beef animal, for in the beef animal the blood largely flows toward the top of the body where the greatest growth is wanted, while in cows that are intended primarily for milk, the flow of blood is thru the udder and toward the under line of the body. All heavy producers have the heavy system of veins.

The ability of the cow to produce milk is determined largely by the shape and texture of the udder as well as the shape and condition of the surrounding structures. Cows with thick heavy thighs are rarely good producers. The same may be said of the rump, which in heavy producers is long and sloping, while in the poor producer it is steep and short.

The udder placed well forward on the abdomen indicates large production. Considerable surface is attached to the abdomen and it should not be slender and pendant. The udder that is solid and firm is not a highly productive one. The udder that has a pliable and elastic skin and which is loose when milked out is usually a good producer. The quarters should be more or less uniform and the teats should be well placed.—G. H. C.

Gertrude Claire

GERTRUDE CLAIRE, a Guernsey cow owned by F. R. Hartzell, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has recently completed a record which places her fifth for butterfat production in the mature class and ranks her as second highest milk producer in the Guernsey breed. Her unofficial production figures, according to P. S. Williams, in charge of advanced registry work at the Pennsylvania State College, are 20,738 pounds of milk and 1018 pounds of butterfat.

Headed Cow Testing Association

Gertrude Claire first gave promise of being a good producer when in the Butler County Cow Testing Association she headed the list of cows tested, with a production of 9839 pounds of milk and 508 pounds of butterfat, as a junior two-year-old. As a result of her good showing, coupled with the records made by seven of her stable mates, Mr. Hartzell decided to enter advanced registry work. Under ordinary farm conditions Gertrude Claire made a world's record in milk production in class C and missed the butterfat record by less than eight pounds. Her record was 18,942.5 pounds of milk and 893.4 pounds of butterfat.

She is the ninth cow in the Guernsey breed to produce 1000 or more pounds of butterfat.—A. L. B.

Which Question Do You Ask?

What does it Cost ?
What will I Get ?

ARE you content with buying feed simply on the basis of "How much does it cost?" Or are you farsighted enough to look further into the feed question and ask "How much milk will I get in return for the cost of this feed?"

If all feeds produced the same amount of milk—or kept cows in the same condition—you'd be justified in buying on price alone. But they don't.

It costs more money to use only choice ingredients in Larro and to blend each one to a fixed standard, to insure unvarying perfection in the finished feed. It costs something to insure absolute cleanliness and freedom from tramp iron and steel. But those things make Larro produce more milk. And a feed that produces more is naturally worth more.

Next time you buy feed remember that you are buying *results*—not price, nor protein, nor individual feeding theories. Ask yourself, not—"What does it cost?," but, "What will I get?"—and you'll never feed anything else but Larro.

There is a dealer near you

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

I have been feeding Larro for two years and find it the best feed I can buy, as it put my cows in better condition, also gave me increase in the milk flow.
Donald Bemis
Spencer, Mass.

Larro

I have fed Larro for about two years. I have fed a good many different kinds of feed, but I am having the best results with Larro of any feed I ever fed.
Clyde C. Bates
Kinsman, Ohio

The Safe Ration For Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds—as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for your cows.

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Mountain View Farm DISPERSAL
March 26 at Gapland, Md., on B. & O. R. R. and state road from Boonsboro to Weverton.
50 head of Registered Holstein cattle, 22 cows, 24 heifers, 4 bulls, large, typy, high producers.
The results of ten years careful selection and mating. Most of the females are sired by a yearly record Grandson King Segis. Dams record 17,341 lbs. milk, 786 lbs. butter, and bred to yearly record U. S. S. H. bull, dams record 19,540 lbs. milk, 706 lbs. butter. These are real Holsteins, under Federal Supervision, sold subject to standard 60-day retest. Write for catalogue.
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POWER MILKER $35 Puts It Milking For You
Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT
Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!
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BIG MONEY SAVING PLAN
WRITE US *REGARDING THIS BIG REDUCTION FOR EARLY ORDERS*
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Following products made of rust resisting ROSSMETAL copper content: Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Cribs, Bins, Feed Grinders, Garages, Brooder Houses, and all Purpose Buildings.
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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.
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SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
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Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 10, Meadville, Pa.

Where Everybody Loses

IN recent issues of this paper we made use of our advertising space to call attention of Dairymen to a policy of buying which we are convinced makes profit for some one but not the Dairyman.

Our object in that message was not to tell farmers how they should buy but to give them the benefit of our conclusions after very carefully studying the question from the standpoint of what is for their best interest.

In the same spirit we wish in this issue to call attention to what we consider another practice which has crept into the distribution of feed which results in direct loss to the feeder. That is the practice of manufacturers sending out field or specialty men to resell feed.

Have you ever stopped to think who has to pay the salary and expenses of the man who comes to your house to sell you feed?

As manufacturers we have tried that plan and found it cost several dollars per ton. The feeders were receiving no added benefit so we abandoned the practice for it is a rule of our business that what is best for the feeder in price and quality decides our policy.

Our suggestion in buying feed is to go to your local feed dealer and with him study the merit of the different manufactured feeds; how uniform they run and results they have given others. Don't look at the price of the feed but what the milk will cost that it produces and the condition in which it keeps the cows. In other words don't pay several dollars per ton to have some one come and sell you but you go and do the buying and see how much you can save.

We hope your decision will be for Tioga Dairy Feed which is made in three brands to be fed with different kinds of roughage and produce milk at lowest cost, but whether you decide on Tioga Dairy Feed or not, we know you will save money by doing the buying rather than being sold.

In another issue in the near future we will devote this space to consideration of the assistance we render through recognized authorities in Animal Nutrition, Dairying and the Poultry Industry, who give their entire time in the interest of feeders.

TIOGA MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

Let Others' Experience Be Your Profit

HOTEL RIVERSIDE
Wm. Baird & Sons, Props.
Cambridge Springs, Pa.
January 2nd, 1926.
The Hinman Milking Machine Co.,
Oneida, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—We have been using a three unit standard Hinman Milker power being furnished by electric motor, located near the center of our dairy barn, for the past nine years. Your machine has given excellent satisfaction covering this time with only a reasonable amount of repairs. . . .
Very truly yours,
WM. BAIRD & SON CO.
W. A. BAIRD.

HINMAN Users Produce Clean Milk

Read the letter. There's one example from a mass of such letters from all over the country. They tell of results that other practical dairymen are getting. Many speak of producing Certified and Grade A milk. They quote actual low bacteria counts. They go back and show 5, 10, 15 years continuous success in producing clean milk with their Hinmans.

That's real proof for you!

Hinman Simplicity!

That's the secret! Easy to keep thoroughly clean! Nothing impossible to get at. No long pipe-line, or complicated mechanism. Teat cups and valve chamber easily cleaned as a tumbler!

That same simplicity also means dependable operation, at low cost.

These time-proved Hinmans are the Milkers you want to look into, to end that milking labor, save 1-2 to 2-3 milking time, and earn bigger profits. Write today for full information.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., First Street, Oneida, N. Y.

Agents! No other milker has a record like the Hinman for success, satisfaction and profit to its owners. Few opportunities left. Write at once.

Hinman Electric Ideal where electric current is available! Every Hinman advantage. Milks one or two cows as desired. Write for information.

HINMAN MILKER

ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

If they are, you are losing money!

You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST

Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows. Let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian", a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write us tonight about your live stock ailments. A postal will do.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 126 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

How to Open Filled Bags

Whether They're Hand-Sewed or Machine-Sewed

AS A rule bags are opened hurriedly, only to find in the end that they are damaged to such an extent as to put them beyond any hope of utilization again.

Whether the bag is hand sewed or machine sewed, there is a right and wrong way to open it. The use of a wrong way may be expensive in the time consumed or in damage done to the bag. In fact, many bags are ruined annually because of carelessness and the lack of knowledge of the correct method of opening. This applies alike to hand-sewed and machine-sewed bags, with the odds probably in favor of the latter, for the reason that persons opening machine-sewed bags soon arrive at the correct method. In opening hand-sewed bags, it is necessary to pass a knife between the twine and the fabric in several places, and unless care is used the bags are apt to be damaged.

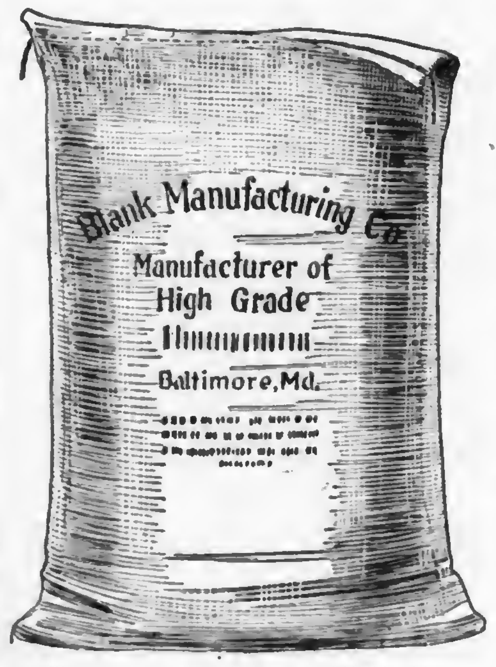
Blank Manufacturing Co.
Manufacturer of
High Grade
Baltimore, Md.

Figure 1

Most Efficient Method

The most efficient method of opening hand-sewed bags is as follows:

1. Insert a knife between the twine wrapped about the ear of the bag and the ear itself, with the back of the knife to the bag, and push downward until the twine is severed.

2. Repeat on the opposite ear.

3. Cut the twine between the ears in one or more places, depending on the width of the bag.

4. Unfold and grasp edges of the bag and open. With care bags may be opened by this method with a reasonable degree of speed, and without cutting or tearing the fabric.

The usual stitch used in closing bags by machine sewing is the double-locked stitch. This stitch is formed of two threads, and is identical with the stitch used for the side and bottom seams of the bag.

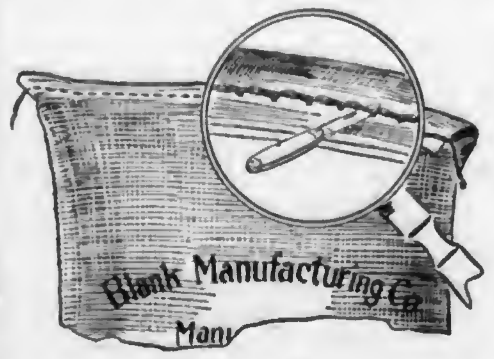

Figure 2

Bags closed with the double-locked stitch can be opened more easily and with less likelihood of damage than bags closed by hand. The stitch is unlocked at the finishing end of the seam and the threads readily pulled out, without leaving any loose ends of twine mixed in the contents. The method of opening bags closed with the double-locked stitch is as follows:

Stand the bag in a vertical position, with the plain side in the closing stitch toward you. Bend down the right-hand end, as shown in Fig. 1.

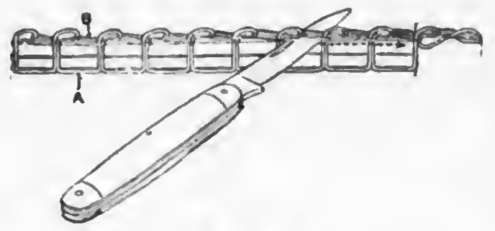

Figure 3

Insert the blade of a pocket knife between the double-locked side of the stitch and the bag two or three stitches from the right-hand end, as shown in Fig. 2.

Cut thread "A" as indicated in Fig. 3.

Take thread "B" in one hand and thread "A" in the other, as shown in Fig. 4, and pull the threads in opposite directions.

The stitch will open readily, as shown in Fig. 5.

Bags are occasionally closed with the chain stitch. This stitch is formed of a single thread looped continuously into itself, and the seam produced can be opened readily by:

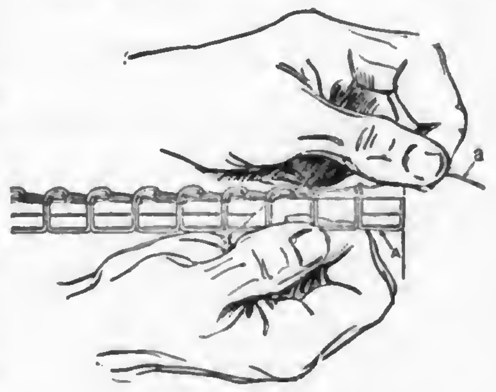

Figure 4

1. Cutting the thread close to the right-hand end of the seam with the bag standing as shown in Fig. 1.

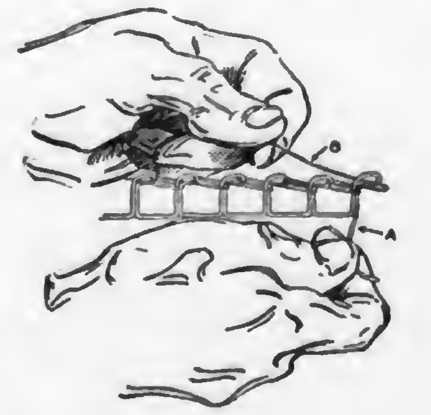

Figure 5

2. Pull the end of thread thru to the plain side of the stitch.

3. Continue pulling this thread and the bag is opened.—O. Austin Horsack.

Leads in Better Breeding

WITH thirty-eight bull associations, Pennsylvania takes the lead in this phase of the "Better Sires" movement in the United States, according to S. J. Brownell, dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. Of the thirty-eight associations, twenty-three are Holsteins, eight are Jersey, four are Guernsey, and there is one each of Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Milking Shorthorn. Butler County leads the state with seven associations.—A. L. B.

Increase in Tariff on Butter

THE butter market during the week ending March 10 developed no new items of outstanding interest. Following a week of sharply declining prices on all scores it has been mostly a period of marking time for the purpose of getting a more definite perspective on the conditions affecting the price movement.

From Thursday of last week to Wednesday of this, the market on 92 score butter at Philadelphia declined a cent and a half to 44c.

Trading has generally been fair but there has been little speculative inquiry and with continued liberal receipts, operators are not inclined to risk heavy holdings at any higher prices. Ninety score "whole milks" were in light supply, as were full 90 score centralized goods. Undergrade butter was not in heavy supply, but did not move readily except at price concessions.

President Signs the Proclamation

The outstanding news of the week, perhaps, was the announcement of an increase in the tariff on butter from eight to twelve cents a pound. The proclamation was signed by the President on Saturday March 5, and will become effective on April 5, thirty days grace being allowed. The new tariff will not be applicable to butter withdrawn from bond before that time. Any butter entering after that date whether new shipments, or drawn from bond will be subject to a twelve-cent duty.

This will have little immediate effect on butter prices as the season is now almost too far advanced to bring in foreign butter in any amount. No doubt a higher price level will be effective during the storage season than would have ruled otherwise, as operators will have less reason to fear the usual influx of foreign butter in the winter months.—W. R. W.

Inter-State Milk Prices

THE Philadelphia price of milk, in effect March 1, as quoted by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, is as follows: For 3 per cent milk, basic quantity, $2.94 per 100 pounds; 6.3 cents per quart. Class 1, surplus, $2.31 per 100 pounds; 5 cents per quart. Class 2, surplus, $1.95 per 100 pounds; 4.15 cents per quart. The differential is 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down in butterfat test.

Backs Potato Club

W. H. VAN SANT, county agent in Lycoming County, reports plans for a potato club which will be a little different from those conducted during the past three years. The Kiwanis Club of Williamsport has agreed to sponsor a potato club whose members will each grow one acre of potatoes from certified seed furnished by the club. It is hoped to make each boy's project a demonstration of the principles of economic potato production to the people in his community.—A. L. B.

Pennsylvania Agriculture before 1800

COLONIAL historians, in writing of the first farmers of Pennsylvania, have recorded the fact that no colony in the New World had such a variety of producers as Pennsylvania. They came from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, and they attempted to apply the same kind of farming that they were accustomed to.

The immigrants from Germany who took to farming as an occupation upon settling in Pennsylvania appear to have outnumbered those of other countries. One historian states, "They were principally hardy, industrious tillers of the soil, whose entire stock usually consisted of a few pieces of metallic currency, a chest of clothing, some tools and farming implements, a Bible, a Psalter, a hymn book and the Catechism."

Few of the first farmers had horses or cows. The first few crops of Indian corn were tilled with hoes. If the immigrant had a cow, she was left unstalled for the first year, because there was no time to make a shelter. Very soon, however, the German settler made adequate provisions for his livestock, and it is said that the German settlers could be told by the fine barns they built.

Cattle Seldom Housed

The early English, Scotch and Irish farmers scarcely ever housed their cattle. They gave all their attention to clearing the land and growing cash crops like wheat and rye. This early emphasis on cash grain crops and the successive cropping that ensued rapidly exhausted the soil and made it necessary to give more attention to crop rotation, the growing of clover, and the breeding of livestock.

A three-field plan of conserving soil fertility in which one field was permitted to remain fallow each year was adopted by many of the German and French farmers. The system was established by law in several European countries at that time.

The use of lime and gypsum as fertilizer and the seeding of clover were introduced as improved farm practices about 1770, according to historians. The first gypsum was brought to Pennsylvania as ballast in a ship from London and thrown out on a wharf at Philadelphia without knowledge of its value. Since gypsum had been used in Germany for some time, some of the early German farmers recognized the pile on the wharf and secured permission to use it.

A New Business Started

Not long afterwards, pulverizing imported gypsum became a business in Pennsylvania. It is reported that one of the first men in the business started with a hand mill, then changed to a horse mill and finally to a water mill.

Growing clover in colonial Pennsylvania was accomplished in a manner very similar to the present practice on many farms. It was seeded in the spring in wheat or rye, cut the next summer for hay and seed and then followed by corn.

It is said that before the general introduction of clover, many farmers allowed fields to be fallow for five or six years, until completely overgrown with briers and weeds of all kinds in the hope that the fertility would be restored by nature.

The farm implements used by farmers in those early days were a great handicap to extensive cultivation. Prior to 1776, the so-called hookplow, and the long wooden plow, both poorly adapted for a satisfactory job of plowing, a brush harrow and a triangular wood harrow were the important implements in the field. It is reported that little attention was given to the time, depth and manner of plowing by the colonial farmers.—Geo. F. Johnson.

"I thought my old separator was all right but my NEW De Laval *is saving me over* $96.00 a year"

WE USE THE DE LAVAL Cream Separator

JUST like hundreds of thousands of other cream separator users, this man thought his old machine was skimming clean. Yet when he tried a new De Laval he found it saved him $96.00 a year. Of course it stayed on his place.

A similar condition may exist with you. It's easy to find out. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested; then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval is the best separator ever made. It has the wonderful "floating bowl" and other improvements. It is *guaranteed* to skim cleaner. It is easier to run and handle, and lasts longer. For 48 years De Laval Separators have led the world.

7 SIZES Hand-Electric-Belt $6.60 to $14.30 DOWN Balance in 15 Easy Monthly Payments

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SEE and TRY the New De Laval TRADE in your old Separator

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If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

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SILAFELT LINING
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3 WALLS Better Silage!

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Roof frame given with silos delivered before April 20.

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In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H. P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M. *The lowest power of any cutter in the test.* This is positive proof of our claims of Big Capacity—Low Speed. It will do as well on your farm.

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American SEPARATOR

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DISTEMPER COMPOUND

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Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

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20 x 60 ft. (Largest Silo erected last year), was selected by owners—Because—It's Permanent, Fire Proof, Wind Proof—First cost last cost—Delivered and erected, and has Handy Red Wood Hinge Doors—Owners say it's most satisfactory and keeps ensilage fine—(They have 12 other makes).

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MEATY, WORTH-WHILE FACTS—that is what you get in this helpful little Poultry Disease paper; send 10c for 6 months' subscription; worth dollars to you. Write The HAPPY HEN, Room 118, 36 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

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Blackman's Medicated LICK-A-BRIK

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So Simple, So Easy. Drop Brick in feed box—they doctor themselves

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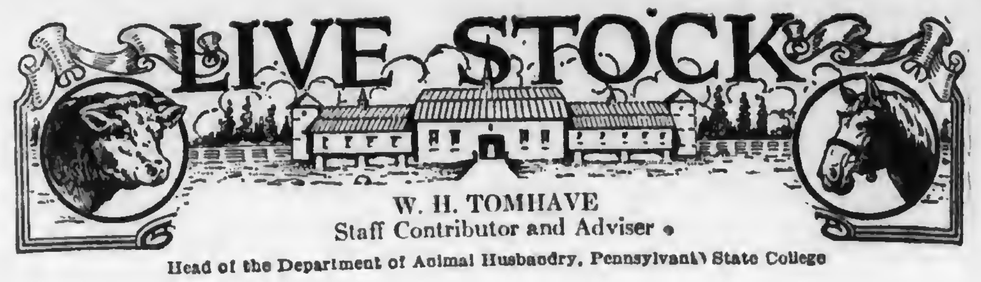

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

The Adams County Baby Beef Club

(Continued from page 3)

and eventually to erase that "garlic of exploitation" by the business men of the farmer and the reverse.

The boys and girls were trained to think farm problems thru; they gained in the course of the project, faith, courage, vision, initiative, good sportsmanship, and technical knowledge. By helping farm boys and girls to help themselves, we are building toward a better rural life, and more prosperous communities, for we are molding solid citizens, and leaders of the future.

Club work leads to profit in farming which is the step toward satisfactory living. It influences many to elect agriculture as their vocation. Early training and association always have a marked influence upon farm boys and girls, in their thought and activities as men and women. And even tho many will not choose agriculture as their vocation, we know that we have always derived some of the most virile manhood and womanhood from the farm.

Final Event of the Year

The final event of the beef club for the year was the entertainment of the members and their parents by the Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce, the Lions and Rotary Clubs at a dinner in the St. James Lutheran Church, Monday evening, February 8th. About 200 sat down to a meal served by the Mite Society of this church.

Tasty roast baby beef was the basis of the meal and was the product grown and fed by Misses Nadine Garret and Martha Durboraw in the Baby Beef Club just closed. It can be truly said that every member ot the beef club ended the year's work full of their subject.

The encouragement given the boys and girls by the purchasers of their respective calves by letter from these purchasers has made each and every member more enthusiastic for doing a better job next year. Briefly summarized these letters have given the boys and girls the dressing per cent of the calves together with congratulations on the way each member put finish on these yearlings. They stated that the breeding and feeding of such cattle is a work that is very badly needed in the state of Pennsylvania and that they, the packers, will always be glad to cooperate and encourage the handling of well-bred livestock and pay full prices for such.

Preparation of Fleece

THE following suggestions for preparing the fleece for market are offered by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Shear the sheep when the wool is absolutely dry; never when there is any moisture in the fleece.

The sheep should be shorn only on a smooth, dry surface, preferably a planed board flooring; never on the dirt.

Care should be taken to keep the fleece intact. Avoid second cuts, which reduce the average length of the staple.

Clip all tags from each fleece and pack separately. Never permit the tags to remain in the fleece.

Fleeces should be prepared with the flesh side out; never the weather side.

Fold, roll, or use fleece box for preparing the fleece.

Tie each fleece separately. Never tie two fleeces together, nor pack and market untied wool.

Use only enough twine to tie the fleece securely.

Don't Use Binder Twine

Paper or hard glazed surface twine should be used. Never use sisal or binder twine.

Never permit the fleece to come into contact with chaff, hay, dust, or any other foreign material.

Place the tied fleeces in regulation wool sacks or cover them with canvas or new burlap.

Select a clean, dry place for storing the wool until sold. Never permit the wool to lie upon the ground nor store it in a basement.

Keep the white and black wool separate. Never permit any portion of black wool to be mixed thru the white.

Separate the burry, seedy, cotted, dead, black, and gray fleeces from the clean, white, well-grown wool, and pack separately. Never pack all grades together indiscriminately.

Francis Murren and his first-prize animal which sold for twenty-five cents per pound. Esther Hostetter is shown with her baby beef which won the second prize at the Harrisburg show.

Feed Market Situation

THE feed market continued generally weak since our last report but price declines of most feeds have apparently been checked by lighter offerings and a slight improvement in demand. The production of wheat feeds is being restricted by small flour sales but the supply continues ample for current needs. The mill feed market in the central western states developed a firmer undertone as a result of buying in larger quantities by the southeastern feed manufacturers and jobbers in nearby territory. Spring wheat feed markets, however, did not share in this improved demand and offerings of both spring wheat, bran and spring wheat middlings continue in excess of demand. The expected increase in demand for middlings has not materialized and the market is very weak.

High protein feeds steady but demand not active. Offerings of linseed meal increasing and resellers are offering meal below prices of the northwestern crushers.

Cottonseed Meal Held Firm

Cottonseed meal is being more firmly held in the southwestern markets where some mills have closed down for the season. Holders are not pressing their supplies on the market but are asking a slight premium for meal for deferred shipment. Demand, however, has not broadened materially and prices have held practically unchanged.

Production of corn feeds continues heavy. The supply of both gluten and hominy feeds is large with demand only moderate. Gluten feed prices were reduced $1.50 during the week but hominy feed prices held practically unchanged. The lower prices have not increased the demand which is being restricted by the cheap grain prices.

Alfalfa meal market dull with demand very light. The lower prices of bran and other feeds have cut down the demand for alfalfa meal.

Tobacco Letter

A LITTLE buying has been done in Lancaster County within the past two weeks, and the prices have shown a slightly upward trend. Buyers and independent packers were paying thirteen cents a pound for wrapper grades and three and four cents for fillers. According to present indications, growers will face the spring season with about half of the 1925 crop still unsold.

That there will undoubtedly be a drastic cut in the acreage of tobacco produced here next year was indicated at the March meeting of the Tobacco Growers' Association this week. Of the large number of tobacco men in attendance, all but one stated that they had decided to cut their tobacco land. Reductions of from fifty to one hundred per cent were reported by growers. President Creamer sounded a note of warning, declaring that a big reduction would be very harmful, as it would make the market fluctuate violently, and would probably bring on over-production the following year.

A small group of growers met in Lancaster last week to hear C. R. Titlow, Baltimore, explain means whereby the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank could aid in financing tobacco growers of the county in holding their unsold tobacco. An effort is to be made to form a Lancaster County Agricultural Credit Association, and to procure a government bonded warehouse here.—Lancaster, Pa., March 11.

Medical Examiner—What disease did your father die of?

Applicant for Life Insurance—I don't remember, Doctor, but it was nothing serious.

Get These Facts!

SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED plus high protein concentrates, makes milk most economically and turns a certain sure profit for the dairyman.

W. F. Whittier, Stockdale Guernsey Farm, Lebanon, Pa., writes:

> "With my milking herd I use the following mixture:—800 lbs. Sugared Schumacher Feed, 200 lbs. Gluten Feed, 200 lbs. Oil Meal. My herd returns me $3.26 for every dollar expended for feed, which is very satisfactory indeed."

SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED will improve the value of high protein feeds and rations by widening their variety, adding to their palatability, enriching their mineral content, and increasing their total food value.

MOST OF ALL, SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED WILL DISTINCTLY LOWER FEED COSTS, MAINTAINING HIGHEST PRODUCTION and EXCELLENT CONDITION.

SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED stands ready to serve every dairyman. Get your needed supply today.

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Compare these prices on tires with those asked anywhere

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The reason we are able to make so liberal a guarantee is because the Regent is made of the finest materials by skilled workmen, in the best equipped plants in the country

You can have confidence in the Regent.

Mail your order for Regents NOW—our reputation for square dealing protects you—ask for **2 E 2012 H Regent Over-Size Cord Tire, Size 30x3½ Clincher, Price $10.49** . . . and get the greatest tire value of today

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Other tire sizes at proportionately low prices are in our big Catalog for Spring and Summer—look now. It will pay you. If you haven't a catalog write TODAY... it's FREE.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

White Bread or Brown?

Bake the Kind Rich in Minerals and Vitamins

"BUT my family does not like brown bread!" is the exclamation of many a housewife who realizes that brown bread is rich in minerals and vitamins and, from a nutritional standpoint, cheaper. White bread will not promote growth or maintain health in experimental animals. It is a decidedly deficient food. The best part of the wheat has been removed in the milling and bolting.

Children may as well learn to like brown bread because it is better for them. It is also slightly laxative.

Can You Help?

PLEASE tell me how to make a Christmas cactus bloom at Christmas and a calla lily at Easter? When shall I put them in the cellar? When out-of-doors? How often should the soil be changed? Our lily had nine blossoms five years ago, but none since. Would cutting off the flowers prevent the plant from blooming again? Who can tell me? —S.

Well made rolls with nuts, dates or raisins in them are tempting. I had better success with brown bread when I kneaded a little more flour into it, making a stiffer dough than for white rolls. The flour made the most difference, as some graham flour has a slight bitter taste. That freshly milled from the local mill had a better flavor and was richer in food value than the flour put out by a large milling company to ship and keep for a long time, from which the germ of the wheat was removed. The best kind is the flour that gets bugs in it in hot weather—the bugs can't grow in white flour, for it will not maintain life in any animal.

Here is my favorite recipe for rolls which we eat with our breakfast coffee.

GRAHAM TEA ROLLS

- 3 cups graham flour
- 3½ cups white flour
- 2 cups milk
- ½ cup sugar
- 3 tablespoonfuls shortening
- 3 teaspoons salt
- 1 cake compressed yeast
- ¼ cup lukewarm water
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

Scald the milk in a large enameled bowl, adding to it the sugar, shortening and salt. Dissolve the yeast in the water and add to milk when it has cooled to lukewarm. Add the beaten eggs then white flour gradually until the batter will not spatter, but is still quite thin. Let rise until frothy, or overnight. Then add the graham flour and cinnamon. Knead well using plenty of flour until it will not stick to hands or board, and so that no flour will have to be kneaded in later.

Place in greased bowl, turn over, so that top will be greased, let rise until doubled, knead down in the pan and let rise again if there is time enough. Then shape into rolls, placing well apart in greased pan, turning over, letting rise until doubled. Bake twenty-five minutes in a hot oven at 425 degrees. This makes four dozen rolls.

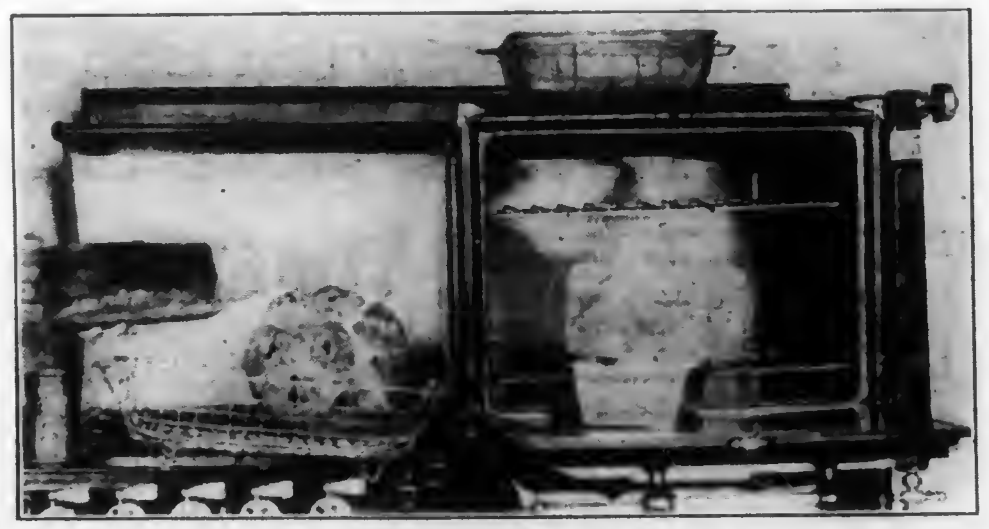
For variety, I roll part of the dough thin, spread with brown sugar and currants, roll up, cut, place cut side down, brush with melted butter and bake at 375 degrees.

GRAHAM BREAD

This is my regular white bread recipe, made exactly the same except that I use half brown flour, make dough a little stiffer, then bake loaves in a slightly slower oven. This makes two loaves.

- 1 pint liquid
- 1 tablespoon shortening
- 1 cake yeast
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1⅓ tablespoons sugar
- 7 cups flour

As in all recipes the measurements are level. Potato water, which is clean and white, or sweet milk, is scalded, the shortening and sugar added, the yeast dissolved in one-quarter cup lukewarm water and added to the milk when lukewarm. Adding the salt with the last of the flour is said to retard the action of the yeast less, but I have not observed much difference.



Bread should be baked by temperature. When taken from oven it can be greased, if desired, then cooled in wire rack or laid across pan.

Add three cups white flour first, then the graham flour until the dough is stiff enough to knead. Work in plenty of flour, let rise until doubled, cut down to let out gas, let rise again, then shape half of it into a long piece, fold the ends under, and it will fit well into an individual loaf pan. The other half I generally make into a flat coffee cake, topping with a mixture of soft oily peanut butter and an equal quantity of confectioner's sugar, then a sprinkling of cocoanut. Let rise until doubled, and bake at 400, or a little lower so as not to burn the sugar.

If Recipe Is Doubled

If this recipe is doubled, you may use only one dry yeast cake, make a sponge and leave overnight. You may even increase the yeast to one cake per loaf to hurry it up, if using compressed yeast. Too much dry yeast is undesirable because of the cornmeal flavor in it. Keep in warm place for rising, or set in pan of water with thermometer registering between 70 and 98 degrees. The higher temperature hastens rising.

This recipe makes mighty good bread, but to make it still better for the days when we will use less meat, I add a cupful of mixed hazelnuts, Brazil nuts, hickory nuts, walnuts and pecans, dredging slightly with flour and adding before all the flour is kneaded in.

HEALTH BREAD

If a little is good, more is better, and this bread is of all brown flour. Less liquid is used. The kneading is more difficult since the mass ought to be soft and sticky at first and has to be kneaded until it is firm. More yeast is used, and a shorter period of rising, because a pure wholewheat flour ferments more quickly than white flour, and if the rising is prolonged overnight, the dough may become sour. Wholewheat bread calls for a slower, longer baking.

Dissolve two tablespoons molasses in a pint of warm water, add one compressed yeast cake, first dissolved in two tablespoons warm water. Let stand ten minutes, add one cup bran, mixed with one cup sifted wholewheat flour. Stir to a smooth batter, add three tablespoons melted butter. Mix a second cup of bran with three additional cups sifted wholewheat flour and two teaspoons salt, and knead all to a dough.

This very soft dough is kneaded until the gluten, so abundant in wholewheat flour, has absorbed the moisture, about fifteen to twenty minutes. Put in greased bowl, turn over. I grease my bowl with cooking oil. When doubled, knead lightly, shape into two loaves, let double, bake one hour at 325 to 350 degrees. This is a quite laxative bread.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa

How About the Boys?

FREQUENTLY we read on Our Home Page interesting and helpful articles about teaching the girls to cook and sew, etc., etc. I want to ask about the boys. What shall they do? What shall we teach them about the household duties? My children are boys, and they are three fine fellows, always glad to help mother and father.

My oldest son, a lad of thirteen, won first premium last September at our county fair for his maple walnut cake. He has helped do all sorts of housework since his eighth year and can get a very good meal entirely alone. I think most sonnies would enjoy helping if mother took the time to teach them. How many of the mothers who read Pennsylvania Farmer agree with me?

PRIZE MAPLE WALNUT CAKE

- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1 cup butter
- 1 well beaten egg
- 1 cup sweet milk
- 1 teaspoon maple flavoring
- 2¼ cups sifted flour

Bake in three layers. Put together with the following filling:

- 3 cups confectioner's sugar
- 5 tablespoons milk
- 1 cup chopped walnut meats

Decorate the top with whole walnut meats.—Mrs. Eugene Williams, N. Y.

Prize Winning Hints

MY GREATEST helps in sewing are system, a notebook, pencil, empty boxes, sharp shears, and a large basket. It sounds funny, but listen! This spring when I pack away the family's winter clothes, I use a box for each one, marking the name on the outside. I immediately make a list of all garments needed for the following winter. Next I sort out garments worth making over, pin on a slip, marking for whom intended, and cross that need off the purchasing list. These "remakes" are put in my rainy day basket.

Needs Are Then Entered in Book

The list of garments and making materials needed is carefully entered in my notebook. When in town looking over bargains, I know in a moment exactly what is needed by referring to the book. No useless buying for me, since I buy for a family of twelve. Whenever I have time garments are cut out (sharp shears), marked, and tossed in the rainy day basket.

When along comes the rainy day, I am all ready to get at my sewing. Many folks spend half a day getting ready. This may not be what our editor meant, but here is mine of what she asked for—my greatest help in sewing.—A Reader.

Greens in Winter

JUST at this season we are greatly enjoying the good old dandelion greens. We preserved them in salt, and after a thoro soaking in cold water, we cook them with a small piece of salt pork, and just water to cover. Add a generous pinch of soda, cook slowly till very well done.

Preserving Directions

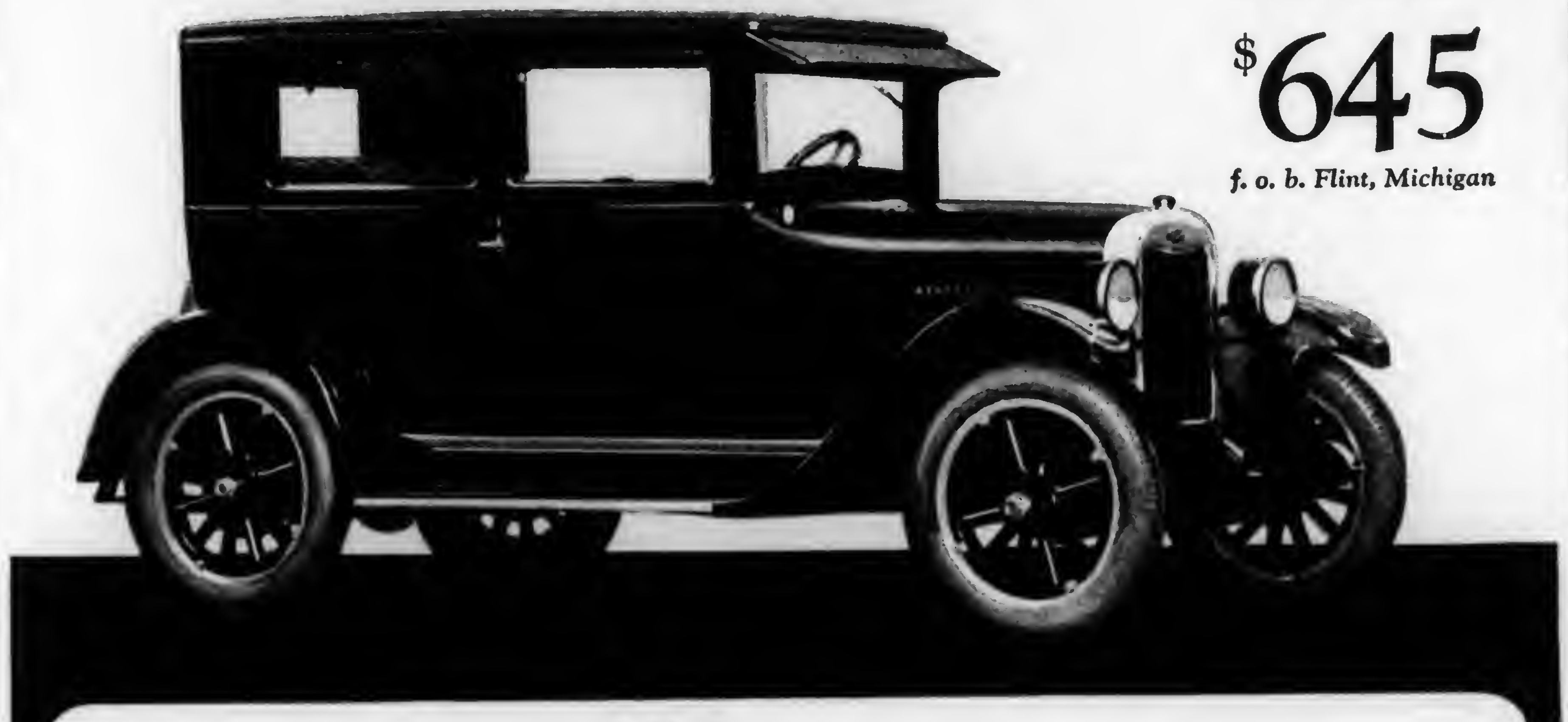
Pack tightly in a stone jar, the carefully cleaned, select greens. The early dandelions are best. Sprinkle salt over the layers as you pack, using a quart of salt to two gallons of greens. They will shrink and shrink, so you can keep refilling from day to day. They will make their own brine but I always make some to pour over at the finish. Add salt to rapidly boiling water, until it can dissolve no more.

When cold pour in to fill the jar to the top, after you have placed the cloth, board and weights. Watch them, and keep the tops covered at all times, for evaporation might start decomposition.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Care of Silk Garments

I HAVE recently tried a new darning hint of French origin, and find it a great help. When silk stockings become worn at the heel and the darning peeps above the slipper top, sew a tuck one half inch deep across the base of the heel. This brings the darned place down out of sight, causes no discomfort to the wearer, and helps out generally in mending and prolonging life.

Silk stockings, gloves and underwear are affected by the action of the alkali in body perspiration, and also by the same chemical in many soaps. Both may be overcome by using vinegar in the final rinse water, when washing them. Use one tablespoonful to one gallon water.—E. R. D.



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Now, in the Improved Chevrolet, there is greater quality than ever before, a performance never before approached in any low-cost car.

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Drive this car where you will—over country roads or boulevards. Subject it to the most rigorous tests you can devise. Plow through mud and sand. Rush up hills that balk bigger and higher priced cars. It is only by actually driving the Improved Chevrolet that you can experience the revelation it affords.

But this is not all. True, Chevrolet offers you the world's finest low priced car. True, the Improved Chevrolet surpasses anything you ever believed possible in a car in this price class. But in addition Chevrolet has actually lowered its prices! Here is a distinct achievement that establishes a new record in the automobile industry—that establishes a new measure of motor car value, beyond question the greatest in the world.

See the Improved Chevrolet. Ride in it at your first opportunity. Call on your nearest Chevrolet dealer.

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DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

QUALITY AT LOW COST

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

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2 eggs
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

Scald the milk in a large enameled bowl, adding to it the sugar, shortening and salt. Dissolve the yeast in the water and add to milk when it has cooled to lukewarm. Add the beaten eggs then white flour gradually until the batter will not spatter, but is still quite thin. Let rise until frothy, or overnight. Then add the graham flour and cinnamon. Knead well using plenty of flour until it will not stick to hands or board, and so that no flour will have to be kneaded in later.

Place in greased bowl, turn over, so that top will be greased, let rise until doubled, knead down in the pan and let rise again if there is time enough. Then shape into rolls, placing well apart in greased pan, turning over, letting rise until doubled. Bake twenty-five minutes in a hot oven at 425 degrees. This makes four dozen rolls.

For variety, I roll part of the dough thin, spread with brown sugar and currants, roll up, cut, place cut side down, brush with melted butter and bake at 375 degrees.

GRAHAM BREAD

This is my regular white bread recipe, made exactly the same except that I use half brown flour, make dough a little stiffer, then bake loaves in a slightly slower oven. This makes two loaves.

1 pint liquid
1 tablespoon shortening
1 cake yeast
2 teaspoons salt
1⅓ tablespoons sugar
7 cups flour

As in all recipes the measurements are level. Potato water, which is clean and white, or sweet milk, is scalded, the shortening and sugar added, the yeast dissolved in one-quarter cup lukewarm water and added to the milk when lukewarm. Adding the salt with the last of the flour is said to retard the action of the yeast less, but I have not observed much difference.

Add three cups white flour first, then the graham flour until the dough is stiff enough to knead. Work in plenty of flour, let rise until doubled, cut down to let out gas, let rise again, then shape half of it into a long piece, fold the ends under, and it will fit well into an individual loaf pan. The other half I generally make into a flat coffee cake, topping with a mixture of soft oily peanut butter and an equal quantity of confectioner's sugar, then a sprinkling of cocoanut. Let rise until doubled, and bake at 400, or a little lower so as not to burn the sugar.

If Recipe Is Doubled

If this recipe is doubled, you may use only one dry yeast cake, make a sponge and leave overnight. You may even increase the yeast to one cake per loaf to hurry it up, if using compressed yeast. Too much dry yeast is undesirable because of the cornmeal flavor in it. Keep in warm place for rising, or set in pan of water with thermometer registering between 70 and 98 degrees. The higher temperature hastens rising.

This recipe makes mighty good bread, but to make it still better for the days when we will use less meat, I add a cupful of mixed hazelnuts, Brazil nuts, hickory nuts, walnuts and pecans, dredging slightly with flour and adding before all the flour is kneaded in.

HEALTH BREAD

If a little is good, more is better, and this bread is of all brown flour. Less liquid is used. The kneading is more difficult since the mass ought to be soft and sticky at first and has to be kneaded until it is firm. More yeast is used, and a shorter period of rising, because a pure wholewheat flour ferments more quickly than white flour, and if the rising is prolonged overnight, the dough may become sour. Wholewheat bread calls for a slower, longer baking.

Dissolve two tablespoons molasses in a pint of warm water, add one compressed yeast cake, first dissolved in two tablespoons warm water. Let stand ten minutes, add one cup bran, mixed with one cup sifted wholewheat flour. Stir to a smooth batter, add three tablespoons melted butter. Mix a second cup of bran with three additional cups sifted wholewheat flour and two teaspoons salt, and knead all to a dough.

This very soft dough is kneaded until the gluten, so abundant in wholewheat flour, has absorbed the moisture, about fifteen to twenty minutes. Put in greased bowl, turn over. I grease my bowl with cooking oil. When doubled, knead lightly, shape into two loaves, let double, bake one hour at 325 to 350 degrees. This is a quite laxative bread.—Doris W. Mc Cray, Iowa

Bread should be baked by temperature. When taken from oven it can be greased, if desired, then cooled in wire rack or laid across pan.

How About the Boys?

FREQUENTLY we read on Our Home Page interesting and helpful articles about teaching the girls to cook and sew, etc., etc. I want to ask about the boys. What shall they do? What shall we teach them about the household duties? My children are boys, and they are three fine fellows, always glad to help mother and father.

My oldest son, a lad of thirteen, won first premium last September at our county fair for his maple walnut cake. He has helped do all sorts of housework since his eighth year and can get a very good meal entirely alone. I think most sonnies would enjoy helping if mother took the time to teach them. How many of the mothers who read Pennsylvania Farmer agree with me?

PRIZE MAPLE WALNUT CAKE

1 cup granulated sugar
1 cup butter
1 well beaten egg
1 cup sweet milk
1 teaspoon maple flavoring
2½ cups sifted flour

Bake in three layers. Put together with the following filling:

3 cups confectioner's sugar
5 tablespoons milk
1 cup chopped walnut meats

Decorate the top with whole walnut meats.—Mrs. Eugene Williams, N. Y.

Prize Winning Hints

MY GREATEST helps in sewing are system, a notebook, pencil, empty boxes, sharp shears, and a large basket. It sounds funny, but listen! This spring when I pack away the family's winter clothes, I use a box for each one, marking the name on the outside. I immediately make a list of all garments needed for the following winter. Next I sort out garments worth making over, pin on a slip, marking for whom intended, and cross that need off the purchasing list. These "remakes" are put in my rainy day basket.

Needs Are Then Entered in Book

The list of garments and making materials needed is carefully entered in my notebook. When in town looking over bargains, I know in a moment exactly what is needed by referring to the book. No useless buying for me, since I buy for a family of twelve. Whenever I have time garments are cut out (sharp shears), marked, and tossed in the rainy day basket.

When along comes the rainy day, I am all ready to get at my sewing. Many folks spend half a day getting ready. This may not be what our editor meant, but here is mine of what she asked for—my greatest help in sewing.—A Reader.

Greens in Winter

JUST at this season we are greatly enjoying the good old dandelion greens. We preserved them in salt, and after a thoro soaking in cold water, we cook them with a small piece of salt pork, and just water to cover. Add a generous pinch of soda, cook slowly till very well done.

Preserving Directions

Pack tightly in a stone jar, the carefully cleaned, select greens. The early dandelions are best. Sprinkle salt over the layers as you pack, using a quart of salt to two gallons of greens. They will shrink and shrink, so you can keep refilling from day to day. They will make their own brine but I always make some to pour over at the finish. Add salt to rapidly boiling water, until it can dissolve no more.

When cold pour in to fill the jar to the top, after you have placed the cloth, board and weights. Watch them, and keep the tops covered at all times, for evaporation might start decomposition.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Care of Silk Garments

I HAVE recently tried a new darning hint of French origin, and find it a great help. When silk stockings become worn at the heel and the darning peeps above the slipper top, sew a tuck one half inch deep across the base of the heel. This brings the darned place down out of sight, causes no discomfort to the wearer, and helps out generally in mending and prolonging life.

Silk stockings, gloves and underwear are affected by the action of the alkali in body perspiration, and also by the same chemical in many soaps. Both may be overcome by using vinegar in the final rinse water, when washing them. Use one tablespoonful to one gallon water.—E. R. D.

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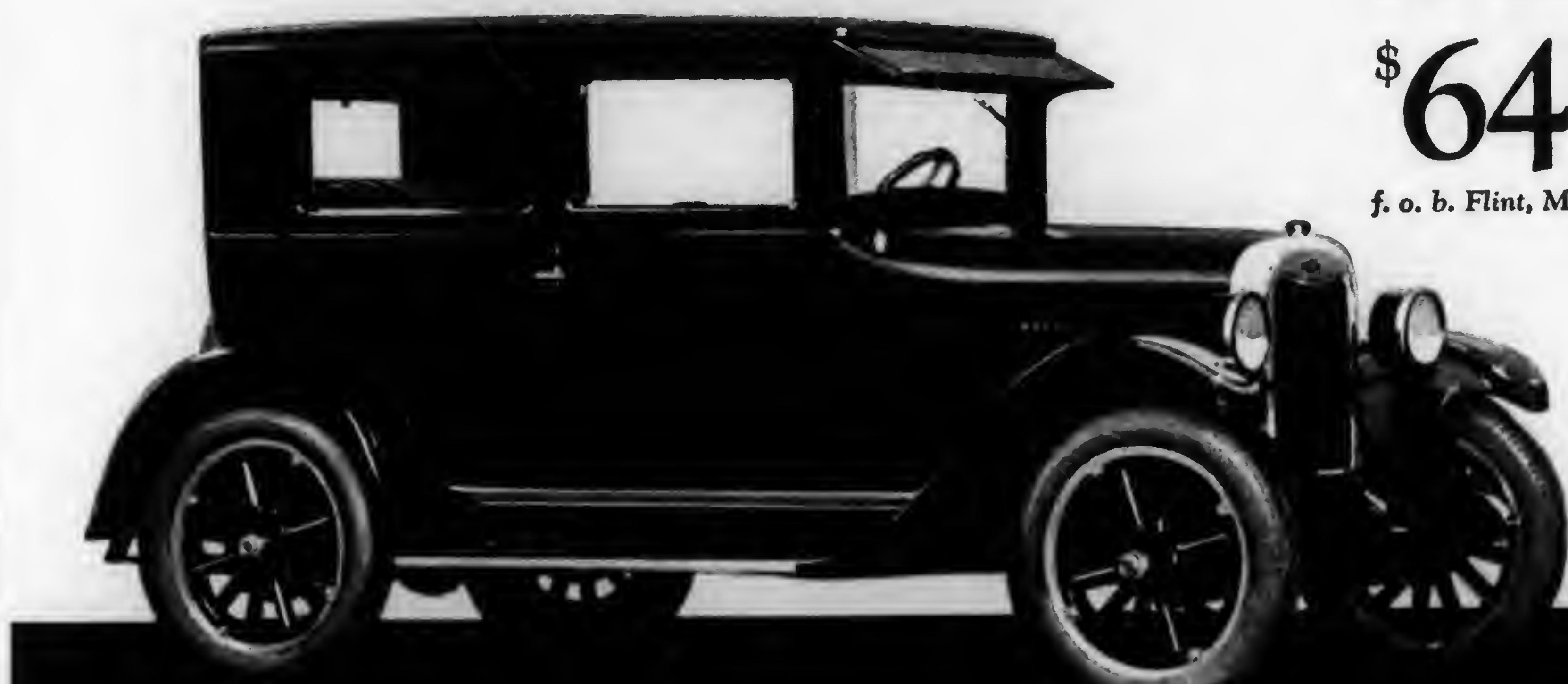

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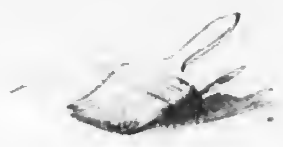

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Ebonol and Roof Cements

Ebonol is a black paint for general utility and is specially valuable for roofs. Elastic Roof Cement (plastic) is recommended for repairing flashing of walls and chimneys—Liquid Roof Cement for re-surfacing leaking metal and composition roofs.

FARM PAINTING GUIDE

STOPS MISTAKES IN PAINTING

SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS....	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARNS, SILOS, OUT-BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint: S-W Roof and Bridge Paint:		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior...	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior ..	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood).....	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete....	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle...... Metal ...... Composition .	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative. Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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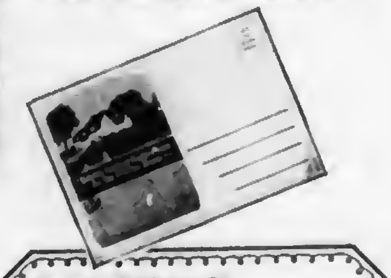

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built into every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot and overshoe

"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots are made with sturdy gray soles. The uppers are either red or black—knee to hip lengths.

THESE new "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are built to give the longest wear a boot or overshoe can give.

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On the Floor—Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 827.

Above: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 926

Below: Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 1010

She could hardly believe a rug so pretty could be so inexpensive

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Remember, when you are buying a smooth-surface rug if it hasn't a burlap back it isn't linoleum. Remember too, that Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the smaller sizes.

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Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

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PLAN AND WORK

Don't Miss the Joy That Comes with Planning

DID you ever meet one of those persons who will tell you that it does not do any good to plan? What a lot of joy those people miss. Not even the most optimistic of us expect all our plans to work out but there is pleasure and profit, too, in planning; pleasure because everyone likes to build air castles, and profit because with a definite goal we always accomplish more.

I believe the reason renters are so often dissatisfied is because they lose the joy of planning. When buildings are inconvenient, and one is trying to pay for a home, he can plan and make changes as fast as finances will allow. The renter usually must endure his surroundings. For this reason it seems best to try to own a home even if one must begin in a very small way.

Make Work Easier if Possible

People paying for homes go for years before they are able to have expensive labor-saving devices, tho every effort should be made to make work easier as fast as possible. One dollar spent for dishwashing equipment will save many, many hours of time in the course of a year. Why not enjoy it while waiting for current to run an electric washer?

Plans without work are, of course, useless. Work to fulfill your plans and let others know what your plans are, very often you will get a boost, probably not in paying off the mortgage but in lesser ways in which farm people may help one another.—Mrs. Perley W. Lawton, Pa.

Dyeing Black

A GOOD black may be dyed over any shade except dark brown or red with straight black dye. If you desire black over brown or red, use about one-fourth package of navy blue with each package of black. The blue kills the rusty effect which brown or red is apt to give a black dyeing.

The material should be weighed carefully while dry and the dye used according to the weight of the material.

The correct amount of dye for the weight of material is important in dyeing black because less dye than required will give a bluish or grayish black and too much will give a bronzy black due to excess color on the surface of the fiber.

It will be necessary to redye a grayish black, but a bronzy overdye can be remedied by washing off the excess dye with hot water and mild soap suds.

There are three essential points for all successful home dyeing. First, use correct amount of dye; second, use a large dye receptacle for even penetration of color; third, stir constantly. On these three points the depth and uniformity of color depend.

Sandwiches for Lent

DURING Lent when we are using less meat, a very delicious and nourishing sandwich can be made using the following bread with butter.

DATE LOAF

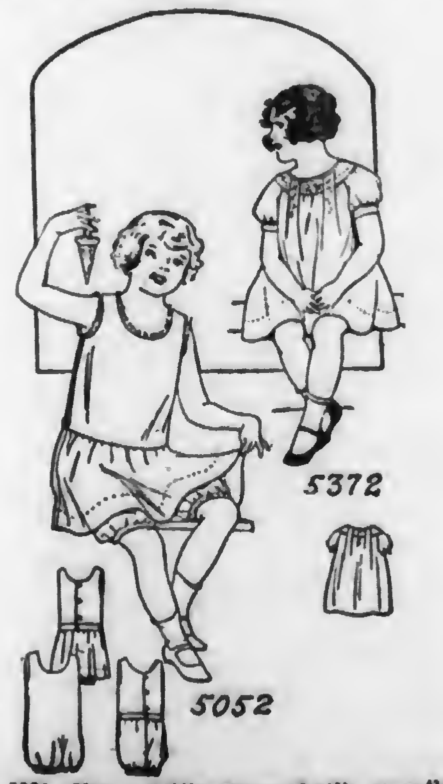
1 cup chopped dates
1 teaspoon baking soda
¾ cup boiling water
¾ cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon shortening
1 teaspoon vanilla
1¾ cups flour
½ cup chopped walnuts

Pour boiling water over soda and dates, and let cool. Then mix the sugar and shortening. Add beaten egg yolk, flour and vanilla. Combine the mixtures, add beaten egg white and nuts. Bake three-quarters hour in slow oven.—Betsey Ford.

These Are Easy to Make

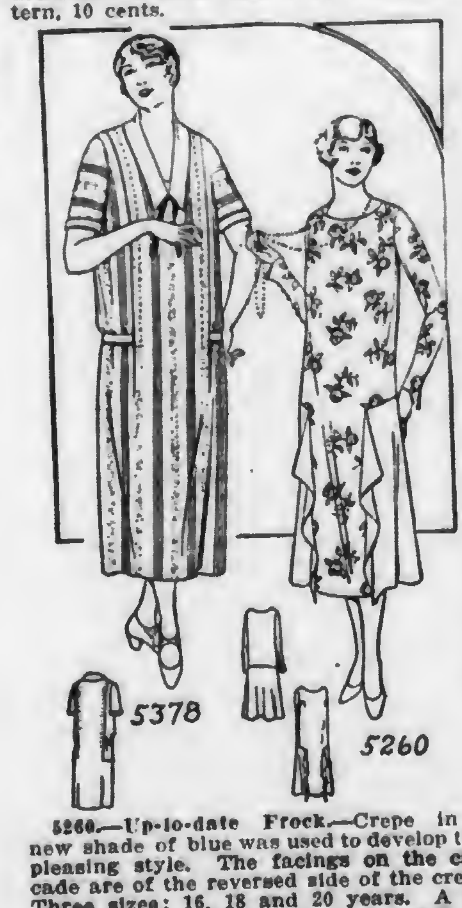
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5052.—Practical Undergarment.—This model comprises a petticoat, bloomers and waist. The petticoat may be omitted. The back of bloomers and petticoat are finished in drop style. Muslin, cambric, or crepe could be used. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the garment as illustrated for an eight-year size will require 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. If petticoat is omitted 1½ yard will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5372—For a Little Tot.—Challis or voile would be suitable for this style. It is also pleasing in gingham, crepe and China silk. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size will require 2¼ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5378.—Attractive Morning Frock.—Linene, gingham, crepe, or percale could be used for this model. Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material, with ½ yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, cuffs and belt. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



5260.—Up-to-date Frock.—Crepe in a new shade of blue was used to develop this pleasing style. The facings on the cascade are of the reversed side of the crepe. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size, if made as illustrated, will require 1⅝ yard of plain material and 2⅛ yards of figured material 54 inches wide. Without sleeves 1½ yard of figured material is required. The width of dress at lower edge is 2¾ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

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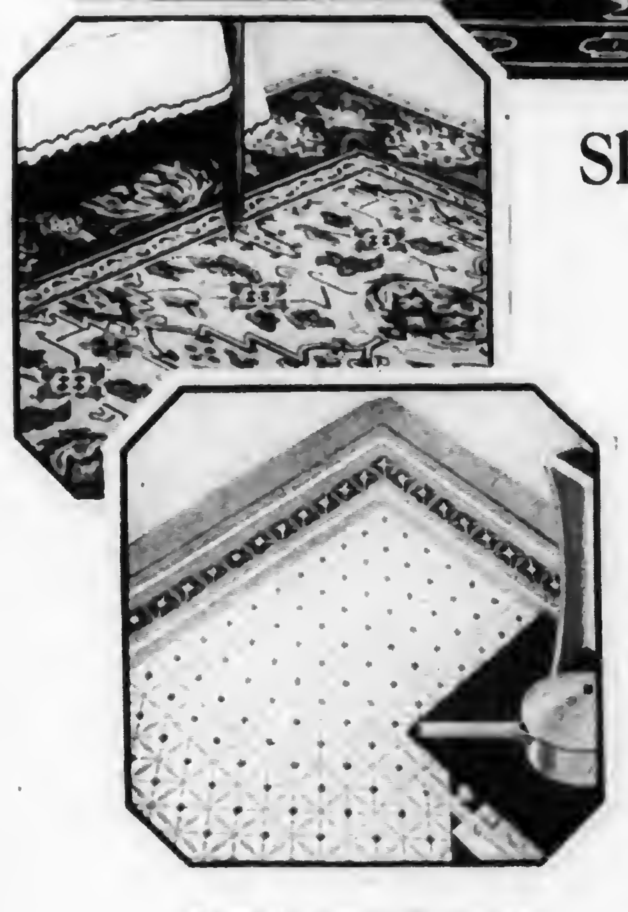
A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM

On the Floor—Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 827.



Above: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 926

Below: Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 1010

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"Not only pretty—it's pretty enough for any room in the house—but so easy to clean, and there hardly seems to be any wear-out to it at all. It's real linoleum."

IT'S a wise and happy housekeeper who can say her smooth-surface rug is *real linoleum*. There is all the difference in the world! Softer, more resilient and flexible, it will out-last a rug made of inferior material.

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Remember, when you are buying a smooth-surface rug if it hasn't a burlap back it isn't linoleum. Remember too, that Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the smaller sizes.

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THEY WEAR—AND WEAR—AND WEAR

PLAN AND WORK

Don't Miss the Joy That Comes with Planning

DID you ever meet one of those persons who will tell you that it does not do any good to plan? What a lot of joy those people miss. Not even the most optimistic of us expect all our plans to work out but there is pleasure and profit, too, in planning; pleasure because everyone likes to build air castles, and profit because with a definite goal we always accomplish more.

I believe the reason renters are so often dissatisfied is because they lose the joy of planning. When buildings are inconvenient, and one is trying to pay for a home, he can plan and make changes as fast as finances will allow. The renter usually must endure his surroundings. For this reason it seems best to try to own a home even if one must begin in a very small way.

Make Work Easier if Possible

People paying for homes go for years before they are able to have expensive labor-saving devices, tho every effort should be made to make work easier as fast as possible. One dollar spent for dishwashing equipment will save many, many hours of time in the course of a year. Why not enjoy it while waiting for current to run an electric washer?

Plans without work are, of course, useless. Work to fulfill your plans and let others know what your plans are, very often you will get a boost, probably not in paying off the mortgage but in lesser ways in which farm people may help one another.—Mrs. Perley W. Lawton, Pa.

Dyeing Black

A GOOD black may be dyed over **any shade except** dark brown or red with straight black dye. If you desire black over brown or red, use about one-fourth package of navy blue with each package of black. The blue kills the rusty effect which brown or red is apt to give a black dyeing.

The material should be weighed carefully while dry and the dye used according to the weight of the material.

The correct amount of dye for the weight of material is important in dyeing black because less dye than required will give a bluish or grayish black and too much will give a bronzy black due to excess color on the surface of the fiber.

It will be necessary to redye a grayish black, but a bronzy overdye can be remedied by washing off the excess dye with hot water and mild soap suds.

There are three essential points for all successful home dyeing. First, use correct amount of dye; second, use a large dye receptacle for even penetration of color; third, stir constantly. On these three points the depth and uniformity of color depend.

Sandwiches for Lent

DURING Lent when we are using less meat, a very delicious and nourishing sandwich can be made using the following bread with butter.

DATE LOAF

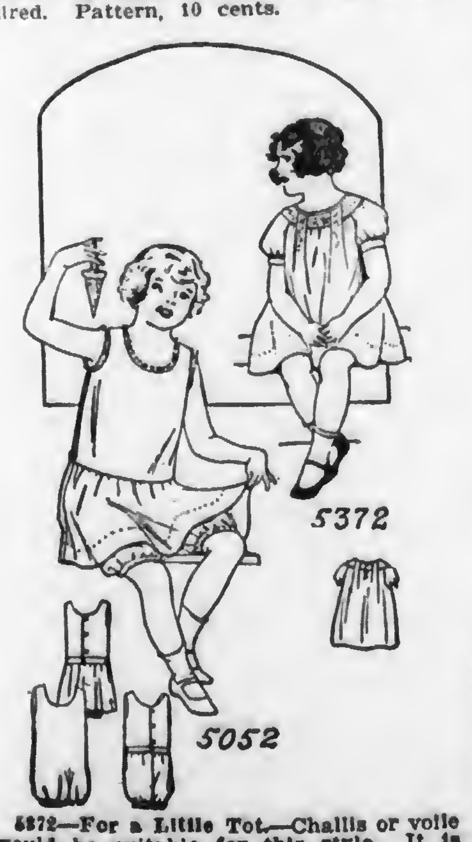
1 cup chopped dates
1 teaspoon baking soda
¾ cup boiling water
¾ cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon shortening
1 teaspoon vanilla
1¾ cups flour
½ cup chopped walnuts

Pour boiling water over soda and dates, and let cool. Then mix the sugar and shortening. Add beaten egg yolk, flour and vanilla. Combine the mixtures, add beaten egg white and nuts. Bake three-quarters hour in slow oven.—Betsey Ford.

These Are Easy to Make

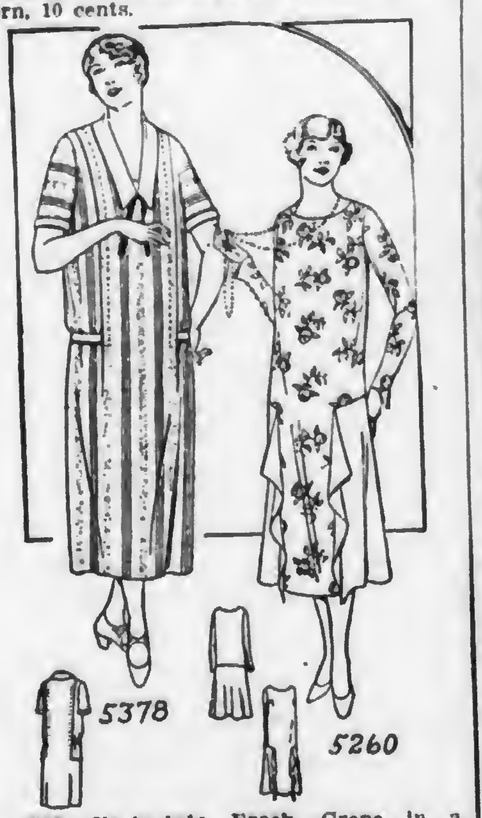
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5052.—Practical Undergarment.—This model comprises a petticoat, bloomers and waist. The petticoat may be omitted. The back of bloomers and petticoat are finished in drop style. Muslin, cambric, or crepe could be used. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the garment as illustrated for an eight-year size will require 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. If petticoat is omitted 1½ yard will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5372—For a Little Tot.—Challis or voile would be suitable for this style. It is also pleasing in gingham, crepe and China silk. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size will require 2¼ yarde of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5378.—Attractive Morning Frock.—Linene, gingham, crepe, or percale could be used for this model. Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material, with ½ yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, cuffs and belt. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



5260.—Up-to-date Frock.—Crepe in a new shade of blue was used to develop this pleasing style. The facings on the cascade are of the reversed side of the crepe. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size, if made as illustrated, will require 1⅝ yard of plain material and 2⅛ yards of figured material 54 inches wide. Without sleeves 1⅛ yard of figured material is required. The width of dress at lower edge is 2¾ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

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Velvet Remnants $1.45 a pound.
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Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

HOW THE STORY STARTED

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, Sergeant William MacVeigh concluded his semi-annual report to the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "I have made every effort to run down Scottie Deane, the murderer. I have not given up hope of finding him, but I believe that he has gone from my territory. . . ." On his bunk in a corner of the little cabin lay his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick, almost to madness after nine months of loneliness.

Half an hour later MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill, 450 miles across the ice to deliver the report, get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed brought word he'd seen a white man and woman ten miles south of the Maguse River. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

In the silent loneliness that night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. Billy promised to see her safely to her destination, the Little Seal. Later around the fire he told her of Pelletier, of their loneliness, of his own longing for the sight of a woman, and of the girl who had failed him and married another fellow. "I'd like to let you know—some way—what you've done for me. You—and this blue flower."

Before pitching her tent he scattered bakneesh vine over the box "in honor of the dead," then, the tent pitched, drew the box in, and after bidding her good-night sat by the fire for hours. At midnight he went to bed—the storm wailing—and slept till late. When he awoke the bakneesh wreath hung on his tent "in honor of the living." In the woman's tent her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer Scottie Deane.

(Continued from last week)

HE FINISHED loading his pipe and lighted it, staring off into the spruce forest into which Scottie and his wife had fled. The entire force was on the lookout for Scottie Deane. For more than a year he had been as elusive as the little white ermine of the woods. He had outwitted the best men in the service, and his name was known to every man of the Royal Mounted from Calgary to Herschel Island.

There was a price on his head and fame for the man who captured him. Those who dreamed of promotions also dreamed of Scottie Deane, and as Billy thought of these things something that was not the man-hunting instinct rose in him, and his blood warmed with a strange feeling of brotherhood. Scottie Deane was more than an outlaw to him now, more than a mere man. Hunted like a rat, chased from place to place, he must be more than those things for a woman like Isobel Deane to cling to. He recalled the gentleness of her voice, the sweetness of her face, the tenderness of her blue eyes, and for the first time the thought came to him that such a woman could not love a man who was wholly bad.

And she did love him. A twinge of pain came with that truth, and yet with it a thrill of pleasure. Her loyalty was a triumph—even for him. She had come to him like an angel out of the storm, and she had gone from him like an angel. He was glad. A living, breathing reality had taken the place of the dream-vision in his heart—a woman who was flesh and blood, and who was as true and as beautiful as the blue flower he had carried against his breast.

In that moment he would have liked to grip Scottie Deane by the hand, because he was her husband and because he was man enough to make her love him. Perhaps it was Deane who had hung the wreath of bakneesh on his tent and who had scribbled the words in charcoal. And Deane surely knew of the note his wife had written. The feeling of brotherhood grew stronger in Billy, and the thought of their faith in him filled him with a strange elation.

THE fire was growing low, and he turned to add fuel. His eyes caught sight of the box in the tent, and he dragged it out. He was about to drag it out and throw it on the fire when he hesitated and examined it more closely. How far had they come, he wondered. It must have been from the other side of the barren, for Deane had built the box to protect Isobel from the fierce winds of the open.

It was built of light, dry wood, hewn with a belt-ax, and the corners were fastened with babiche cord made of caribou skin, in place of nails. The balsam that had been placed in it for Isobel was still in the box, and Billy's heart beat a little more quickly as he drew it out. It had been Isobel's bed. He could see where the balsam was thicker, where her head had rested. With a sudden breathless cry he thrust the box on the fire.

He was not hungry, but he made himself a pot of coffee and drank it. Until now he had not observed that the storm was growing steadily worse. The thick, low-hanging spruce broke the force of it. Beyond the shelter of the forest he could hear the roar of it as it swept thru the thin scrub and open spaces of the edge of the barren. It recalled him once more to Pelletier.

In the excitement of Isobel's presence and the shock and despair that had followed her flight he had been guilty of partly forgetting Pelletier.

By the time he reached the Eskimo igloos there would be two days lost. Those two days might mean everything to his sick comrade. He jumped to his feet, felt in his pocket to see that the letters were safe, and began to arrange his pack. Thru the trees there came now fine, white volleys of blistering snow. It was like the hardest granulated sugar. A sudden blast of it stung his eyes, and, leaving his pack and tent, he made his way anxiously toward the more open timber and scrub.

A few hundred yards from the camp he was forced to bow his head against the snow volleys and pull the broad flaps of his cap down over his cheeks and ears. A hundred yards more and he stopped, sheltering himself behind a gnarled and stunted banskian. He looked out into the beginning of the open. It was a white and seething chaos, into which he could not see the distance of a pistol-shot. The Eskimo igloos were twenty miles across the barren, and Billy's heart sank. He could not make it.

No man could live in the storm that was sweeping straight down from the Arctic, and he turned back to the camp. He had scarcely made the move when he was startled by a strange sound coming with the wind. He faced the white blur again, a hand dropping to his empty pistol holster. It came again, and this time he recognized it. It was a shout—a man's voice. Instantly his mind leaped to Deane and Isobel. What miracle could be bringing them back?

A shadow grew out of the twisting blur of the storm. It quickly separated itself into definite parts—a team of dogs—a sledge—three men. A minute more and the dogs stopped in a snarling tangle as they saw Billy. Billy stepped forth. Almost instantly he found a revolver leveled at his breast.

"Put that up, Bucky Smith!" he called. "If you're looking for a man, you've found the wrong one!"

The man advanced. His eyes were red and staring. His pistol arm dropped as he came within a yard of Billy.

"By ——, it's you, is it, Billy MacVeigh!" he exclaimed.

His laugh was harsh and unpleasant. Bucky was a corporal in the service, and when Billy had last heard of him he was stationed at Nelson House. For a year the two men had been in the same patrol, and there was bad blood between them. Billy had never told of a certain affair down at Norway, the knowledge of which at headquarters would have meant Bucky's disgraceful retirement from the force. But he had called Bucky out in fair fight and had whipped him within an inch of his life.

THE old hatred burned in the corporal's eyes as he stared into Billy's face. Billy ignored the look, and shook hands with the other men. One of them was a Hudson Bay Company's driver, and the other was Constable Walker, from Churchill.

"Thought we'd never live to reach shelter," gasped Walker as they shook hands. "We're out after Scottie Deane, and we ain't losing a minute. We're going to get him, too. His trail is so hot we can smell it. My God, but I'm bushed!"

The dogs with the company man at their head, were already making for the camp. Billy grinned at the corporal as they followed.

"Had a pretty good chance to get me—if you'd been alone, didn't you, Bucky?" he asked in a voice that Walker did not hear. "You see, I haven't forgotten your threat."

There was a steely hardness behind his laugh. He knew that Bucky Smith was a scoundrel whose good fortune was that he had never been found out in some of his evil work. In a flash his mind traveled back to that day at Norway when Rousseau, the half-Frenchman, had come to him from a sick-bed to tell him that Bucky had ruined his young wife. Rousseau, who should have been in bed with his fever, died two days later.

Billy could still hear the taunt in Bucky's voice when he had cornered him with Rousseau's accusation, and the fight had followed. The thought that this man was now close after Isobel and Deane filled him with a sort of rage, and as Walker went ahead he laid a hand on Bucky's arm.

"I've been thinking about you of late, Bucky," he said. "I've been thinking a lot about that affair down at Norway, an' I've been kicking myself for not reporting it. I'm going to do it—unless you cut a right angle track to the one you're taking. I'm after Scottie Deane myself."

In the next breath he could have cut out his tongue for having uttered the words. A gleam of triumph shot into Bucky's eyes.

"I thought we was right," he said. "We sort of lost the trail in the storm. Glad we found you to set us right. How much of a start of us has he and that squaw that's traveling with him?"

Billy's mittened hands clenched fiercely. He made no reply, but followed quickly after Walker. His mind worked swiftly. As he came in to the fire he saw that the dogs had already dropped down in their traces, and that they were exhausted. Walker's face was pinched, his eyes half closed by the sting of the snow.

THE driver was half stretched out on the sleigh, his feet to the fire. In a glance he had assured himself that both dogs and men had gone thru a long and desperate struggle in the storm. He looked at Bucky, and this time there was neither rancor nor threat in his voice when he spoke.

"You fellows have had a hard time of it," he said. "Make yourselves at home. I'm not overburdened with grub, but if you'll dig out some of your own rations I'll get it ready while you thaw out."

Bucky was looking curiously at the two tents.

"Who's with you?" he asked.

Billy shrugged his shouders. His voice was almost affable.

"Hate to tell you who was with me, Bucky," he laughed. "I came in late last night, half dead, and found a half-breed camped here—in that silk tent. He was quite chummy—mighty fine chap. Young fellow, too—almost a kid. When I got up this morning"—Billy shrugged his shoulders again, and pointed to his empty holster—"everything was gone—dogs, sleigh, extra tent, even my rifle and automatic. He wasn't quite bad, tho, for he left me my grub. He was a funny cuss, too. Look at that!"

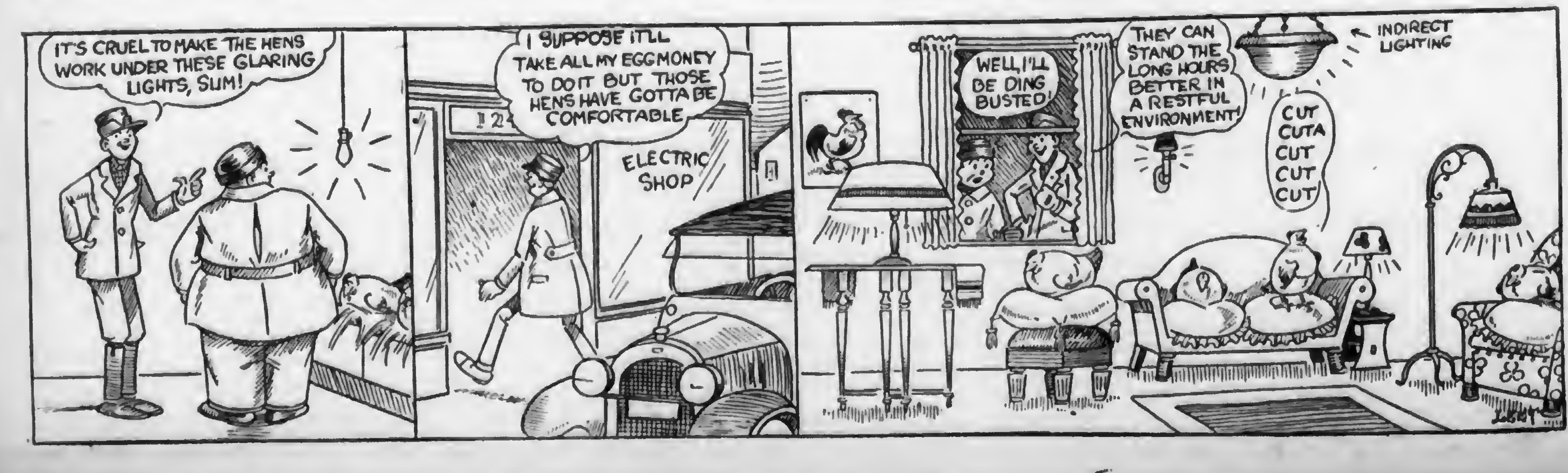
He pointed to the bakneesh wreath that still hung to the front of his tent.

"In honor of the living," he read aloud. "Just a sort of a reminder, you know, that he might have hit me on the head with a club if he'd wanted to." He came nearer to Bucky, and said good-naturedly: "I guess you've got me beat this time, Bucky. Scottie Deane is pretty safe from me, wherever he is. I haven't even got a gun!"

"He must have left a trail," remarked Bucky, eyeing him shrewdly.

"He did—out there!"

Activities of Al Acres:—*Ultra-Soft Codding vs. Ultra-Violet Ray Stimulation:* : : By Leet


IT'S CRUEL TO MAKE THE HENS WORK UNDER THESE GLARING LIGHTS, SLIM!
I SUPPOSE IT'LL TAKE ALL MY EGG MONEY TO DO IT BUT THOSE HENS HAVE GOTTA BE COMFORTABLE
ELECTRIC SHOP
WELL, I'LL BE DING BUSTED!
THEY CAN STAND THE LONG HOURS BETTER IN A RESTFUL ENVIRONMENT!
INDIRECT LIGHTING
CUT CUTA CUT CUT

As Bucky went to examine what was left of the trail Billy thanked Heaven that Deane had placed Isobel on the sledge before he left camp. There was nothing to betray her presence. Walker had unlaced their outfit, and Billy was busy preparing a meal when Bucky returned. There was a sneer on his lips.

"Didn't know you was that easy," he said. "Wonder why he didn't take his tent! Pretty good tent, isn't it?"

He went inside. A minute later he appeared at the flap, and called to Billy.

"Look here!" he said. And there was a tremble of excitement in his voice. His eyes were blazing with an ugly triumph. "Your half-breed had pretty long hair, didn't he?"

He pointed to a splinter on one of the light tent-poles. Billy's heart gave a sudden jump.

A tress of Isobel's long, loose hair had caught in the splinter, and a dozen golden brown strands had remained to give him away. For a moment he forgot that Bucky Smith was watching him.

HE SAW Isobel again, as she had last entered the tent, her beautiful hair flowing in a firelit glory about her, her eyes still filled with gratitude. Once more he felt the warmth of her lips, the touch of her hand, the thrill of her presence near him. Perhaps these emotions covered any suspicious movement or word by which he might otherwise have betrayed himself. By the time they were gone he had recovered himself, and he turned to his companion with a low laugh.

"It's a woman's hair all right, Bucky. He told me all sorts of nice things about a girl back home. They must have been true."

The eyes of the two men met unflinchingly. There was a sneer on Bucky's lips; Billy was smiling.

"I'm going to follow this Frenchman after we've had a little rest," said the corporal, trying to cover a certain note of excitement and triumph in his voice. "There's a woman traveling with Scottie Deane, you know—a white woman—and there's only one other north of Churchill. Of course you're anxious to get back your stolen outfit?"

"You bet I am!" exclaimed Billy, concealing the effect of the bull's-eye shot Bucky had made. "I'm not particularly happy in the thought of reporting myself stripped in this sort of way. The half-breed will hang to thick cover, and it won't be difficult to follow his trail."

He saw that Bucky was a little taken back by his ready acquiscence, and before the other could reply he hurried out to join Walker in the preparation of breakfast. He made a gallon of tea, fried bacon, and brought out and toasted his own stock of frozen bannock.

He made a second kettle of tea while the others were eating, and shook out the blankets in his own tent. Walker had told him that they had traveled nearly all night.

"Better have an hour or two of sleep before you go on," Billy invited.

The driver's name was Conway. He was the first to accept Billy's invitation. When he had finished eating Walker followed him into the tent. When they were gone Bucky looked hard at Billy.

"What's your game?" he asked.

"The golden rule, that's all," replied Billy, proffering his tobacco. "The half-breed treated me square and made me comfortable, even if he did take his pay afterward. I'm doing the same."

"And what do you expect to take—afterward?"

Billy's eyes narrowed as he returned the other's searching look.

"Bucky, I didn't think you were quite a fool," he said. "You've got a little decency in your hide, haven't you? A man might as well be in jail as up here without a gun. I expect you to contribute one—when you go after the half-breed, you or Walker. He'll do it if you won't. Better go in with the others. I'll keep up the fire."

Bucky rose sullenly. He was still suspicious of Billy's hospitality, but at the same time he could see the strength of Billy's argument and the importance of the price he was asking. He joined Walker and Conway.

(To be continued next week)

News and Notes

JUST fifty years after the invention of the telephone, a two-way wireless telephone conversation was carried on between England and the United States on March 7th. The words of the speakers in London were picked up at a station in Maine and sent 600 miles by land wire to New York, while the replies of the men talking in New York were broadcast from a station on Long Island. Different stations for sending and receiving were also used in England. The speakers, 3400 miles apart, could hear each other better than if they were only a mile or two apart and were talking over an ordinary telephone.

* * *

The coldest weather reported by a so-called first-order Weather Bureau station for the entire United States in 1925 was forty-one degrees below zero, registered at Canton, Saint Lawrence County, New York.

* * *

Williamsport, Pennsylvania, which once exported more pine and hemlock lumber than any other town in the United States, now buys lumber grown on the Pacific Coast. Building material grown on the shores of the Pacific has been shipped south past the coast of Mexico, thru the Panama Canal, up by Cuba and Florida to an Atlantic coast port and thence by rail to Williamsport, where it was bought by builders.

* * *

A six-mile tunnel is being bored thru the Continental Divide in Colorado, near Denver. The engineers are digging from both ends and expect to meet in the middle. The tunnel is over 9000 feet above sea level, and the mountains above it rise 12,000 feet above the sea. Fires will be banked in engines using this route, which shortens the distance between Denver and Salt Lake City 173 miles, and engine, train and all will be hauled thru the mountain by electric locomotives.

* * *

Clas Thunberg, a skater from Finland, recently made a world's record by skating a mile in 2 minutes 38 1-5 seconds, at Lake Placid New York. Says Time: Man has run a mile in 4 min. 10.4 sec.; walked a mile in 6 min. 25.8 sec.; swum a mile in 23 min. 34.5 sec. A horse has run a mile in 1.34 4-5 min.; a motor boat in 45 sec.; a motorcycle in 32.53 sec.; an automobile has sped a mile in 23.07 sec.; an airplane in 14.88 sec.

* * *

Bankers in Indiana have been going to school to study agriculture. Ninety-three of them recently took a two-day course at their state college, Purdue University, to study the relation of the farming industry to their business.

* * *

Vacuum tube amplifiers, similar to those used as radio loud speakers, were recently used by a motion picture producer in staging a great film spectacle in which 10,000 people were before the cameras. One man at the microphone directed all of those people and his forty-two camera men by means of the loud speakers hidden in various parts of the arena where the chariot race in Ben Hur was taken.

* * *

A Philadelphia baking concern was recently prosecuted by the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry because it sold what is called "butter pound cake" which contained no butter.

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(C.6)

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—It is very good coasting here. I wish some of the boys and girls that live in the town or city could coast with me. I have no brothers or sisters, and it gets very lonesome coasting alone. I get the dog and try to make him sit on the sled with me, but he won't. Altho he lets me pull him sitting on the sled alone.

I also have a pet cat who will ride on the sled. He is so playful he will not stay on long. He tries to get his feet under the runners.

I have been wondering if there is a Cousin Ruth. I think maybe it is just the editor of this paper. If there is, I wish she would put her picture on the page.—Dorothy Hill, Mercer County, N. J.

Oh, yes, there is a Cousin Ruth, I assure you! My picture has been on the page twice, tho once it was printed so poorly you never would have recognized me if you'd met me on the road!

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Friends:—I am sending you a story:

The Story of Frances

Frances is my doll. She is twenty-five and a half inches long and weighs four pounds. She was given to me January 8, 1925. I named her after my mother who gave her to me.

My little sister, Laura, left her out in the rain twice and her face peeled off. Our neighbor, who is an artist, offered to paint her face for me. Now she is as good as new.

DOGGIE GOING FOR A RIDE
Sara Geinett, Juniata County, Pa.

She has a new pair of shoes and stockings. Mother is going to make her a new dress. It is more fun to play with her now.—Mary E. Walton, ten (X), Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I be one of your family altho I do not live on a farm? I live in a little town with about a thousand people. I am sorry to say we do not have a coasting place, but one hill that is just a small hill and mother does not let us go for she says it is too dangerous for there are too many there. When I go to see my cousin on the farm we have plenty of fun, for they have a big creek near their house. I always enjoy going there.—Margaret Mininger, eight (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I had a very good time this winter. I have a pair of ice skates and a sled. I often went coasting till nine o'clock.

Did any of you boys do any trapping this winter? I caught three skunks and lost three traps.

I live on a seventy-five-acre farm. Last summer I did about all the farm work. My father works in a store. I expect to go to high school next year. I take manual training in school. Next week we expect to make bird houses.—Joseph Shelly, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

I hope you will tell Forum friends about the bird houses you plan to build.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received the Forum membership pin. It is very attractive. Thank you.

Our Sunday school class, "The Gleaners," with the aid of several others, gave a musical comedy called "Miss Ann Teek," February 22nd. We made sixty-five dollars.

Above my grandma's house on the hill a tall pine stands. It often whispers to me, so one day I wrote a poem about it. It is:

The Lonely Pine

Midway up the hillside
Stands a tall pine tree,
Covered with cones and needles,
Whispering ever to me.

When the birds come back from the south,
When the air from frost is free,
The pine tree on the hillside
Whispers ever to me.

When the days are hot and dry
The pine will proudly stand—
In rain, in sunshine, or in wind
A firm, proud sentinel of the land.

When autumn's days are here,
And the air is chilly, too,
The pine still whispers to the world,
Twinkling in frozen drops of dew.

When snowy winter comes
The cold winds murmur slow,
The tree, bedecked with flakes of gems,
Its wondrous beauty will show.

I think that this pine so tall,
As it whispers and sobs to me,
Wants me for its human friend
For it might lonesome be.

If I could stand serene,
When the cold winds strongly blow,
How proud, how happy I would be
I'd want you all to know.

But still I'd want a friend
To talk to once in a while
And whisper words of love to me,
And chat and sob and smile.

So I'm a friend of the old pine tree
As it whispers softly, "come—come,"
And I often sit beneath its boughs
When the twilight shadows come.

I hear it whisper so weird to me
In a language quite well I know.
If you listen, too, you will hear it say:
"Come where the pine trees grow."

I read lots these wintry days and I am always glad when Pennsylvania Farmer comes. Let's wake up, Fourm friends, and help our big Cousin Ruth to make the page a success.—Eliza Motter, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have about fifteen inches of snow on the ground here and I always think it is a hard time for the birds to get food. I scatter bits of food on the snow near my home where I can see them eating. I have been feeding a pair of cardinals which are very tame by now.

Last fall a little woodpecker came to our home and made a hole in a stump to build his nest this spring. The stump is about four feet from our well. He comes to the stump every day. I think a woodpecker is a very pretty bird.—Mary Burkett, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My class at school is making dresses this week. I do not like to sew by hand but like to sew on the machine much better.

Swedesboro, where I live, was one of the earliest settlements in New Jersey, and is one of the largest tomato shipping points. A large part of the sweet potato crop is raised near and shipped from here.

We have a fine high school and I hope to be going there in a couple of years.—Margaret E. Mattson, (X), Gloucester County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live one mile out of Woolrich, a little village which has a woolen mill, church, schoolhouse and a store.

I live on a farm of 101 acres. We have about forty acres of woodland, eleven acres of pasture land and the rest my father farms.

OUT WITH MY CHUMS
*Gladys Knarr, Clinton County, Pa.

Here is my picture with two girl chums. I am in the chair. It was taken just before I left home for Mill Hall on a visit. I have not been able to walk since last July a year and I don't know whether I ever will be able to walk any more or not.

My father and sister, who take care of me, are very good to me. I also have two brothers who are also good to me. Mother died last May. —Gladys Knarr, ten (X), Clinton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am staying with my aunt and she gets Pennsylvania Farmer. She also has a lot of nice house plants, such as geraniums and coleus, also fuchsias and ferns. I like flowers very much and I will plant some of my own. Asters are my favorite while the sweet peas are first in my aunt's flower beds. I go to Smith Gap School and am in fifth grade. I have some fun skating and coasting.—Kermit Green, twelve (X), Monroe County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I can plow, harrow and do about any kind of farm work. My dad digs clay and I do the plowing and get the land ready for him to sow the seed. I like to live on a farm.

There is some snow and lots of ice now. I like to go coasting down the hills. We got the electric lights in on November 6, 1925. They are very nice things to have on a farm.—Marvin L. Peters (X), Clearfield County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Elmo Schreckengast (X). **Bucks County,** Valentine A. Lang. **Cambria County,** Leona Ruth Shrift. **Centre County,** Catherine Benner, Ada Rossman, Mamie J. Stover. **Chester County,** Ruth Mourar, Margaret Reitnour, Ruth Sweigart. **Clarion County,** Elva Anthony (X), Elsie V. Catheart. **Clearfield County,** Marvin L. Peters (X), Erma Smeal, Esther Wood. **Columbia County,** Clara Wintersteen, Mabel Wintersteen. **Cumberland County,** Lee A. Faylor, Helen Clair Mowery. **Erie County,** Genevieve Patterson, Sam Salchak (X). **Fayette County,** Marie Garsteke. **Franklin County,** Beulah Angle, Clair W. Hammond, Janet Wingerd (X), Alda Wright, Gail Wright.

Jefferson County, Dean Shanafeet. **Juniata County,** Merill Hornberger. **Lackawanna County,** Doris Petrylak (X). **Lancaster County,** Lilliam Mummert, Wallace Stoddard. **Lehigh County,** Walter Schlicher. **Lycoming County,** Evelyn A. Taylor. **McKean County,** Mable Stevens (X). **Mercer County,** Mary Jane Barber, Dorothea I. Minner (X), Janet Patton. **Monroe County,** Kermit Green (X). **Montgomery County,** Pearl N. Astheimer (X). **Perry County,** Leona Blaine (X), Fern Fosselman. **Potter County,** Edith Bailey. **Schuylkill County,** Lester Dewald (X), Helen Heffner (X), Vera Heffner, Olive Herring, Arlene Krause, Margaret Nagle, Kenneth W. Singley, Anna E. Wentz. **Somerset County,** Cyrus A. Shaffer (X), Grace Shaffer, Mae Spangler (X). **Venango County,** Mary Anderson. **Washington County,** No name, Edith E. Thomas (X). **Wayne County,** Mable Daniels. **York County,** No name, Florence Mae Lehman (X), Mary E. Stein.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Clara Powell. **Cumberland County,** Mamie Kolodchak (X), Pauline B. Mosley. **Gloucester County,** Margaret E. Mattson (X). **Monmouth County,** Olive E. Norton (X). **Passaic County,** Ellen S. Pulis. **Warren County,** Jennie Procyk (X).

NEW YORK

Albany County, Esther Rowland (X). **Broome County,** Doris Crowell, Avis Newman. **Delaware County,** Mary Dirig (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Reta Folk, Florence Martin (X). **Kent County,** Elizabeth Dill.

DELAWARE

New Castle County, Alberta Naomi Allen.

(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You will find out which animal it is that has this peculiarity if you will cut out the six irregular-shaped white pieces with black letters or spots on them and piece them together so that they form a circle. I feel sure that the animal will not be a strange one to you for there are usually several on a farm, and even city folks have them. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by March 27th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

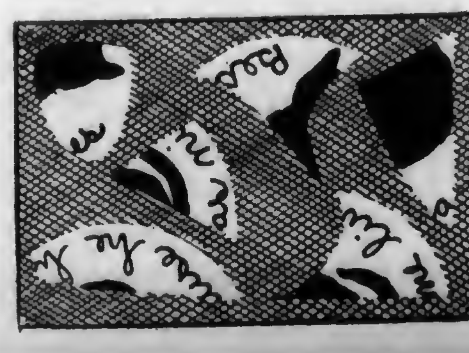
The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

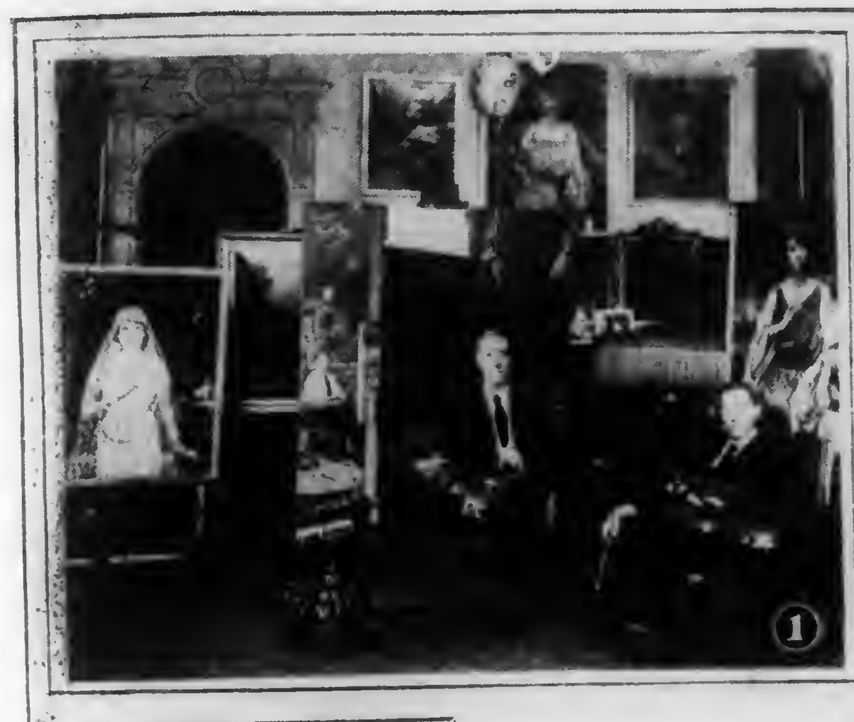
The answer to the puzzle published in the February 27 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: (1) FIR; (2) CEDAR; (3) DOGWOOD; (4) YEW; (5) PINE; (6) HEMLOCK; (7) ELM; (8) OAK; (9) ASPEN; (10) MAPLE; (11) BEECH; (12) WILLOW.

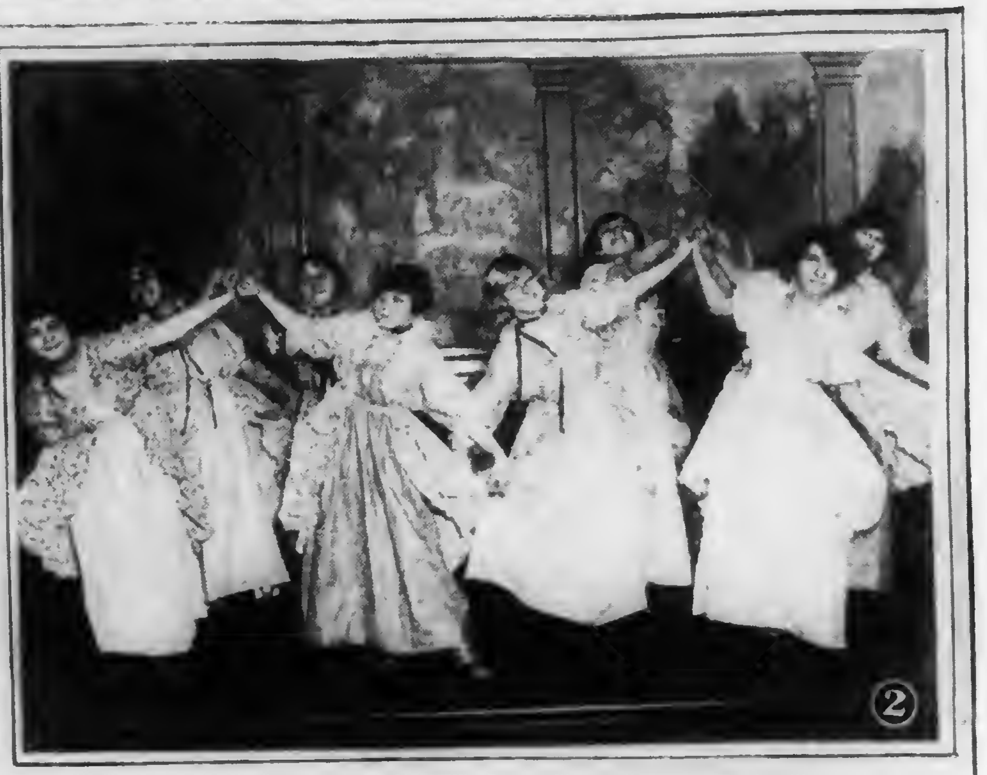
The puzzle prize winners are: Albert Astheimer, age 13, Royersford, Pa.; Alberta Beers, age 10, Elkland, Pa.; Marvin Eshleman, age 7, Lancaster, Pa.; Menno Eshleman, age 9, Lancaster, Pa.; Luella Mae Garman, age 10, Landisville, Pa.; Catherine E. Glaze, age 9, Montgomery, Pa.; Jennie Hovan, age 12, Somerville, Pa.; Wayne Kistler, age 10, Wanamaker, Pa.; Mary Motter, age 11, Marion, Pa.; Jean S. Stephens, age 8, Millerstown, Pa.

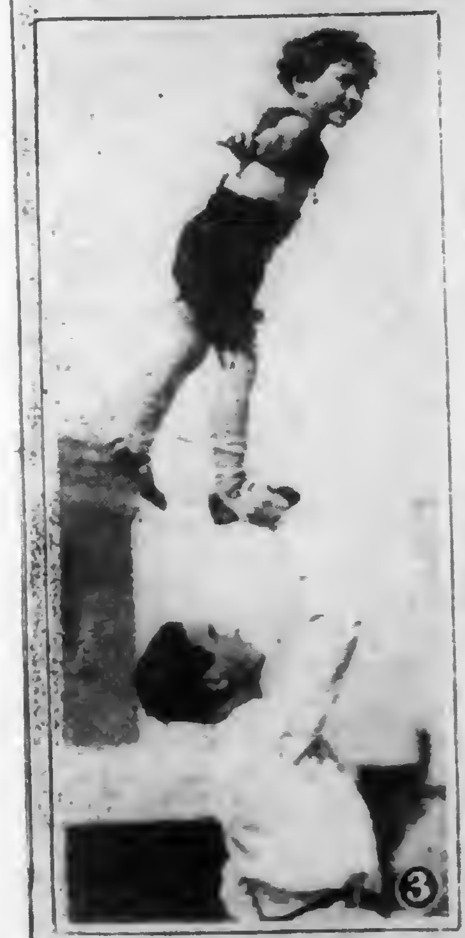
Which Animal Should Carry the Most Life Insurance?

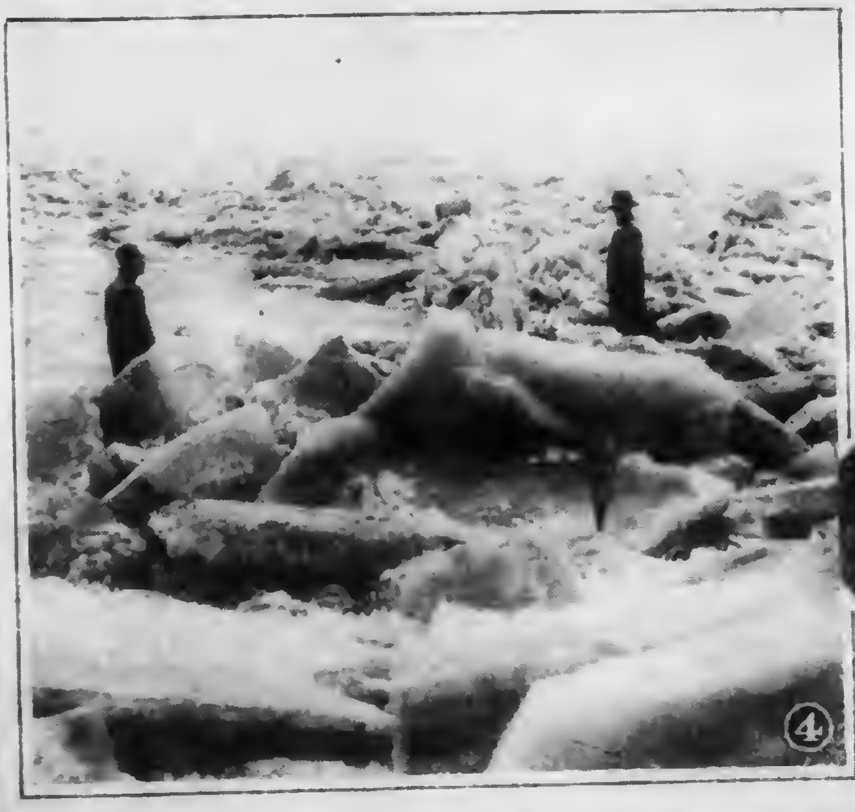


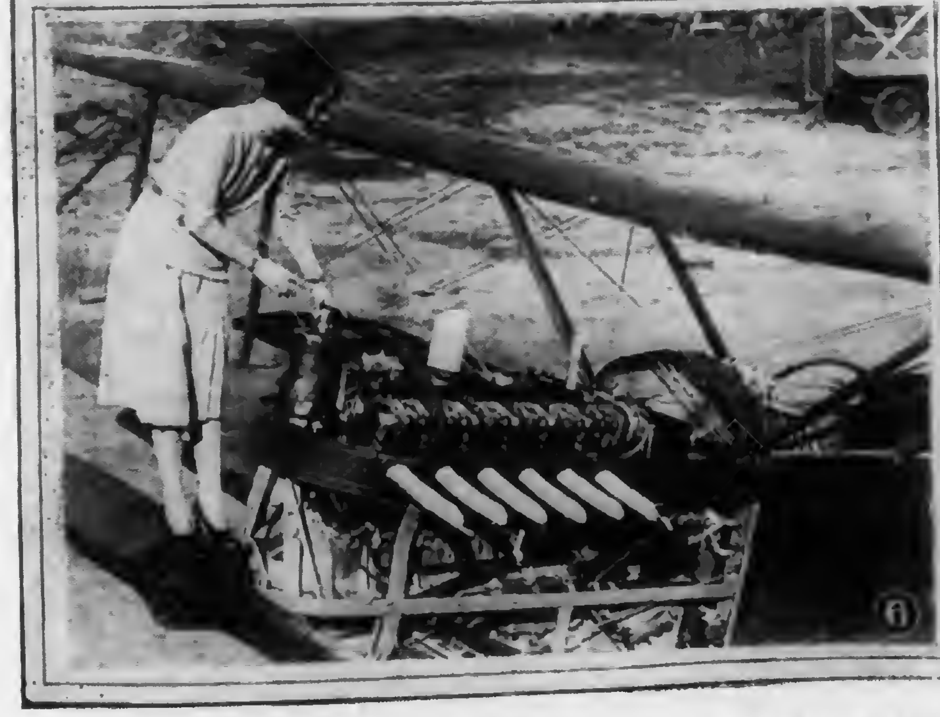
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

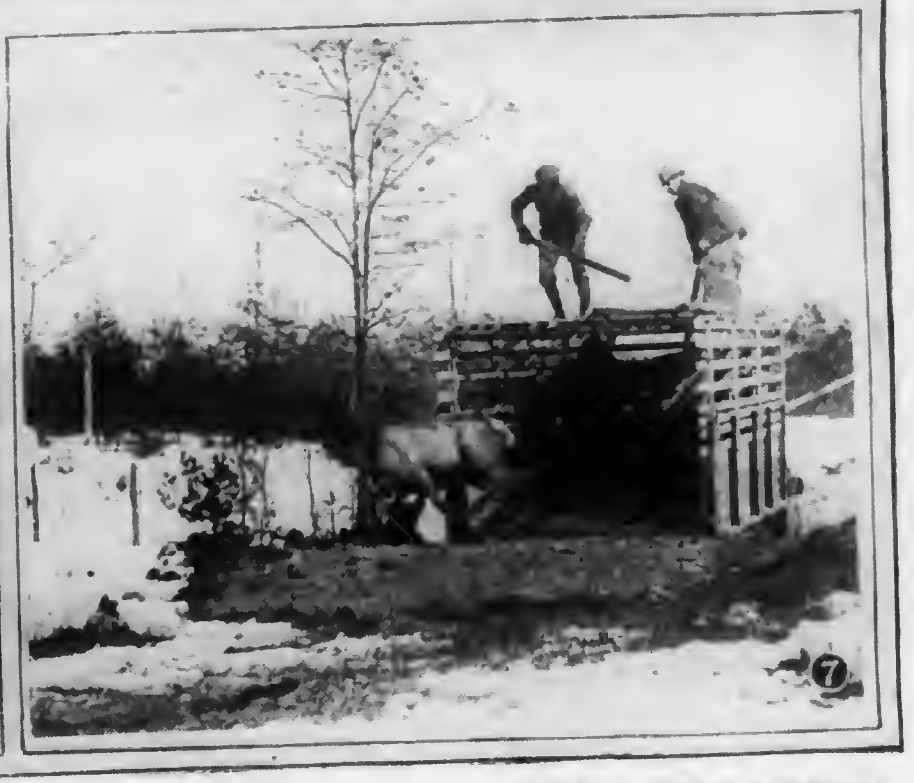






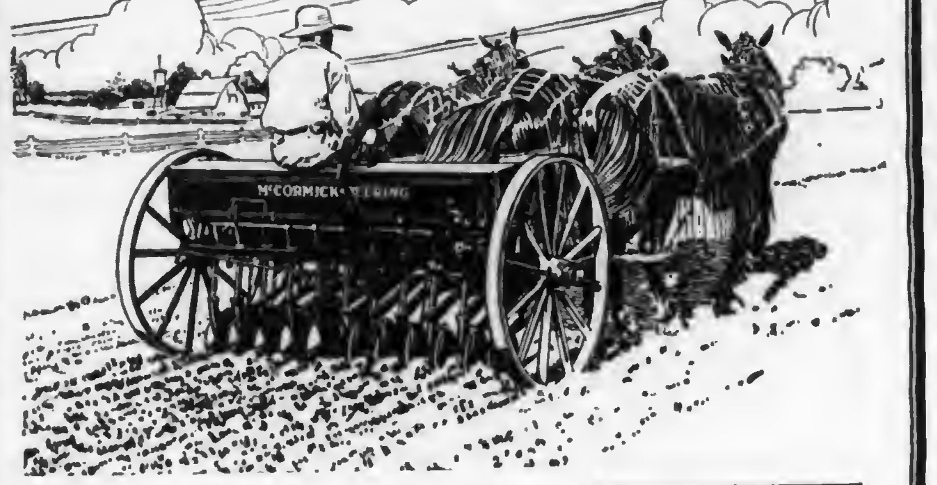






(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

1.—Walter I. Cox, prominent English portrait painter, seated in his studio, beside the portrait which he painted of himself.
2.—Dancing the old-fashioned minuet of their grandmothers to celebrate their graduation from public school.
3.—Little Aimee Menard, five-year-old wonder gymnast of Los Angeles, is able to do all kinds of difficult stunts.
4.—Not only are scenes like this common in the arctic regions, but also in Pennsylvania, along the Susquehanna River, where this photograph was taken.
5.—President Coolidge doesn't have to go to the cashier's window for his monthly pay envelope, for Miss K. A. Shea brings it to him from the United States Treasury.
6.—A close up of the motor of the new Douglass mail plane which will operate between Los Angeles, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah, connecting with the trans-continental air mail service.
7.—One day last month 379 elk arrived in Middleboro, Massachusetts, from Dixon, Montana, where they will be fattened and killed for the eastern market.



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FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely Free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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The Most Interesting Farmer I Ever Knew

A Typical Westerner

Letter A

THE most interesting person I ever knew is a typical westerner. He is a Nebraska farmer who came to our little community a year ago and with modest means purchased the village grocery store where three former merchants had failed in the course of five years. But Vede (let us call this man), soon gained other titles than merchant.

First, he proceeded to revive and equip a seemingly useless barn on his premises into a serviceable garage and blacksmith shop. Being a natural mechanic and working more reasonably than larger garages he soon established a fair business which grew so rapidly that he sent for a younger brother in the West to whom he gave the management of the new garage. The young man has since made good profits.

Last summer "Vede" took a neighbor's haying and has rented the farm on which he did the haying for another year. During the winter months, which time former merchants always found dull, "Vede" has busied himself with a large wood job, odd work on the electric line and the ice harvest. If a tea kettle leaks, a rocker comes off grandma's chair or a horse needs shoeing, "Vede" is immediately consulted.

Understand, storekeeping is this man's business, but you are probably wondering when and how he keeps store. He keeps the best-stocked store our town has yet known. His wife is a splendid clerk and business woman. He is the busiest man I know and yet is continually inventing jobs. His motto is, "I will not be idle," and in proving it is showing life-long residents a number of ways to make a living.

Muscle, Brain, Insight Won

Letter B

MANY years ago a young man came from Germany to America. He made his home in this neighborhood. We shall call him Mr. Walsh. He said he came in search of a wife. It happened a young girl came from the same country a year before. After some time they met and became husband and wife. A better mated team is hard to find.

They set up housekeeping in a farmhouse with meager furniture, as neither one had much capital. What they had they had earned as farm hands—which they remained for a year or more. They were intelligent, healthy and eager to learn.

They prospered as year after year sped by. Soon they owned a small farm, then rented a larger farm for a few years. They then purchased their present sixty-eight acre farm.

This farm is well stocked, buildings are kept in excellent repair and new ones added. A water system has been installed in the cow stable and the house and all buildings will soon be wired for electric lights. All is paid for and they have money besides. There is a family of eight children. Some have homes of their own.

The remarkable part about this is that these strangers in a strange land with muscle and brain for capital and a quick insight into what is valuable acquired all this wealth by tilling the soil.

The Man Not Talked About

Letter C

THE most interesting man is not always the one of whom we hear much loud and long praise. The real man is the one who is willing to efface himself for the sake of others. The farmers in my class (tenant farmers), do not often make fortunes, therefore, do not become famous. But because a man is not famous it does not follow that he is not a success.

The farmer I know most about started farming with less than $100. Yes, compelled to call the other man's house his home. What hopes and plans for the real home, all his own, in those first years! About the time the first indebtedness was paid the family had increased, meaning more expense. Each year he hoped to lay by something for that home. He always had something for the church; something, mostly in work without pay, for the ones who called on him for help. Once when hopes were most high, a valuable horse died. He said, "Well, I guess this will again postpone the purchase of our home."

As the years came and went a large family was reared, none of whom ever suffered from cold or hunger. All received some education, some college, some normal, and all high school training. Sometimes relatives needed help.

The home is yet only a dreamed-of thing. Soon this man will be past hard work. Will he not be ready to hear, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." "In as much as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Is not the most successful man the man who has treasures laid up in heaven, even tho he is not a popular man among the notables of this earth?

Tell Us Which Letter You Consider Best

THE judges have decided to ask Pennsylvania Farmer readers to choose the winner in the contest for the best letter about "The Most Interesting Farmer I Ever Knew." Please read the letters published on this and the following page and indicate in the coupon below the one you think should be awarded the cash prize. We shall be glad to have you suggest other subjects you would like to have discussed in Pennsylvania Farmer. This coupon should reach us on or before March 29th.

To the WEEKLY CONTEST EDITOR,
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 SOUTH 3RD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

I believe the prize for the best letter on "The Most Interesting Farmer I Ever Knew" should be awarded to the writer of Letter .

I would like to have the following subjects discussed in Pennsylvania Farmer:

Name..

Town.......................................R. F. D..............

State..

An Educated Specialist

Letter D

THE most interesting farmer I ever knew was a sort of specialist. While he grew enough of the general crops to suppply his family and feed his stock, he gave most of his attention to apples and small fruits.

He knew the history of all his fruits as far back as there was any written record. He knew their food requirements and what kind of soil and cultivation they required. He also knew the diseases and insects that afflicted them and how to combat them.

He was one of these who had an efficiency system of his own. He hardly ever got behind in his work. This was not only due to his doing things efficiently and at the right time, but also his good judgment in not attempting more than he could do thoroly and well.

He Read and Studied

His early education was limited to that of the district school, but since one's education consists of what he knows, I regard him as an educated man. He read at least a few minutes each evening even in the busy summer time and in the long winter evenings he not only read but studied. He took several journals pertaining to his work and magazines and papers besides.

He read books of travel and studied history. Macaulay's England, Gibbon's Rome, and Dickens were well thumbed, and a number of the better novels of the time were frequently added to his library. He had a wonderful wife of whom he took good care and who was always solicitous of his comfort. He had three fine sons and two equally fine daughters.

Every evening before retiring he read a few verses in the Bible. He used to say that he liked to read the Bible before going to bed. "It brushes the cobwebs from my brain and, besides, it works while you sleep."

A Life Full of Variety

Letter E

WOULD you know a real farmer if you saw one, say in a saloon? Farming isn't in the face. It isn't all in the hands or feet. It isn't in a straw hat or hayseed in the hair.

It is the real farming spirit which makes my most interesting friend. He says, "There is a big boom in real estate my way; all the farms from the city line have been sold to real estate men but two, my farm and the one next to me. I have a buyer for mine any day I say the word, either the whole or part. But I think I will wait until it reaches its full value before selling any part as I expect to keep the house, several acres of ground, also the creek and a nice woods to ramble around in, where the birds can come and build their nests in peace.

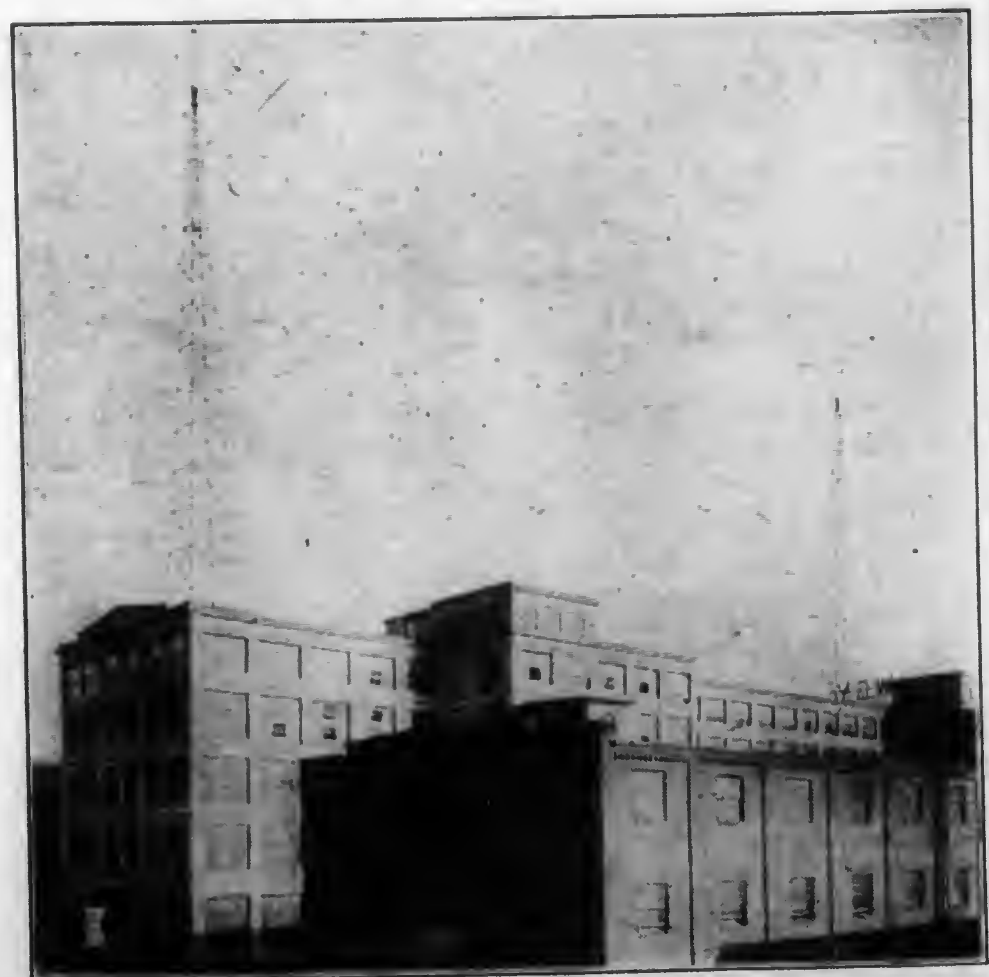
"I would like to have a few years of care free life, not the idea of loafing, but working in the garden or in other words on a miniature farm for the fun of it. I have been working hard since I was eight years old picking slate in the coal breaker at Wilkes-Barre, in which town I was born in '74. At the age of thirteen or fourteen I went with my folks to the Richland, New Jersey, colony. I helped my father clean up a ten-acre farm.

"At this place I learned to weave on a hand loom flannel and shawls. Then I went to Mays Landing and there I learned to weave on the power loom. Then I went to Philadelphia and learned to weave silk furniture covering, such as brocade. I went to Paterson with a man to make Jute rugs and later went back to Philadelphia to weave.

Next Bought a Saloon

"After being there sometime I got a desire to make money fast so I bought a saloon at Trenton. I stayed in it one year, sold out, went back to Philadelphia, got married, furnished a house on the proceeds of the saloon and went to weaving again in July, 1900. The following March I rented a farm at Seventy-first and Haverford Avenue, West Philadelphia. I worked the farm in summer and went into the mill to weave in winter. I stayed there two seasons then bought a farm which I worked most of the time until I moved here near Trenton. However, I worked every winter in the mill until I began to sell my produce direct to the people.'"

A Station You Often Have Heard



The power house and antennae of WGY, the famous broadcasting station at Schenectady, New York.

Help Wanted?

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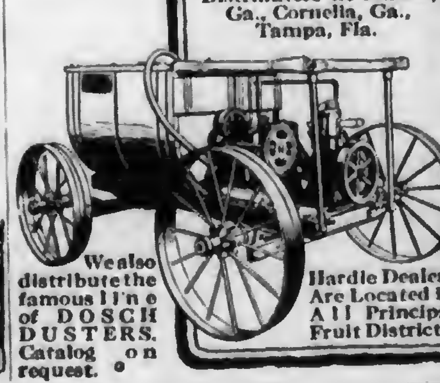

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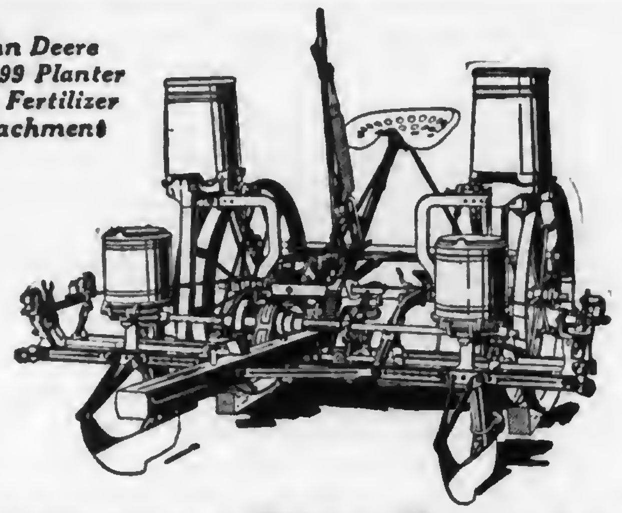

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Distribution of Phosphates and Root Development

The chemist of the department of agriculture in a neighboring state has asked for certain information in the light of experience in other states. The answer to his questions are printed below for the benefit of readers who may be interested in the use of acid phosphate.

THE fixation of soluble phosphates takes place in soils rather rapidly. The rate of fixation is determined by the texture of the soil and its moisture content. In some soils the fixation not only takes place rapidly, but quite near the surface. If a soil is heavy enough, all of the available phosphates may be fixed within the upper two or three inches. Experiments carried on some years ago in Hawaiian soils very rich in iron showed that the fixation occurred quite near the surface. In general, the heavier the soil the less the depth to which the available phosphates will be distributed, and the lighter the soil the greater the depth to which the phosphates will be distributed before they become insoluble in water.

Not All Retained in Light Soils

In some of our own studies it has been found that in very light soils heavy applications of soluble phosphates may not all be retained and that the drainage waters from such land may actually contain considerable quantities of soluble phosphates. Even in this case, however, the applications will have to be heavy and the water supply abundant before soluble phosphates begin to be washed out of the soil.

Under ordinary conditions, soluble phosphates encourage a better root development if the phosphates are at all fairly well distributed. It is well known among successful wheat growers that an application of soluble phosphate for winter grain will permit the development of a better root system followed by greater resistance of the crop to winter-killing.

It should be remembered, however, that root development depends not alone on the supply of phosphates, but also on the supply of other plant food ingredients, particularly nitrogen. Hence, soluble nitrogen compounds, particularly nitrates, when used together with phosphates will encourage the deeper rooting of plants.

The nature of the crop will also influence the situation. For instance, in some of our experiments we find that uninoculated soy beans developed a better root system and the roots thus developed penetrated to a greater depth than did inoculated soy beans.

Explanation of Results

The explanation which might be offered to account for this is that, where there is good inoculation, the plants are enabled to obtain the nitrogen from the air and, with an adequate supply of phosphates and potash in the surface soil, deep rooting is not encouraged. On the other hand, where the plants are not inoculated and the nitrogen needs of the plant not supplied, root development will be encouraged because of the fact that the plants will draw on the subsoil as well as on the surface soil for their supply of nitrogen.

As already noted above, the depth to which soluble phosphates may distribute themselves will depend on the texture of the soil. It may range all the way from two to eight inches, or even farther, in the average soil. In the classical experiments at the Rothamsted Experimental Station, England, it was found that the soluble phosphates used in excess of the crop requirements thru a period of fifty years were found in the surface nine inches to the extent of eighty-five per cent and that nearly all of the rest was recovered in the second nine inches of soil.

I do not recall any experimental work on the effect that soluble phosphates may have on the distribution of the roots of fruit trees. It stands to reason that some such influence may be manifest, even tho in many of the experiments with fertilizers on fruit trees the effect of the treatment was but slight.

Didn't Increase Fruit Production

In the work done at the New Hampshire and New York (Geneva) Experiment Stations fertilizers did not to any marked extent increase fruit production. In experiments carried on at the New Jersey Station it was found that, where nitrate of soda was used at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre in addition to bone meal and muriate of potash, the trees made very much larger growth. The nitrate encouraged twig and leaf growth particularly, but, after a number of years the total yield of the fruit was no larger from the trees that had received nitrate than from those to which no nitrogenous fertilizer was applied beyond the amount of nitrogen contained in the bone meal. In this connection, it may be noted that the land on which the trees were grown was quite productive.

As against this experience, much of the work done with apples, pears and peaches on gravelly and sandy soils in this and other states shows that nitrogen may be used profitably for increasing fruit production; that in some instances potash gives profitable returns with pears and apples, and that now and then positive results were also obtained with phosphoric acid.—J. G. Lipman

Field Drainage

I have two fields, about seven acres each, divided by a flat, shallow water-course depression, natural, of course, very much as the crease formed by opening a book about in the center. Now, on account of tractor work, I would like to throw these fields together into one long field and plow, cultivate, harvest, etc., right across this water-course. If I lay a round tile drain far enough up course to protect the upper edge of the field, all the way to the lower edge, how large tile and how deep a level will be necessary? Will plowing every other year loosen the top surface sufficiently to allow the water to settle to the tile and eventually dry the surface? The length of this drain should be about 200 feet. The soil of these fields is decidedly shaley. I will be especially grateful for whatever information you are able to secure in regard to my query.—J. L. V. D., Bucks County, Pa.

A satisfactory solution of your drainage problem will be contingent on the area of land to be drained. The situation confronting you might be handled most expeditiously by using a tile of sufficient size with a service ditch. The latter should be quite wide and shallow and only intended to take care of heavy rains. At such times a considerable rainfall must necessarily be provided for.

The proposed method would permit the use of an eight-inch main with a fall of one inch in 100 feet.

This should serve as an outlet for sixty acres. In the same way a twelve-inch main would provide for 140 acres and an eighteen-inch main for 300 acres. At the same ratio the drain may be made large enough to take the water from the entire water shed.

The service ditch referred to may be two feet deep and ten to twelve or fourteen feet wide, the banks sloping so that any machine may drive thru the ditch.—J. G. Lipman.

What Will Potatoes Do?

POTATOES have held the center of the stage the past season, but their act is not yet over. A little more than two months remains and then the curtain will fall for the 1925 potato crop. Last season many mock trials were held to see whether the potato should be banished, but none have been reported so far this season. The potato has again justified itself as a "good actor." There has been suspense, interest and a generally profitable time has been had by all concerned. The question now is: what will the next two months bring?

Influential Factors

The supply of old potatoes that dealers and growers still have on hand and the percentage of this supply that will be marketed are factors that will greatly influence prices. On January 1, 1926, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated that 60,707,000 bushels of old potatoes were on hand in the 19 surplus producing states, against 103,890,000 bushels on January 1, 1925. This compares with a six-year average of 92,757,000 bushels.

The supply on hand at the first of this year represented 26 per cent of the total crop produced in these states. Last year the supply on hand amounted to 34 per cent of the total crop.

The fact that 60,707,000 bushels of potatoes were on hand does not mean that that number of cars will be shipped, for seed requirements, shrinkage and other factors must be considered. The spring of 1920 was much like the present one. Holdings were practically the same and that year these states shipped 51 per cent of their holdings after January 1st. It is interesting to note that in May of that year the average price for potatoes was $7.13 per hundred pounds. This, however, does not mean that such a price will be reached this year, for altho holdings may be equal other conditions are different. The peak of the post-war prices prevailed then and the prices for potatoes earlier in the season were much lower than this season. Other conditions also enter in but many predict that the average for the entire crop may approximate that of the 1919 crop.

Holdings at First of Year

The holdings on January 1 were equivalent to approximately 101,080 cars of 600 bushels each. In other words if 50 per cent of these were shipped before the end of the season, it would mean 50,590 cars. Approximately 30,000 cars were shipped during January and February leaving 20,000 to come.

If there were 20,000 cars of old potatoes on hand on the first of March it would require only a normal carlot movement to clean them up. The high price levels are likely to draw out a larger percentage of stocks on hand than in a normal year. This situation, however, is aided by the stocks remaining in the 16 deficient producing states, that group which usually produces too few potatoes for their own use. These states were holding about 40 per cent less merchantable stock on the first of the year than the six-year average for those states shows. That is 6,420,000 bushels on January 1, 1926, as against 15,333,000 last year and a six-year- average of 11,550,000 bushels.—W. R. Whitacre.

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Radio Reception

Note: Last week we considered three of the six factors affecting radio reception: 1. Location; 2. Aerial; 3. Kind of Set. This week we shall consider the others: 4. Kind of Accessories; 5. Manner of Installation; 6. Skill of the Operator.

IN an automobile, the accessories are not absolutely essential to the use of the car, but what good would a radio set be without its tubes, storage battery and B batteries? Of these three items, the last two mentioned are not difficult to select, for one cannot go wrong with a well-known brand of either kind of battery. In the case of the tubes, it is a good plan to have them tested in a good set on a distant station that is already tuned in, where such a thing is possible. Of course, the set may require a slight re-tuning on account of different tube characteristics. At any rate, the buyer can keep an extra tube on hand to substitute for his old ones now and then to help him pick out the defectives.

Installation of Set

Installing the set so that the wires running from the aerial and ground may be quite short and direct is of considerable assistance. In particular the aerial wire ought to be short and at a distance from walls or other objects. The skill of the operator in adjusting the set plays an important role in reception unless the set is one of the latest one-control models where the various separate controls have been combined in one. A really good set of this kind is an expensive proposition but can be constructed with entire satisfaction.

Weather conditions play a varying part, too. In winter, particularly when it is cold, radio is at its best. Static is slight and waves travel the farthest. However, the increased use of super-power by certain of the best broadcasting stations is making summer radio for shorter distances a very reliable thing. The set need not be tuned with so much sensitivity and a smaller antenna, which collects less static impulses, serves just as well at that time.—B. F.

To Adjust Neutralizer

MOST all modern receiving sets that have radio frequency amplifier tubes have them connected in such a way that it is impossible for them to oscillate and send out interfering whistles to bother other listeners. Some sets use regenerative detectors so connected that the operator can find the station by means of the whistle without that whistle getting out on his aerial to interfere with others. The process by which this is done is termed neutralizing and the instruments employed are called neutralizing condensers.

Adjustment Not Difficult

To adjust the neutralizing condenser is not a difficult matter. First tune in a very strong station. Then take the first radio frequency amplifier tube out of its socket and wrap a bit of paper around one of the filament prongs, so that, when you put the tube back in its socket, it can't light up. The station will still be heard faintly. If your detector is regenerative, allow it to oscillate so that you can hear the whistle. Then vary the neutralizer very slowly till the signals disappear. The silent point will be very critical to find. You should use a non-metallic instrument to adjust the device, and keep your hand at least eight inches from any part of the wiring.

Lifting out the tube will then allow the signal to come in, since the balance is upset unless the tube is in. Remove the paper and put the tube back. If you have another radio frequency tube and neutralizer, repeat this with the second radio frequency tube, in just the same manner.—B. F.

Care of "B" Batteries

THE B batteries are the most expensive accessories you have. It is economical to purchase the largest size for sets using three or more tubes since the batteries last much longer in proportion to the original cost. B batteries are composed of a number of small cells like those used in flashlights, all connected together with soldered wires and packed in a box. Each cell delivers one and one-half volts, so that you can understand that a 45-volt B battery contains just thirty of these little cells.

Altho these are called dry batteries, they really are not dry, but filled with a moist paste. Should this become dried by long standing in a dealer's store or by excessive heat in one's home, the water evaporates from this paste and the cells are weak.—B. F.

From Here and There

LISTENERS all over the East report freak conditions for radio reception this winter, particularly in January and the early part of February. Scientists are at a loss to explain them, the aurora borealis and sun spots have been blamed particularly. In general reception North and South was better than East and West.

The broadcast audience is commending the efforts of WJZ's engineers to entertain them with music from England. This is received on a special receiving set located at Belfast, Maine, and put on the telegraph wires from there to New York and Bound Brook, New Jersey. The last test was partially successful, the dance music from 5XX, Chelmsford, coming thru strong at times, if not with particular clearness. At any rate, it's a thrill to hear those British accents from across the briny.

Certain Congressmen are becoming alarmed at the extension of the chain broadcasting, which brings good programs to all parts of the country. One claims that he is tired of getting the "same stuff" from so many stations. But most listeners won't agree with him. We'll wager chain broadcasting was acclaimed by listeners in Kansas City who heard their protegee, Miss Marion Talley, "air" her remarkable voice via WDAF and other stations recently.—B. F.

Receives Less Static

Is it true that a loop antenna receives less static than another aerial? Will a loop work on a five-tube neutrodyne?—M. N. B.

Yes, the loop receives less static in proportion to the signals than a regular aerial. The aerial outdoors receives static in all directions, whereas the loop receives static best in only two directions. A loop may be used on a neutrodyne for moderate distances, but for reception over 100 or 200 miles it will be much inferior to the outside aerial.—B. F.

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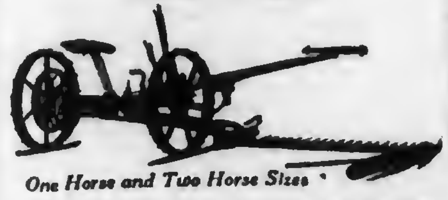

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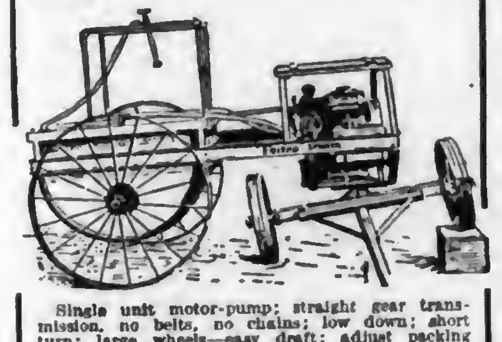

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Beekeeping

THE ten-framed hive, containing self-spacing frames, might well be called the standard bee hive of América. It is the hive most commonly used all over the country and is the best for all Pennsylvania conditions. Two types of self-spacing frames are in common use, the wood spacing and the metal spaced frame. As far as results are concerned it matters little which type is used.

The hive cover should be of the shallow telescope type with inner cover and metal cap. If the beekeeper buys his hives from the manufacturer proper bee spaces will be found but if he makes his own hives he must be very careful to provide bee spaces or trouble will ensue with excessive propolizing, if the spaces are too small, and building of burr combs in the spaces if they are too large. Unless one is an accurate workman and has plenty of spare time it pays best to buy all equipment ready-made.

Hive and Super Equipment

All hive and super equipment is cheapest if bought in the flat and nailed up and painted by the beekeeper. However, in order to avoid mistakes by nailing some parts wrong and having everlasting trouble afterwards, it is advisable to order the first hive and supers all ready set up ready for the bees, to be used for a model.

A good smoker, one of the larger sizes, a bee veil and a hive tool to ply off the cover and to loosen the frames are necessary tools. More rapid work can be done without gloves altho without gloves an occasional sting will be received on the hands. The kinds of supers and other equipment to be used depends upon the kind of honey to be produced and this in turn depends on the preference of the beekeeper and the demands of his market for comb or extracted honey. There is no doubt but that the very best beekeeping practice is to produce both comb and extracted honey in the same apiary.

At least, in the average season, the beekeeper who specializes in comb honey production can reduce swarming, keep his colonies stronger and produce more honey by the judicious use of the honey extractor than is possible without it.

For Comb Honey Production

For comb honey production at least three comb honey supers, filled with sections having in them full sheets of thin super foundation, should be on hand and ready for the bees ahead of the expected honey flow. The supers, a few extra hives for swarms, tools for working, a small extracting outfit, and proper storage room for the crop until sold comprise the comb honey producing outfit.

Three styles of sections are in common use—4¼x4¼x1 7-8 in. beeway or slotted—4x5x1½ in. and 4¼x4¼x1½ plain. It matters little which style section is used. However, it is a nuisance to have more than one kind of equipment in the apiary and since each style of section requires a different kind of super equipment it is best to adopt one style and stick to it.

For extracted, or more properly, liquid honey production not less than two full depth hive bodies or three shallow extracting supers, with frames wired and filled with full sheets of medium brood foundation should be provided for each colony, for surplus honey. Other equipment includes a good extractor, uncapping can, a settling tank, uncapping knife or uncapping machine, containers for wholesale or retail market and of course a good roomy workshop.—Geo. H. Rea.

The Corner Post

A fence is as strong as its corner post.

The farm has its "posts" which give it support. Animal power—human power—motor power.

Motor power, electricity, can keep the farm going when the other posts fail. When help is short, when time must be saved, when things go wrong—electricity is *there* to do its job.

It is the corner post of a dozen operations on any electrified farm.

The G-E monogram will be found on many of the products required to do the jobs which "keep the farm going"—lighting, milking, churning, washing, feed grinding—others.

In sections where farms are electrified you will also find the G-E Farm Book used as a guide. Ask your electric power company for a copy or write us at Schenectady, New York.

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Every working day a Lane Portable Sawmill will get the most out of your tractor investment. There's need for one or more portable sawmills in almost every town in the state. Their owners make good returns on their investments. Ask us what others are doing.

Lane Manufacturing Company
Montpelier, Vermont

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Hardiest kinds. Once planted and growing you won't part with them for ten times their cost. Every home, if only a city lot, has room for them.

Agawam	Large amber-red berries on big bunches. Very sweet. Each 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.00.
Concord	Best known grape. Sure to succeed. Fine for grape juice 15c; 12, $1.25; 100, $8.00.
Niagara	(White Concord). Best greenish-white grape grown. Each 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.
Worden	Large black berries. Bunches big. Extra early, hardy, sweet. 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.

Strong, well-rooted vines Set of four best varieties ONLY 50c

Postpaid and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Three Sets for $1 Three sets (12 vines) sent to one address for $1. Save 50c. Get two neighbors to take one set each, from you.

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ARMCO IRON ROOFING

Most economical you can buy and easily put on. Write today for free catalog

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Frederick Co. Lime
A MINE OF WEALTH TO FARMERS
Manufactured by
M. J. GROVE LIME CO.
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"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1.00 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, best varieties. True to name. This offer is to new Customers and get our Free Catalog.

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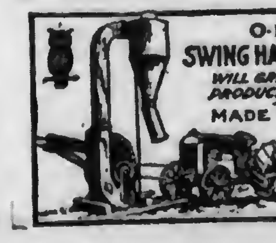

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O-B-WISE CO
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A Successful Cooperative

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange was organized in 1917 to enable farmers to buy cooperatively to better advantage than they could buy individually. The Exchange has recognized fundamental economic laws from the first, and has met them with sound and proven business methods.

In the first place, it recognized the fact that economical service could be established only on commodities which groups of farmers require in quantity. Feed and grain naturally became its main project.

In the second place, it quickly saw that cooperative buying offered farmers the chance to select the quality of their ingredients and to blend their rations from the feeder'. point of view. Eastern States feeds are blended to produce economical results and not to sell attractively in a highly competitive feed market in which price is the first consideration and quality is the second. Today the Exchange owns a mill with a capacity for 200,000 tons of feed and grain a year, located at Buffalo, N. Y., equipped with a complete laboratory, and dedicated to giving to Eastern States members quality feeds at the lowest possible cost.

In the third place, the farmer directors saw that a cooperative to be successful must be managed by big caliber business men. They have selected their managers from the class of men who couple business ability with cooperative ideals and they have made it possible for their Exchange to reach a volume of business in 1925 of $5,979,965, and to handle it at the extremely low cost of 2.88% of gross sales. This business was done with 16,000 members in New England and Delaware.

Not one dollar has been invested by farmers in capital stock of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange for it is of the non-stock type, each patron being an owner and sharing equally with his fellow patrons in the management of the Exchange. Out of earnings it has built up a surplus fund amounting January 1, 1926, to $115,449, and out of 1925 earnings, patronage dividends amounting to $30,898 were distributed to 1925 patrons.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has been serving farmers in New England and Delaware and at the request of farmers of Pennsylvania and eastern Maryland is now making its service available to farmers in these states. For information on its organization and its feed service, fill out the accompanying coupon and mail it to the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

INFORMATION PLEASE

Send me particulars about the Eastern States organization and its feeds.

Name ....

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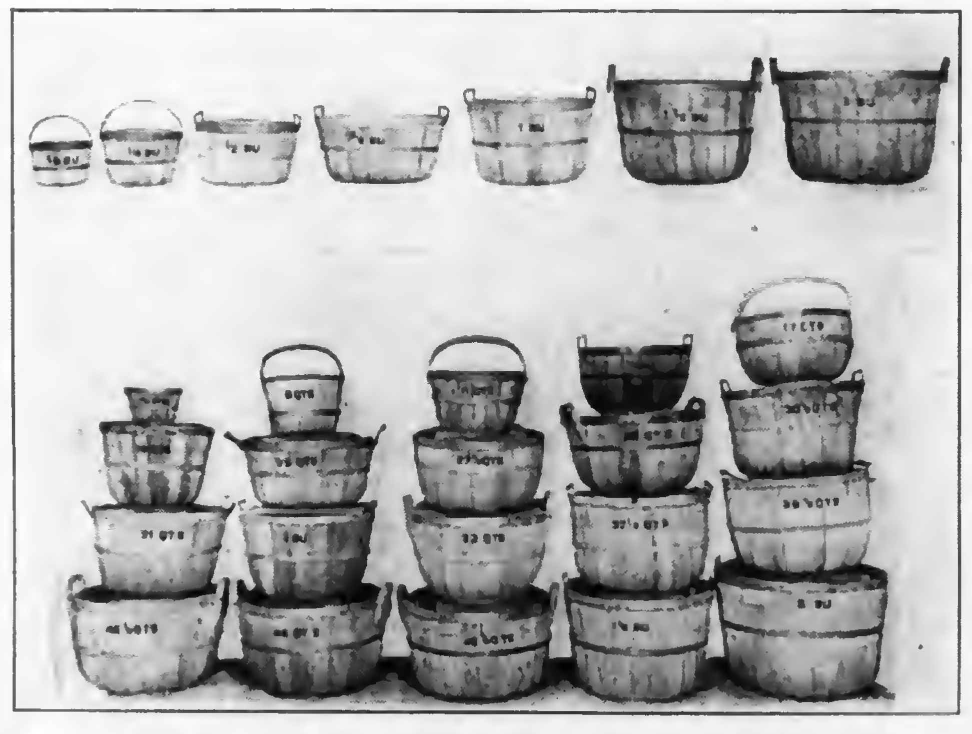
Standard Containers Proposed

Congress Studies Bill to Make Odd Sizes Unlawful

THE familiar five-eighth bushel hamper, used extensively by New Jersey farmers who ship to Philadelphia, and other odd-sized baskets favored in other sections, will soon disappear if a bill now before Congress is made a law.

House of Representatives Bill 5677, on which hearing will be held in Washington within the next few days, provides for the establishment of a few standard sizes of hampers, round stave and splint baskets. The object of the measure is to eliminate the confusion and deception resulting from the use of an almost endless assortment of container sizes used in the fruit and vegetable trade.

The advantages of uniformity in container sizes are so great that little opposition to the bill is expected. As the new law deals only with the capacity, and not with the shape of the container, one of the principal objects to the elimination of the odd sizes is removed; the basket makers can easily make containers of standard capacity that will fit the wagon and truck bodies that were built to fit certain odd sizes. This applies particularly to the five-eighth hamper, which will be supplanted by the half bushel size.



Above: Standard sizes of round stave baskets proposed by bill now before Congress. Below: Confusing and deceptive sizes in common use.

Will End Re-packing

This change will afford an added advantage to the New Jersey growers who have been shipping to Philadelphia in five-eighth hampers; it will eliminate the re-packing of fruit into half bushel hampers for re-shipping by the Philadelphia receivers. Buyers in other cities do not want five-eighth bushel hampers. For that reason the Philadelphia buyers of Jersey produce have had to transfer it to half bushel hampers before re-shipping it at considerable loss of time and quality of the fruit and vegetables.

If this bill is passed at this session of Congress, growers will have two full seasons in which to change to the standard sizes, which allows plenty of time in which to use and dispose of odd-sized baskets now on hand. It will not take effect until November 1, 1927.

There are now at least seventy-five sizes of hampers in use, most of them confusing to both buyer and seller. The bill now before Congress reduces the number to seven standard sizes. Seven standard sizes of round stave baskets also are established to replace a great number of odd sizes. Six standard sizes of splint market baskets will take the place of twenty-five or more sizes now in use.

The bill provides that standard hampers and round stave baskets for fruits and vegetables shall be of the following capacities: one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, one, one and one-half, and two bushels. A bushel, standard dry measure, has a capacity of 2150.42 cubic inches. The standard sizes for splint baskets are four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty-four, and thirty-two quarts. A quart, standard dry measure, has a capacity of 67.2 cubic inches.—C. L. W.

Three-in-one Crop

REFERRING to an article on oats, pea and barley hay recently published in Pennsylvania Farmer a subscriber asks further information on how to sow and harvest the crop.

Experiments have shown that Canada field peas and oats sown together will produce a larger yield than a combination of oats, peas and barley; also, that the two make a better combination in other respects. They should be gotten into the ground as early as the soil is fit to work. Plow and harrow the ground, then drill about one and one-half bushels of Canada field peas to the acre. Set the drill so as to put the peas three or four inches deep. If the drill is not equipped with springs to force the hoes deep, twine a log chain about them to add weight. Then drill one and one-half bushels of oats crosswise of the field, or sow them by hand and harrow as usual. Do not add extra pressure to the drill in drilling the oats.

The crop should be cut for hay when the oats are in the early dough stage, which will be just when they begin to show a yellowish tinge. Use about the same methods in curing as in making clover hay. While the crop may be allowed to ripen and be threshed as other grains and either ground together or separated, the average feeder will get more value from it by making it into hay than in any other way.—K.

Mushroom Diseases

MUSHROOM diseases are being studied by W. S. Beach, research specialist in plant pathology at the Bustleton field laboratory near Philadelphia, and L. O. Overholts, associate professor of botany at State College. Little work has been done on mushroom diseases and the project has been started to determine their cause and cure.—A. L. B.

Turn It Into Milk!

With "Special Dairy"

Low big-crop prices for corn and other homegrown grains, with good prices for milk, make conditions just right for the owner of milch cows. Don't sell feed at low prices when you can get more for your crops by turning them into milk.

This year it will pay everyone to turn corn, oats, and forage into milk. Milk contains protein, sugar, fat, mineral and water. The dairy ration must contain all these ingredients in correct proportion to get milk in paying quantities. Home grown grains are excellent as part of the ration. But fed alone, unbalanced, are a costly mistake. Unbalanced rations are wasteful. They do not contain all the milk elements.

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed

is a sweet, tasty, appetizing feed that rounds out the ration so that the cow is supplied with every element she needs to make milk. Thousands get more milk—quarts in place of pints—profits instead of losses—by using Special Dairy.

Special Dairy makes cows turn feed into milk faster. Big volume milk is low-cost milk. Special Dairy contains rich cane molasses that tempts the appetite—cows eat more, drink more water, digest better, give more milk—milk that costs you less per quart.

Special Dairy Guarantee

Your interests are protected in using Special Dairy by our unconditional, million-dollar guarantee that every 100-lb. sack fed will increase the milk yield at least "20 Extra Quarts" over any unbalanced ration. Less milk production brings prompt remittance of difference in cash.

Thousands are getting extra milk profits with Special Dairy. You can get them too. Order a trial ton from your local dealer today and insist on the sack with the red sawtooth border or write for name of nearest dealer. It will pay you well.

International Sugar Feed Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

20 Extra Quarts From Every Sack -GUARANTEED!

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used for years in the big dairy country Sweden, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rolling with abortion. Frank Halfman, Crown Point, Ind., writes: "Two years ago, I lost every calf from my herd of forty cows. All remedies failed until I used yours. I have never lost a calf since."

C. C. C. (Cow, Calf, Control) is guaranteed to absolutely stop abortion or the treatment cost is refunded. Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer.

Simply send your name and address without further obligation on your part to Froberg Remedy Co., 16 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

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PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Busy Days in Jersey Legislature

Many Bills Affecting Farmers Passed and Pending

THESE are busy days in the New Jersey State Legislature. Both the Senate and the House are jammed with bills and behind time as usual. Substantial progress has been made, however, on some phases of the agricultural program. A number of other matters not strictly a part of the farm legislative program are being closely watched by the farm organizations.

The so-called Fruit Tree Bill which would give legal protection to the purchaser buying fruit trees guaranteed to be true to name, passed the Senate in late February and made rapid progress thru the Assembly in early March. This bill is the outgrowth of the work of the State Fruit Tree Committee during the last year. It provides registration of sale with the State Department of Agriculture, when a grower buys trees guaranteed to be of the variety represented. Loss from trees which do not prove up is covered by a bond or insurance policy. The farm organizations expect the measure to become a law.

Trespass Bill Introduced

A trespass bill introduced this year would protect owners of cultivated land against wilful trespass. This bill is practically a duplicate of a measure introduced last year and lost in committee. It embodies the principle, now well established, that a farmer has the rights to his own property and operation of such a law, it is maintained, will not infringe upon the rights of well disposed people. The organized sportsmen have always maintained stiff opposition to this trespass measure and apparently there is no substantial change in the set-up of the present Legislature.

Last fall, one of the southern counties requested at the legislative conference of all farm groups that amendment be made to the truancy laws so that local recorders might try truancy cases. The Joint Legislative Committee drew and presented a bill along this line which has passed the Assembly and gone to the Senate early this month. The measure, which holds excellent chance of being finally passed and signed, would eliminate the necessity of carrying truancy cases to the county seat.

Perhaps the Gas Tax Bill now pending has created more widespread interest among farmers than any other one measure in the Legislature. The bill calls for a tax on gasoline in lieu of a part of the license fees and exempts gas used in trucks and stationary engines. Very strong opposition has been advanced by commercial automobile and motor truck interests, and hearings on the subject leave some doubt as to the ultimate disposal of the bill. With minor exceptions, the farm groups are supporting the bill.

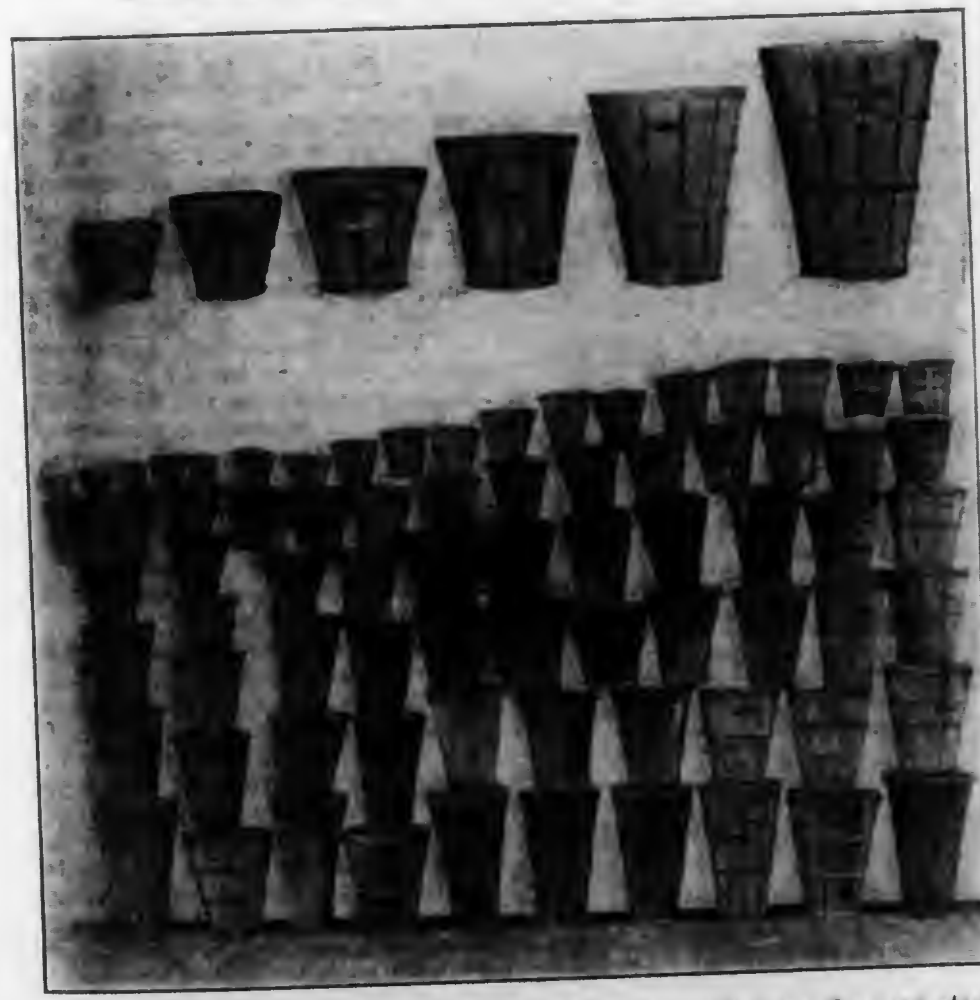
Oppose Automobile Insurance Bill

Strong opposition from commercial sources has also been manifested against the compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance Bill, now pending. This measure would compel every operator to take out liability insurance of $5000 and $10,000 respectively for one or more persons, or otherwise to show financial responsibility. The operator would be called upon to satisfy the law in this regard before the state would issue an operator's license.

The Annual Appropriations Bill to date carries generous financial support for the various state institutions, such as the Experiment Station, State Department of Agriculture, etc. The beekeepers have had presented a bill to the effect that foul brood might be controlled by declaring it a public nuisance.

Various measures that are of interest to livestock producers have also been presented. One would provide ways and means to control the spread of livestock diseases by more effective and vigorous inspection. The measure has been well supported in the Legislature. Still another bill, if passed, would allow counties to make a direct appropriation to indemnify owners of sheep killed by dogs, whereas at present the only funds available to pay such damage are those received from the dog licenses.—B.

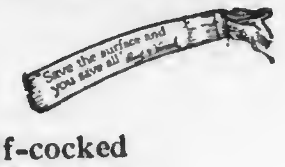
Standard Sizes to Eliminate Confusion



Above: These are the standard sized hampers provided by the new standard container bill. The two-bushel size is not shown. Below: The seventy-five different sizes now in use.

YOUR FELTON-SIBLEY DEALER WILL GIVE YOU PAINT FACTS

see him first!



Save the surface and you save all

For goodness' sake don't go off half-cocked on this paint proposition. The investment in time alone on any painting job is big enough to warrant checking up on the paint that's going to be used.

Felton-Sibley Ready Mixed Paints have stood for quality for more than half a century. And Felton-Sibley dealers are selected because they appreciate quality and know their business.

See your Felton-Sibley dealer first—get the facts—then go ahead and you'll have no regrets.

Write for free color chart showing combinations for house and barn painting.

FELTON, SIBLEY & CO., Inc.
Cherry Street at 4th Philadelphia
Manufacturers of Colors, Paints and Varnishes since 1863

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Ready Mixed Paints

PAPEC

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"THE Cutter never clogged and we had no trouble with it whatsoever," writes P. C. Petersen, Johnston, R. I., after two years' use of a Papec Cutter. The Feeding mechanism has been so perfected that a man is no longer needed at the feeding table, saving the wages of one man, and doing a better job.

Needs Less Power—Lasts Longer

Any good two-plow tractor will run an N-13 or L-16 Papec Cutter to capacity without danger of clogging. Where there is no tractor, the R-10 Papec can be used with any farm gasoline engine developing 3 h.p. or more. The Papec lasts a great many years with very little upkeep cost. J. B. Johnson, Southboro, Mass., bought his Papec Cutter in 1917, cut from 25 to 30 acres of corn every year, also lots of hay and straw for bedding and after eight years writes: "To date have not spent one cent for repairs."

Write for FREE Catalog

It shows why the Papec has won the praise of men who know machinery. It demonstrates that a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons under favorable conditions.

PAPEC MACHINE CO.
178 Main Street
Shortsville New York
Over 50 Distributing Centers Assure Prompt Service

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 15, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $2.75@3. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, 85@90c; Texas, new, $1.25@1.50. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk, bbl, $4@4.75; ton, $60@65; Texas, new, bbl, $3.50@4.25; ton, $60@70. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.25; Texas, new, $1.50@1.75. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $4.50@5; poor, $4. CUCUMBERS, Ill, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $4; extra fancy, $5. EGGPLANT, Fla, crate, $5@6. ENDIVE Calif, crate, 2.25@2.50. KALE, Va, bbl, $2.50@2.75. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 30@35c; 10-lb bskt, 85@90c; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, $3@4. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellow, Mich and Indiana, medium to large, $2.25@2.60; few $2.75. PARSLEY, Texas, bu bskt, curly, $2.25@2.50. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.75@2. PEAS, Mex, crate, $6@7. PEPPERS, Cuba, crate, fancy, $6@6.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $6.50; N Y and Penna, round whites, $6.65@6.85; Wisconsin dustys, $6.75. RHUBARB, Mich, hot house, 5-lb cartons, fancy, $1@1.25. RUTABAGAS, Canadian, 100-lb sack, $1@1.15. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, best, $8.50@9; poor, $6. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, 75@90c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.65@2.75; Indiana, bu bskt, No 1s, $2.65@2.75; No 2, $1.75. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2.75; Kings, $3.50@4.50; Hubbardstons, $3@3.25; poor, $1.50; Northern Spys, best, $3.50@4; poor $2; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.25@1.35; poor, $1. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 50@55c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts none. Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2081. Market active. Heavy, $12.50@13; medium and light weight, $11.25@14.40; light lights and pigs, $14.50@14.60; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 948. Market steady. Sheep, $10; lambs, $15; clipped sheep, $8; clipped lambs, $12.50.

Calves—Receipts, 158. Market steady. Choice natives, $15.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $25.50@26; standard timothy, $24.50@25; No 2 Timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 3 timothy, $17.50@18.50; No 1 clover and No 1 clover mixed, $25@25.50; No 2 clover and No 2 Clover mixed, $16@20; No 3 clover and No 3 clover mixed, $12@16.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 46½@47c; No 3 white oats, 45@46c; No 4 white, 43@44c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 65@70c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 65@70c; yellow shelled corn, No 2, 83@84c; No 3, 80@81c; No 4, 73@74c; No 5, 70@71c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March 15, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.25; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $13.50@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $7@8.50; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, extra, $15.25@15.50; medium, $13.50@14.50; common, $12@13.

Hogs — Western, best, $15.25@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $14@14.25.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $24@26; country dressed, $21@22; sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $21.50@22; top lambs, $28@30.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@21; light clover-mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 3, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, per ton: Soft winter bran, city mills, $35; western spring bran, $31@31.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.74 bid; No 3 red winter, garlicky, $1.74 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 78c bid; No 3, 74½@75½c bid; No 4, 72@73c bid. Car lots for local trade; No 3 yellow, 79@80c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location; No 2 white, 50¾@51¾c; No 3 white, 49¾@50¾c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter — Solid-packed creamery in tubs, extra, 92 score, 45c; high-scoring goods, 46@49c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 43½c; 90 score, 42½c; 89 score 41c; 88 score, 40c; 87 score, 39½c; 86 score, 39c; best prints, 92@94 score, 47@48c; cartons, 48@49c; good prints, 88@91 score, 44@46c; cartons, 45@47c; ordinary farmers' prints, 42@43c.

Cheese — In moderate request and steady. New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 24c; jobbing small lots, 26c; single daisies, held, 25½@26c; fresh, 23½@24c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 15, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country, 53@58c lb; creamery, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 30@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.40@2.25; guineas, $1.25@1.50; ducks, $1.60@2.50; squabs, 35@45c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, green, 30c qt; soup, 15c pt; kidney, 18c pt; lima, 15c pt; beets 5c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@30c hd; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 20@50c hd; celery, 15@25c stalk; eggplant, 20@25c ea; endive, 15@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, old, 10c qt; scallions, 8@12c bch; parsley, 1@3c bch; peppers, 5@8c ea; poke, 18c bch; potatoes, new, 42@45c ¼ pk; radishes, 10c bch; rhubarb, 15c bch; peas, 25c qt; sauer kraut, 15c qt; sweet potatoes, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c pt; turnips, 8c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 55@65c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.40; corn, 72c; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $35@36; shorts, $35@36; hominy, $36.50@37.50; middlings, $39.50@40.50; linseed, $53@54; gluten, $44@45; ground oats, $38.50@39.50; alfalfa, regular, $41@42; alfalfa meal, fine, $45@46; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44.50@45.50 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $32.50@33.50; 18 per cent, $36.50@@37.50; 20 per cent, $39@40; 24 per cent, $45@46; 25 per cent, $48@49; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42.50@43.50.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local markets for week ending March 13, 1926: Market slow. Reactor dairy cows predominating in week's receipts. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady to strong, some sales 25c higher; quality mostly medium; top, $9.85; weight 1260; bulk of sales, $8.25@9; bulls and heifers about steady. Cows fairly active, strong to 25c higher; cutter and common killer grades predominating; bulk, $4@5. Calves steady to strong; top vealers, $15.50; few selects, $16. Hogs slow, tending stronger; top westerns, $14.75; bulk, $14.25@14.50.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .43¾	$ .42½	$ .43	$ .48
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.29½	.29	.36	.32½
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	.37	.37	.36½	.34
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	6.75	6.57½	6.82½	1.20
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.50	9.50	9.75	.975
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	24.50	19.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.74	1.69	1.76¼	1.79
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.78	.73	.78	1.39
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.51	.50	.50¾	.62½

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 5 cars; 3 from Penna, 1 Indiana, 1 West Virginia, containing 111 head, 357 head trucked in from nearby. Total, cattle, 468 head; 7 calves, 235 hogs. Receipts for week ending March 13, 1926: Cattle, 41 cars; 33 from Penna, 2 St Paul, 2 Indiana, 1 Chicago, 1 Virginia, 1 West Virginia, 1 Iowa, containing 1097 head, 1011 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 2108 head, 32 calves, 933 hogs, 125 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 51 cars containing 1318 head, 722 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 2040 head; 80 calves, 378 hogs, 258 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9@10.00
Fair to good	8.50@ 9.00
Medium to fair	8.00@ 8.50
Common to medium	6.50@ 8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.50
Medium to good	5.00@6.00
Common to medium	4.00@5.00
Canners and cutters	2.50@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.00@15.50
Medium	11.00@14.00
Common	5.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs..	$13.75@14.50
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.25@15.00
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs...	14.50@15.00
Rough stock	10.75@13.75

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c lb.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c; dressed, 75c@$2.50 each.

Eggs—25@28c dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@50c ½ pk, $2@3.50 bu; cabbage, 15@25c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; carrots, 3@5c ea; horeradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; beets, 1@5c ea, 10c box; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 18@20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 12@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.25@$3.50 bu.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.80 corn $1; rye, $1.10; oats, 70c; bran, $2.10 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.68; corn, 76c; rye, 90c; oats, 55c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44@45c; do, choice, 43@44c; do, good, 42@43c; do, prints, 45@47c; do, blocks, 44@46c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@35c; Ohio and West Virginia, rolls, 32@35c; store packed, 31c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market steady. On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange nearby fresh-gathered firsts, two sales, 75 cases, 26¾c. Tennessee fresh-gathered firsts offered 27c; bid, 26¼c; no sales. Closing offerings, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 27c; bid, 26¾c. Quotations, fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 26¾c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 32c; 3½@4 lbs, 31@32c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 28@29c. Young chickens, large, fat, 37@39c; 2 lbs and under, fat, 45@48c; Leghorns and other light stock, 32@34c; all kinds, poor and thin, 26@28c; old roosters, 20@22c; Ducks, White Pekins, 34@35c; Muscovy, young, 32@33c; puddle, 33@34c. Geese, nearby, 24@26c; Kent Island, 26@28c; western and southern, 22@24c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 42@50c; old toms, 40@42c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 15, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; creamery, higher than extras, 44@44¾c; do, extras, 92 score, 43¾c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 41½@43½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs firm; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 29@30c; do, firsts, 28@28½c; do, seconds, 27¼@27¾c; storage eggs unquoted; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@36c; nearby pullets, 31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 33@35c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 36½@38c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 33@36c.

Cheese steady; state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, unquoted. State, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; do, average fun, 26@27c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations; chickens, by express, 34@40c; broilers, by express, 50c; fowls, by express, 34c; turkeys, by express, 35@40c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, fresh, unquoted; do, frozen, 32@47c; fowls, fresh, 24@35c; do, frozen, 23@34c; old roosters, 20@27c; turkeys, fresh, 42@55c; do, frozen, 42@57c.

Beans—Market dull and weak; marrows, fair to choice, 8@8½c lb; pea beans, 5@5¼c; red kidney, 8¾@9¼c; white kidneys, 7½@8c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1680 head; steady; steers, $7@10.10; state bulls, $4@6.75; cows, $2.75@6.25.

Calves—Receipts, 780 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $6@16.50; culls and little calves, $5@8; grassers and fed calves, $4.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4590 head; steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@15.25; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 920 head; steady; light to medium weights, $13.75@14.25; pigs, $14@14.50; heavy hogs, $13@13.25; roughs, $10.75@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $31; middlings, $31, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $41, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $30; standard middlings, $30; flour, middlings, $33.60; red dog, spot, $39.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.60, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $48.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $27; No 2, $24@26; No 3, $22@28; sample, $14@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.96; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.91; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.90; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.74⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.61. CORN, No 2 yellow, 91⅝c; No 3 yellow, 89⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 50c; No 3 white, 49c; No 4 white, 47½c; fancy white slipped, 52@54½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.01⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, 82¾@85¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with a week ago: Fed steers strong to 15c higher better grades showing advance; top yearlings, $11.35; heavies upward to $11; good and choice light yearlings very scarce; she stock 25c up; lower grades showing advance; bulls weak to a shade lower; vealers, $1 lower.

Hogs—Uneven, lighter weights steady to 10c higher; others unchanged from Friday's average; bulk of 240@325-lb butchers, $11.60@12.25; bulk of desirable, 200@225-lb weights, $12.75@13.35; better 180 lbs down largely $13.70@14.15; top of 170 lbs down, $14.15; packing sows, $10.40@11; heavy weights, $11.40@12.25; medium weights, $11.85@13.45; light weights, $12.45@14.15; light lights, $12.40@14.25; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.25.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs mostly 25c lower; spots, 50c off; fat yearling wethers sharing fat lamb decline; fat aged sheep weak to a shade lower. Tops for week: Fat wool lambs, $14.75; shorn lambs, $12; shearing lambs, $14.50; yearling wethers, $12; fat ewes, $9.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 12, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 50c; ½-blood combing, 50c; ⅜-blood, combing, 49@50c; ¼-blood, combing, 49@50c; fine, unwashed, 45c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 47@48c; ½-blood, combing, 48c; ⅜-blood, combing, 49c; ¼-blood, combing, 49c; fine, unwashed, 43@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 45@46c; ⅜-blood, 47c; ¼-blood, 46@47c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 13, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, $15.20; March, $15.20; October, $16.45. Alsike, cash and March, $17. Timothyseed, cash and March, $3.60; September, $3.75.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 15. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran ....$	32.50
Spring bran	30.50@31.00
Soft winter wheat bran	33.50@36.00
Hard winter wheat bran ...	32.00
Standard middlings	30.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	31.20@38.50
Flour middlings	33.00@38.50
Red dog flour	38.50@39.50
White hominy	31.00@31.50
Yellow hominy	31.50
Gluten feed	39.00@39.20
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.00@37.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	38.50@39.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	40.50@41.25
34 per cent linseed meal.....	48.75@49.20

Millfeed firm and advancing under light production and improved demand.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

THE Philadelphia potato market has shown considerable improvement during the week ending March 13, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets. This was due largely to the general strengthening of the shipping point and consuming markets all over the country. Pennsylvania round whites opened at $6.50 to $6.60 per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia and closed at $6.75. Maine Green Mountains opened at $6.75 to $6.75 to $7.

The strawberry market was more active during the early part of the week but weakened toward the close Onions were in light supply and the demand was only fair. Cauliflower was slightly weaker. Pennsylvania mushrooms closed firm, while parsnips and carrots were steady. Apples were very dull and draggy thruout the week.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

WHILE the butter markets for the week ending March 13 opened with prices at all four markets advancing a half cent, the firmness was only temporary. Buyers were not inclined to follow the advance and were again operating on a hand-to-mouth policy which by the middle of the week caused some accumulation of stocks on dealers' floors, especially in the finer grades.

Receivers viewed any accumulations with concern and adopted a free selling policy even to the point of offering concessions which caused declines on Thursday at all markets with the exception of Boston where supplies of finer grades were finding a fairly ready sale.

The nervous and fluctuating markets which have prevailed the past few weeks have so unsettled the minds of the operators that very few are willing to venture opinions regarding the future trend of the market. The market at the moment is so sensitive and uncertain that operators for the most part are continuing a free selling policy in order to guard against carrying any excessive stocks on possible decline and buyers for the same reason are limiting their purchases to their most urgent needs. These policies result in a further aggravation of the very sensitive position of the markets.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Very unfavorable weather conditions for all fall planted crops as well as for doing many kinds of farm work has prevailed during March. Bare ground with almost zero temperature at night and mid-day and afternoon thaws disastrous to wheat and rye as well as alfalfa and the clovers, all of which went into winter quarters small in size and puny in vigor. Ordinarily much plowing is done in this locality at this date, whereas, not a furrow has been turned yet. Feeding period having begun in October indications now are that all roughage will be cleaned up by May 10. Most farmers complain that home-grown corn will not last beyond that date. There has been much disappointment over the heavy percentage of loss on early littered pigs because of severity of weather. Losses in some instances have reached seventy-five per cent. The very good demand for hog products and beef has cleaned out most feeding lots. Egg production has been diminished by severity of weather and yet prices are low, 30@40c doz. Much milk is sold and butter-making, except for home use, is away below that of recent years. Certified seed potatoes are interesting a large number of growers. Seed from Michigan is costing in carlots about $3.75 plus freight. That from northern and southern tier Pennsylvania counties about one-half dollar per bushel less. No spraying yet done. No dirt roads have fully broken up yet. No demand for horses of a significant character, altho even "tractor farmers" still keep one or two teams. No colts raised. Very severe season for sheep man. Much drilling for natural gas going on and many good wells coming in. Coal mines are operating full time on 1917 scale. Hay and straw in good demand at $20@25 and $12@14 ton, respectively. Wheat, $1.60@1.80; corn, 50c, in ear; oats, 50@55c; rye, $1.10; potatoes from farm, $2.50@2.75; chickens, 28@32c. No cloverseed sown yet. No spring sales posted. Pruning all done and much fence repair work under way.—W. M. P., March 10.

Bradford County, Pa.—Weather is letting up in severity slowly but thermometer still goes to zero occasionally. Rivers have risen but not enough to cause any damage. Main roads are open for autos and sleighing is poor. By-roads are still full of snow. It has been useless to open them as they soon drift full again. Men working in woods only when absolutely necessary on account of deep snow. Many farm and poultry meetings being held thruout the county under the auspices of the county farm bureau. Potatoes selling for $2.30 and up; buckwheat, $1.60 cwt.; eggs, 28c; butter, 45@55c.—G. E. E., March 3.

Clarion County, Pa. — March zero weather and snow storms make it very unpleasant for farmers to do spring work. Manure hauling and chores is work of day. Many people sending their hogs and beef cattle to market before spring work begins. Farm sales on the go this spring. Young pigs are going to be scarce on account of so many brood sows losing their whole litters. Cow buyers plentiful and fresh cows scarce. Rural schools progressing nicely this winter. County agent trying to make a drive on the corn borer this spring. Market prices: wheat, $1.70; oats, 45c; corn, ear, 40@50c; hay, $8@10; butter, creamery, 50c; eggs, 25c; veal, 13c; hogs, $15, dressed.—C. R., March 9.

Frederick County, Md.—March came in like a lamb but has been acting like a lion ever since. Grain looking fine so far. Has not been hurt as yet by freezing weather. Grass very poor in most sections. Practically all clover killed by long drought last summer. Quite a few farmers will plow up fields intended for hay and leave old sods for hay this year. Eggs extremely low, 26c on local markets. Butter is good, 40@50c; fat hogs are still high, around $16 cwt.; beef cattle steady, 8@10c, local. Hay scarce and fair prices being offered, especially by sheep growers, for clover hay. Farm sales just begun. Fewer this year than for several years.—R. J. W., March 8.

Indiana County, Pa.—March so far changeable. Enough snow came after last thaw to cover grain which as yet looks well. Farmers in county are looking forward to a good season. A good deal of plowing already done and fertilizer and lime are being strongly ordered. A good many people are looking for horses and mules. Wheat took a drop in price lately, now $1.60 in Indiana. Prices: corn, $1; oats, 50c; buckwheat, $1.60; pigs, 14c; fat hogs, 13c; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c; milk, $2.50 per cwt. Fence Day, observed lately in Indiana, was very well attended. There were many displays of fences and many speeches made. Most speakers emphasized the good corner posts and No. 9 wire thruout. They spoke on anything from stump fences to the modern wire fence with steel posts. The new electric law for rural electrification does not prove very popular here because of the high rates placed by electric companies.—H. A. N., March 8.

Juniata County, Pa.—Very cold, rough weather thru February. Only seven of twenty-eight days were clear. Twenty-four inches of snow fell during month. Grain fields are not looking very good at present time due to intermittent freezing and thawing. More interest being taken every year in purebred stock and poultry. Chick hatcheries are in operation and many chicks being shipped each week. Good seed potatoes scarce. County Agent D. R. Pheasant has made arrangements to get a carload of Michigan potatoes shipped in. Price $3.80 off the car. Table stock sell around $2@2.25, some holding for a still higher price. Good clean cloverseed also scarce and high. Wheat has dropped, selling around $1.60 on local markets; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; hay, $18; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c.—C. B., L., March 6.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Snow which covered fields during February has nearly all disappeared. March started in like a lamb, but didn't last long. Farm stock and implement sales are at their height now and good prices are realized. There are still some farms without tenants. An effort is being made to have tuberculin test on the area plan established for North Lebanon Township. A quantity of seed corn is being distributed this spring to the farmers, by the banks of Lebanon County, in cooperation with the Agricultural Committee of the Lebanon Chamber of Commerce, and the Lebanon County Agricultural Extension Association. Varieties are of the Golden Queen, Sure Crop and Bucher's Yellow Dent, allowing one-half bushel to each farmer applying. The Lebanon County Cooperative Association, thru its secretary treasurer, A. E. Reist is taking orders for seed potatoes of Michigan Russets and Cobbler varieties. Prices: wheat, $1.70; corn, 80c; hay, $18; straw, $11; milk, $2.20 cwt; butter, 55c; eggs, 30c.—P. L. M., March 3.

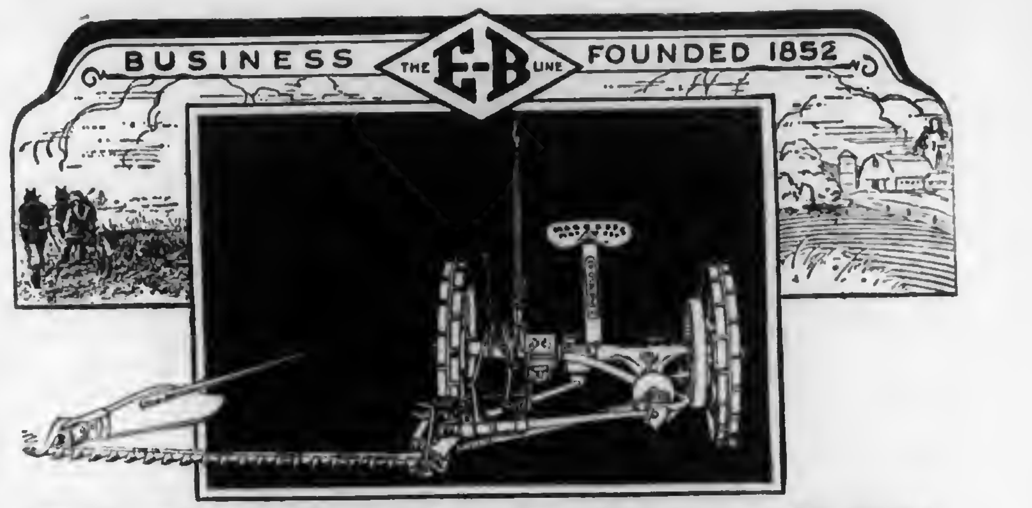
Montgomery County, Pa.—Snow practically all gone leaving fields bare. Some farmers are taking advantage of weather to move manure but it will be hard on the crops. Many farmers were kept busy supplying wood to town folks, providing a source of income not usually worked in this section. End of the coal strike caught many dealers with soft coal and coke on their hands. Industrial situation in towns not very bright but the revival of building operations will increase prosperity. Quite a few public sales. Farms are not selling very fast and not as high as they have been. Many places are open to renters. Prospects of $2.00 wheat are pretty slim, present price $1.80. Other prices: corn, 90c; potatoes, $3; calves, 13c; chickens, 30c; eggs, 40c; butter, 60c. The baby chick business will soon be in full swing, most poultrymen have quit using small incubators and are buying direct from big hatcheries.—C. N. D., March 4.

Passaic County, N. J.—The coldest weather for the year came along in February and is still with us. Two heavy snowstorms in February and the ground was covered with about three inches of ice which is about off now. I do not think strawberries suffered any but it may have hurt spinach. Roads are fair to good, some of the oiled macadam are showing signs of wear with quite a few holes in them. Early tomato and pepper plants are up in flats and will soon need transplanting. The price of eggs is a little lower than last month with the egg production increasing.—N. D., March 8.

Potter County, Pa.—Night of March 5 was coldest night of winter. Ground is still white with snow. Farmers having sugar bushes to work are waiting for sap to start running. Farmers' Week meetings were held in the vocational room of the Coudersport High School last week. Mr. Earl Moffit, extension lecturer on farm management; Mr. E. L. Nixon, potato expert; Mr. J. R. Haswell, extension engineer of State College, and Miss Cecile Gebhart, home economics extension worker were speakers. Many farmers buying hay. Prices ranging from $12 for loose hay in barn to $17 for baled hay. Prices vary according to quality and location. Dairymen are adding more cows to their herds. The bi-weekly shipment of veal calves began the last of February. A few more carloads of potatoes were shipped recently. The first price offered was $2 per bushel but later the price dropped. Local prices: eggs, 30@35c; butter, 45c.—M. C. S., March 8.

Tioga County, Pa.—Thus far we've had typical March weather. There has been a long run of good sleighing and farmers have made the best of it by getting long distance hauling done and stocking up with coal and feed against the inevitable break-up which must come soon. Farmers with sugar bushes are overhauling equipment, cutting wood and preparing for business. Those who did not get ice early have had an opportunity in the last month to stock up. The changeable weather has been hard on poultry but well-cared-for flocks are producing fairly well. Much sickness continues Many schools have been closed thruout county this winter because of epidemics of scarlet fever. Prices: eggs, 26c; veals, 13c; potatoes, $2; good milk cows from $100 to $125.—P. W. L., March 8.

Said President Coolidge in his proclamation designating April 18-24 as the 1926 American Forest Week: "If we are to flourish, as a people and as individuals, we must neither wastefully hoard nor wastefully exploit, but skilfully employ and renew the resources that nature has entrusted to us."



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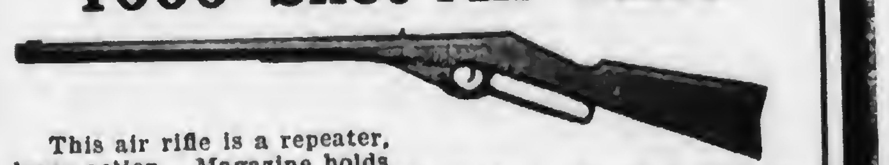

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Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
Assorted, Heavy	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00
Assorted, Light	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50

THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE 7 ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

Buy C·M·L·Chicks

OUR BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS are headed by pedigreed males imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Pedigree of the Dams of these Males 285 and the Sire's Dam 314. I do not believe better BARRON LEGHORNS can be found in this country at these low prices. Also Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds at low prices, quality considered. Barron S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Pen No. 1, 20c each. Pen No. 2, 15c each, 1000, 1c less. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, 16c each, in 1000 lots 1c less. Marcy's Strain Jersey Black Giants, 30c each. My Chicks are produced from personally inspected flocks, large, hardy and bred from vigorous, free range stock. They live. Grow and make Profits. Before ordering elsewhere get my Free Catalog with full particulars, or order direct from this ad. Shipped Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS

For 20 years we have hatched and raised Chicks of the finest Quality from farm ranged stock. We received more letters highly commending our Chicks last season than ever before. Our great aim has always been to produce the BEST LAYERS.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	43.00	72.00
Buff and White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	8.25	16.00	46.00	76.00

Hollywood White Leghorns, Choice, $15 per 100 straight. We specialize in English and Hollywood Leghorns. Order at once for early delivery. KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS will SUIT you. Ref.—Kirkersville Savings Bank. KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 51, KIRKERSVILLE, OHIO.

500,000 National Guaranteed Chicks

Bred from fine sturdy carefully selected breeders having free range. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or broilers	$3.25	$6.00	$11.	$53.	$100.
American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
Holly-Tancred White and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.	67.	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

Pekin ducklings, Turkey eggs. Six other breeds. Order now. Get chicks when wanted. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank ref. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 404 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

We have been producing Chicks from our pure bred, laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

S. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. PARKS Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

PINE TREE
Quick Deliveries
30,000 Pine Tree Chicks a week enable us to make prompt March and April deliveries. Send deposit and name shipping date. Write for FREE Chick Book and Price List.
PINE TREE HATCHERY
QUALITY SERVICE Box F Stockton, New Jersey
BABY CHICKS

One Million Baby Chicks For 1926
THIS SMALL ADV. BRINGS BIG VALUE—WRITE. Fifteen leading breeds all on free farm range, bred for egg production, properly culled insures good, strong chicks. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
PORT TREVORTON, PENNA.

1910 BABY CHICKS 1926
30,000 Weekly 9 Cents Each
and up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed; prepaid. Our 16th year. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 30 Richfield, Pa.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks
The kind that lay. Reports from my customers prove that Hampton's Black Leghorns average a profit of $2.00 per year, a hen from large white egg sales. Are not such proven profit makers the most desirable breed for you? Order now for April chicks at $17.50 per 100; $85.00 per 500; $165.00 per 1000. Or for May chicks at $16.00 per 100; $77.50 per 500; $150.00 per 1000. Terms 25% with order, safe delivery and square deal guaranteed within 1200 miles. Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box F., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 15 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

BUTLER POULTRY FARM
Buy our own S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks at 20c
May 17c, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.
BUTLER POULTRY FARM
R. D. 1, Belmar, N. J.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Special inducements For Early Orders.
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS
From 200-Egg Hens
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices

White and Brown Leghorns	13c each
Barred, White and Partridge Rocks	14c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas	13c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes	15c each

Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

200,000 CHICKS—1926
ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST
Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson strain	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks	$12.00	$55.00	$105.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS
We operate one of the largest Trapnesting plants in the East. Every Leghorn hen that does not show a profitable egg record is taken to Market. The male birds mated are from hens with trapnest egg records from 268 to 312 eggs in one year. No guess work, visit our farm and see for yourself.
Chicks for March and April hatch $15.00 per hundred
Chicks for May and June hatch $13.00 per hundred
Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Far Green Poultry Farm, G. G. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings............15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings............18c each
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds $14.00; White and Brown Leghorns $12.00; B. Minorcas $15.00. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set.
Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

BABY CHICKS
Purebred, good laying strains, free range. 13 varieties, 8 cents up. Bank reference. 100 live prepaid. Write for circular and prices.
ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. Stephens, Ohio

— — My Pure Blood
Chicks from high-egg bred, inspected flocks will please you and make you money. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas. Low prices. Catalog free. Write me today. Mary Maude Farms, Box 110, Portland, Ind.

Brookfield's Black Leghorn Chicks
$14 a hundred, from heavy laying strain, free range. Our healthy, strong, vigorous chicks insure your success. Circular.
BROOKFIELD FARM, Box 33, McCLURE, PA.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS
The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest! Greatest winners New York, Chicago. Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, etc., shipped safely. Catalog free.
EVERLAY FARM Box 48 Portland, Ind.

Jones' Barred Rock Chicks
We are now booking orders for early delivery, first hatch November 10th. Write for prices.
A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS "Martin's" White Wyandotte. Direct Strain. None better. 15c each. Special matings 18c each. "Straubs Hi-Grade" White Rocks, same price. Heavy mixed 10c each. Discount on 1000 lots. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
7c each up. America's best free range certified record laying breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.
SEIDELTON FARMS. Washingtonville, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes and Minorcas. Also heavy broiler chicks, 9c up to 15c. Eggs for hatching $1.50 a setting. White African Guineas. Eclipse Breeding Farms, Port Treverton, Pa.

Extra Quality Chix Ferris Strain mated with Barron Cockerels. S. C. White Leghorns $13.00 per 100; $62.50 per 500. Postpage paid. Order from adv. or write.
C. A. CARLIN, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed.
Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C, Paradise, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

TURKEY RIDGE CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns........$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds............14.00 per 100
Assorted or Mixed Chicks.. 9.50 per 100
Discount on 500 lots. Postpaid live del. guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. B. Rocks, 11c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, EGGS—Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, W. Leghorns. Utility and exhibition grades. Catalog free. RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

CHICKS White Leg. 12c; mixed, 9c; greatly reduced on 500 or 1,000 orders. Utility bred-to-lay, free range, 100% gtd. Prepaid. Order direct. Cir. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Prices and Prospects

NEARBY white eggs moved slowly on the New York market during the week ending March 9 and prices were lower. Toward the close of the week the demand was active for desirable qualities. Mixed colors and the cheaper grades, which retailers could use in meeting the competition of the low prices prevailing in the chain stores, met a prompt outlet.

The Philadelphia egg market has been about steady, altho a decline occurred during the latter part of the week. Receipts of eggs totaled 32,[illegible]15 cases, of which number Pennsylvania supplied 2069.

Receipts of live poultry in New York were comparatively light during the latter part of the week. The market was firm with a good demand for fowl. The average run of chickens was staggy and sold slowly, while the smaller smooth-legged types moved readily. There was a good demand for old roosters and ducks. Farmers will find a good outlet for fat fowl, ducks and geese for the Jewish Passover that comes on March 30-31st.

Wheat Prices Decline

Wheat prices continued to drop during the first week of March, on account of the weakness in foreign markets. The demand for soft red winter showed considerable improvement because of the light supply and the lighter offerings of western white wheat. Light receipts of corn, together with a fairly active demand held the cash market relatively firm, altho future prices declined slightly. Conditions in the oats market were much the same as corn. Future prices were lower but the demand for cash grain was active. The rye market did not follow the full decline of wheat and displayed independent strength.

Prices of top grades of hay averaged higher during the week, but the bulk offerings consisted of ordinary and poor hay which was barely steady. Moderate receipts strengthened the hay market at interior points but the northeastern and Pacific Coast markets were dull. Timothy was steady with top grades firm. Receipts at Boston were liberal but prices on the best grades were unchanged. The New York market was dull with liberal arrivals but the demand improved toward the close of the week and prices were mostly unchanged. Light offerings forced prices higher in Pittsburgh but the market at Cincinnati was dull.

Wool Market Quiet

The Boston wool market was quiet during the week ending March 9 and prices on domestic stock, including eastern fleece wools, were largely nominal. Some sales have been made at a little lower figure of late. Ohio Delaines have sold about on the basis of 49c to 50c in the grease.

The eastern potato markets were fairly steady during the week ending March 10th. Prices have shown little change. The shipping point markets have shown a firmer feeling and quotations have advanced. During the first week of March shipments from Maine increased fifty per cent to 1230 cars. The total shipments from the late potato states amounted to 3850 cars during the week, or about one-fourth less than last season's corresponding movement. The total shipments of old potatoes up to March 9 were 179,540 cars compared with 203,805 to the same date last year. Only six of new potatoes have been moved as against 53 cars in 1925.—W. R. W.

"Has your brother been bothered long with acute indigestion?"

"Oh, no—not until th' other day when he forgot an' ate English mutton and Irish potatoes!"—Medical Pickwick.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

RAISE CHICKENS
BUY DAY OLD CHICKS
5000 WEEKLY [illegible] WE SHIP C.O.D.
MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY.
ORDER TODAY.
Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

They thrive wonderfully on it
originated 1884
CASSEL'S F.P.C.
CHICK MANNA
For Chicks, Turkeys, Pheasants, Ducks. Produces unusually healthy, vigorous, quick growth. Only wholesome, high quality material. Prevents bowel trouble. Fed dry or wet. Always dependable. Different from other starting feeds. Satisfaction or money back. At your dealer's, or send to us.
F. P. CASSEL'S SON Box 15, Lansdale, Pa.

200-300 Egg Strain
CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS
from proved strains—Official Contest Champions since contests began. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes.
Most Profitable Poultry Knows
306 eggs per year
DON'T BUY chicks or eggs until you get our big FREE Catalog and special circular. Write today.
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box W. Lancaster, Pa.

OUR REPUBLIC CHICKS
Are from pure bred, heavy laying flocks on free range that we have PERSONALLY Inspected and Culled for Health, Vigor and Laying type. These flocks contain the blood of the best laying strains in the country. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices.
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 100, $12.50; 300, $37.00; 500, $60.00. Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas, 100, $14.00; 300, $41.00; 500, $67.00. White and Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rocks, 100, $15.00, 300, $44.00; 500, $72.00. Heavy Mixed, 100, $12.00; 300, $35.00; 500, $55.00. Light Mixed, 100, $9.00; 300, $26.50; 500, $42.50. Silver Wyandottes, 100, $16. Light Brahmas, White Minorcas, 100, $21. Order from this ad at once. Ref.—Republic Banking Co.
REPUBLIC HATCHERY, Box 53, REPUBLIC, OHIO

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS
The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00
Wh Rocks, Wh. Wydts	4.75	8.75	16.50	80.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

STOP
BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right.
Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
BUCYRUS, OHIO

Baby Chicks
Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks, White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying Free range Flocks.
S. C. White Leghorns.....$12.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns ... 12.00 " 100
Barred Rocks .... 14.00 " 100
S. C. R. I. Reds........ 14.00 " 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix... 10.00 " 100
Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

OHIO ACCREDITED
10 Leading Breeds. Inspected, culled and banded by O. S. University Experts. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc. Hatched and shipped under our personal supervision. Priced right. 9th year. Free Cir. Bank Ref.
SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2756, Findlay, Ohio

HILLPOT Quality
BABY CHICKS
Their Quality Means Your Profit!
When I specify quality as the first thing my chicks must have, it is because I know only a quality chick can pay the real profits you should get from every chick investment.
You can see that quality in every sturdy, vigorous Hillpot Chick.
It means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS.
You are not taking my word for this. These results have been secured by hundreds of my customers who re-order from me year after year, because my Hillpot Quality Chicks are paying—have always paid—them profits.
Send for my '26 Chick Book. Tells all about my profit strains of
Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes
Since old customers take so much of my production it will pay you to ACT PROMPTLY.
SAFE DELIVERY OF FULL COUNT GUARANTEED
W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.

BUY $ $ HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OUR 17th YEAR For 16 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality
OHIO ACCREDITED
Ohio accredited chicks. Every bird in our flocks has been selected and legbanded by experts trained by the POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. YOU KNOW YOU ARE GETTING HIGHEST QUALITY AND EGG PRODUCTION IN HUBER'S CHICKS. No guess work or no uncertainty. If better chicks could be produced we would produce them.
FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE
Tells about our hatcheries, our flocks and RELIABLE CHICKS which have pleased thousands of customers. Hatch 13 varieties. Get our combination offer on chicks and brooder stoves before buying this season. Valuable free book on chicks and poultry with each order. 100% live delivery.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe
Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices postpaid on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
S. C. Motiled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	60.50	126.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited	3.00	6.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Order Today
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

CHICKS SINCE 1906
This is our 20th Season in hatching and selling Chicks from high egg record and pure bred flocks. Mated and culled for heavy egg production. Our Chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free range hens. You can place your order in full confidence direct from this ad and save time, or get our Free Catalog for 1926 with additional information. Ref.—City National Bank of Tiffin. 100% Live Delivery of Chicks Guaranteed. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.

Varieties Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	$4.25	$8.25	$16.00	$77.50	$1.50.00
Jersey Black Giants	6.75	11.25	22.00		
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburg	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

PEP THEY LIVE
QUALITY HAS MADE THE FINE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY
ATHENEON Quality CHICKS
Thousands of customers acclaim ATHENEON QUALITY, FIRST in vigor, FIRST in growth, FIRST in egg production.

Varieties Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns,	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas,	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds,	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons,	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
S. C. White Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Black Minorcas.	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
TANCRED LEGHORNS, 213 to 286 egg Blood Lines	11.00	20.00	100.00	

Order direct from this ad or ask for Fine Free Instructive Catalog. Ref.—Athens Nat. Bank. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 54, ATHENS, OHIO.

1,000,000 Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks
BRED FROM BREEDERS THAT HAVE THE LAYING HABIT—

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11	$53	$100
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13	63	120
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	72	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Wh. Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes	13.00	25	122	210

Catalogue Free—White Pekin Ducklings—Turkey eggs—Custom hatching—Order chicks now. 5% cash discount on all orders received and paid in full 30 days before chicks are wanted. Selected Free Range Breeders—100% live arrival guaranteed. We are not chick brokers—We hatch every chick we sell. Ref. Curwensville Nat. Bank, Curwensville, Pa.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 216, GRAMPIAN, PA.

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Light Mixed, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. All orders have our best personal attention and old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year. Ref. Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free New Catalog. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box F, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12

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S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
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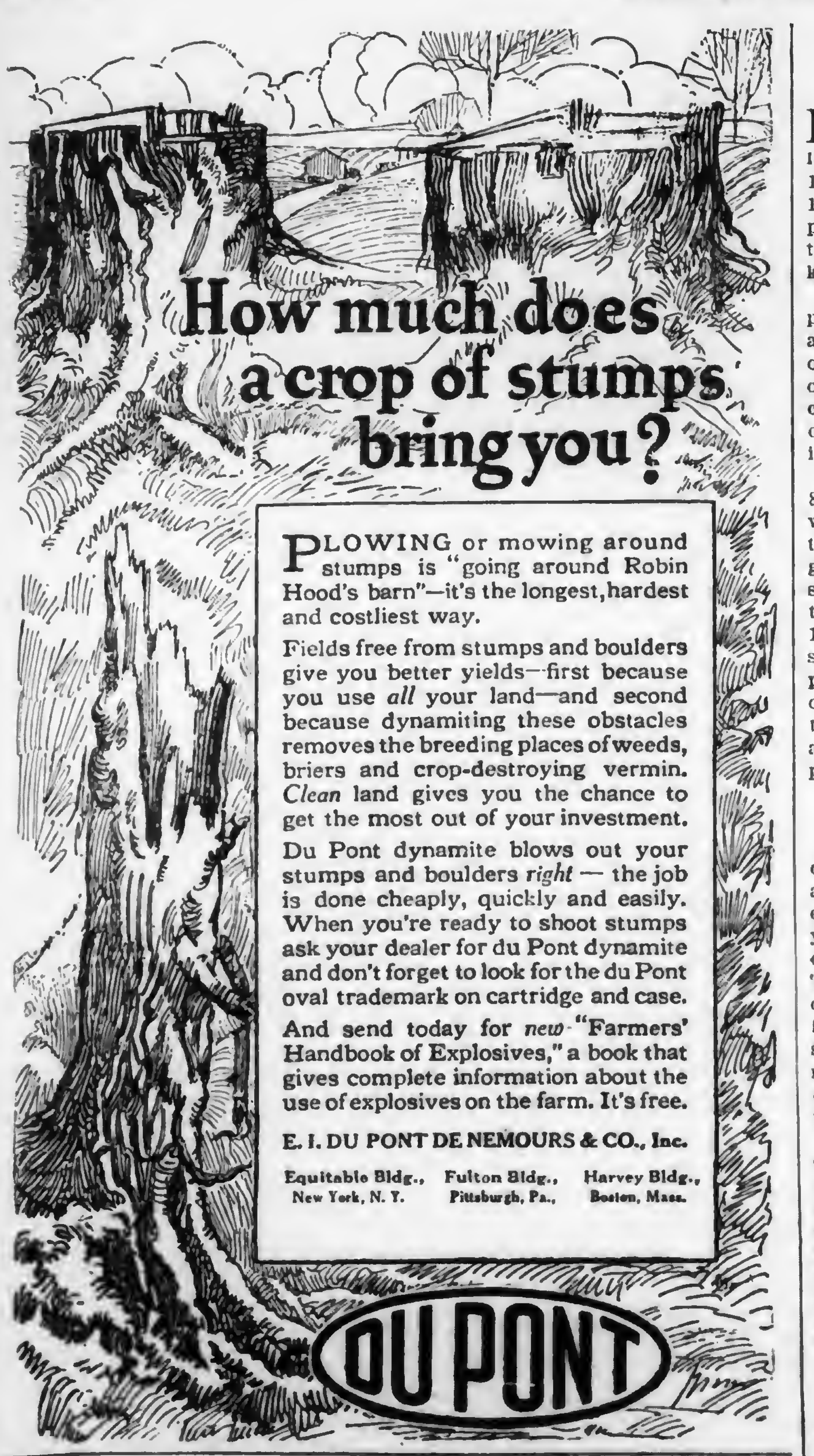

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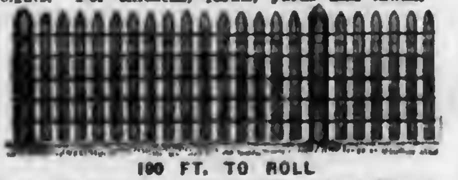

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Allentown Carlot Imports

DURING 1925 there were 1835 cars of perishable produce unloaded in Allentown as compared to 1776 cars in 1924 and 1625 cars in 1923, according to the figures compiled from the railroad records by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

The receipts of mixed produce, principally from Philadelphia, show an increase this year of 102 cars over 1924, making a total of 937 of these cars during 1925. The 305 cars of bananas used in Allentown during the year show a 15 per cent increase over the 1924 receipts.

The apple receipts dropped from 85 cars in 1924 to 60 cars in 1925 which would indicate that the Allentown markets absorbed more locally grown apples during the year. Pennsylvania apple shippers supplied one-third of the 60 carloads received in 1925 as compared to only about one-seventh from the same source in the preceding year. Washington, on the other hand, supplied only one-fifteenth of last year's cars of apples as compared to nearly one-third supplied by the western state in 1924.

Fewer Early Potatoes Used

Potato receipts dropped from 111 cars to 80 cars. The entire drop is accounted for in the fewer cars of early potatoes used in Allentown last year when the new potatoes sold considerably higher than in 1924. The receipts of late potatoes were 21 cars each year which indicates that locally grown stock continued to supply the Allentown markets with most of its late potatoes since many of the 21 cars receipts each year were used for seed purposes.

The receipts of the various commodities for the year were as follows: apples 60, bananas 305, cabbage 41, cantaloupes 27, celery 40, cranberries 1, cucumbers 2, grapefruit 4, grapes 125, lettuce 1, mixed produce 937, onions 15, oranges 57, peaches 24, pineapples 1, potatoes 80, strawberries 14, sweet potatoes 35, and watermelons 66 cars.

Johnstown Receipts

RAILROAD records show that Johnstown used 144 fewer carloads of shipped-in produce during 1925 than in 1924 according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. More than a third of the total carlot receipts of 1701 cars were made up with mixed produce, arriving principally from Pittsburgh. In addition there were 22 different commodities making up solid carloads from 25 states of the Union and from several foreign countries.

Potatoes show the largest receipts of any single commodity with 240 cars, 22 per cent decrease from the 1924 figure. A total of 135 cars of these were late potatoes as compared with 171 cars of northern grown stock received in 1924. From these figures it is apparent that Cambria County farmers are supplying more potatoes to meet the demands of the Johnstown markets.

Banana receipts of 231 cars during the year are an increase of 54 cars over the 1924 arrivals. These cars were received mostly from the Port of New York. Johnstown used 24 more cars of grapes in 1925 than in 1924, this making a total of 186. The receipts from California increased from 112 cars to 162 while the New York state arrivals decreased from 20 to 7 cars. Pennsylvania supplied 7 cars as compared to 6 in 1924. Grapefruit arrivals were 9 cars, altho there had been no solid cars of this fruit used in the city previously. Onion receipts were 29 cars each year.

More Local Fruit in Demand

Supplies of apples dropped from 86 cars in 1924 to 69 in 1925, indicating that local stock supplied more of the demand during the past year. Eighteen cars of Pennsylvania apples were used in the Johnstown markets each year but the receipts from the far western states dropped from 19 cars in 1924 to 7 in 1925. These figures are significant because they show that Pennsylvania and other eastern state growers are better meeting the competition of the western apple on the Johnstown market.

Other commodities to show decreased receipts during the year are lettuce, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, cantaloupes, oranges and strawberries.

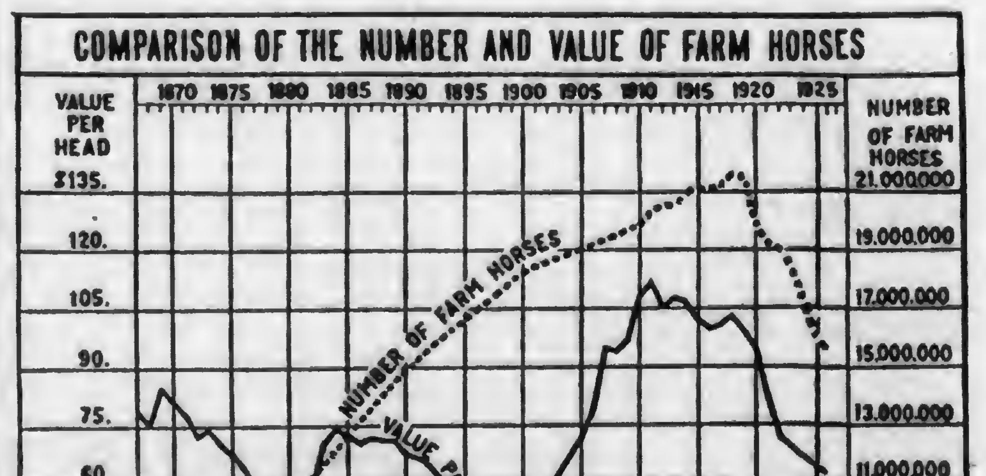
The total unloads for Johnstown in 1925 are as follows: apples 69, bananas 231, cabbage 11, cantaloupes 42, celery 9, cherries 4, cucumbers 4, grapefruit 9, grapes 186, lemons 1, mixed produce 667, onions 29, oranges 49, peaches 40, pears 17, peppers 6, pineapples 1, potatoes 240, strawberries 3, sweet potatoes 8, tomatoes 9, and watermelons 65.

Potato Spraying

POTATO spraying demonstrations have shown rapid increase in popularity in Pennsylvania during the past eight years, according to E. L. Nixon, extension specialist in plant pathology at State College.

Starting with spraying demonstrations in twelve counties in 1918, the work had spread into all but three of the sixty-seven counties in 1924. The acreage sprayed increased from 314 to 38,646 acres and the yield per acre from 142 to 266 bushels in 1925.

When the work first started the potatoes were sprayed five times during the season, but the number of applications has now been increased to seven at an average cost of eleven dollars per acre.—A. L. B.



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SEED POTATOES—Write for guaranteed prices of our choice northern grown seed. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

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POTATOES—Cobbler, Heavyweight, Ohio, Rose, others. Ford, Fishers, N. Y.

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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

MILK IS LUMPY.—I have a cow that was fresh on February 2nd. She has been giving milk that is lumpy, sometimes worse than others. Once in a while there will be no lumps at all. Would appreciate very much if you would tell me what to do for her.—W. B. O., Jersey Shore, Pa. This condition comes as the result of inflammation due to the increased blood supply and to changes incident to freshening or to an infection. Reduce diet by one-quarter to one-half; give one-half to one pound of Epsom salts, and milk the affected part several times daily. The case may easily terminate in loss of parts affected and must be considered seriously.

PIGS NOT THRIFTY.—I have four pigs that I bought in November. One of them is doing fine but the other three are stiff, can hardly get up to eat and have a cough. All I fed was sweet separated milk and corn. When they eat they seem to choke as if they could hardly swallow. Do you think we get them too fat? We keep them dry.—H. L. S., Erie, Pa. A good diet for growing pigs consists of 100 pounds corn, 10 pounds digester meat and bone tankage, 5 pounds oil meal and 5 pounds ground alfalfa. One should consider parasites and eliminate them as a possible complication. The pigs should have an exercise lot and be exposed to direct sunlight.

DIARRHEA IN HORSE.—Have a horse about fifteen years old, which has loose bowels. I feed alfalfa, timothy hay and corn. Of late feed only timothy hay and corn but he isn't better. Please advise me what to give. He is in good flesh and health. A. S., Freehold, N. J. Diarrhea usually follows ingestion of moldy foods; foods poor in quality; irregular feeding and watering and foreign bodies that irritate the wall of the intestines. One should first withhold food and give one pint to one quart of raw linseed oil. You would do well to have a consultation with your veterinarian on this case. Treatment depends on the factors causing the trouble.

GARGET.—A Holstein cow, for I presume two months or more, has been giving clots of thick milk, perhaps a good teaspoonful each milking. In every other way she seems in good health. Udder has not been swollen until just recently. Have been feeding silage, alfalfa hay, and ration of corn, oats and cottonseed meal. She was getting about three pounds, not over, of the cottonseed daily but have reduced her grain ration.—W. B., Kirkwood, Pa. These cases usually appear as the result of an infection. This cow should be kept separate from the herd and milked last. The hands of the milker should be washed in an antiseptic solution before and after milking. This is done for the purpose of preventing the spread of the infection. The diet may be cut down and one-half to one pound of Epsom salts given as a drench. Milking the cow three or four times per day is sometimes of value.

HORSE RUBS HIS TAIL.—I have a horse that rubs his neck and root of tail. Seems to be very itchy. Can you tell me what to do for it?—J. S. G., Scenery Hills, Pa. It is always well to examine for lice as many cases of rubbing are due to this cause. It may be, however, that the skin is irritated and needs grooming or the horse needs more exercise. Wash the parts with soap and water to insure cleanliness. If lice is the cause, apply a two-per-cent solution of one of the coal tar dips, repeating in seven days. If no lice are present, apply vaseline to the part after washing, rubbing it well into the hair.

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BARRON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, $4 up, from stock imported from Tom Barron, England. Records 262 to 313 eggs. Eggs for hatching. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

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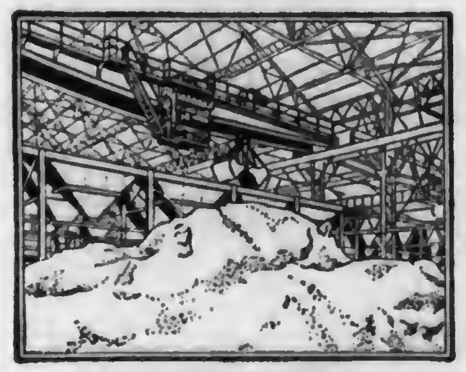

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"It Pays to Use Them"

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Potatoes. No manure or clover sod, poor soils, 3-10-6; medium soils 2-12-4, 3-10-6. Rich soils, 2-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soils 3-10-6, 2-12-4; medium soils, 2-12-4; rich soils 0-16-0.

Vegetables (leaf crops). No manure or clover sod, medium or rich soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, medium soils 4-12-4, 4-12-0; rich soils, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Tomatos, peppers, cucumbers, melons, egg plant. No manure or clover sod, all soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 4-12-4, rich soils 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Vegetables (root crops). No manure or clover sod, poor soils, 5-10-5, 4-8-6. Medium soils, 4-12-4, 4-8-6; rich soils, 4-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soils, 5-10-5, 4-12-4; medium soils 4-12-4, 2-12-4; rich soils 3-8-3, 0-16-0.

As Authorized Swift Agent we are co-operating with the Pennsylvania Experiment Station in recommending and selling these analyses.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 13 PHILADELPHIA, PA , SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926 $1.00 a year

N. J. AGR'L EXP'T STATIONS
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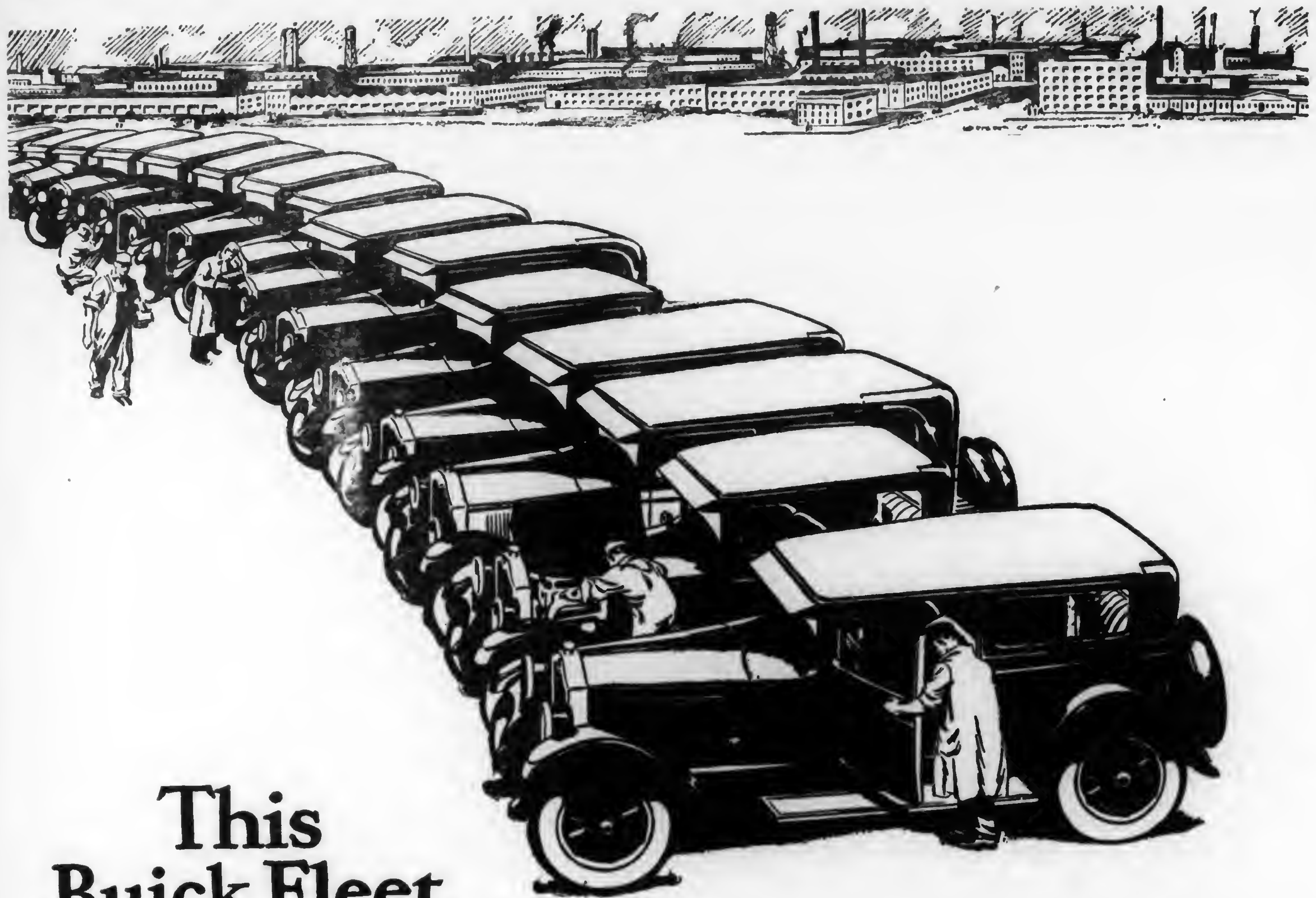
The Spring Plowing.

In this issue: There are profits in spring top-dressing of meadows and pastures.
"Women Have the First Word." See page three.



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 13 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MARCH 27, 1926 Whole No. 1506

Top-Dressing Pays Good Returns

Experiments Prove Value of Commercial Fertilizers on Meadows and Pastures

By C. R. WOODWARD

APPLICATIONS of nitrate of soda as high as 360 pounds per acre, with moderate amounts of acid phosphate and potash, gave profitable increases in the yield of mixed hay in experiments extending over nineteen years at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

The experiments, which are reported in Bulletin 185 of the Rhode Island Station, were conducted on three plats of a silt loam soil with a gravelly subsoil. One received no nitrogenous fertilizer, one a medium amount, and the third a heavy application each year. The plats were in hay continuously from 1899 to 1906, and subsequently have grown a rotation of corn one or two years, potatoes one year, rye one year, and hay two or three years. All plats received the same amounts of phosphoric acid and potash each respective year, so the only variable was the amount of nitrogen.

Yields from Different Applications

For eleven years, fertilizer containing 140 pounds of nitrate of soda gave an average yield of 2.72 tons of hay to the acre, 420 pounds gave 4.05 tons, while the plat which received phosphoric acid and potash alone yielded only 1.97 tons.

An application containing 233 pounds of nitrate of soda in 1916 gave a yield of 5.85 tons, and 313 pounds gave 5.64 tons. The next year the yield was 4.13 tons from 360 pounds of nitrate, or 2.58 tons more than from the plat receiving no nitrogen, which yielded only 1.55 tons. An application containing 487 pounds of nitrate gave a somewhat larger increase, but the difference was not great.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, in Circular Bulletin No. 53, recommends the use of high-analysis fertilizer for hay and pasture as well as for other crops. For timothy the authors report that most satisfactory results have been obtained from top-dressings of nitrate of soda. For permanent pasture a 4-12-0 mixture or nitrate of soda alone is recommended.

On soils of moderate fertility, then, if we may judge from the experience of experiment stations and of individual farmers as well, a liberal amount of good fertilizer, high in nitrogen and with a fair proportion of phosphoric acid, will generally pay good returns.

Usually some lime will be needed. In a four or five-year rotation, a ton of ground limestone may be broadcast and harrowed in before seeding, or before sowing the fall grain if the hay is seeded in the grain.

The spinach at the left was unfertilized and yielded 198 crates per acre. The rows at the right had 1600 pounds of a 9-8-3 fertilizer at planting and yielded 507 crates per acre. Photos taken on the New Jersey Experiment Station plots at Richfield, N. J.

The Top-Dressing for Hay

A good top-dressing for hay would consist of 100 to 250 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda, and 150 to 250 pounds of acid phosphate. Wherever there is a good stand of clover, the smaller amount of nitrate might be adequate; for a weak stand, or for the second year in sod, larger amounts are advised. The top-dressing should be applied as soon as the ground dries out in the spring, but before the grass makes much growth.

The Women Have the First Word

It Seems That Farm Husbands Do Many Things Their Wives Wish They Wouldn't

A Dozen Wishes

Awarded Prize of Five Dollars

I WISH my husband wouldn't:

1. Snore when he sleeps.
2. Leave me alone while he plays cards at Lem Haskin's store.
3. Always tell me what a saving wife Jerry Todd got.
4. Tell all winter what he'll do when summer comes, and then do nothing he planned.
5. Make veal calves of those I want to raise for cows.
6. Take my tea kettle full of hot water to the barn to fill our auto radiator, and then leave it there until I have to get it myself.
7. Keep silent while he eats a delicious pudding which I learned how to make at the farm bureau meeting.
8. Refuse to argue or talk back when I have a great many "good points" to be exploded.
9. Bite his finger nails when company is present.
10. Insist on wearing a soiled shirt to parties.
11. Take a needle threaded with white thread and pretend to start sewing buttons on his black suit.
12. Etc.—Susie Sly.

Mrs. Cuts the Wood

TO BEGIN with, I live with my husband's people. He has promised so many times to take me to housekeeping, and after raising my hopes, makes some excuses about it and makes me despondent again.

I wish he'd cut the wood instead of letting me do it.

He curses because the buttonholes in his shirt stick when they are starched and ironed.

He is always ready to curse me for every least little thing, which will gradually turn love to hate.

He never hurts himself to do me a favor, but curses if I don't fly around and wait on him.

When he comes home he just sits down, and doesn't notice me any more than he would a servant girl.

Oh, well, it's pretty tough, but I suppose lots have it tougher.—F. S.

He Sticks to His Overalls

FIRST and foremost it must be understood that I am not finding fault with my husband in these lines I am writing, because I love him dearly and can imagine none other in his place.

The thing I wish most of all my husband would not do is always wear in the house the same old nasty, smelly clothes he wears in the barn. He objects to having his overalls washed and wears them months. They decorate his person on Sundays and every other time unless we are going out. And oh! oh! The odor when warming himself over the register is simply exquisite (?).

And then those whiskers, always a week's growth, and often more, a nice black crop of brush,—never time to shave. Sometimes I think I shall never have time to comb my hair again, and see how he admires a frowsy-looking table companion.

Perhaps, tho, the reaction of feeling which comes to me when we are out and he is sleek and clean, makes up for my ordinary feelings, for it then seems to me I can hardly keep my eyes from him, so good does he look to me.

I do not think a man realizes how a woman feels about these things, or what cleanliness and tidiness about his person means to her, to say nothing of the influence on his growing children, or he would be more careful of his appearance.

It is hard to obtain the desired result when you lecture Bobby on how much personal appearance counts for and against him, when Dad, the hundred-per-cent perfect specimen, looks pretty "messy" all the time.

These are not serious, but they are the things I wish my husband would not do.—Ruth.

She Gives Him Fair Warning

THE alarm clock rings at 5:30 each morning, but my husband never hears it, so I poke him in the ribs and say, "It's time to get up." He says "Ugh," then turns over and starts to "saw logs" again. After I call him six or a dozen times more he finally crawls out and gets dressed. I wish he would not depend on me to call him seven times before he will get up.

When he starts the kitchen fire I wish he would not spill ashes on the floor, and track them all over the kitchen; but if he must spill ashes, I wish he would do it the day before I scrub the floor instead of the day after.

"I wish he wouldn't yell like that"

I always get the separator ready for him and put the rinse water on the table beside the separator. But when I happen to forget the water he never notices it until he has almost finished separating, and then, no matter who is calling or visiting he yells, "WATER! WA-A-A-TER!! WA-A-A-A-TER!!!" at the top of his voice until the tea kettle is in his hand. The louder and longer he yells the more I rush, and I wish to goodness he wouldn't yell like that. If he doesn't stop, one of these days I'll pour some down his neck.

I wish he wouldn't hang his coat on the dining-room floor, and his mittens on the piano.

When he is repairing machinery I wish he wouldn't bring bolts and nails and singletree clips, etc., into the living room and put them on top of the writing desk.

(to page 26)

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Vol. 93, No. 13 Phila., Pa., March 27, 1926 Whole No. 1506

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"It isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts, but only, how did you take it."—Edmund Vance Cook.

Wise Spending

A FOREIGN visitor to this country recently expressed his surprise at the ease with which Americans earned money, but that he was even more surprised to see how little they knew about spending it wisely.

The real reason why this generation knows so little about spending money wisely is because it has had no need to learn. For some time, money has been so easy to acquire and the future has looked so rosy that there has been no necessity (so they think) for people to "take thought for the morrow." This is especially true of the generation which has come into earning power within the last ten years. It has not yet passed thru a period of hard times. Even the last "panic" is outside the practical knowledge of the present generation of young people. But their parents and grandparents could a tale unfold if they thought it of any use.

Farm Legislation

A GREAT deal of discussion is going on in eastern daily papers about the so-called farm bills in Congress. The farmers of the East are not giving a great amount of thought to the measures, chiefly because the bills relate to the disposal of crops which are not exported from eastern farms. A very large number of bills has been offered, all purporting to stabilize prices and take care of the surplus problem. However different they are in text they may be divided into three general classes. First, those which would require the government to take a part in the disposal of the surplus products which are supposed to cause low price troubles. Second, those that would place the moral and financial support of the government back of organizations of farmers who are trying to help themselves. Third, those that would merely extend government aid in the form of advice and counsel from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. The bills under the first grouping are said to stand little chance of passing. Some of those under the third have the backing of the administration and will likely be written into law.

Husbands' Faults

WE BELIEVE that it was Robert Burns who wrote the wish that people had the power to see themselves as others see them. As the next best thing to such ability we publish this week some of the letters written by wives in response to our request for articles asking them to tell what they wish their husbands would not do. They will make good reading for all husbands, for all husbands are mortal and prone to have faults. But let not the wives think that husbands have a monopoly of the faults of the world. Next week we shall show that women have some short-comings, as revealed in the answer to a similar request made to husbands.

Every answer is interesting because it is so human and conveys to the reader intimate facts which he or she finds to be counterparts of personal experience. They reveal causes of irritations which, if allowed to grow, cause shipwreck of marriage relations only too often. While we may get some enjoyment out of reading them we should at the same time resolve to curb our own impatience while trying to help others to overcome their faults.

Excessive Optimism

ACCORDING to the United States Weather Bureau the last two years have seen unusually heavy losses from storms. More than 850 people lost their lives in the 115 tornadoes that were reported to the Weather Bureau during 1925. Most of these deaths were caused by seven tornadoes which swept several localities on March 18, 1925.

The inhabitants of regions which suffer most frequently from storm damage seem to have developed that spirit of indifference, or bravado, which characterizes those who build their homes on the sides of smoking volcanoes and erect cities on ground that is shaken by earthquakes almost daily.

The other day we said to a man from the tornado belt, "I understand you have quite a few tornadoes out where you live."

"No," he said, "We never have tornadoes where I live."

"But I thought you lived right in the heart of the tornado belt!"

"Oh," he replied, "I often have seen tornadoes go by, ten or fifteen miles away, but we never have them on our place."

That kind of optimism can be excused,—if the man carries tornado insurance on his property. Likewise, the optimism of the man who thinks his barn or house never will catch fire is justified only if he is protected by fire insurance. No business is being operated in a business-like way unless it is protected by adequate insurance on the lives and property of the owners.

Tornado insurance isn't considered necessary in the East, but interest is growing in the insurance of crops against hail and wind damage, which is as it should be.

Butter and Potatoes

WE DON'T know whether to think there is comfort or discouragement for dairymen in the statement of the National Dairy Council that the butter producer gets a larger share of the consumer's dollar than any other class of farmer. Says the Council: "During the past year the farmer has received from seventy-eight to eighty cents out of every consumer's butter dollar, while he averaged only forty-five cents from meat, potatoes and wheat, three other staples of life."

The butter producing farmer may be elated over the marketing system that has reduced the expense of butter distribution to so low a point. Or he may be dejected to think that, if he makes more money, he will have to do it principally by cutting his production costs. The other fellow can cut production costs and he also can reduce distribution costs, thus having two ways to increase his revenue.

However, the butter producer and the wheat and potato producer usually is one and the same person in this territory, which eliminates the danger of any class feeling being engendered by the Dairy Council's announcement.

They Are Off!

PENNSYLVANIANS are promised plenty of political entertainment for the next few weeks. A three-ring circus has been set up and will be conducted night and day until May 18th. The managers of each ring will make every effort to gain popular approval, and it will be an unusual exhibition in a state which heretofore has had its United States senator hand-picked and delivered with little trouble to the voters.

The present candidates are Senator George Wharton Pepper, who has represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate the last four years; Gifford Pinchot, present Governor of Pennsylvania, and William S. Vare, a Representative in Congress from Philadelphia. We withhold comment on the merits of the respective candidates at the present time, suggesting only that voters keep calm and try to analyze the situation intelligently, and turn out 100 per cent strong at the primary election to vote as conscience dictates.

Poor Fruit Affects Market

LONDON representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture report that New York and New England apple growers have been reducing the demand for American apples in England by shipping poor stuff. "Foreigners" in certain sections of Pennsylvania are said to be willing to pay almost as high prices for orchard-run fruit as for the kind that is carefully graded and packed. However, the kind of "foreigners" who buy apples in London are not so indifferent. The heavy discounts at which many eastern Baldwins and Ben Davis apples have been sold in London indicate the attitude of the English market toward inferior fruit.

Washington Letter

PLAN TO LEASE MUSCLE SHOALS.—A forward step in the settlement of the Muscle Shoals problem was made when the Senate accepted the House amendments to the resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint congressional committee to negotiate a lease of the nitrate and power plants at Muscle Shoals, Ala. A House amendment provides that any lease negotiated by the committee shall safeguard the production of nitrates and other fertilizer materials.

LAKES-TO-SEA AGITATION.—The Great Lakes to tidewater ship canal problem is again pushing to the front for congressional consideration. There are three propositions, each having some merit and strong supporters in and out of Congress. The St. Lawrence River route thru Canada is favored by a strong Middle West group. It is opposed by eastern interests both in the United States and in Canada, and by army and navy officials who insist that national protection and defense should be considered in deciding this issue.

Both of the other plans are for all American routes. One is the federal development of the New York state barge canal, and the other the Bowen plan, which requires only a federal charter, the corporation to provide free use of the canal, their income coming from the sale of hydro-electric power.

WE EAT MORE ICE CREAM.—The consumption of ice cream in the United States has increased enormously within the last five years. In 1910 it was 1.04 gallons a year per person. In 1925 it was 2.8 gallons per person, according to the Department of Agriculture. The total quantity of ice cream consumed last year is estimated at 322,729,000 gallons, compared with 260,000,000 gallons in 1920.

RELIEF COMMITTEE TRIES AGAIN.—The farm relief committee of twenty-two from the Corn Belt States, having failed to agree on the original Dickinson bill and one or two later proposals for disposal of the agricultural surplus, in cooperation with the American Farm Bureau Federation representatives, have drafted a new bill which is the culmination of weeks of effort on the part of the Middle West delegates to agree on a concrete measure.

This new bill would establish a Federal Farm Advisory Council of sixty members to be elected by the farm and cooperative organizations, and to meet in Washington at least twice each year. The council is to select a list of thirty-six individuals, from which the President is to appoint twelve members of a Federal Farm Board to be established in the Department of Agriculture, one member from each of the twelve federal land bank districts.

PROVIDES EQUALIZATION FUND.—Whenever the board finds that there may be an exportable surplus of cotton, wheat, cattle or hogs, or any food product of these commodities, and that a substantial number of cooperative associations are in favor thereof, it shall arrange to assist in removing this surplus from the domestic market by entering into agreements with cooperative associations or with persons engaged in processing such agricultural commodity, for the payment out of an equalization fund of losses and the payment into the fund of profits arising out of the handling of the commodity.

OPPOSED BY WHEAT AND COTTON MEN.—This new revision of the Dickinson bill is disliked by representatives from some of the wheat growing districts who say it is a scheme of the Corn Belt group to load their losses over onto the wheat and cotton growers. Congressman Aswell, of Louisiana, says the cotton farmers do not want it, that they are opposed to equalization fee schemes.

WOULD LEND THEM MONEY TO BUY FROM US.—Carl Vrooman, of Illinois, appeared for the Robinson-Oldfield bill, which provides for the creation of a Federal Export Corporation to encourage foreign purchases of American agricultural surpluses by extending foreign importers credit from a $200,000,000 fund to be placed at its disposal for this purpose. It is Mr. Vrooman's idea that foreigners will buy our basic farm products in preference to similar products from Argentina, Australia and other food exporting countries, if we loan them the money to pay for the commodities.

HIGHER RATES—LOWER REVENUES.—An increase in rates does not always result in increased revenues, as reports from the Post Office Department seem to indicate. Postmaster General New has submitted data to the Senate based on the first six months of this fiscal year, showing that the estimated postal receipts for this year ending June 30, would be $49,453,090 less than operating expenses. There has been a further decrease since the first of the year, which would increase the deficit several million dollars more.

The report shows that the department handled 721,279,719 fewer pieces of mail in the latter half of 1925 when the new rates were effective than during the same period in 1924 when postal rates were lower.

WOULD LOWER POSTAL RATES.—This report has led Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, to offer a bill to reduce rates. The bill would restore the 1920 rates on second, third and fourth class mail, the one-cent rate on postal cards, and would remove the service charge on parcel post. This parcel post service charge has been strongly opposed by shippers of day-old chicks, and farmers who have undertaken to do a mail order business in disposing of their products. The American Farm Bureau Federation has been especially active in its endeavors to secure the repeal of this service charge.

COMMITTEE NOT SATISFIED.—The present attitude of the Agricultural Committee does not lend much encouragement to any of the proposed measures. Many persons representing trade and commerce bodies are asking to be heard in opposition to the revised Dickinson bill.

It has been impossible to keep politics out of the hearings. It is evident that spokesmen for the Corn Belt group have hurt their cause by making threats of political punishment unless Congress enacts their bill into law. Impartial observers are more firmly convinced than ever that none of the proposals presented so far will be favored by the committee or if reported out could be passed thru Congress.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

BEETLE FIGHT STARTS.—Altho it will be months before the Japanese beetles will be winging their flights, state authorities in the Bureau of Plant Industry have begun their supervisory work in the nurseries and all spring shipments are being carefully inspected for traces of the pest. Organization of the patrol work is also being mapped out as there will be an extension into five additional townships under the quarantine announced on January 1. Director C. H. Hadley is planning the state's work on as large a scale as the money available will permit and is confident that with cooperation results can be obtained better than anticipated. During the winter state agents have been carrying forward educational work in connection with the beetle campaign and in sections where the pest was troublesome last year promises of assistance have been given. Organization of the corn borer quarantine will be taken up later as the preliminaries have been planned and it is seen how extensively corn growers in northwestern Pennsylvania burn up cornstalks this spring.

"Rushing the growler"—Past and present.

ONE-THIRD SUPERVISED.—According to the latest figures at the State Bureau of Animal Industry about a third of the cattle of Pennsylvania are under supervision for tuberculosis tests. This is the greatest number ever known in the state and shows the widespread work of the Bureau. It is estimated there are 524,000 cattle in 67,200 herds under supervision. Work of inspection has been pushed thru the winter and there has been little complaint about indemnity payments.

COUNTING PEACH TREES.—One of the most interesting surveys to be undertaken in years by the Department of Agriculture is commencing to show results and in a few months there will be what amounts to a census of the peach trees of Pennsylvania. This survey has been conducted entirely separate from the inspection for peach yellows, which has been done so effectively by the plant pathologists, who have shown a steady decrease in the number of infected trees.

ONLY TOBACCO DOWN.—Judging from what has been gathered by the Department of Agriculture farmers of Pennsylvania will plant about the normal amount of staple crops this year. Wheat is just about what was expected in acreage and the other crops will run along the usual lines except tobacco, reports on which indicate some discouragement due to prices.

AWAIT A COMPLAINT.—A rather curious situation exists at the Capitol in the matter of rural electric regulation. Numerous companies have filed rates for rural service as required under the regulations, but there have been no instances heard of where companies have refused service and as the matter so stands there can be no court test without a complaint.

BUS LINE RULING.—Under a decision just handed down the Public Service Commission has taken the position it may make changes in routes of bus line enterprises even tho they were originally set forth in charters. The ruling was made in a suburban line out of Philadelphia and the position of the commission is that where the public interest can be better served by more or different routes from those granted the commission may, upon proper application, authorize changes.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.—The Fruit Tree Bill, allowing protection under the law when nursery stock is sold with a guarantee that it is true to name, has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. This measure, which is an outgrowth of over two years' effort on the part of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society and the farm bureau, provides a way for growers to recover damages when they purchase from reliable nurserymen under an approved guarantee. Little definite progress is being made on the proposed state gas tax or the automobile liability insurance measures. The week of March 22, the legislators will rest from their active duties of introducing new bills. Reconvening the following week, new bills will again be received. The Legislature will continue in session this year for some weeks yet to dispose of the large number of measures presented.

URGES LABOR AIDS.—In an effort to stimulate interest in modern mechanical devices, Governor Moore of New Jersey urged the State Department of Agriculture to declare the week ending March 20 as farm machinery week. Attention was called to deficiencies in certain classes of farm labor on New Jersey farms this year and the advisability of supplementing efficient help with efficient power equipment. Machinery distributors in various sections of the state have co-operated.

SEEK INSURANCE PRIVILEGE.—The New Jersey State Grange has expressed interest in the money-saving privilege on mutual automobile liability insurance which the County Board of Agriculture have been offering to their membership for the last three years. The County Board have retained this privilege exclusively for their membership altho recently, following expression of desire on the part of the State Grange for similar privilege, the plan may be extended to Grange members.

START BETTER EGG CAMPAIGN.—Organized poultrymen back of Atlantic City are advocating the adoption of a federation seal which will stand for quality and freshness of their eggs. The proposed plan would allow use of the seal to Federation members only. An advertising campaign is proposed in order to acquaint Atlantic City consumers with the merits of carefully graded, high-quality fresh eggs. By creating a demand the poultrymen expect to merchandise their cartons in a way that is beneficial to both consumers and themselves.

POULTRY FEDERATION PLAN.—The Atlantic County Federation of Poultry Associations will hold its annual picnic at Mays Landing, N. J., in July. A movement is on foot for the Cape May County Poultry Association to hold its annual outing at the same time and place. The Atlantic County poultry show is scheduled for Egg Harbor September 15 to 18, which is two weeks later than usual. At a recent meeting of the Atlantic County Federation the following officers were elected: President, Leonard Gilpin, of Dorothy; vice president, Harry Carroll, of Hammonton; secretary, Arthur R. Eldred, of Mays Landing.—B.

New York Letter

COLDEST MARCH IN YEARS.—This is the coldest March since 1912. County roads remain blocked, with much ice as well as snow. Floods are feared when it does get warmer. Maple sugar making seems as far away as a month ago.

FARMERS OPPOSED TO INCOME TAX REDUCTION.—News of tax income cuts and the satisfaction of cities over the fact stirs the ire of the farmers who are aware of the situation. Too many are ignorant of changes and proposed legislation, nor do they realize that the reduction of the income tax will be but a continuation of last year's tactics. An example of the situation is shown in the fact that the valuation of Broome County was raised in its assessment of farming towns $15,000,000, while Binghamton, its one city, was assessed down $1,230,000.

SPRING OUTLOOK.—The seed potato supply is unusually low. Farmers are faced with a difficult planting problem. On January 1 the supplies of merchantable potatoes on hand were a third less than a year ago, and the supply has rapidly decreased since. Certified seed production in the United States was only half that of 1924, but only ten per cent less in this state. The high price has led farmers to sell themselves short of seed, a fact which promises to overcome slightly the tendency to overcrop following a year of good prices in potatoes.

LACK OF PHYSICIANS.—At the recent hearing on the rural health bill it was shown that the death of older physicians and the refusal of younger ones to locate in rural sections has left the country unprotected from the ravages of illness. In one county where ten years ago there were eleven physicians there are now but three. The hearing may not result in help from the finance committee, yet progress was made in the matter.—M. G. Feint.

What paint will you use this spring?

MANY house-owners today will answer that question by saying, "Paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and pure linseed oil." Why?

Dutch Boy white-lead is pure white-lead, corroded from the metal, lead. It makes an all-lead paint which resists the attacks of the weather. It insures you against loss from decay. It increases the value of your farm.

If your farm buildings are beginning to look a bit weather-worn and shabby, cover them now with Dutch Boy white-lead paint. It is reasonable in price. Only 100 pounds of Dutch Boy white-lead is required to make seven gallons of pure lead paint.

The real economy, however, in using this paint begins after you buy it. Dutch Boy white-lead paint gives a smooth, even film that is tough, durable, elastic—a film that does not crack or scale. It enables you to save the cost of repairs you would have to make sooner or later on unpainted and deteriorating property. It lengthens the period between repaintings. And each succeeding year the appearance and the condition of the house painted with white-lead make evident the superiority of a pure lead paint.

"Decorating the Home" is a new free booklet illustrated in color which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet which gives directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry, if you write our nearest branch.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead and Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

You will see the figure of the Dutch Boy Painter on every keg of Dutch Boy white-lead. It guarantees a product of the highest quality. In addition to white-lead, there are also made under this trademark: red-lead, solder, babbitt metals, and flatting oil for use with white-lead in painting interiors.

Dutch Boy White-Lead
Makes an All-Lead Paint

Crows pulled one hill, and said: "Good night!"

writes C. H. Barrett, Thetford Center, Vt. "I wouldn't plant without it."

Hundreds of corn-growers write us letters like these: "Had no corn pulled that I could discover."—F. G. Vincent, W. Tisbury, Mass.

"Crows nor nothing seem to bother it"—M. Crockwell, Red Hook, N. Y.

"It does the job"—L. Varnum, Alexander, Me.

"One kernel was pulled by crows. None were eaten. Yet crows were in fields all the time catching bugs," says M. S. Taite, Turnhannock, Pa.

"The crows pulled only one hill of my corn"—L. Martin, Hillsboro, N. H.

"Saw but one hill taken"—A. J. Hicks, New Carlisle, Ind.

"Did not pull one hill in 1½ acres of corn"—G. Post, Dover, Mass.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

is what they are talking about. And we can give you scores and scores of more letters all saying the same thing. Why do you worry about your corn crop, when for $1.00 you can save from 1 to 2 acres of corn for every bushel of seed you plant? "Money Back" guarantee,—you to be the only judge. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres) $1.50. Half sized can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500 R, New Britain, Conn.

Keep Out. This field is mined.
Brothers of the Crow
And this used to be our best Cornfield too
Boo-hoo hoo
Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

A NUMBER of requests for detailed information about how and when to plant crops and how to fight disease and insects have come in during the past few weeks. While it is not my intention to make these notes a compendium of technical advice, I will break the rule for a week or two to meet the demands which have been made. The real purpose of Neshaminy Gardens notes is to give the writer an outlet for his own notions and impulses, and to provide a place for the discussion of more or less unimportant subjects. As to the queries mentioned, they will be treated in few words:

✦ ✦ ✦

ASPARAGUS.—It is believed by many that the Martha Washington and the Mary Washington are the most desirable sorts because they are more resistant to rust. Buy good strong one-year-old roots. Prepare the ground deeply as early in spring as possible. It is well to plow down a heavy coat of well rotted manure if possible. Make deep furrows, ten to twelve inches, six feet apart. Spread a high grade fertilizer in the row—500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. Spread the roots of the plant (one-half of them each way) in the bottom of the furrow. Hold the plant in place with one hand, and with the other draw dirt over the roots, firming it with the hands. A hoe may be used to finish the covering, but not more than two inches of dirt should be put on at first. In a few days cultivate the plat, letting more soil roll into the furrow. Repeat every few days until the surface is level. We usually apply about 100 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda over the row before the first cultivation. Don't let the weeds get a start.

✦ ✦ ✦

PEAS.—Peas are by nature a cool weather crop, hence should be planted as early as possible. The smooth varieties, such as the Alaska, may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work. The wrinkled varieties will rot more easily if the soil remains cold and wet too long after planting. None of the smooth varieties are as high in quality as the wrinkled sorts. Of the latter, the Gradus is the earliest high-class pea. Make the furrows about four inches deep, sprinkle the seed liberally in the row and cover lightly at first and fill up gradually. Good soil and liberal fertilizing will pay. Too much nitrogen is to be avoided, else excessive vines will result.

✦ ✦ ✦

BEETS.—Beet seed may be planted almost as early as anything else in the garden. The soil should be well enriched and made very fine. If a garden seeder is used, set it to cover the seed about one-half inch deep. If sown by hand, make slight furrows with a stick, using a board as a straight edge. Sprinkle the seed in the mark and cover evenly. Humus, water and plenty of fertility are needed to get a quick crop of high quality. It is usually necessary to thin the plants so that they will stand three or four inches apart. Part of the thinning may be left until the most forward are ready to pull for use. Keep clear of weeds.

✦ ✦ ✦

ONIONS.—Of course, everybody knows how to raise onions from sets, but few home gardens try to raise them from seed, altho it is easily done. Plant as early as soil is fit to work, using the same methods as with beets except that the seed should not be covered quite so deep. Keeping a seed onion patch free from weeds is somewhat difficult unless the ground is very clean. The seed may germinate slowly, and since the stalks are so small at first it is hard to follow the row in weeding. But after they get a start, raising onions from seed is easy. In hoeing onions, do not draw the dirt over the bulbs.

✦ ✦ ✦

An old colored man was arrainged before a justice on a charge of assault. During the proceedings the judge asked him if he wanted a lawyer appointed to defend him.

"No, no, Judge," he replied; "I don't wan' no lawyer, but I sutinly would like a couple of good witnesses, if you got 'em."

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Cows Like Music

MY COWS like music, so I've found, so when I start to milk I try to make a humming sound as smooth and fine as silk. I hum an ancient lullaby with soothing sort of drone, and oftentimes I even try some music of my own. I sing, "Good Daisy, tra-tra-lay, lay by your every fear, but munch your bran and chew your hay like brave and honest steer! Let down your milk with even flow, don't hold it back at all, for all is well, you ought to know when I am in the stall!"

Old Daisy was a "kicking cow," that's what her owner said, "She'll break the rafters in the mow above your very head, so keep the upper hand, my friend, and show that you're the boss, or she will knock you end on end and make you total loss! Put shackles on her random legs and keep your eye alert, or she will lift you off your pegs and do you muckle hurt!"

I bought her with a smiling face, he sold her very cheap, and brought her meekly to my place without a lurch or leap. That night when I went out to milk no hand-cuffs did I take, but hummed a tune as smooth as silk about a rippling lake. I took the stool without a qualm and stroked her silken hair, I acted sweet, and plain, and calm, the while I hummed an air. My land, she never raised a foot, the milk flow didn't fail, she didn't make a move to put her tootsies in the pail. Sworn friends for life are she and I, and music did the trick; there is no earthly reason why a cow like she should kick!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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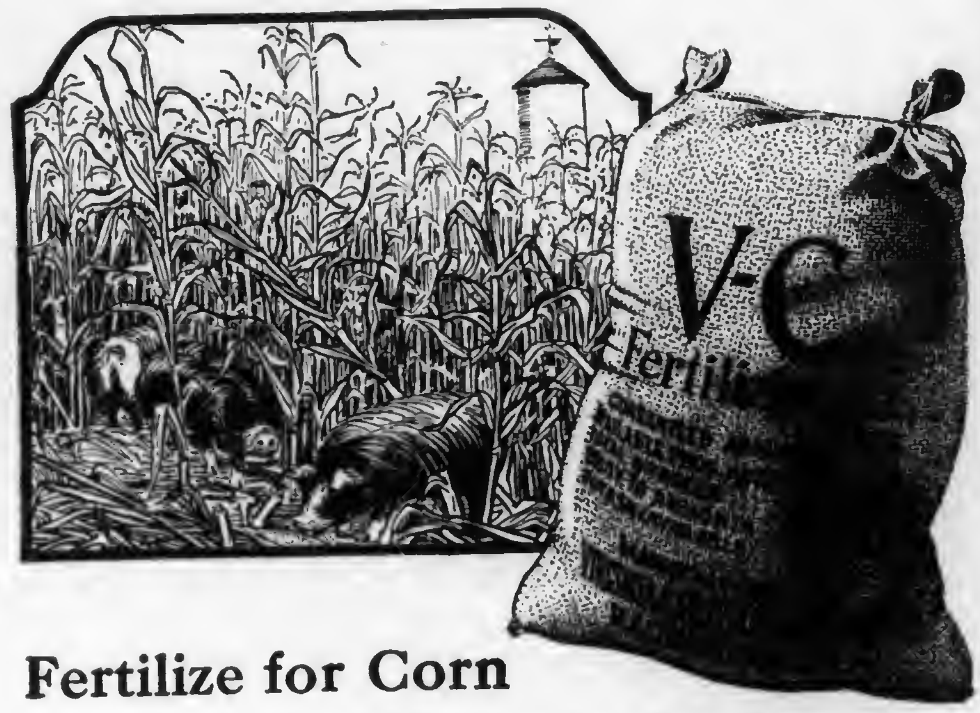

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Every Agricultural Experiment Station will tell you that sound, well-matured corn will produce more pounds of pork than soft or poorly developed ears.

Cut down the proportion of nubbins, poorly filled and soft ears in your crop by using a well-balanced fertilizer on every acre you plant this spring.

V-C Fertilizers for Corn are made to meet the need of the plant on the soils of your State. They give the corn plant an early start, uniform growth and produce sound, well-matured ears before frost.

V-C Fertilizers have an established reputation among corn growers for producing heavy yields of sound grain of high-feeding quality.

Ask your dealer for V-C Fertilizers made for Corn, or write

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Such a complete list of Valuable Oats is not offered elsewhere. Good heavy yiedlers. Some extra-fancy certified seed. Stiff-strawed kinds. Sound, white, heavy, clean seed—all of it. Samples free. Be sure to inspect this stock. It will pay you well to sow such seed!

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Potatoes Grains Grasses Soy Beans Field Peas

The leading standard varieties of Seed-Potatoes—some Certified seed. Good quality seed—at right prices! All the spring grains — Barley, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, etc. Pasture Grasses—Clovers—Alfalfas—extra hardy strains. Many kinds of Soy Beans, with full cultural details. A complete list of Quality Seed.

Write today. Mention the Samples you want to see. You'll get them and the Catalog—both free—by quick mail. Buying your Seeds from this List is going to please you and show you a good profit!

A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Box 40, Landisville, (Lancaster County,) **Pa.**

Garden and Truck Crops

Neglected Asparagus Bed

Can you tell us what to do with a well established asparagus bed that has been neglected for three years? It is sod packed. While the asparagus was good and plentiful last season it was hard to locate owing to the grass. Could any of the roots be reset into a new bed? —J. W. K., Montgomery Co., Pa.

Since asparagus is a perennial plant and a bed once set out often continues to produce from ten to twenty years, the condition you describe is fairly common. The first few years it is not such a difficult matter to keep the bed clean. Soon, however, witch grass, wild morning glory or some other bad weed gets a foothold and unless rough measures are used the asparagus is relegated to play second fiddle to the other vegetation.

Stop Cutting First of June

A bed of asparagus where the grass is so thick as to hide the shoots is ready for a heavy cleaning up. I would suggest that you disc and cross disc the patch as soon as the ground can be worked, smooth soil down with either a meeker harrow or drag. This is, of course, previous to the first growth.

After the first discing, cut the shoots for about two weeks then make a close cutting and disc again. Repeat this every two weeks. Normally the cutting season ends about the middle of June. In this case I would stop cutting about the first of June, give the ground an extra heavy discing and cultivate every few days, keeping all growth down. This may help but bad patches of grass may have to be dug out.

It generally is not advisable to transplant old roots. If your bed is over ten years old, I would start a new bed, using one year roots so that in three years when it begins to give a good supply you can rip out this old bed where the grass has a hold. Keep at the old bed but have a new one coming along so that if the grass keeps the upper hand you can plow the asparagus out and plant to some other crop.—W. T. Tapley.

Trouble with Cabbage

For the last four years I have had trouble in growing cabbage plants. When they get from two to three inches tall they rot off just under the ground. Last year I made a new cold frame some 200 feet from the old one and a much larger percentage died than before. We have no trouble growing cabbage plants in the open garden, but under glass where we use a little strawy horse manure heat they all seem to rot off. If you can tell me the trouble or give suggestions I will appreciate it very much.—A. E. T., Westmoreland County, Pa.

Damping off of small seedling plants is, without doubt, the bogy of many a plant grower. A man makes an effort to find a good strain of cabbage, pays real money for seed, plants the seed, nurses the plants along, only to have, within a day, perhaps twenty per cent of the plants destroyed.

Practically all of our vegetable plants in the seedling stage are susceptible to damping off. Those most severely attacked are tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, cucurbits, eggplant, peppers and celery. Damping off is the term generally applied to this disease, other names are black rot, stem rot and, in cases where the plants partially survive, wire stem. The organism is sometimes attributed to a strain of Corticum vagum or to Phythium debaryanum.

When the plants are from one to three inches in height, either in the seed row or after transplanting, damping off may begin to show. The susceptible period usually lasts from two to three weeks or until the plant hardens or woody tissues are developed. The tender stems just at or below the surface of the ground appear to be discolored or water soaked, in a few hours the plant topples over because the stem can no longer serve as a support. The whole stem tissue may decay and the plant die. Sometimes if the attack is light the plant will partially recover and thereafter be dwarfed or crooked with a woody, wire-like stem. A plant so injured will never be the equal of a good healthy plant.

Damping off is caused by a disease organism which may be carried on seed or more generally in the soil. A high moisture supply favors the spread of the fungus. If there is to be no infection it is clear that before the seed is planted the fungus must be killed. Control measures are seed treatment, soil sterilization, and keeping the top soil and plants fairly dry.

To Secure Soil Sterilization

Soil sterilization may be by thoro steaming, by using formaldehyde or Upsulum. Steam sterilization is the cooking or heating of the soil to a temperature of at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit and held there about two hours. It may be done in various ways: live steam, wood fire under a pan, soil put in oven, surface burning and even soil baking. Hot water may be used but is not quite so effective. Seven gallons of boiling water are required for each square foot of soil. A flat 14x30x3 inches would need about four and one-half gallons.

A soaking of the soil with formaldehyde sometimes is helpful. One part of commercial formaldehyde is diluted with fifty parts of water and one gallon of this used for every square foot of soil. Have the soil wet down so the solution will penetrate readily. Do not plant seeds in this soil for ten days. The use of Upsulum in control of damping off is increasing.

It is difficult to control damping off by control of environmental conditions but avoid excessive watering. —W. T. Tapley.

Do It Before April

PRUNING of currants and gooseberries before the first of April is recommended by the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. This is because these plants start growth early in the spring. A systematic annual pruning will increase the size and amount of fruit, keep the plants more vigorous and prolong their lives. Gooseberries and currants produce fruit from lateral buds on one-year wood and on spurs on older wood.

The first step in pruning is the removal of all dead, injured, or diseased canes. The remaining canes should be thinned out by removing the older wood which is making very little growth. Canes which bend over so that fruit would touch the ground may as well be pruned off. Weak one-year-old canes may be taken out, for they simply make the bush more dense, hindering spraying and picking without materially increasing production.

Most of the vigorous one and three-year-old wood may safely be left on the bush. Usually very little heading back is necessary altho very long one-year-old canes may occasionally be tipped back to encourage branching.

Radio saves thousands of dollars a year for the farmers. To the weather and market reports, and the agricultural lectures, broadcasting stations all over the country add many emergency services to the farmer. Station WGY will broadcast the word to spray, the day the buds open to the codling moth.

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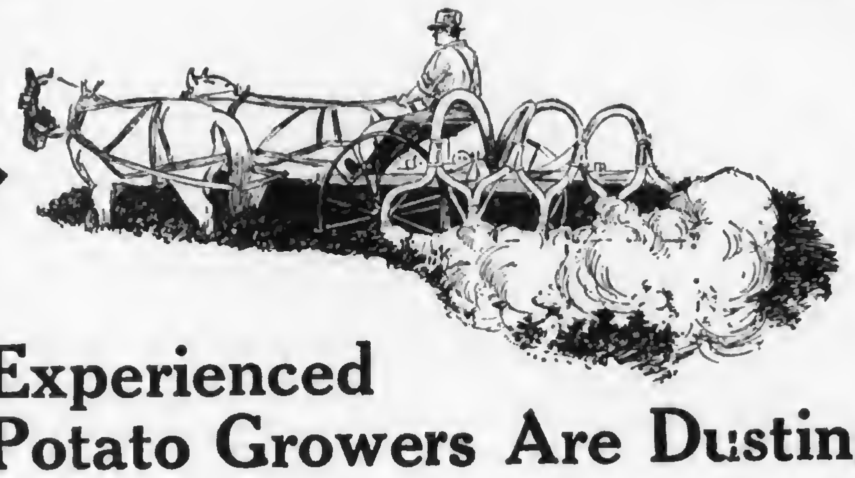

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The Potato Plant is a factory for producing potatoes in the soil. The size, quality and yield which the potatoes make—will depend upon how well the "Potato Factory" has been erected and how long it has been correctly maintained throughout the late "tuber making" period.

Experienced growers everywhere have found that Dusting lends itself to this problem better than any other practice and

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insures that the vines are working to their maximum efficiency and capacity and so protects your investment in seed, fertilizer and cultivation.

BECAUSE: 1. You can dust with a 4-row Niagara Duster 20 acres in 7 hours. 2. The Niagara Duster is so light you can get "in and over" even a hillside planting during those wet cloudy times when Blight comes to destroy your crop. 3. Niagara Dusters are always ready—no mixing—no water hauling—no clogging nozzles—no hold ups. 4. Niagara Potato Dusts increase the output of the potato vines, prevent Blight and kill Bugs and so put sound marketable potatoes in the ground.

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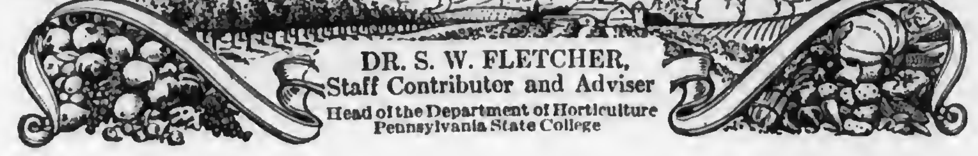

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Thirty Years of Commercial Strawberry Growing

FOR nearly thirty years strawberry growing has been my life work. First, I began to grow them for fruit only. In this I was very successful. I started with one acre and made from this acre the first real money I ever had. While my profits were considerably less than I have known to be made since, nevertheless, it was a start for me and one that I was proud of. My father had been a grain farmer all his life, and the year I harvested my first crop of berries happened to be one of the years when corn and other grain sold very low. My proceeds from the one acre of berries were greater than from his fields of grain.

Naturally I was anxious to increase my acreage in strawberries, and I did. In less than ten years I was growing them by the hundreds of acres. But not very many years did I hold this gait. I soon learned that the real money to be made in growing strawberries was to be made in a lesser acreage. Consequently, my acreage was cut down to the minimum and I started all over again.

Along More Scientific Lines

My second start was along more scientific lines. I began to propagate a few of the very best varieties, and to grow them under restrictions. Every year I had a test plot in which I tested out hundreds of new varieties. In this way I soon learned the most valuable varieties. These selected varieties were nursed by selecting the largest and most promising plants for my breeders. New soil was selected to plant them in. Different methods of manuring and cultivation were used, and by this method I soon found that I was on the right road and that I could count on a sure profit every year.

I have learned that new land is best for the strawberry, and the closer you can get them back to nature the better. When newly cleared land is not to be had, then the next best thing is to prepare an old worn-out sod land. It takes a few years to get the old worn-out soil fitted up for strawberry growing but once you get it right you can expect big crops.

My method is first to plow up this old sod in the early fall. Let it lie until the following spring, and then broadcast at least four tons of ground shell lime or ground limestone per acre. Thoroly disc the land several times. In June I apply 1000 pounds of acid phosphate per acre and drill in soy beans or cow peas. This crop is plowed under in the early fall and seeded back to rye, which in turn is plowed under in the early spring and a second application of lime of two tons per acre is used. Again the land is thoroly disced both ways with a double tractor disc and is made as fine as it is possible to make the soil by harrowing the top several times after discing.

Marking Out the Rows

After the soil is firmed with the harrow, rows are marked out with a row marker that marks three rows at a time and makes a trench about four inches deep. In this trench or furrow is applied 400 to 500 pounds of bone and tankage. The fertilizer distributor used has an attachment for mixing the fertilizer with the soil as it is applied.

The disc wheels on the marker are reversed and the row is ridged slightly above the level, just a narrow ridge that is easily knocked down with the hoe the first time the plants are hoed, leaving them just level with the ground after first cultivation and hoeing.

In my twenty years practicing this method of working sod land I have never failed to grow a fine crop of plants, or a fine crop of berries if the plants were left for fruiting. I can fully recommend this method to any one in any section. The amount of lime used in the two years is sufficient to put the soil in action. The acid phosphate helps the plant growth and the bone and tankage starts the plant growth and keeps them going. I have tried broadcasting as high as twenty tons per acre of the best horse manure, and giving applications of fertilizer before planting without the use of lime but always had a failure.

When newly cleared land is used I apply two to three tons of lime per acre just as soon as the first plowing is made. This is thoroly disced into the soil. For several weeks this land is left after discing. Usually we disc in the fall months, or early winter if possible, so that the lime has most of the winter to act. In the spring we broadcast one ton of fertilizer as follows: 1000 pounds acid phosphate, 500 pounds bone meal, and 500 pounds tankage. This is thoroly harrowed into the soil and a light marker used to mark off the rows for plants, and the plants set level with the surface.

Why New Land Is Best

Another thing I have found is that you never need be afraid of getting too much humus in the soil for strawberries if it is put in the land at the right time and the right way. This is the one reason why new land is best for strawberries.

Three varieties, and not over four, are all that should be planted for the commercial crop. Some sections of the country stick to only one variety. I do not agree entirely with this method, as I do not see how one variety can fill the needs. I have found it to be most profitable to grow one extra early variety of short season, one medium early, and one late, and possibly one very late. In the case of the market gardner the Everbearing is usually a very profitable crop. For commercial shipments the extra early variety is usually profitable to grow. The main crop variety should always be the most ideal market variety for that particular section.—E. W. Townsend, Maryland.

Bees in the Orchard

WHEN using bees in orchards for pollination purposes, it is best to scatter them as much as possible, as it has been found that in some seasons, under adverse conditions, bees do not venture more than 100 to 150 yards from the hive. An apiary placed on one side of an orchard will therefore not give as good a distribution of bees as single hives scattered among the trees.

The best way to distribute bees is, probably, to place one hive every 210 feet each way. This gives approximately one hive to the acre. Recalling the variation in hive strength at this time of the year, a smaller number than one hive to the acre cannot be considered sufficient.

A hive of bees at fruit blooming time should contain about 15,000 bees, equal in bulk to about three quarts.—New Jersey Experiment Station.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Wood Ashes As Fertilizer

What should be mixed with wood ashes to make a good spring fertilizer?

Ashes made from different kinds of wood vary in composition. Hard wood ashes are usually richer in plant-food ingredients than are soft wood ashes. Unleached, hard wood ashes should contain 5 to 7 per cent of potash and 1.5 to 2 per cent of phosphoric acid. When wood ashes are exposed to the weather most of the soluble potash is leached out. For this reason, leached wood ashes contain about 0.5 per cent of potash There is but little change in the phosphoric acid, since this ingredient is not present in wood ashes in a readily soluble form.

Aside from phosphoric acid and potash, wood ashes—either leached or unleached—contain lime, usually about 30 to 35 per cent. The presence of potash, phosphoric acid and lime make wood ashes a good fertilizer, especially in the case of soils which respond to applications of these ingredients.

Some Materials Can't Be Used

Because of the large proportion of lime contained in wood ashes, certain fertilizer materials cannot safely be used for making up mixtures. For instance, when sulphate of ammonia is mixed with wood ashes, part of the ammonia escapes into the air. Furthermore, soluble phosphates mixed with wood ashes become insoluble.

A satisfactory mixture may be made up of:

1000 lbs. unleached wood ashes
300 lbs. nitrate of soda
700 lbs. bone meal

This would give a mixture containing a little less than 4 per cent of ammonia, 9 per cent of total phosphoric acid and approximately 3 per cent of potash. This mixture may be employed at the rate of 300 to 1000 pounds per acre, depending on the kind of crop on which it is used.—J. G. Lipman.

To Last Three Years

What is a good fertilizer for hay and wheat? I want one that will last three years.—T. E.

A fertilizer that would have a lasting effect on grain and hay should contain the three ingredients found in commercial fertilizers, namely, ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. The exact analysis of the mixture and the amount to be used must be determined by the character of the soil and the treatment which it has been receiving in years past.

If the land is medium or heavy loam and is in a fair state of fertility, a mixture containing 3 to 4 per cent of ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent of phosphoric acid and 4 to 6 per cent of potash should give good results. This may be employed at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre at seeding time.

In the following spring you could determine whether the grain and grass are growing sufficiently vigorously and have a sufficiently dark color to indicate that the crop is getting enough nitrogen (ammonia). If the crop is backward, it should be profitable to use as a top dressing a fertilizer mixture consisting of 50 pounds of nitrate of soda, 50 pounds of sulphate of ammonia and 100 pounds of bone meal at the rate of 200 pounds per acre.—J. G. Lipman.

Prices and Prospects

THE apple markets normally advance after the first of the year but this year prices have declined at both shipping points and consuming markets. This has been due partly to the heavy supplies on hand and also to the fact that some of the fruit has not been holding up well in storage. Storage holdings on March 1 were 41 per cent greater than a year ago and about 20 per cent above the five-year average for this date. There were 27 per cent more barreled apples in storage on March 1 than in 1925 and 88 per cent more basket stock.

Holdings of western apples are more than twice as heavy as last year and this stock is moving toward the East as fast as the markets will absorb it. The market in Philadelphia has been very dull and trading has been light. Pennsylvania A 2½-inch Staymen topped the market at $5.50 per barrel on March 17th.

The potato market displayed a stronger tone during the week ending March 17, despite a heavy increase in shipments and active imports from Canada and Bermuda. The shortage in the East and South is shown by the wide distribution of northern and western potatoes. Maine led the shipments during the week ending March 13 with 1200 cars.

Shipments from Idaho increased sharply to 725 cars compared with 300 for the same period last season. Last year at this time Maine bulk Green Mountains were selling at around 55c per hundred pounds f. o. b, compared with $3.90 to $4.00 on March 15, 1926. Pennsylvania round whites closed at $6.85 per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia on Wednesday compared with $1.65 on the same day in 1925.

The butter market during the week has been generally sensitive and unsatisfactory with 92 score butter at Philadelphia selling at ranging prices. The market opened at 44c on March 10 and the price varied daily within a two-cent range, closing at 43½c on March 17th.

The New York egg market was active during the week ending March 17 and nearby stock held firm. Receipts were more liberal and cheap grades are in demand. The competition for desirable stock for the Jewish and Easter holiday trade requirements has been keen. Nearby extra firsts sold at 33½c to 34c per dozen on Wednesday and firsts at 32c to 34c.

Egg Market Firm

The Philadelphia egg market was firm during the latter part of the week and the demand was fairly active. Receipts for the week totaled 29,994 cases, of which number Pennsylvania supplied 3089. The live poultry market was rather irregular and closed weak. Broilers were weak, while fat fowl ruled firm. Dressed poultry was firm with light offerings of desirable stock.

The New York market for live fowl was irregular during the early part of the week. Light receipts caused prices to advance and the market was firm at the close. Chickens were in light supply. Express fowl, both colored and Leghorn, made a slight advance.—W. R. W.

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White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. **Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept., 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 518,
Waterloo, Iowa.

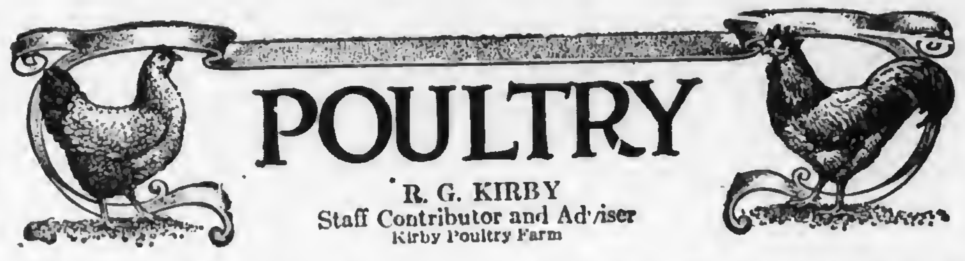
Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name ....

Town ....

State .... R. F. D. ....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.



POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

House for 200 Hens

Please send me plans and arrangements of a hen house suitable for 200 hens and tell me whether shed or comb roof is the best and if a house boarded and covered on outside with slate surfaced roofing would make a good warm building in winter. Should house have a pit one or two feet under ground or be flush with top of ground?—A Reader, Armstrong County, Pa.

You can obtain bulletins on poultry house construction from State College Experiment Station and the Division of Publications, Washington, D. C. Some poultrymen prefer the semi-monitor poultry houses and others like the shed-roof type or half-span house.

A hen house boarded and then covered on the outside with slate surfaced roofing paper should make a warm house. Seal the seams to help in holding the paper tightly to the side walls. Some poultrymen cover the seams with narrow strips of wood to hold the paper down. Then the strips are painted white and it helps to make the buildings more attractive. White strips over red roofing paper look very well.

Have Floor Above Outside Ground

It is best to have the level of the floor about one foot to eighteen inches above the level of the outside ground. This insures good drainage and helps to make a dry floor. The fill can be made with cinders or field stone and sand. Then the concrete floor can be laid and painted with asphalt paint to make it smooth and help keep down the soil moisture. Laying roofing paper between two layers of cement is another method of making a dry floor.—R. G. Kirby.

Feeds for Baby Chicks

I want to ask you a few questions about feeds for baby chicks. Which is the better feed for young chicks, a commercial chick starter containing dried milk products or wheat bran and sour milk? Would it be advisable to feed some milk when feeding the commercial starter? Should you have mash constantly before young chicks? What is a good medicine for white diarrhea, and how can it be checked when it gets started in a flock of baby chicks? What is a good fattening ration for broilers? How can you get best results in fattening broilers in winter when you cannot get them out in the sunshine? Would fine chopped cabbage be all right to feed winter broilers for green feed?—H. C., Wyoming County, Pa.

I think you will have much better results with the commercial chick starter than with wheat bran and sour milk. When a starter contains dried milk products it is not necessary to feed milk to the chicks. We give our chicks a commercial starter containing dried buttermilk and feed the home produced milk to the breeding stock during the spring. Later on growing stock on the range receive all the milk available.

Mash Before Them All the Time

I think it pays to have mash constantly before large flocks of brooder chicks. If they show signs of becoming stuffed and seem listless it is sometimes advisable to close the hoppers for a few hours.

It is difficult to treat white diarrhea with medicine and the best method is to test the breeding stock, to remove the carriers and then give the chicks the best of management to keep up their vigor and make them grow. Removing every chick that shows signs of sickness may help in checking the disease in a flock. Keep the litter and drinking fountains as clean as possible.

A sloppy mash of corn meal and sour milk or buttermilk will often produce satisfactory gains in broilers in ten days. A mixture of sixty per cent corn meal and forty per cent oatmeal stirred up with sour milk is also good. When winter broilers cannot go outside it will pay to use one per cent cod liver oil in the ration. The chopped cabbage is all right for winter green feed.—R. G. Kirby.

Ration and How to Feed

THE following chick ration and suggestions for feeding are offered by the Pennsylvania State College:

MASH	
200 lbs.	ground corn
200 lbs.	wheat bran
100 lbs.	wheat middlings
100 lbs.	sifted ground oats
100 lbs.	dried buttermilk
30 lbs	bonemeal
30 lbs.	limestone grit
5 lbs.	salt
GRAIN	
100 lbs.	fine cracked corn
100 lbs.	fine cracked wheat
50 lbs.	pinhead oats

After six weeks use cracked corn and whole wheat. Omit oats.

Suggestions

Do not feed until the chicks are at least forty-eight hours old.

Do not overfeed with mash or scratch grain while the chicks are young.

If skimmilk or buttermilk is available, omit the dried buttermilk from the mash.

Feed the scratch grain four or five times a day for the first two weeks, giving what they will clean up in ten minutes.

Some form of green food should be fed daily thruout the growing season.

Egg Yolks and Cod Liver Oil

In feeding cod liver oil for the prevention or cure of leg weakness, use one pint of oil to 50 lbs. of mash. Egg yolks may be used for the same purpose; one yolk to thirty chicks daily.

After eight weeks use:

Ground oats in place of the oat meal or the sifted ground oats.

- 100 lbs. meat scrap for 100 lbs. dried buttermilk, or
- 100 lbs. fish meal or 100 lbs. dried buttermilk, or
- 30 lbs. meat scrap, 30 lbs. fish meal, and 30 lbs. dried buttermilk for 100 lbs. dried buttermilk.

If pullets show indications of coming into laying too soon, reduce the protein feed in the mash and increase the scratch grain.

New Assistant—Gentleman asks if this flannel shirt will shrink.

Proprietor—Does it fit him?

New Assistant—No, it's too large.

Proprietor—Yes, of course, it shrinks.

Harold—Some men are letting their hair grow these days.

Mabel—Are they?

Harold—Yes, they regard a haircut as effeminate.

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

The 4 Threshermen Have 13 ROLLER BEARINGS to help them

Also the New Alemite-Zerk Lubrication and the Tilting Feeder

The 4 Threshermen are ready to thresh when they leave the factory, and to keep on threshing for years to come.

It is no trick to run the Nichols & Shepard Thresher, the 4 Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers, make sure that you will save all the grain.

The Red River Special threshes all grains and seeds.

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A size for every tractor — from the Fordson up. Big capacity and ability to do good work under difficult conditions, make it a profitable machine to own. Be ready to thresh!

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In continuous business since 1848
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This book contains not only the interesting story of the 4 Threshermen and how they are built, but also facts of threshing—send for it.

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

If you have plenty of water during an eight-mile breeze, it's because your STAR is on the job. If you get uninterrupted, efficient service over a maximum span of years, thank your stars you have a STAR!

The new STAR WINDMILL with Timken Tapered Roller or No-Oil-Em bearings, running in oil, provides water in the lighter winds and requires almost no attention.

Its scientific wheel construction, running-in-oil lubrication and superior quality throughout—PLUS the GALVAZINK protection—mean that your STAR will last—and last—and LAST!

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.
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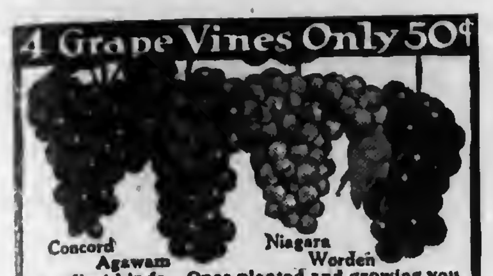
This free windmill book is full of information that you should have. It will obligate you in no way to write for it. Send your name and address only.

4 Grape Vines Only 50¢



Hardiest kinds. Once planted and growing you won't part with them for ten times their cost. Every home, if only a city lot, has room for them.

Agawam	Large amber-red berries on big bunches. Very sweet. Each 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.00.
Concord	Best known grape. Sure to succeed. Fine for grape juice 15c; 12, $1.25; 100, $8.00.
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Worden	Large black berries. Bunches big. Extra early, hardy, sweet. 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.

Strong, well-rooted vines Set of four best varieties ONLY 50c
Postpaid and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Three Sets for $1 Three sets (12 vines) sent to one address for $1. Save 50c. Get two neighbors to take one set each, from you.
Free With Every Order
Illustrated Seed and Nursery Catalog and illustrated instructions for making a beautiful GRAPE ARBOR.

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REIST
"Sure Crop"
Farm Seed

For a bumper crop, plant our
LANCASTER COUNTY GROWN
"SURE CROP" SEED CORN
A complete line of quality farm seeds.
Send for free samples and folder.
REIST SEED COMPANY
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QUAKER
BRAND
FIELD SEEDS
The Finest of the CROP
Cleaned and Tested in Philadelphia
Sold by Reliable Dealers

LIME
High Calcium 98% Pure
Best for
Agriculture,
Building and Spraying
Shipped in Bulk, Bags or Barrels. Agents wanted in open territory. Write for prices and freight rates.
YORK VALLEY LIME & STONE CO.,
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Fertilizer
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Double Strength
DEMPWOLF'S 4—16—10, double the strength of the usual 2—8—5 mixture, saves half the freight, half the hauling, half the labor of handling and half the storage space.
Send for list and prices of Dempwolf's fertilizers and chemicals for the farm.
York Chemical Works
York, Pa.
DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS

Radio Department

If Set Loses Sensitivity

FOR a long time, the owner of a new radio set goes along listening in night after night, confining his reception more to local stations after the first week or so of long distance fun. Finally he makes the disheartening discovery that his set doesn't bring in KFI any more, nor does it seem to have quite the former punch when he attempts to tune in on KSD or KYW.

At first, he may think the atmosphere is bad that night, but several evenings' trials reveal the fact that something is amiss besides the weather. Gradually the DX stations fail to come in and altho his fellow commuters on the 7:55 continue to tell about programs from Denver and New Orleans, he finds that the locals are about all he can get with any satisfaction.

There are several reasons which may account for this failing sensitivity of his set. Chief among these, perhaps, may be mentioned the vacuum tubes.

Thorium May Be Used Up

The precious thorium contained within the filament wire, and which accounts for the tube's amplifying properties, may have become used up, even tho the tube lights as nicely as ever. Defective tubes, instead of augmenting the incoming voltage impulses seven or eight times, may amplify them only three or four times—a decrease great enough to cut out many faint stations altogether.

Run-down batteries are, of course, a very prolific source of dropping sensitiveness. Every listener who has a set with more than two tubes ought to possess a voltmeter, even if it's only a simple and low-priced one, to test dry cell batteries used for either A or B purposes.

When a 22½-volt unit falls to 19 volts, replace it and when a 45-volt unit reads 38 or under, get another. Keeping them longer will not only give less volume, less DX reception and poorer tone qualities, but will ordinarily cause rasping sounds in the loud speaker on account of chemical decomposition within the battery.

New and Old Batteries in Series

Contrary to popular notion, it does no harm to new B batteries to hook them in series with old ones. Hence it is often possible to replace only one of the two 45-volt units. In the case of dry cell A batteries, however, the best practice is to get a whole new set at once. Never connect an old and a new dry cell A battery in parallel as one will discharge into the other.

Dust, dirt and moisture must be removed from the interior of the set if efficiency is not to be impaired. Use a blower or small brush to get it off coils and sockets. If you suspect moisture, and the coils are not of the best air-spaced construction, stand the set with its lid open in a very warm place for a while. Where moisture is removed by this drying process a great volume increase results. The writer has often succeeded in doubling the reception power of simple home made sets that had absorbed moisture by simply standing them on the radiator for a while to dry out. This is especially true in damp regions and during foggy, wet periods.

As far as the aerial is concerned, little need be done except to wash, clean and rinse thoroly the insulators which separate the aerial wire from trees, poles, buildings, etc. This applies also to the lightning arrestor and to the lead-in insulator.—B. F.

Your Grandaddy built that fence

Leadclad Fence is built for generations of service. It is protected from wear and weather by a jacket of imperishable lead, seven times heavier than the zinc coating on ordinary fence.

When you put up Leadclad Fence, it is up for good. Even your children will not have replace expenses.

The pure lead jacket of Leadclad is not affected by heat, frost or moisture. It is the most effective rust resistant possible for wire fence. The small illustration at the side shows how thick and tough the protecting lead jacket is. Read what Mr. Berry says of his experience with Leadclad—

Leadclad Wire Co.,
Moundsville, W. Va.

Gentlemen: Four years ago I bought 20 rods of your Leadclad Poultry Fence to fence a lot in a locality of coal mines and near a large smelter plant, where fence never lasted over two or three years.

After 4 years the Leadclad Poultry Fence is apparently as good as the day I put it up. The heavy lead coat, if anything, has taken on a film or added coat, which I believe it natural for lead to do, and it adds a further protection. This is sufficient proof for me. If I ever build a galvanized fence again it will be because I can't get Leadclad.

J. M. BERRY.

THICK TOUGH

Take a knife and shave a piece of LEADCLAD wire. Note how thick the pure lead jacket is. You can't scrape all the lead off, even with a sharp knife. Bend, twist and hammer a piece. Note that it can be completely flattened without chipping, cracking or peeling the protecting lead jacket.

Leadclad Fence is sold to you at a single profit, direct from the factory basis. We pay the freight and allow 5% discount on club orders.

Sign the coupon and send it in for samples of Leadclad wire and full information.

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LEADCLAD
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
THE FENCE WITH THE JACKET OF PURE LEAD

send for Sample
AND FULL INFORMATION

LEADCLAD WIRE CO.,
1202 Plainfield St., Moundsville, W. Va.

Gentlemen: Please send me samples and information about Leadclad and full details of 5% Club Offer.

Name ....
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Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY!
BE PREPARED!

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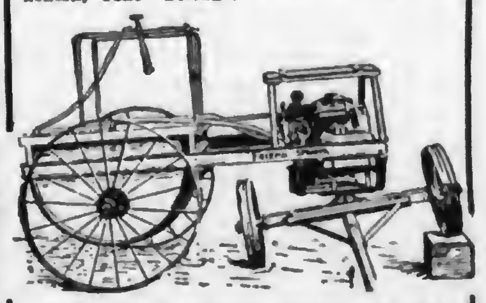
Spend Wisely!

Don't put your hard earned money into a sprayer until you have learned all about the honestly built "Friend".



Single unit motor-pump; straight gear transmission, no belts, no chains; low down; short turn; large wheels—easy draft; adjust packing while pumping at high pressure are just a few of the many practical features that you'll appreciate. We make hand sprayers too.

Mail a card today for Free Catalog.

"FRIEND" MANUFACTURING CO.,
133 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.

FREE Spraying Calendar for fruit growers upon Request

Calcium Caseinate

The spread that carries the spray evenly to every part of leaf and bark.

Also manufacturers of
Concentrate Lime Sulphur, Dry Mix Sulphur Lime and Scale Oil
Write for complete information.

MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL CO.
CAMDEN, N. J.
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Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors Free.
Electric Wheel Co., 66 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

COMBINED HARROW-ROLLER

Two implements in one—two operations at one time, and performed by one man with a single team. The harrow levels the ground, brings the clods to the surface while the roller crushes the clods and packs the soil. A fine implement with which to prepare the seed bed for any cultivated crop.

Write for Catalog No. 825. Ask about our Sled Runner Harrow, Wood Frame Spring Tooth Harrow, Grain Drills, and one and two-row Corn Planters.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 846, YORK, PA.

World's Record *made with* EMPIRE MILKER

Lucia Kent's Ola, milked with an Empire Milker, recently smashed all previous 305-day records for Jerseys over 12 years of age by 33.58 lbs. of butter fat. She finished 365 days with 766 lbs. of fat and 14,807 lbs. of milk, a record for Class AAA cows.

M. P. Ladd, Worcester, Vt., official tester for these records, writes: January 9th 1926

"I commenced doing official testing a little over a year ago and have made a world's record, a state record, two gold medals and a silver medal. They were all milked with the Empire for the entire year."

The above speaks well for the efficiency of Empire Milkers; but you don't need to go out after world's records to get full benefit from an Empire. If you have six or more cows and are milking by hand—an Empire will actually make you more money. Let us send our booklet—*"How to Milk for Bigger Profits"* and explain our new Deferred Payment Plan—which lets an Empire Milker pay for itself out of profits while it is working for you.

EMPIRE MILKER
THE STANDARD OF THE BETTER DAIRIES

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EMPIRE Milking Machine

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
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A SIZE FOR EVERY DAIRY—FOR ANY KIND OF POWER

Full Pails
demand health in Udder and Teats

When you finish the milking with a disappointment that comes with the poorly-filled pail—be sure the trouble is not right under your very eyes.

Remember this—cows are nervous, sensitive animals. The slightest discomfort of the udder or teats is extra annoying during milking. The milk is held back—lost to you as surely as if the cow lacked the ability to produce.

Fight udder troubles constantly. Fight them the way the best dairymen in the country now do—with their can of Bag Balm, the great healing ointment. Bag Balm is a rapid antiseptic healer of all sores or hurts, chaps, cracked teats, inflammation of the udder, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, etc. It is clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. For any animal sore or skin trouble Bag Balm is sure relief.

Be sure to keep Bag Balm on hand and use it liberally to keep your cows comfortable. Big 10-ounce package 60c at feed dealers, general stores or druggists. If your dealer is not supplied order direct from us. We pay postage. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" free on request.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Dept. E . . . Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM
MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

UNADILLA

Not a One Year Investment!

With grain prices sky high and your Unadilla filled with succulent, productive silage, you can enjoy a feeling of real security.

And a Unadilla *lasts so long, is so strong, so durable* that if you spread the first cost over the years it is in use, you'll find your yearly cost *out of all proportion* to the money you save by using silage.

It isn't so much can you afford to own a Unadilla—it's can you afford *not* to own one?

For years now, we've been making Unadilla silos. We put the result of these years in *every single silo.* We are perfectly fair in saying: You can't possibly buy as *good a silo anywhere near the cost* of a Unadilla, nor a better one at any price.

Write for our big illustrated catalog. It tells the story in detail and gives some information on our full line of storage tanks, water tubs and vats.

Liberal discount for cash.

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EMPIRE-BALTIC Cream Separator

All Sizes—Large or small—sent prepaid for 30 days trial. Bargain prices. As low as $19.75. Monthly terms. Or discount for cash. Free parts for one year. Money back guarantee. A 22 years success. Write today.

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Empire Cream Separator Sales Co.
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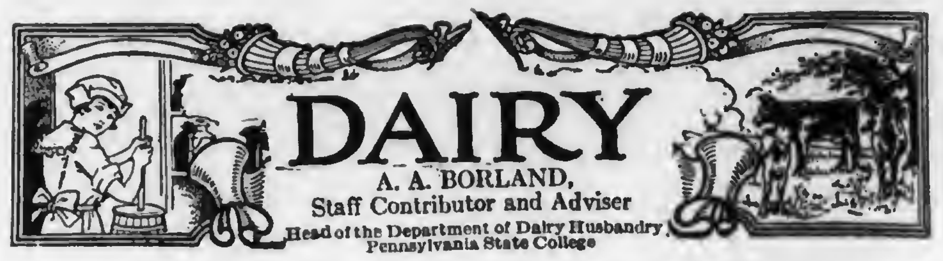
You buy 50 years of progress

THAT is why we thought of the extension roof—it reduces the cost per ton capacity. An exclusive Globe feature. Globe Silos are absolutely air-tight because of the heavy matching walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors. Made of spruce and fir. You cannot buy a better silo. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO., Box B Unadilla, New York



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

More Money for Tuberculosis Eradication

IT WAS thru the active interest of the farmers of the state who supported the officers of the Pennsylvania Council of Farm Organizations that an increase in appropriations for the tuberculosis eradication work from $750,000, as recommended by the Governor's budget, to $2,099,000 was secured.

The demand for tuberculosis eradication has increased so rapidly that the appropriations of the state are far in excess of the amounts available from the federal government. Under the adoption of the accredited plan the work was to be done on a fifty-fifty basis. At the present time the farmers of Pennsylvania get one dollar of federal money for about five dollars of state funds.

In the present Congress the budget from the Agricultural Department recommended $2,900,000. This was so far short of the original fifty-fifty plan, that a hearing was granted on the request of the farmers, and delegates from many states appeared at this hearing.

It is gratifying to know that Pennsylvania had the largest delegation of any state, including Secretary Willits, Mrs. John F. Hice, president of the Society of Farm Women; Robert Balderston, secretary Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; Albert Fox, secretary Pennsylvania Jersey Breeders' Association; Elmer Cliffinger, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, and Morris T. Phillips, president Pennsylvania Council of Farm Organizations.

Putting Theories Into Practice

Boys of the Vocational High School, Milford, Delaware, making a concrete walk on the school property.

Farmers Call on the Secretary

Members of the farmers' committee called upon the Secretary of Agriculture with the hope of getting him to make a supplementary request for additional appropriation, which, however, the Secretary informed the committee it would not be possible to do.

The committee then called upon George Wharton Pepper, senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who, after hearing about the necessity for additional funds, assumed direction of the work of the committee in obtaining an additional appropriation. Thru his active efforts he has succeeded in having the Appropriation Committee of the Senate recommend $6,000,000 for indemnities, of which $1,000,000 is to be immediately available. This is an increase of $3,000,000 above the recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee. If the amended bill becomes a law, this money will go directly to the farmers of the country, and Pennsylvania farmers will get their proper share.

From Senator Pepper's Statement

The following extract of Senator Pepper's statement before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, taken from the Congressional Record, shows the interest and intimate knowledge that Senator Pepper has of this important public problem:

"In many instances farmers—especially dairymen—are being driven into the testing of their cattle by city and town ordinances which require that no milk shall be sold from other than tuberculin-tested cattle. This is done in the interests of public health, and while most of the farmers acknowledge the need for the ordinances, they are not all prepared to make the financial sacrifice which condemnation of diseased cattle requires. If, to protect society at large, tuberculous cattle are condemned and destroyed, then the owners should receive compensation. The public at large, rather than farmers alone, should carry the expense. But to provide for this, additional funds must be made available."

Average Federal Indemnity

"The average federal indemnity recently paid is approximately $16 per animal, and the average number of cattle in each claim is three. The average claim thus amounts to $48. The appropriation for this year of $2,578,000 will be distributed among approximately 54,000 farmers. These owners are distributed among all the states where indemnity is paid, namely 43, and the campaign is in operation in every commonwealth."

"It is plain that for economic reasons and also for public health considerations, this work of eradicating tuberculosis from livestock merits liberal and ample federal support. The states have recognized that it is money well spent to deal vigorously with this dread disease of livestock which meat inspection records show is the most serious of all maladies affecting our domestic animals. The agricultural press also representing rural opinion, urges more liberal federal funds so this useful and necessary work will not be hampered and retarded."

Money Wisely Spent

"The money spent thus far has been wisely expended. The results speak for themselves and in addition we have human health benefits not to be counted in dollars and cents. This enterprise merits more liberal federal support during the coming year in the light of the foregoing evidence and reasons."

It is interesting to note that there was an increase in appropriation for indemnity for cattle in Pennsylvania of $1,349,000 above the recommendation of the Governor's budget, and that there is now recommended by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate an increase over the Budget recommendation of $3,100,000.

This is an illustration of what can be done by close cooperation of the farmer with sympathetic representatives in Congress and in the state Legislature. I hope this cooperation will be continued for the future good of the farmers and agricultural interest of the state.—Morris T. Phillips, President, Pennsylvania Council of Farm Organizations.

Does the Work of 10 Men!

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Built and Guaranteed by WITTE

Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to clamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.

"Felled fifty 18-inch trees in less than 5 hours."
Earl McBurney, Iowa.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

Free—Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
7045 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
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QUICK SHIPMENTS MADE FROM NEAREST OF THESE WAREHOUSES: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; ATLANTA, GA.; TRENTON, N. J.; RICHMOND, VA.; TAMPA, FLA.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; DALLAS, TEX.; LAREDO, TEX.; DENVER, COLO.; BILLINGS, MONT.; SPOKANE, WASH.; NEW YORK, N.Y.; ALBANY, N.Y.; BANGOR, ME.

How Long Should Engines Last?

We don't know yet. Many Fuller & Johnson Engines that have been in use for 20 years or more are still running fine.

For example: Mr. A. E. Cattermole, one of our Iowa dealers, writes:

"We have a great many Fuller & Johnson Engines in our territory running 18 and 19 years; and one we believe hasn't missed a day running in about 22 years."

That's because Fuller & Johnson Engines are *designed* and *built* to give this *longer* service at a big additional saving in fuel and maintenance cost.

Our 1926 Models are fully described in bulletin 430. Gladly sent to power users on request.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Engine Specialists—Established 1840
346 Wells Street, Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

BIG Cut in Prices
FREE BARGAIN BOOK

By all means send for my New Cut Price Catalog and see the money I save you on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Ready Roofing, Paints. Remember—

I PAY THE FREIGHT

and guarantee the quality. Don't buy until you get this money saving catalog—see my lower prices and my money-back guarantee. It's free postpaid.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2906 Cleveland, Ohio

NEWTON'S Compound For Stock

Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.15 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Two Litters a Year

Do you think that I can raise two litters of pigs each year successfully from one sow? How should such sows be managed?—R. C. J., Bucks County, Pa.

Two litters a year can be successfully raised in most sections of Pennsylvania. It is the most economical way to produce pork on the average farm. If only a small number of brood sows are kept it is the only way to secure the best returns from growing swine. On some farms, where a large number of hogs are produced it is a common practice to breed all the brood sows for spring farrowing and only a part of the sows for fall farrowing.

The Reason of the Practice

The reason for following this practice is that it is more difficult to grow the large number of fall litters with the same equipment used for spring farrowing. When only a few sows are kept they should all be required to raise two litters per year. The most desirable method of handling the sows is to wean the spring litter when the pigs are from seven to eight weeks old. The sows that are suckling small pigs should be well fed so as to keep them in good condition. If the spring pigs are farrowed during the latter part of March the pigs can be weaned before the first of June and the sows bred to farrow by the middle of September. If the sows can be bred to farrow the first two weeks in September, this should be done as the early fall pigs will usually develop better than the late pigs.

The fall pigs should be given a good start before cold weather sets in and there will be no difficulty raising fall pigs. They will probably cost a little more to produce than spring pigs but as a rule the market is higher when the fall crop is marketed than when the spring crop comes on the market.—W. H. Tomhave.

Raising Farm Colts

I have three farm mares that weigh about 1400 pounds. These mares are six years old and are worked on the farm. Do you think it will pay to breed them this spring and raise some colts? There is a good purebred stallion in the county but the service charges are $15. Will it pay us to take the mares to this stallion? Do you think it will pay to raise colts during the next year?—R. O. W., Berks County, Pa.

It is unfortunate that more mares of this type and weight are not bred each year and farm colts produced. During the past few years there has been a very marked falling off in the number of mares that have been bred and the result is a shortage of good young horses. The breeding of horses during the last few years has not been kept up to the normal replacement requirements. Present indications and trend of the horse market seem to indicate a general shortage of good draft horses.

Should Be Profitable Venture

Breeding the 1400-pound mares to a good purebred draft stallion should be a very profitable venture. The mares will raise the colts and it will not interfere seriously with the farm work. The colts can be developed on the farm without very much additional labor so that the principal outlay will be for feed, the most of which can be produced on the farm. When the colts are old enough to go to work they can be used to replace some of the old horses on the farm or they can be sold on the market to good advantage.

The service fee of $15 is not unreasonable. As a matter of fact it is hardly high enough for a high-class draft stallion. It will pay to breed the mares to a good purebred stallion at a fee of from $15 to $25 in preference to a lower fee for a poor horse.—W. H. Tomhave.

Dock All the Lambs

EVERY year we find a good many farmers who fail to dock and castrate the market lambs. These farmers fail to derive the maximum profits from their sheep raising operations because of this carelessness in management.

Lambs that are allowed to develop as buck lambs and come to market without being docked are usually sold several cents per pound below lambs that are castrated and docked. Castrated lambs will develop more uniformly and produce a far more attractive carcass than buck lambs. They are also more easily fattened and will be ready for market at an early age. A flock of lambs that have been docked is much more attractive than a lot of lambs with long tails. The tail of the undocked lamb becomes laden with manure during wet weather, resulting in trouble with flies.

Not Difficult Operation

The docking and castrating is a simple operation and should be performed when the lambs are from one to three weeks of age. There is a difference of opinion among sheep men about performing both operations at the same time. Experiments conducted at several experiment stations seem to indicate that it is economical and practical to both dock and castrate the lambs at the same time.

The instrument to use for docking lambs varies. Some people use a clean, sharp, sterilized knife, while others prefer the hot docking iron. The advocates of the docking iron seem to feel that there is less loss of blood compared with the sharp knife, while the people that use the knife claim there is less danger of infection when a clean knife is used. Either method will give satisfactory results and is much better than to let the lambs go undocked.

If all the farmers could be induced to castrate and dock the male lambs on the farm and dock all ewe lambs that are produced the quality of the lambs reaching the central market would be very much improved.—W. H. Tomhave.

Enrolled for 1926, Too

TON litters produced on the farm of Peters Brothers, Stormstown, in 1924 and 1925 have convinced the brothers that it pays to feed hogs the ton litter club way and they have enrolled eleven sows in the 1926 Keystone Ton Litter Club.

If the litters from the eleven sows are all large enough to make a good showing, all will be nominated. The Peters usually sell a large number of the pigs farrowed to neighbors for feeding purposes. This year they plan to make sales from the smaller litters only, keeping the larger ones for the ton litter club.

Reports from many sections of the state indicate a greater interest in ton litters than ever.

Improved-Better than Ever Low in Price

New cross-tie makes the Crasco a better silo than ever. *Yet it costs no more!*

Made by Craine—a good, reliable structure—sold by a reliable company—and offering the biggest silo *value* in our history.

Roof frame given without charge on silos delivered before April 27.

Write at once for details.

CRAINE SILO COMPANY, INC.
Box 300,
Norwich, N. Y.

CRASCO STEEL RODDED SILOS

HARDER SILOS
Are Easier To Buy

Saving with Silos

You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Write today for particulars of our easy-payment plan and our FREE book, "Saving with Silo." Investigate the time and labor-saving features of the new Harder-Victor Front. Learn how others are making extra profits.

HARDER MFG. CORP.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

SELL THE MILK AND RAISE YOUR CALVES ON RYDE'S CREAM CALF MEAL

You can make money by using Ryde's Cream Calf Meal. Sell the Cow's Milk and Cream, and buy Ryde's Cream Calf Meal for one-third of what you get for the milk and cream. Two-thirds of the price you get for the milk is clear cash profit. Ryde's Cream Calf Meal is an unequalled substitute for milk. It contains every element necessary for rapid and thrifty growth, for calves and other young live stock. Build better calves with Ryde's Cream Calf Meal, at your Dealers, or write

RYDE AND COMPANY
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5434 W. Roosevelt Road
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Clipped Cows—

Give More, Richer and Cleaner Milk!

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THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.
Dept. H London, Ohio, Est. 1904

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

HOW THE STORY STARTED

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, Sergeant William MacVeigh concluded his semi-annual report to the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "I have made every effort to run down Scottie Deane, the murderer. I have not given up hope of finding him, but I believe that he has gone from my territory. . . ." On his bunk in a corner of the little cabin lay his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick, almost to madness after nine months of loneliness.

Half an hour later MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill, 450 miles across the ice to deliver the report, get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a halfbreed brought word he'd seen a white man and woman ten miles south of the Maguse River. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. Billy promised to see her safely to her destination, the Little Seal. Before pitching her tent he scattered bakneesh vine over the box "in honor of the dead," then, the tent pitched, drew the box in. When he awoke late next morning the bakneesh wreath hung on his tent "in honor of the living." In the woman's tent her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer Scottie Deane.

There was a price on his head and fame for the man who captured him, but Scottie was more than an outlaw to Billy now and Pelletier was ill. He must return to him. But the storm drove him back and suddenly he heard a man's voice and there appeared a team of dogs, a sledge, and three men. The next thing Billy knew Bucky Smith had leveled a revolver at him. Bucky hated Billy for there once had been a fight and Billy had proved himself the better man. The party was out in search of Scottie Deane. Tired out they rested while Billy watched the fire.

(Continued from last week)

FIFTEEN minutes later Billy approached the tent and looked in. The three men were in the deep sleep of exhaustion. Instantly Billy's actions changed. He had thrown his pack outside the tent to make more room, and he quickly slipped a spare blanket in with his provisions. Then he entered the other tent, and a flush spread over his face, and he felt his blood grow warmer.

"You may be a fool, Billy MacVeigh," he laughed softly. "You may be a fool—but we're going to do it!"

Gently he disentangled the long, silken strands of golden brown from the tent pole. He wound the hair about his fingers, and it made a soft and shining ring. It was all that he would ever possess of Isobel Deane, and his breath came more quickly as he pressed it for a moment to his rough and storm-beaten face. He put it in his pocket, carefully wrapped in Isobel's note, and then once more he went back to the tent in which the three men were sleeping. They had not moved.

Walker's holster was within reach of his hand. For a moment the temptation to reach out and pluck the gun from it was strong. He pulled himself away. He would win in this fight with Bucky as surely as he had won in the other, and he would win without theft. Quickly he threw his pack over his shoulder, and struck the trail made by Deane in his flight. On his snowshoes he followed it in a long, swift pace. A hundred yards from the camp he looked back for an instant. Then he turned, and his face was grim and set.

"If you've got to be caught it's not going to be by that outfit back there, Mr. Scottie Deane," he said to himself. "It's up to yours truly, and Billy MacVeigh is the man who can do the trick if he hasn't got a gun!"

From the first Billy could see the difficulty with which Deane and his dogs had made their way thru the soft drifts of snow piled up by the blizzard. In places, where the trees had thinned out, Deane had floundered ahead and pulled with the team. Only once in the first mile had Isobel climbed from the sledge, and that was where traces, toboggan and team had all become mixed up in the snow-covered top of a fallen tree.

THE fact that Deane was compelling his wife to ride added to Billy's liking for the man. It was probable that Isobel had not gone to sleep at all after her experience on the barren, but had lain awake, planning with her husband until the hour of their flight. If Isobel had been able to travel on snowshoes, Billy reasoned that Deane would have left the dogs behind, for in the deep, soft snow he could have made better time without them, and snowshoe trails would have been obliterated by the storm hours ago.

As it was, he could not lose them. He knew that he had no time to waste if he wished to make sure of beating out Bucky and his men. The suspicious corporal would not sleep long. While he had the advantage of being comparatively fresh, Billy's snowshoes were smoothing and packing the trail, and the others, if they followed, would be able to travel a mile or two an hour faster than he. That Bucky would follow, he did not doubt for a moment. The corporal was already half-convinced that Scottie Deane had made the trail from camp, and that the hair he had found entangled in the splinter on the tent-pole belonged to the outlaw's wife. And Scottie Deane was too big a prize to lose.

Billy's mind worked rapidly as he bent more determinedly to the pursuit. He knew that there were only two things that Bucky could do under the circumstances. He would either follow after him with Walker and the driver, or he would come alone. If Walker and Conway accompanied him, the fight for Scottie Deane's capture would be a fair one, and the man who first put manacles about the outlaw's wrists would be the victor. But if he left his two companions in camp, and came after him alone—

The thought was not a pleasant one. He was almost sorry that he had not taken Walker's gun. If Bucky came alone it would be with but one purpose in mind—to make sure of Scottie Deane by squaring up with him first.

Billy was sure that he measured the man right, and that he would not hesitate to carry out his old threat by putting a bullet into him at the first opportunity. The storm would cover up any foul work he might accomplish, and his reward would be Scottie Deane — unless Deane played too good a hand for him.

At thought of Deane Billy chuckled. Until now he had not taken him fully into consideration, and suddenly it dawned upon him that there was a bit of humor, as well as tragedy in the situation. He cheerfully conceded to himself that for a long time Deane had proved himself a better man than either Bucky or he, and that, after all, he was the man who held the situation well in hand even now.

He was well armed. He was as cautious as a fox, and would not be caught napping. And yet this thought filled Billy with satisfaction rather than fear. Deane would be more than a match for Bucky alone if he failed in beating out the corporal. But if he did beat him out—

Billy's lips set grimly, and there was a hard light in his eyes as he glanced back over his shoulder. He would not only beat him out, but he would capture Scottie Deane. It would be a game of fox against fox, and he would win. No one would ever know why he was playing the game as he had planned to play it. Bucky would never follow. Down at headquarters they would never know. And yet, deep down in his heart, he hoped and believed that Isobel would guess and understand.

To save Deane, to save Isobel, he must keep them out of the hands of Bucky Smith, and to do that he must make them his own prisoners. It would be a terrible ordeal at first. A picture of Isobel rose before him, her faith and trust in him broken, her face white and drawn with grief and despair, her blue eyes flashing at him—hatred. But he felt now that he could stand those things. One moment—the final moment—when she would understand, and know he had remained true, would repay him for what he might suffer.

HE TRAVELED swiftly for an hour, and paused then to get his wind where the partly covered trail dipped down into a swamp. Here Isobel had climbed from the sledge and had followed in the path of the toboggan. In places where the spruce and balsam were thick overhead, Billy could make out the imprints of her moccasins. Deane had led the dogs in the darkness of the storm, and twice Billy found the burned ends of matches where he had stopped to look at his compass. He was striking a course almost due west.

At the farther edge of the swamp the trail struck a lake, and straight across this Deane had led his team. The worst of the storm was over now. The wind was slowly shifting to the south and east, and the fine, steely snow had given place to a thicker and softer downfall. Billy shuddered as he thought of what this lake must have been a few hours before, when Isobel and Deane had crossed it, in the thick blackness of the blizzard that had swept it like a hurricane.

It was half a mile across the lake, and here, fifty yards from shore, the trail was completely covered. Billy lost no time by endeavoring to find signs of it in the open, but struck directly for the opposite timber-line, and swung along in the shelter of the scrub forest. He picked up the trail easily. Half an hour later he stopped. Spruce and balsam grew thick about him, shutting out what was left of the wind. Here Scottie Deane had stopped to build a fire. Close to the charred embers was a mass of balsam boughs, on which Isobel had rested. Scottie had made a pot of boiling tea, and had afterward thrown the grounds on the snow.

The warm bodies of the dogs had made smooth, round pits in the snow, and Billy figured that the fugitives had rested for a couple of hours. They had traveled eight miles thru the blizzard without a fire, and his heart was filled with a sickening pain as he thought of Isobel Deane and the suffering he had brought to her. For a few moments there swept over him a revulsion for that thing which he stood for—the law.

MORE than once in his experience he had thought its punishment had been greater than the crime. Isobel had suffered—and was suffering—far more than if Deane had been captured a year before, and hanged. And Deane himself had paid the penalty greater than death in being a witness of the suffering of the woman who had remained loyal to him. Billy's heart went out to them in a low, yearning cry as he looked at the balsam bed and the black char of the fire.

He wished that he could give them life, and freedom, and happiness, and his hands clenched tightly as he thought that he was willing to surrender everything, even to his own honor, for the woman whom he loved. Fifteen minutes after he had struck the shelter of the camp he was again in pursuit. His blood leaped a little excitedly when he found that Scottie Deane's trail was now almost as straight as a plumb-line, and that the sledge no longer became entangled in hidden windfalls and brush. It was proof that it was light when Deane and Isobel had left their camp. Isobel was walking now, and their sledge was traveling faster. Billy increased his own pace, and over two or three open spaces he broke into a long, swinging run. The trail was comparatively fresh, and at the end of another hour he knew that they could not be far ahead of him. He had followed thru a thin swamp, and had climbed to the top of a rough ridge, when he stopped. Isobel had reached the bald cap of the ridge, exhausted.

The last twenty yards he could see where Deane had assisted her, and then she had dropped down in the snow, and he had placed a blanket under her. They had taken a drink of tea made back over the fire, and a little of it had fallen into the snow. It had not yet formed ice, and instinctively he dropped behind a rock and looked down into the wooded valley at his feet. In a few moments he began to descend.

He had almost reached the foot of the ridge when he brought himself short with a sudden cry of horror. He had reached a point where the side of the ridge seemed to have broken off, leaving a precipitous wall. In a flash he realized what had happened. Deane and Isobel had descended upon a snow-trap, and it had given way under their weight, plunging them to the rocks below.

For no longer than a breath he stood still, and in that moment there came a sound from far behind that sent a strange thrill thru him. It was the howl of a dog. Bucky and his men were in close pursuit, and they were traveling with the team.

He swung a little to the left, to escape the edge of the trap and plunged recklessly to the bottom. Not until he saw where Scottie Deane and the team had dragged themselves from the snow-avalanche did he breathe freely again. Isobel was safe! He laughed in his joy, and wiped the nervous sweat from his face as he saw the prints of her moccasins where Deane had righted the sledge. And then for the first time he observed a number of small red stains on the snow. Either Isobel or Deane had been injured in the fall, perhaps slightly. A hundred yards from the trap the sledge had stopped again, and from this point it was Deane who rode—and Isobel who walked.

HE FOLLOWED more cautiously now. Another hundred yards and he stopped to sniff the air. Ahead of him the spruce and balsam grew close and thick, and from that shelter he was sure that something was coming to him on the air. At first he thought it was the odor of the balsam. A moment later he knew that it was smoke.

Force of habit brought his hand for the twentieth time to his empty holster. Its emptiness added to the caution with which he approached the thick spruce and balsam ahead of him. Taking advantage of a mass of low, snow-laden bushes, he swung out at a right angle to the trail, and began making a wide circle. He worked swiftly. Within half or three-quarters of an hour Bucky would reach the ridge. Whatever he accomplished must be done before then. Five minutes after leaving the trail he caught his first glimpse of smoke, and began to edge in toward the fire.

The stillness oppressed him. He drew nearer and nearer, yet he heard no sound of voice, or of the dogs. At last he reached a point where he could look out from behind a young groundspruce and see the fire. It was not more than thirty feet away. He held his breath tensely at what he saw. On a blanket spread out close to the fire lay Scottie Deane, his head pillowed on a packsack. There was no sign of Isobel, or of the sledge and dogs. Billy's heart thumped as he rose to his feet. He did not stop to ask himself where Isobel and the dogs had gone.

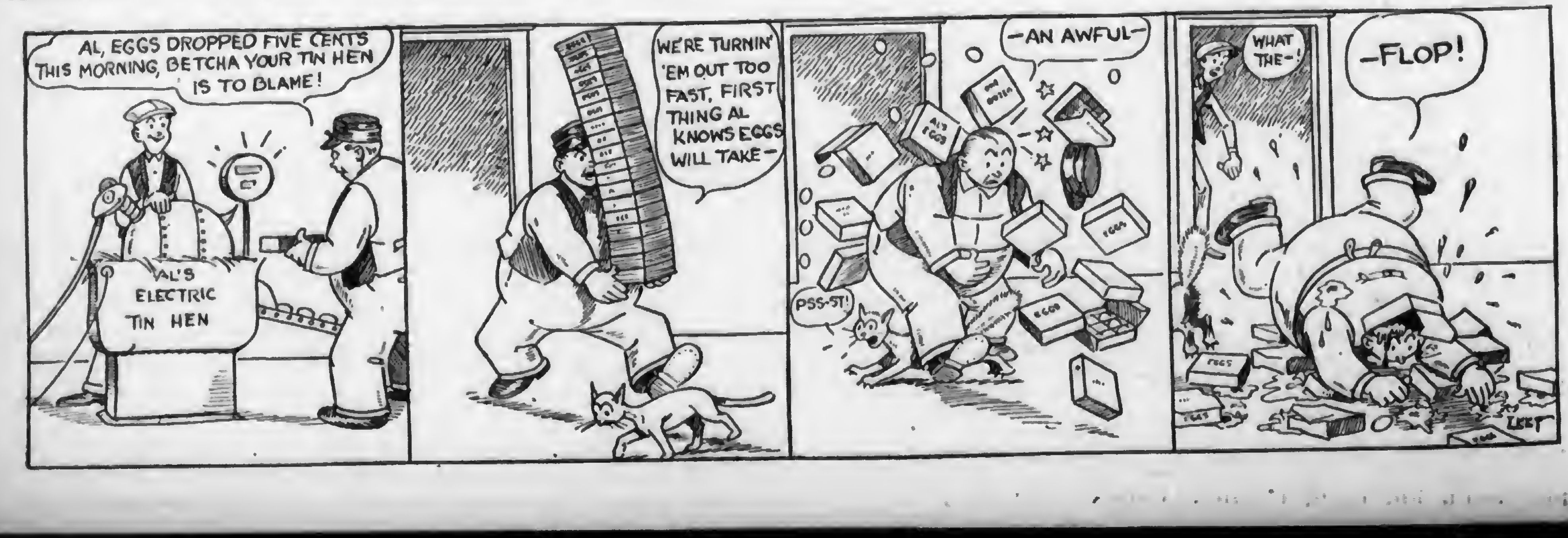
Deane was alone and lay with his back toward him. Fate could not have given him a better opportunity and his moccasined feet fell swiftly and quietly in the snow. He was within six feet of Scottie before the injured man heard him, and scarcely had the other moved before he was upon him. He was astonished at the ease with which he twisted Deane upon his back and put the handcuffs about his wrists. The work was no sooner done than he understood. A rag was tied about Deane's head, and it was stained with blood. The man's arms and body were limp. He looked at Billy with dulled eyes and as he slowly realized what had happened a low groan broke from his lips.

In an instant Billy was on his knee beside him. He had seen Deane twice before, over at Churchhill, but this was the first time that he had ever looked closely into his face. It was a face worn by hardships and mental torture. The cheeks were thinned, and the steel-gray eyes that looked up into Billy's were reddened by weeks and months of fighting against storm. It was the face, not of a criminal but of a man whom Billy would have trusted; blond-mustached, fearless, and filled with that clean-cut strength which associates itself with fairness and open fighting.

Hardly had he drawn a second breath when Billy realized why this man had not killed him when he had the chance. Deane was not of the sort to strike in the dark, or from behind. He had let Billy live because he still believed in the manhood of man, and the thought that he had repaid Deane's faith in him by leaping upon him when he was down and wounded filled Billy with a bitter shame. He gripped one of Deane's hands in his own.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*"Big Smash in Eggs!" Says Slim:* : : : : : : *By Leet*


AL, EGGS DROPPED FIVE CENTS THIS MORNING, BETCHA YOUR TIN HEN IS TO BLAME!
AL'S ELECTRIC TIN HEN
WE'RE TURNIN' 'EM OUT TOO FAST, FIRST THING AL KNOWS EGGS WILL TAKE—
—AN AWFUL—
AL'S EGGS
EGGS
PSS-ST!
WHAT THE—!
—FLOP!
EGGS
LEET

It was a sunshiny Sunday morning and Pat had brought his shaving tools out on the back porch.

Mrs. McGinnis looked over the back fence. "Shure, Mrs. Murphy, does your old man shave on the outside?"

"And phawt's bothering you," said Mrs Murphy, "Did you think he was fur lined?"

News and Notes

A MAN who had eight dogs and nine children recently was arrested for not having the dogs licensed. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry refused to accept the excuse that he was too poor to buy licenses.

* * *

It is now possible to mail a letter in New York City and receive an answer from San Francisco in about seventy-eight hours, the letters making the trip across the continent and back by airplane mail. The fastest trains require ninety hours to make the trip only one way.

* * *

More than 290,000,000 pounds of whole milk were used in the manufacture of milk chocolate in this country last year. This is more milk than was produced by all the dairy cows in Delaware, Rhode Island and Nevada, considering the average production in those states to be 4000 pounds per cow.

* * *

A million pounds of snails are eaten in the United States in a year. Most of them are imported from France and Italy where they are raised in cellars and fed on milk and flour.

* * *

A Pennsylvania coal mining company uses a belt conveyor system four miles long to carry 10,000 tons of coal a day thru a mountain from the mine to the place where it is loaded onto barges. This great river of coal speeds up the four mile grade at a rate of 500 feet per minute, the wide conveyor belts being driven by a series of electric motors.

* * *

A glass lined tank car, built on the principle of the vacuum bottle, recently carried 3000 gallons of milk from Wisconsin to Miami, Florida. The milk was pumped into the car at a temperature of thirty-five degrees. When it was pumped out four days later in tropical Florida the temperature had gone up only one degree. The Miami people were so pleased with this milk from tuberculin tested cows that it is planned to put ten similar cars into service between Wisconsin and Florida very soon.

* * *

Man isn't the only enemy of the familiar tent caterpillar which has done so much damage in southeastern Pennsylvania during the last four years. At least thirty parasites are known to attack this insect. The parasites are much more active in some sections than in others, which accounts, in part, for the spotty nature of the caterpillar infestation.

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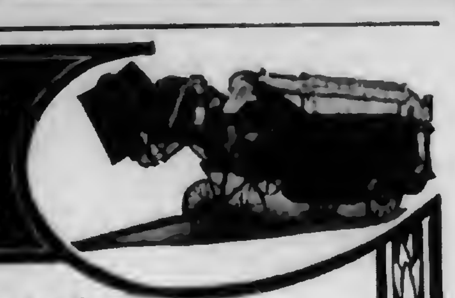

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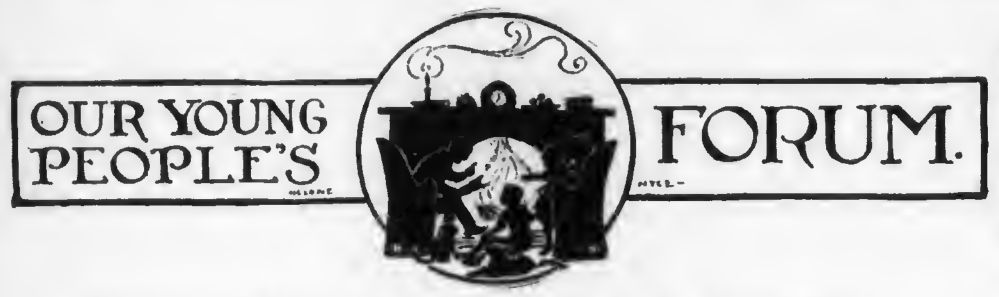


OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Results of Contest—A Word to the Wise

HOW the answers to the Incomplete Sentence Contest did come pouring in after the contest was announced. I felt like a regular "school-marm" by the time I'd read over every one of those 284, hunting mistakes, and finding them.

Nearly all who tried to find the missing words succeeded, and most of you found the correct pages, but nearly all made some little, careless mistake that made it necessary for me to throw out many of the papers. Some of the writers of the very neatest answers put an "a" for a "the," or forgot to put the apostrophe where it belonged, or neglected to underscore the words put in in place of the blanks, or weren't careful to copy the correct spelling of some very common word like "vegetables."

Those who received the prizes and honorable mention sent in correct papers—and I want to congratulate them. I hope that those of you who were a bit hasty in copying, and made mistakes that needn't have been made, will be more careful another time. If you're careful in contests you'll be more careful in school work and more care there means better grades.

What shall our next contest be? Let me have some ideas from you.

COUSIN RUTH.

Prize Winners

First Group (Twelve and over)

1. Lillian Alcorn (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.
2. Fred D. Carter (X), Delaware County, N. Y.
3. Annabel Bonzo (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

Second Group (Under twelve)

1. Marie Garstecke (X), Fayette County, Pa.
2. Dorothy M. Hill (X), Mercer County, N. J.

Sara Gelnett (X), Perry County, Pa.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a white kitten, a little terrier dog and a black goat for pets. The goat will pull a wagon around for us. We have lots of fun with him. His name is Charlie.

When there is snow, the neighbor children come over and we go coasting on the hill near our home.

Here is my fudge recipe. I call it "Best Ever" Fudge because it always gets so good.

Melt ¼ cup of butter, add
1 cupful white sugar
1 cupful brown sugar
¼ cupful molasses
¼ cupful cream
Boil two or three minutes, then add two squares of scraped chocolate. Boil five minutes then remove from the fire and add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat until it thickens and pour in a buttered pan.—Pearl N. Astheimer, twelve (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

MY BROTHERS, TONY AND CHARLES
Myrtle Kane, Broome Co., N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have nine little pigs and five cats. One is a real pet, his name is Teddy. Every time I milk he comes to the stable and sits beside me. When he comes in the house he is sure to nest himself in the old arm chair and if some one is on the chair, he will cry. We have about 300 chickens. The other night we got 160 eggs.

Spring will soon be here. I saw a large flock of blackbirds in our orchard, and my brother saw a robin the other week. I am not going to school this winter. I am busy making patchwork for a quilt. How many like to make quilts? My big brother made a beautiful one, wish you could see it. My grandma is quilting it for him. I love to plant flowers and seeds in the spring.—Florence Mae Lehman, sixteen (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Don't you love to study Nature? I do. I like to collect things: butterflies, stones, flowers and tree twigs. I am in seventh grade. Here is a nature question, can you answer it, Forum friends?

The plant grows in the meadows and pasture lands. If you break a leaf or break the stem off you will find it filled with a white sticky substance. When young the plant is used as a green. It is from two to three feet high when full grown. In the summer days it bears a fragrant purple flower made up of many tiny clusters such as those on a lilac bush. In the fall the flower has changed to a green pod. If not picked the pods burst open and the seeds blow away. There is a kind of butterfly that feeds only on that plant. The answer is milkweed. Did you guess it?—Esther Rowland (X), Albany County, N. Y.

Honorable Mention

First Group

Pearl Asthelmer (X), Montgomery County, Pa
Charles Burrows (X), New Castle County, Del.
Elizabeth Dill (X), Kent County, Md.
Elizabeth Lamonaca (X), Atlantic County, N. J.
Helen T. Walker (X), Armstrong County, Pa.
Jean Williams (X), Centre County, Pa.
Mabel Wilson (X), Carroll County, Md.

Second Group

Valentine A. Lang (X), Bucks County, Pa.
Ruth V. Patterson (X), Allegheny County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Cousin Ruth, wouldn't it be fun to have Forum locals? That is, several boys and girls in a community join the big Forum, then club together and have meetings. We could elect officers and could write letters, as a club, to the big Forum. The different locals could write to one another, too. What do you think of this idea? Is it possible?—Edith E. Thomas, thirteen (X), Washington County, Pa.

I think this is a very good idea but I don't know whether it's possible or not! Let's hear what other Forum friends think of the idea. I'll help you all I can tho I'm afraid I won't have time to do all I'd like.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Forum Friends:—I'm in the sixth grade. There are four boys and five girls in my class. I learn a poem every month.

I help milk in the morning before I go to school and in the evening after I come home from school. We have six cows. I was very busy trapping but by and by the last of February came and I had to take my traps away. I did better in trapping this year than I ever did.—Cyrus A. Shaffer, eleven (X), Somerset County, Pa.

I'm glad this was a good trapping season for you. What all did you catch?

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I can assure you I had one grand old time looking up the missing words of the contest. It sure was fun for me. I got stuck on some and was going to give up, but mother would say "don't give up till you are sure you can't find them." I tried once more and succeeded.

MY BROTHER AND HIS CALF
Bernardine Guillaume, Lycoming Co., Pa.

I was just trying to ski, but oh! dear me, if I didn't fall down a half dozen times.

I just wonder what is the matter with Lackawanna County boys and girls? Cousin Ruth, could you prescribe something to wake them up?

I live upon a hill where the sleigh-riding is wonderful now. I always have plenty of friends come over and we sure do have a jolly time. I wish some of the city cousins could share the joy with me. We go out on moonlight nights and sleigh ride till midnight. We also have a large hill at our school and we have a great deal of fun during noon hour.—Doris Petrylak (X), Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a sugar camp. We were boiling last week. Cousin Ruth, I wish you could be here and help me enjoy the fun we have when we are boiling molasses. When we are making taffy we have good times. Cousin Ruth, I wish you could be here then.

We have a large farm. We have three cats and an Airedale dog whose name is Towser.—Mae Spangler, thirteen (X), Somerset County, Pa.

And so do I wish I could be with you when you're boiling molasses. I've never been in a sugar camp when it's the busy season, so you know that if I could come I'd be interested in all that was going on.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County, Dorothy Hofmeister. **Butler County,** Mary S. B. Graham, Edna Henry. **Centre County,** Ada Harper. **Chester County,** Elizabeth Chambers. **Cumberland County,** Helen Myers, Annie E. Snyder (X). **Lackawanna County,** Philura Klipple (X). **Lancaster County,** Marian E. Wagner (X). **Lebanon County,** Helen Delphine Holley (X). **Luzerne County,** Jennie McMichael. **Lycoming County,** Ruth P. Laird. **Mercer County,** Mary Todd. **Montgomery County,** Alice P. Driver, Margaret Mininger (X). **Perry County,** Esther Stone. **Snyder County,** Charles A. Arndt, Myrtle Arndt. **Somerset County,** Lucy Christner (X), Naomi Lepley, Woodrow Maust. **Susquehanna County,** Prudence Clark (X), Richard Clark. **Washington County,** James Holmes (X). **Wayne County,** Michael Matzo, Helen Sennett. **Westmoreland County,** Gertrude Hartge (X). **York County,** Iva Markey.

NEW YORK

Chemung County, Lester Cole, Iva Mae.

MARYLAND

Cecil County, Elizabeth Baker (X). **Frederick County,** Ethel E. Higdon.

Sentence Contest Letters

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Paul Gladhill, Kathryn Luckenbaugh, Estella Rebert, Martha R. Thomas, Marie Yingling. **Allegheny County,** Dorothy Hofmeister, Gertrude Large, Ruth V. Patterson (X). **Armstrong County,** Kenneth Easley, Elmo Shreckengast (X), Helen I. Walker (X), Ruth Young (X). **Bedford County,** George A. Davis, Eillen Rose Donahue, Lloyd Hite, Iva Steckman, Philip Zembower. **Berks County,** Mary I. Balsbaugh, Mildred I. Deinming. **Bradford County,** Sybil Dunbar, Mabel C. Keene, Martha Morris, Annabel Roberts, Francis N. Shaffer (X). **Bucks County,** Irma Creveling (X), Helena Frei, Valentine A. Lang (X), Retta Morris, Henrietta Siegrist (X), H. Jeanette Slater. **Butler County,** Mary S. Graham, Edna Henry, Florence Steffen.

Cambria County, Rozella Hartzog, Gladys Fern Layman. **Centre County,** Mary Musser, Kenneth Smeltzer, Leonard Smeltzer, Sylvester Smeltzer, Frank Urban, Jean Williams (X), Charles Wilson, Samuel A. Wise. **Chester County,** Lewis Cairns, Jr., Anna Cairns, Elizabeth Chambers, Jerry Dalaha, Alma Harris, Ruth Mourar, Margaret Reitnour, Lloyd F. Sweigart, Ruth E. Sweigart, Catherine Usner, Margaret Walton. **Clarion County,** Estella Brocious, George Hoover, Ethel Snyder. **Clearfield County,** Marvin L. Peters (X), Rhoda Peters, Esther Wood. **Clinton County,** Gladys Knarr (X). **Columbia County,** Margaret Benscoter, Louise Henrie (X), Lloyd Knouse, Ralph E. Wetherill, Mabel Wintersteen. **Crawford County,** Marion Ewing, Nina Ewing, Ella Nadolny. **Cumberland County,** Lois Bocoman, Lee A. Faylor (X), Martha Highlands (X), Mildred Highlands (X), Helen Myers, Annie E. Snyder (X), Harriet Ann Warren (X). **Dauphin County,** Oscar Keiter, Raymond Keiter, Myra McCurdy, Robert Paul, Grace O. Sheaffer. **Erie County,** Anna Kozak, Hettie Patten, Genevieve Patterson. **Fayette County,** Isobel Eaton, Marie Garsteche (X), Edith Hall, George Ramage.

(To be continued)

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Right now I know you are thinking about your gardens, what you will grow this spring and summer—you and Dad, of course. The letters in the little garden-plot at the end of this letter will prove to be something like the seed you put in the ground. If you work over them and watch carefully, you will soon be rewarded by having the name of a vegetable come peeping up. You may use any of the letters as many times as you want, but you must not use any other letters. There are ten vegetables whose names you will be able to spell with the letters I have given you. For instance: if you use the "T" and the "O" and the "M" and the "A," you can spell "TOMATO," using the "O" and the "T" twice, you see. When you have found all ten vegetables, send their names to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by April 3rd. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

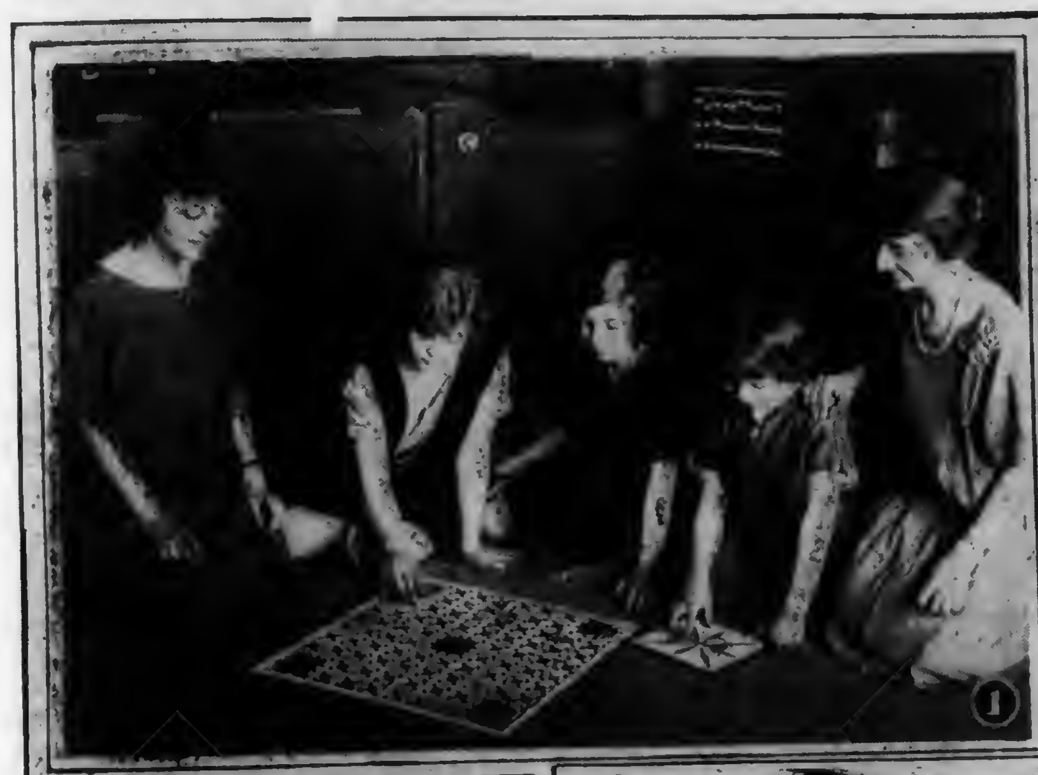
Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

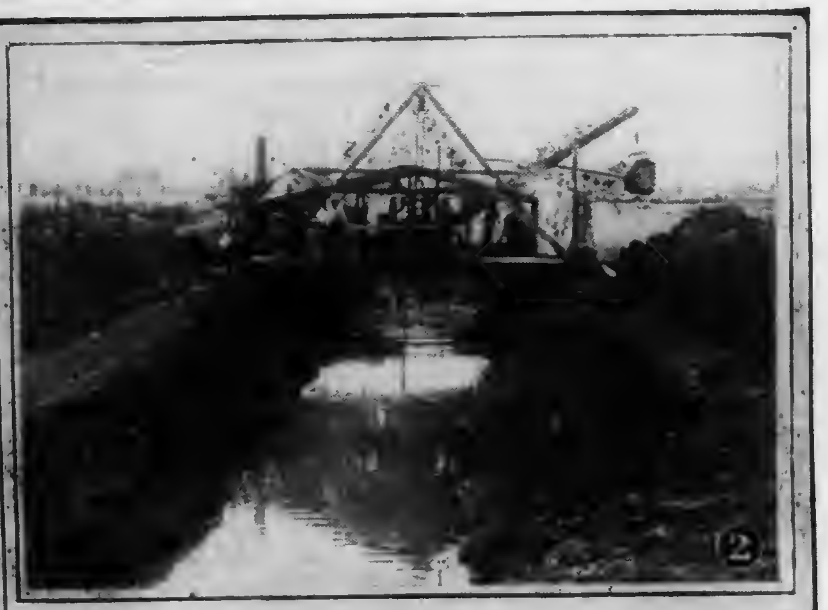
The answer to the puzzle published in the March 6 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS A DANGEROUS THING.

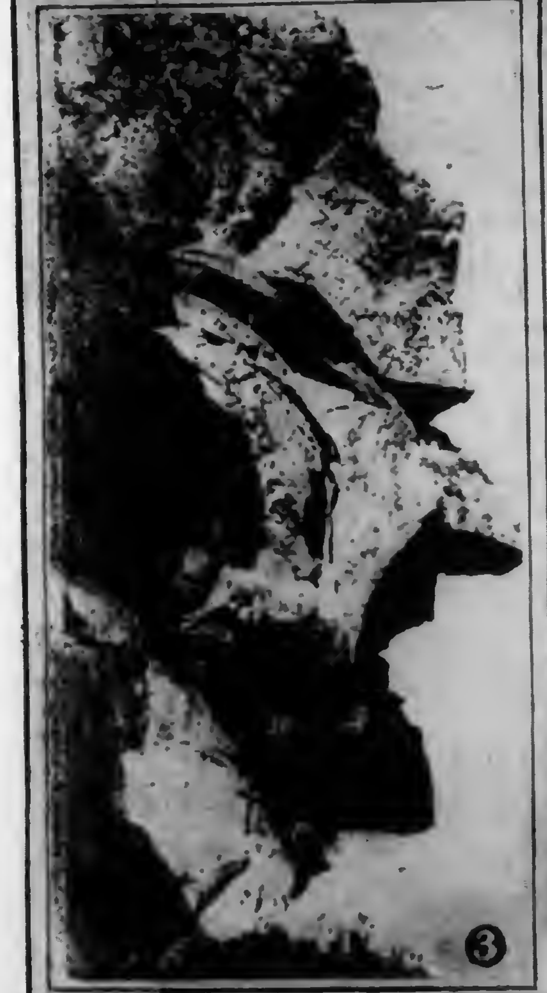
The puzzle prize winners are: Raymond L. Binner, age 10, Strausstown, Pa.; George E. Deitz, age 10, Hellam, Pa.; Lulu Gombert, age 11, Andreas, Pa.; Helen Keller, age 11, Lancaster, Pa.; Mary L. Lehman, age 10, Glen Rock, Pa.; Margaret L. Miller, age 9, Westminster, Md.; Marie A. Noss, age 11, Bridgeton, N. J.; Watson Rice, age 11, Mechanicsville, Pa.; Richard Stauffer, age 11, Palm, Pa.; Ralph Williams, age 11, York Springs, Pa.

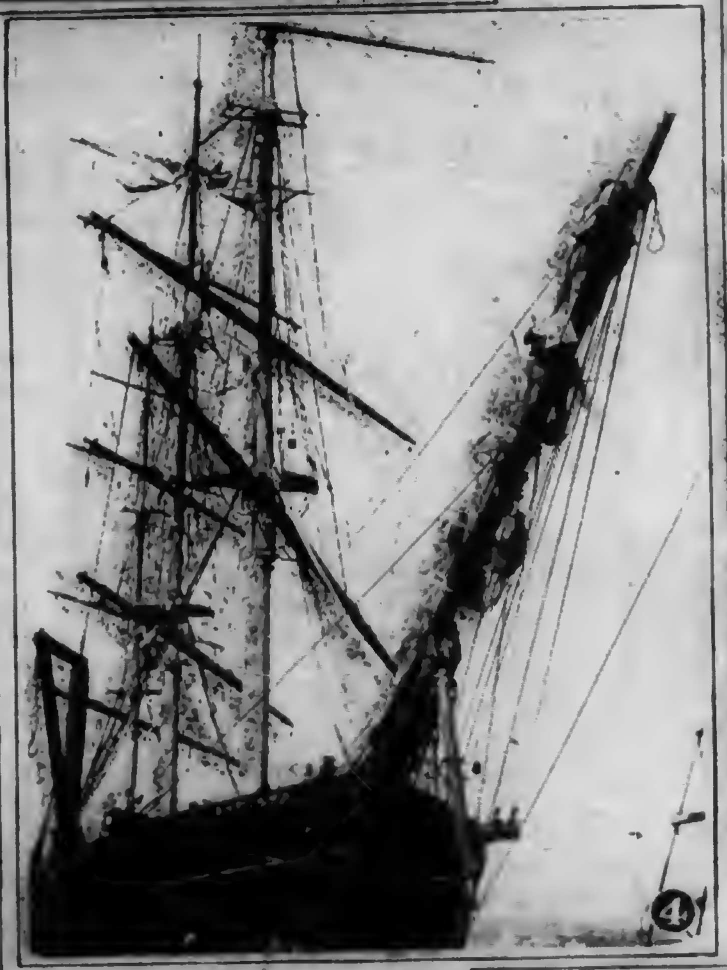
S C O P H I N T
B A Q U E M G R

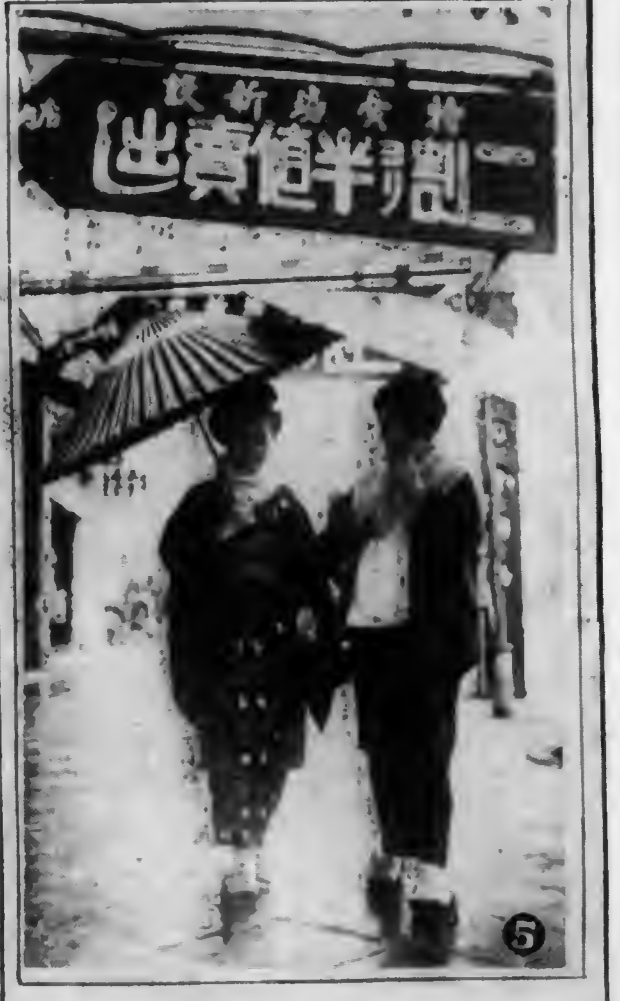
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

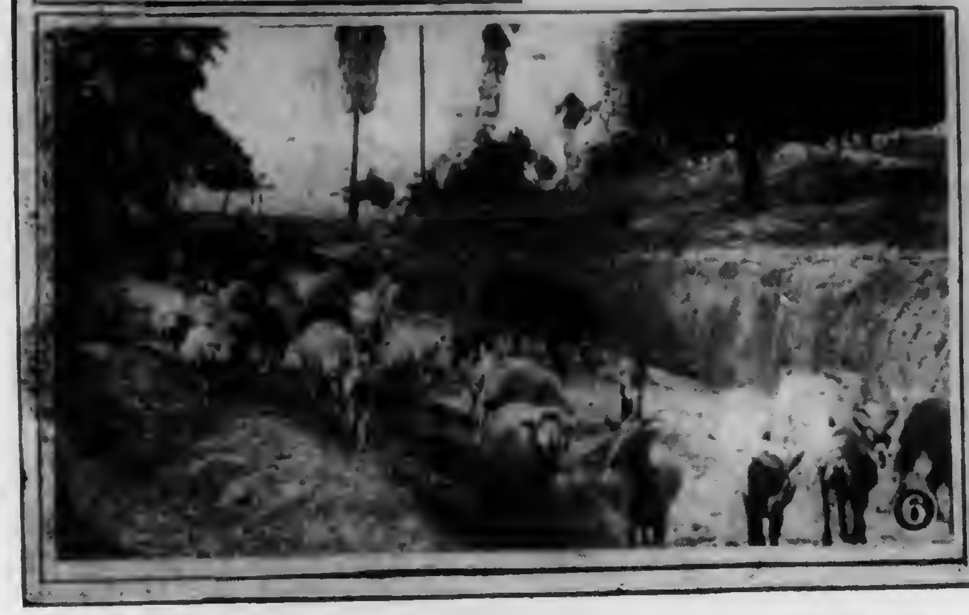


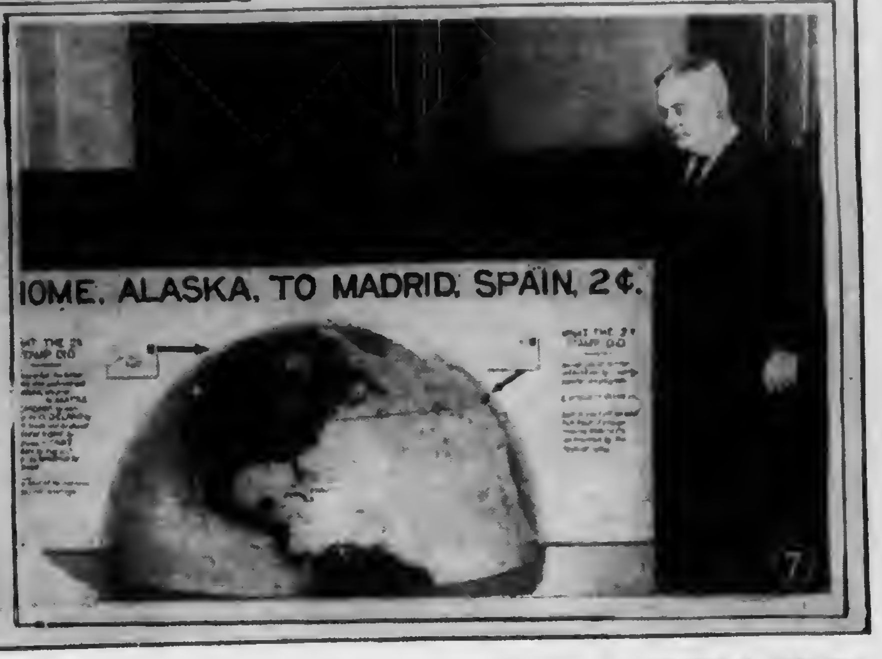












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

1.—Two New York City high school teachers demonstrating the new safety city game which they invented recently.
2.—A walking dredge digging ditches to drain the delta lands near Greenville, Mississippi.
3.—"Coolidge Rock" was recently officially discovered near Lostina, Oregon. The face of the cliff is nearly 100 feet high and the likeness to the President is well defined, large and clear cut.
4.—While anchored in the Los Angeles harbor, the crew of the Indiana took the opportunity to repair the sails. The tiny dots in the ship's rigging are the men at work.
5.—Maidens of old Japan, parasoled and arrayed in the very latest styles, out for a short stroll in spite of the rain.
6.—Just a characteristic bit of rural scenery in Mexico. Animals returning home at evening after pasturing all day.
7.—This new poster in the Post Office Department shows how a letter, in care of Uncle Sam, goes around the world for two cents, the cheapest form of transportation known.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Cutting the Stocking Bill

The Plan That One Mother Follows with Success

"EVERY time I come to town I have to get stockings," sighed a friend who has three active youngsters in her family. "You might consider stockings a very small and insignificant item, but did you ever figure what it amounts to when you must buy several pairs of them every week or so?"

"Indeed I have! And that is just the reason that I studied this ever-present stocking problem until I succeeded in cutting our stocking bill nearly in half."

"I wish you'd tell me how you did it," said my troubled friend. "Seems to me I've tried every way. I've tried cheap stockings and find them constantly wearing out. I've tried expensive ones and while they wear better, the children are continually having accidents that tear and spoil an expensive pair of stockings just as quickly as an inexpensive one."

"That is true," I admitted. "And so I have found it best to keep between extremes, not the cheapest, not the most expensive, but a good, plain, substantial middle grade, especially for youngsters addicted to climbing trees and barn-rafters and coasting down brush-covered hillsides.

The Rule That Saves a Lot

"Here is a rule that will save a lot on the yearly stocking bill: Buy by brand or buy in quantity. Have all the everyday stockings of each member of the family alike. You will soon see the advantage if you try this. If John tears one of a good pair of stockings it does not then mean the ruin of a pair. Since they are all alike, sort the stockings by condition—that torn stocking can generally be mended and placed with another stocking in much the same condition; the good stocking can be mated with another good one and you have a pair that can be reserved to wear away from home.

"I find it worth while to sort my stockings according to season. In the case of children's stockings, if the feet are very badly worn they are cut off and replaced by new feet that can be bought for the purpose; these stockings are then reserved to be worn with ankle-height shoes which conceal the joining. When making this repair if the stockings are made with seamless legs it is worth while to turn them so that the part which came over the knee now comes at the back; even if the knee has to be patched it will not be noticed.

"My men refuse to wear patched stockings or socks in shoes but do not at all mind them when wearing felt or rubber boots. Every farm woman knows how hard rubber boots are on the best of stockings. By making it a rule to buy and wear new stockings during the summer season when shoes are worn almost constantly and laying aside the patched stockings for the time when boots are the rule, I save buying many pairs of work socks for the men.

Worn Shoes Wear Out Stockings

"Keep an eye on the condition of the family shoes. Nothing is harder on stockings than badly worn shoes. It is poor economy to get the last bit of wear from ragged shoes at the expense of good stockings. If, for some reason, the old shoes are to be worn, see that the old much-mended stockings are worn with them.

"Very few fine 'best' stockings will be needed if they are carefully cared for. Silk stockings should never be thrown into the wash or allowed to stand in a hamper of soiled clothes. It takes only a minute to wash them in a basin of warm water after wearing and they will repay such care by giving a surprising amount of service."—Alice Margaret Ashton, N. Y.

Give Every Child a Pet

GIVE every child a live pet, whether it be a lamb, an orphan pig or a mere bunny, that should be the aim of every parent. Every parent wants to raise strong, God-fearing, kindly children to be good citizens. In the development of such ideals, there is no one thing more helpful than owning live pets.

When a mere tad the boy in the picture became the proud, happy possessor of the rabbit he is holding. Never once was this rabbit wilfully neglected, nor unkindly treated. And hours that might otherwise have been spent away from home were spent playing with bunny at home. It participated in numerous games. Many times it was proudly displayed to little and big friends. Cutting grass, hunting "greens," feeding, and observing regular feeding hours and rations, never proved irksome. Fundamentals right there.

The best of friends.

Thoughtful of "Babe," Too

Grown taller and older by three years, this summer he visited his grandparents. In a scorching July sun he rode the old family mare 'round and 'round the yard, with his two tiny sisters "on behind." When they all slid from the horse's back, the boy led her to the shade, patting her. His first thought was for water—a fresh, cool drink for "Babe;" exclaiming, "Dad, that's worth five movie shows a week! I'd lots rather ride her than go!"

No, we're not stubbornly anti-movie but where would you—reckoning the future—rather your youngster be, at home happy with pets, under your surveillance, or away—at movies?

It's an age-old conclusion that a man who is good to his animals will kindly care for and love woman. What makes more towards happy homes filled with contented people? What one cares for, is never neglected. Neglect spells dissoluteness, ruin. ruin.

Give every child a live pet. Teach them self reliance, self esteem, method, thrift, kindness and love thru these creatures.—Gertrude Shockey, Ohio.

Why Piecrust Heaves

DEAR EDITOR:—Why does piecrust "heave up" into the filling of the pie sometimes? Is the crust too soft or is there something the matter with the baking?—V. M. B.

The reader's trouble with her piecrust "heaving up" is probably not in the baking but in putting the piecrust in the pan. I have noticed that if there are any air spaces under the crust when it is put in the pan, these small bubbles or puffs of air inflate when the filling is added and the pie put in the hot oven, causing the bottom crust to "heave up."

To avoid this, watch for these little puffs of air between the pan and the crust being sure to fit the crust carefully into the pan, pressing it down well. If you have stretched your crust too tight across the pan, loosen up the edges, let the air out, and press the crust down smooth all over. Of course, a very light or soft crust will rise more readily when there is air underneath it.

In baking pastry shells for cream, or any other kinds of pies that do not ooze, before baking always prick the bottom crust with a fork in a number of places.—Olga Clark, N. Y.

Unique Easter Eggs

YOU can do the most attractive things with good dyes, a tiny paint brush, and paraffin. Have the eggs to be colored boiled and cooled. Melt a small quantity of paraffin and write or print on the egg, using your liner brush dipped in the paraffin. The child's name or any appropriate greeting is bound to please. Pictures of chicks, rabbits or Easter flowers are easily made. The paraffin will harden and then the tinting follows.

Make your dye solution as follows:

1 teaspoon dye powder
2 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon vinegar

Stir until well dissolved and cool before using. Have all the colors you wish to use prepared in separate cups. Dip your paraffin decorated eggs in the color cup, and allow to remain several minutes. Rinse in cold water. Scrape off the paraffin, using a small knife, and you will be happy to see your design showing up in white.

Pretty color effects can be made by tinting eggs a very soft color first, then designing, and using the deep color in the final color bath. For instance, tint a dainty orange egg, decorate, and finish in russet or burnt orange; or tint a soft-toned violet with the deep color purple, and so on.—G. S. S.

Home Made Toys

ON STORMY days when the children are confined to the house, try fascinating them with toothpicks and peas, showing them how to make doll furniture and other toys. Soak the peas overnight, and they will allow the toothpicks to enter readily. Many a happy hour will drift quietly away while the dolls are provided with chairs, tables, beds, etc.—Mrs. Charles Wynick, Pa.

Prize Winning Hints

SEWING for four small children has taught me many things. One I think worthy of passing on is a quick and wise way to finish the sleeves of outing flannel nightgowns. I use the tops of little outgrown woolen stockings for cuffs. Cotton ones could be used as well. Cut them the width of a wristband and sew the cut edge to the bottom of the sleeve, stretching the stocking as you sew. This is easily done, and your sleeve requires neither hem nor facing. Another advantage is that the child's sleeve will not slip up as nightgown sleeves have a tendency to do.—Mrs. T. H. Ellsworth, Pa.

Delicious Apple Dessert

BAKED APPLE DUMPLING

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
⅞ cup sweet milk
1 tablespoon shortening

Mix as you would biscuit dough, then roll out flat and spread with melted butter, two tablespoons of brown sugar and one tablespoon cinnamon. Grind the apples in food chopper.

THE DRESSING

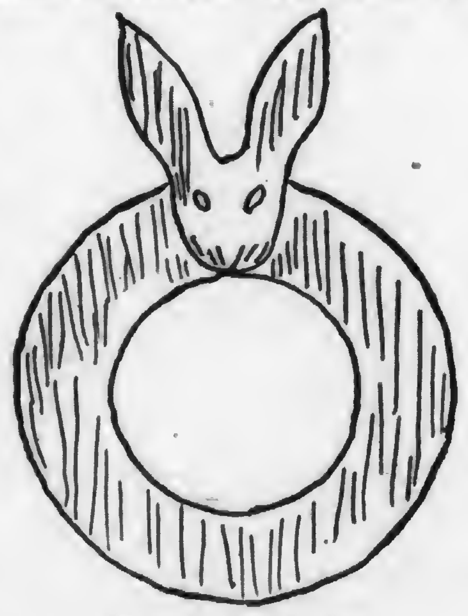
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon salt

Cook until smooth, and pour over the above which you have rolled and cut like cinnamon rolls. Bake in hot oven until they pass the usual toothpick test used with cakes.—Clara B. Lyon, Pa.

Editor's Note: Our contributor did not explain the place for apples, but in testing we had delicious results with two large apples to half the above recipe, spreading them thickly between the butter and sugar. Let me suggest that you allow at least an inch between rolls. Entire recipe makes twelve portions.

A Gift Easy to Make

THIS child's napkin ring is cut with a coping saw. Three-ply wood is very good, but any light wood will answer. Saw around the outside edge, first pasting this picture on the wood for your pattern. Then saw out the inner circle.



Child's napkin ring.

Paint the ring blue, the rabbit white with pink eyes and mouth, whiskers black. Decorate both sides.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

The Disobedience of Children

Respect Isn't Won by Threats and Bribes

WHETHER children are obedient or disobedient is to a great extent dependent on the standards and requirements of mothers and fathers.

While Tommy is deeply engrossed in play with his toys or in a new book the carelessly shouted orders of his mother, busy with her dish washing, may pass unheeded, such commands having become so familiar that he has developed the same negative adaptation to them as the stenographer develops toward the hammering of typewriters in a busy office. He may have heard the command and appreciated what was wanted, but experience may have taught him that a command ignored by him is one forgotten by his mother—so why should he worry?

Don't Be Inconsistent

There may, however, be some doubt in his mind what to expect, for on one day mother allows her unheeded request to drop unnoticed, while on the next day she may take time from her work to administer swift and sure punishment. Inconsistency in discipline keeps the child in a most upset state of mind, and soon his response to any request comes to depend on his interest in his immediate occupation and his willingness to take a chance.

It may be that Tommy is capitalizing his disobedience. Often he has heard mother say, after coaxing and pleading a while, "Now, if you eat your dinner like a nice boy, you may have some candy," or "If you stop making so much noise, you may have a penny." If Tommy has learned that such offers follow a lack of response to the first request, it is only natural he should wait until they are made before complying. By holding out, he may obtain greater material gain and also far more attention and interest. It is something to be distinguished, if only as the "despair" of the family.

Threats of action by policemen, "bogy men," and doctors is a most unfortunate method to use in obtaining obedience. Either they cause hampering, fear, and timidity or else at an early age the child comes to realize that they are idle and meaningless and turns them to his immediate advantage. Tommy may learn to play up fear of doctors, for instance, so that by an outburst of yelling and kicking he may avoid having his teeth cared for or his eyes examined.

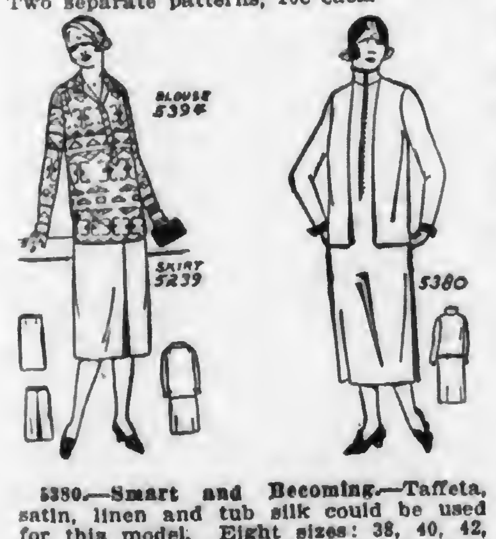
Easter Egg Nest

BOIL enough eggs to allow one for each person to be served. Cool slightly as soon as they have boiled hard. Cut only the whites in half lengthwise, being careful to preserve the yolks in wholes. Butter your serving bowl, and cut the whites in long narrow strips onto it. Place the whole yolks in the center, shaping the center to appear like eggs in a nest. Set aside in the warming oven. When ready to serve pour over the whites a white sauce, allowing one cup sauce to six eggs. Do not cover the yolks. Parsley garnish adds an appetizing spring touch.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

New Easter Outfits for All

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5394 - 5239.—Sports Ensemble.—The blouse is of metal brocade. It is also suitable for crepe, satin or georgette. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 2⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for facings on front and on cuffs. The skirt may be of velvet, chiffon, broadcloth or kasha. It is cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. A 29-inch size will require 1½ yard of 54-inch material. The width at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1¾ yard. Two separate patterns, 10c each.

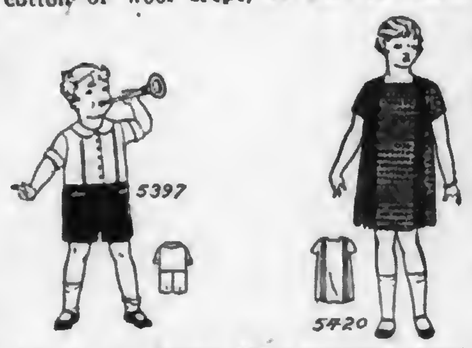


5380.—Smart and Becoming.—Taffeta, satin, linen and tub silk could be used for this model. Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size, if made as illustrated will require 5 yards of 40-inch material, with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facings on cuffs, turnover and vestee. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

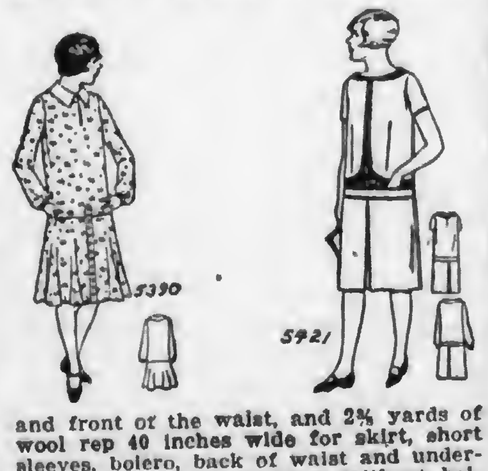
5397.—Blouse Suit.—The blouse and trousers may be of one material or the blouse may be of contrasting material. Broadcloth and velvet are here combined. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make as illustrated for a two-year size will require 1 yard for the blouse and ⅞ yard for the trousers of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5420.—Simple Dress.—This is a good style for tub silk, challis, gingham and percale. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5390.—Popular Style.—Figured woolen, cotton or wool crepe, as well as jersey weaves and flannel are excellent materials for this design. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on tab and collar. Pattern, 10 cents.



5421.—A Smart Frock.—Wool rep and taffeta are here combined. The dress is also good for cashmere weaves, for tub silk and gingham. The bolero may be omittted. Pockets are inserted at the hip bands. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the dress as illustrated for a 10-year size will require ⅝ yard of taffeta 40 inches wide for collar facing and front of the waist, and 2⅜ yards of wool rep 40 inches wide for skirt, short sleeves, bolero, back of waist and under-portion of collar. If made without bolero ¼ yard less of the rep is required. If made with long sleeves, 2⅝ yards of the rep is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



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Columbian Rocks, Jersey Giants	10.50	20.00	57.00		

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KNOX HATCHERY. Dept. 26. MT. VERNON, OHIO

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY—WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	16.00	72.00
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
Assorted, Heavy	3.25	6.00	11.01	52.00
Assorted, Light	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50

THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE 7 ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank

"CACKLEBERRY" FARMS

WE OFFER YOU REAL BABY CHICK BARGAINS in America's best bred-to-lay Strains. We breed especially for early maturity and Heavy Winter layers. PEDIGREED MALES from Dams with records of 200 eggs and better head our flocks. We specialize in these FOUR GREAT BREEDS. Circular Free. Ref.—State Bank.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	300	500
Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.60
Barred Rocks, Parks and Thompson Strains	4.25	7.75	15.00	43.00	70.00
R. and S. C. Reds, Owen-Thompkins-Daniel Strains	4.25	7.75	15.00	43.00	70.00
White Wyandottes, Martin Regal-Dorcas	4.50	8.00	16.00	47.00	75.00

Place your orders early direct from above prices to insure getting High egg bred Chicks when you want them.
CACKLEBERRY FARMS, J. W. Kelley, Prop., Route 1-F. KENSINGTON, OHIO

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS

BIG, FLUFFY, PURE BRED CHICKS hatched from healthy, bred-to-lay parent stock on free range, inspected and culled. Leading Strains, HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED, PARKS, SHEPPARD, ARISTOCRAT, PURDUE, MARTIN, etc.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$60.00	$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	43.50	70.00	138.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00
White & Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00

Light Mixed, 100, $10; 500, $47; 1000, $90. Heavy Mixed, 100, $13; 500, $60; 1000, $118. Order direct from these prices or get Catalog. Bank Reference. PAYNE FARM HATCHERIES, Dept. C., PAYNE, OHIO.

Buy C-M-L-Chicks

OUR BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS are headed by pedigreed males imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Pedigree of the Dams of these Males 285 and the Sire's Dam 314. I do not believe better BARRON LEGHORNS can be found in this country at these low prices. Also Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds at low prices, quality considered. Barron S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Pen No. 1, 20c each, Pen No. 2, 15c each, 1000, 1c less. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, 16c each, in 1000 lots 1c less. Marcy's Strain Jersey Black Giants, 30c each. My Chicks are produced from personally inspected flocks, large, hardy and bred from vigorous, free range stock. They live, Grow and make Profits. Before ordering elsewhere get my Free Catalog with full particulars, or order direct from this ad. Shipped Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

500,000 National Guaranteed Chicks

Bred from fine sturdy carefully selected breeders having free range. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or broilers	$3.25	$6.00	$11.	$53.	$100.
American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
Holly-Tancred White and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.	67.	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

Pekin ducklings, Turkey eggs. Six other breeds. Order now. Get chicks when wanted. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank ref. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 404 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

We have been producing Chicks from our pure bred, laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

S. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. PARKS Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box Y. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

Extra Quality Chix Ferris Strain mated with Barron Cockerels. S. C. White Leghorns $13.60 per 100; $62.50 per 500. Postpage paid. Order from adv. or write.
C. A. CARLIN, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS Order from this adv. White Leghorns $11.00—100. Barred Rocks, $14.00. R. I. Reds, $15.00. Mixed, $9.00. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered free. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

TURKEY	R. C. W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
RIDGE	R. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 per 100
CHICKS	Assorted or Mixed Chicks	9.50 per 100

Discount on 500 lots. Postpaid live del. guaranteed. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes and Minorcas. Also heavy broiler chicks. 9c up to 15c. Eggs for hatching $1.50 a setting. White African Guineas. Eclipse Breeding Farms, Port Treverton, Pa.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed.
Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C, Paradise, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 2c. B. Rocks, 14c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2. McAlisterville, Pa.

1,000,000 CHICKS FOR 1926, established 1910. 25 leading breeds, flocks culled by authorized inspectors. Price reasonable. Illustrated catalogue free.
JOHN GEIGER HATCHERY, Chatfield, Ohio

CHICKS, EGGS—Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, W. Leghorns. Utility and exhibition grades. Catalog free. RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

CHICKS White Leg. 12c; mixed, 9c; greatly reduced on 500 or 1,000 orders. Utility bred-to-lay, free range. 100% g'd. Prepaid. Order direct. Cir. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

1000 Shot Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

36 inches long. Gun metal barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

CHIX FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders. Bred for Egg Production

Prices per Hundred	Mar. & Apr.	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$ 9	$ 8
Wh. & Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings ......15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings ......18c each
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices

White and Brown Leghorns	12c each
Barred, White and Partridge Rocks	14c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas	13c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes	15c each

Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks

The kind that lay. Reports from my customers prove that Hampton's Black Leghorns average a profit of $2.00 per year, a hen from large white egg sales. Are not such proven profit makers the most desirable breed for you? Order now for April chicks at $17.50 per 100; $85.00 per 500; $165.00 per 1000. Or for May chicks at $16.00 per 100; $77.50 per 500; $150.00 per 1000. Terms 25% with order, safe delivery and square deal guaranteed within 1200 miles. Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box F., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

200,000 CHICKS—1926

ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST
Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson strain	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks	$12.00	$55.00	$105.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS We operate one of the largest Trapnesting plants in the East. Every Leghorn hen that does not show a profitable egg record is taken to Market. The male birds mated are from hens with trapnest egg records from 268 to 312 eggs in one year. No guess work, visit our farm and see for yourself.
Chicks for March and April hatch $15.00 per hundred
Chicks for May and June hatch $13.00 per hundred
Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Far Green Poultry Farm, G. G. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid	50	100	500
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$7	$12	$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas	7½	14	65
White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15	70
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15	70
Mixed, $10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	12	60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 9, Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

Order PIELL'S CHICKS NOW.
White Leghorns 16c, Barred Rocks 17c, in lots of 100. They are bred, hatched and priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free.
PIELL BROS., Box 20, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set. Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

Jones' Barred Rock Chicks
We are now booking orders for early delivery, first hatch November 16th. Write for prices.
A. C. JONES, Georgetown, Del.

LIVE POULTRY
Potatoes, Onions and other farm produce wanted. Active demand at good prices. GIBBS & BRO., 325 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Established in 1844.

CHICKS "Martin's" White Wyandotte, Direct Strain. None better, 15c each. Special matings 18c each. "Straubs Ill-Grade" White Rocks, same price. Heavy mixed 10c each. Discount on 1000 lots. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
7c each up. America's best free range certified record laying breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

Plucking Live Geese

As I want to raise geese as a side line, would like to know if there is a law preventing a person from picking them. I want to paint my ceiling which has been whitewashed. How shall I get the whitewash off? I cannot scrape it off.—Mrs. T. McC., Bradford County, Pa.

I do not know of any law which prohibits the plucking of live geese altho the custom is not as prevalent as in the days when feather beds were more generally used. Most breeders in our section pluck only the geese that are killed for market but a few pluck the live geese just before molting time.

We have had fair luck in removing whitewash thru soaking the surface by rubbing it with a cloth wet with hot water. Then scrape the surface with a broad chisel or a putty knife.—R. G. Kirby.

Farm Flocks Greater

THE Department of Agriculture estimates that there was an increase of 4.7 per cent in the number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms January 1 this year over January 1, 1925, and that the production of chickens on farms last year was 4.2 per cent greater than in 1924.

The total value of the chickens produced on farms last year was about 12 per cent greater than in 1924 and the average chicken produced was worth 7 per cent more.

The largest increase in the production of chickens last year was 14 per cent in the East North Central States, followed by increases of 13 per cent in the North Atlantic division, 12 per cent in the Pacific Coast States and 7 per cent in the West North Central division. Decreases of 4 per cent are reported for the South Central States and 7 per cent in the South Atlantic.

Egg Production Increased

Total production of eggs in 1925 was slightly larger than in 1924, receipts at the five principal markets being about 15,500,000 cases or about 1 per cent more than in 1924. The farm price of eggs in 1925 averaged 30½ cents a dozen, compared with 26.4 cents in 1924, and 27 cents in 1923. The total value of the 1925 farm egg crop increased about 17 per cent over that of 1924.

Incomplete returns from large commercial poultry plants indicate increases during the past year greater than shown for farm flocks.

Burn All Cornstalks

NOT a single stalk of corn and other corn crop remnants should remain unburned after May 15 in Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Forest and McKean Counties. This is the statement of C. H. Hadley, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who has initiated a vigorous "burn all cornstalks" campaign in these counties in an attempt to reduce the spread of the European corn borer next summer and save farmers from its destructive work.

The thoro clean-up of old cornfields is the most effective means available to farmers of northwestern Pennsylvania in their present fight to save their corn growing industry. Recognizing this, the State Department of Agriculture has issued a quarantine regulation which requires a thoro clean-up of all old corn fields in the infested area before May 15th. In order that every farmer may take the regulation seriously, a penalty is provided for those who do not comply with its provisions. Splendid cooperation from all corn growers is already reported.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS QUALITY GUARANTEED

OUR MODERN OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS
Cost No More
Postage Prepaid

From stock selected and legbanded by men trained and approved by Ohio State University. Write for free catalog. White & Barred Rocks, R.&S. C. Reds $15 per 100, White & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orp. & S.C.R.I. White $16 per 100, S. C. Ancona, S.C.White, Br.&Buff Leghorns $13 per 100; 500 ½c less; 1000 1c less. Asst. (all breeds) 10c strait, Asst. (all heavy) 12c strait. Bank ref. 100% live arrival guar.
MODERN HATCHERY
Box 333 Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS
5000 WEEKLY AT LOW PRICES! WE SHIP C.O.D.
MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY. ORDER TODAY.
Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00
Wh Rocks, Wh. Wydts	4.75	8.75	16.50	80.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

PINE TREE
April Deliveries
We're equipped to fill large or small orders promptly with inspected chicks from selected flocks. Send deposit and name shipping date. Write for FREE Chick Book and Price List.
PINE TREE HATCHERY
QUALITY SERVICE Box F Stockton, New Jersey
BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
BUCYRUS, OHIO

Baby Chicks
Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying Free range Flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12.00	" 100
Barred Rocks	14.00	" 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00	" 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	10.00	" 100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

Ace Farm Standard Bred Utility S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks
Buy them from a leading commercial Poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket; we trap nest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. Quality and Profits. Send for Free Catalog B and Price List.
Monroe Orange Co. New York.

BABY CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited, White and Buff Orpingtons, winners in ten shows. Developed for high egg production. Trapnested, Black Minorcas, Pape's Strain, winners at local shows. Anconas, Sheppard Strain, winners at local shows. Free catalog. Prices right.
Holgate Chick Hatchery
BOX L, HOLGATE, OHIO

LAWRENCE P. UHL

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO.

I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1919, (when he retired), I was associated with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business in Ohio making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct, from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:

For quick action, you can order, from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Farmers State Bank, Duns or Bradstreet. Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from this price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT.

100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500
Barron Strain White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$78.00
Brown Leghorns, (Everlay) Buff Leghorns, (Heasly)	8.50	16.00	78.00
Improved Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	9.00	17.00	82.00
Thompson and Parks Barred Rocks, White Rocks	9.00	17.00	82.00
Pape Black Minorcas, White Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.00
Tompkins Reds, Martin White Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Best Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Very Best Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	16.00	30.00	

I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.
LAWRENCE P. UHL - BOX 55, - NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Their Quality Means Your Profit

I specify quality because only a quality chick can pay you real profits. That quality means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS; not by my word, but by the statements of my hundreds of customers who re-order regularly each year.

Send for my FREE '26 Chick Book on

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes

Safe Delivery of Full Count Guaranteed.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Free Feed With Chick Order

It Surely Pays to Buy "Kerlin-Quality" S.C.White Leghorn CHICKS
From 265 to 331 Egg Record Stock

BEAUTIFUL WONDERFUL WINTER LAYERS!
Long, deep bodied—clear eye, big-looped combs. Large white eggs—always command top market prices. Acknowledged leaders in every state in union. Backed by 26 years' successful breeding.

Special Official High Record Matings containing International Egg Laying Contest winners with Official Records from 208 to 304 eggs. Mated to males that trace 3 times to hens with Official contest records 304 to 311 eggs.
Bargains in Baby Chicks—Stock—Supplies. Big discount if ordered now—delivery when wanted. Big illustrated catalog free. Contains much valuable information that will make you money.
KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM • BOX 89 • CENTER HALL, PA.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe

Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices postpaid on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	66.50	126.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, R. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Order Today
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS
LEADING BREEDS • • LOWEST PRICES!

Good Luck Chicks

BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE. Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Buff and S. C. and R. C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$118
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, S.C. and R.C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	133
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144

Mixed Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Heavy Mixed, $13 per 100 straight. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Reference.
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American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13	62	120
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	72	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
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Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
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White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
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Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.25	6.50	13.00
White, Bd. and Buff Rocks	3.75	7.50	15.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	8.00	16.00
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H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
PORT TREVORTON, PENNA.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 22, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $1.50@2.25. ASPARAGUS, Calif, crate, choice, $5.50; fancy, $6.50; extra fancy, $7.50. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, 85c@$1; Texas, new, $1.25@1.75, few $2. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, bbl, $4@4.50; ton, $50@60; Texas, new, bbl, $4.75@5; ton, $85@90; Calif, crate, $3.25@3.50. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.25; Texas, new, $1.50@1.75. CAULIFLOWER, Calif and Oregon, crate, $1.50@1.75. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $3.75@4; poor, $3. CUCUMBERS, Ill, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $3.50@4; extra fancy, $4.50@5. EGGPLANT, Cuba, crate, $6@7. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $2@2.25. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $3. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25@30c; 10-lb bskt, 75@90c; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, best, $4.50@5; small, $3@3.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.25. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Mich and Indiana, medium to large, $3.25@3.50; few $3.75; Ohio, medium to large, $3@3.25. PARSLEY, Texas, bu bskt, curly, $2@2.25. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.75. PEAS, Calif, crate, mostly $7. PEPPERS, Cuba, crate, fancy, $6.50@7. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $6.50@6.85; N Y and Penna, whites, $6.75@6.90; Wisconsin Dustys, $6.75; Maine Gr Mts, $7.25; Fla Rose, bbl, No 1s, $16.50; No 2s, $14.50. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, $1@1.25. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.50@2.65; Arkansas, bu hmpr, No 1s, $2@2.15; Tenn, bu hmpr, $2. TOMATOES, Mexico, repacked, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $8.50@9; choice, $7.50@8. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2.75; Kings, $4@4.50; Northern Spys, best, $3.50@4; poor, $2; bu bskt, N Y, Baldins, best, $1.25; poor, $1; Kings, 1.50; Hubbardstons, $1.25. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 55@60c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 12; market slow nd steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1216; market fairly active. Heavy, $12.25@12.75; medium, $14@14.25; light weight, $14.25@14.40; light lights and pigs, $14.40@14.60; packing sows, $10.50@11.50; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 625; market steady. Sheep, $10; lambs, $14.60; clipped sheep, $8; clipped lambs, $12.

Calves—Receipts, 67; market steady. Choice natives, $15.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $25@25.50; standard timothy, $24@24.50; No 2 timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 3 timothy, $17.50@18.50; No 1 clover and clover mixed, $25@25.50; No 2 clover and clover mixed, $18@21; No 3 clover, $14@16; No 3 clover mixed, $14@17.

Oats—White oats, No 2, 47@47½c; No 3, 45½@46½c; No 4, 43½@44½c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 65@70c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 65@70c; yellow shelled, No 2, 83@83½c; No 3, 79@80½c; No 4, 73½@74½c; No 5, 70½@71½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March 22, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $16@16.50; fair to good, $14@15.50; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $13@14; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@11; fair to good, $7@8.50; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, extra, $15.25@15.50; medium, $13.50@14.50; common, $12@13.

Hogs—Western, beef, $15.25@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $14.25@14.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $26@27; country dressed, $22@23; sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $21.50@23; top lambs, $28@30.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@21; light clover mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.68 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.68 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market difference.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 73½c bid; No 3, 70@71c bid; No 4, 67½@68½c bid. Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, 76½@78c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 49½@50½c; No 3 white, 48½@49½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 42c; high-scoring goods 43@46c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41½c; 90 score, 41c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 38c; 86 score, 37½c; best prints, 92@94 score, 47@48c; cartons, 45@49c; good prints, 88@91 score, 44@45c; cartons, 45@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 41@43c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 24c; jobbing small lots, 26c; single daisies held, 25@26c; fresh, 23½@24c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 22, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 52@65c; fresh eggs, 30@33c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.40@2; ducks, $1.50@2.25; guineas, $1.40@1.60; squabs, 30@45c.

Vegetables—Beans, 25c qt; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 20c pt; beets, 15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 15@35c ea; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 35@60c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@20c ea; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 1@3c bch; peppers, 3@5c ea; peas, 30c qt; poke, 15c bch; potatoes, old, 50c ½ pk, new 35c qt; sweet potatoes, 15@25c ¼ pk; radishes, 10c bch; rhubarb, 15@25c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; scallions, 10c bch; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 55@60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.40; corn, 70c; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $36@37; shorts, $36@37; hominy, $36.50@37.50; middlings, $40@41; linseed, $54.50@55.50; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $38@39; alfalfa, regular, 41@42; alfalfa, meal, fine, $45@46; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $43@44; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $32.50@33.50; 18 per cent, $36.50@37.50; 20 per cent, $39@40; 24 per cent, $45@46; 25 per cent, $47.50@48.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $41.50@42.50.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending March 20, 1926: Market extremely dull on all classes of killing stock except common and medium grade cows. Practically no trading in beef steers. Compared with week ago: Beef steers weak, bidding sharply lower, several loads held over for Monday's market. Bulls and heifers holding about steady. Cows steady to firm, good demand for cutters and common to medium bolognas; bulk, $4.25@5.50. Calves holding about steady under light demand; top vealers, $15.50. Hogs steady to weak; top westerns, $14.75; bulk, $14.25@14.50.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)......	$ .42	$ .43¾	$ .43	$ .47⅝
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)......	.31½	.29½	.31¾	.32¾
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	.37	.37	.37	.40
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)......	6.75	6.75	6.82	1.15
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)......	9.50	9.62½	...	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	24.50	24.50	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)......	1.68	1.74	1.78½	1.78
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)......	.77	.78	.77½	1.35
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)......	.49¾	.51	.51	.57

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 5 cars from Penna containing 113 head; 346 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 459 head, 6 calves. Receipts for week ending March 20, 1926: Cattle, 26 cars; 24 from Penna, 2 Maryland; containing 650 head; 935 head trucked in Total cattle, 1585 head, 61 calves, 608 hogs. Comparisons with previous week: Cattle, 41 cars containing 1097 head, 1011 head trucked in. Total cattle, 2108 head, 32 calves, 933 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@10.00
Fair to good	8.50@9.00
Medium to fair	8.00@8.50
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.60
Medium to good	5.00@6.00
Common to medium	4.00@5.00
Canners and cutters	2.50@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.00@15.50
Medium	11.00@14.00
Common	5.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs..	13.50@14.25
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs	14.00@14.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs...	14.25@14.75
Rough stock	10.75@13.50

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@44c; do, choice, 42@43c; do, good, 41@42c; do, prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; do, ladies, 34@36c; Md and Penna rolls, 32@35c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 32@35c; store-packed, 31@32c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market about steady; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 10 sales, 460 cases, 28¼c. Closing offerings, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 28½c; bid, 28c. Quotations, fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 28¼c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 33@34c; 3½@4 lbs, 32@33c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 28@30c. Young chickens, large size, fat, 38@40c; 2 lbs and under, fat, 48@50c; Leghorns and other light stock, 32@34c; all kinds, poor and thin, 28@30c; old roosters, 20@22c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@36c; Muscovy, young, 34@35c; puddle, 33@35c. Geese, nearby, 24@26c; Kent Island, 26@28c; western and southern, 22@24c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fed steers, scaling 1200 lbs and upward, 25@50c lower; mostly 50c off on better grades; spots more; yearlings scarce, about steady; extreme top matured steers $11; yearlings, upward to $10.90; stockers and feeders, 15@25c lower; she stock strong to 25c higher; in-between grades of butcher cows and better grades of light heifers are getting full upturn; bologna bulls weak to 15c lower; vealers around $1 lower.

Hogs—Bulk 250@350-lb butchers, $11.20@12; majority 200@225-lb averages, $12.50@13.10; desirable 180 lbs down, largely, $13.40@13.75; top 160 lbs, $13.85; packing sows, $10.25@10.75; sorted killing pigs, $13.75@14.25; shippers took 2000 head; estimated holdover, 1000 head; heavyweights, $11.20@12.10; medium weights, $11.65@13.30; lights, $12.40@13.85; light lights, $12.35@14; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000 head. Compared with a week ago: Fat wool lambs uneven; light and handyweights strong to 25c higher; extreme heavies, 25@50c up; in-between weights firm; clipped lambs, 25@50c lower; yearling wethers, aged sheep and shearing lambs little changed. Top for week: Fat lambs, $14.50; feeding lambs, $14; yearling wethers, $11.50; aged wethers, $10; fat ewes, $5@9.

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 22, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Barely steady; receipts, 10,426 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 42½@43c; do, extras, 92 score, 41¾@42c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 40@41½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 32½c.

Eggs—Firm; receipts, 20,399 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 30@32½c; do, storage packed, 31½@32c; do, firsts, 28⅞@29½c; do, storage packed, 30@31c; do, seconds, 28@28½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@39c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34@38c; nearby pullets, 32c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 37@39c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 35@36c.

Cheese—Steady; receipts, 41,598 pounds. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 23½c; do, average run, 22@23c; do, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry easy; no freight quotations; chickens, by express, 34@40c; broilers, by express, 55@60c; fowls, by express, 34@35c; turkeys, by express, 35@40c.

Dressed Poultry—Firm; chickens, fresh unquoted; do, frozen, 28@47c; fowls, fresh, 26@36c; do, frozen, 25@35c; old roosters, 21@28c; turkeys, fresh, 42@54c; do, frozen, 42@59c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1190 head; steady; steers, $7@10; state bulls, $4@6.50; cows, $2.75@6.

Calves—Receipts, 1380 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $7@17; culls and little calves, $5@8; grassers and fed calves, $5@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8030 head; irregular; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@14.25; culls $8@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 130 head; steady; light to medium weights, $13.25@14.25; pigs, $14.25@14.75; heavy hogs, $13@13.50; roughs, $10.50@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $32.50; middlings, $32.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $40, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $31.10; standard middlings, $31.60; flour, middlings, $34.60; red dog, spot, $38.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.50, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $30; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $49.10, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $29; No 2, $26@28; No 3, $23@25; sample, $14@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.87¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.82⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.81⅜; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.70¾; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.61⅝. CORN, No 2 yellow, 97½c; No 3 yellow, 95¾c. OATS, No 2 white, 49c; No 3 white, 48c; No 4 white, 46½c; ordinary white, clipped, 48½@50½c; fancy white, clipped, 51½@53½c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 20, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported and March, $14.85; October, $16.20. Alsike, cash and March, $17. Timothyseed, cash and March, $3.55; September, $3.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 19, 1926.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 48@49c; ½-blood combing, 48@49c; ⅜-blood combing, 48c; ¼-blood combing, 47@48c; fine unwashed, 43@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 46@47c; ⅜-bolod combing, 47@48c; ¼-blood combing, 47@48c; fine unwashed, 41@42c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: ½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@46c; ¼-blood, 45c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 22. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$ 33.50
Spring bran	31.50@32.50
Soft winter wheat bran.....	34.00@35.50
Hard winter wheat bran.....	33.50
Standard middlings	32.00@32.50
Soft winter wheat middlings.	32.70@37.50
Flour middlings	34.50@38.00
Red dog flour	38.50@39.50
White hominy	31.20@31.50
Yellow hominy	31.00
Gluten feed	37.85
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.50@39.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.50
34 per cent linseed meal	49.50@50.70

Millfeed in good demand with production restricted.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

THE advance in spinach prices is one feature of the Philadelphia market during the week ending March 19th, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets. Supplies were mostly from Texas and the quality and condition was irregular. Some stock from South Carolina and Virginia has been received but receipts of this stock have been too light to have much effect on the market.

The season has been delayed by cold weather in the Norfolk section, which is normally shipping at this time. The market on the nineteenth was somewhat weaker due partly to the inferior quality of the stock offered.

Potatoes showed a weaker tendency during the latter part of the week due largely to the heavier receipts. The movement was slow and altho the price range showed little change during the week, more sales were being made at the lower figure.

The onion market was considerably stronger despite the ordinary quality of the offerings. At the close dealers were asking decidedly higher prices for fancy stock. Supplies of mushrooms were fairly liberal at the close and the market weaker. Turnip tops have been meeting an active demand at good prices but weakened a little today.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

THE condition of the butter market during the week ending March 20 showed but little change from the several weeks preceding. The markets continued their erratic trend with prices gradually working to lower levels. Confidence at the present price levels appeared to be almost entirely lacking and speculative buying of actual butter was conspicuous by its absence.

During the latter part of the week supplies of the better grades of butter on practically all markets were in excess of the consuming demand and with stocks accumulating dealers continued a free selling policy, resulting in some rather sharp declines towards the close.

With buyers taking butter only for their most urgent requirement there was practically no incentive for receivers to carry current arrivals over as the posibility of a further decline on the following day appeared more probable than an advance. The entire situation lacked stability with no definite trend in evidence altho sentiment at the moment appeared bearish in most quarters.

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County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—Weather has been unusually cold for past month. Not much work done. Fruit men busy pruning. Grain fields bare. Spring sales are in full swing. Good stuff selling well, particularly pigs and shoats. Suckling pigs $8@10 each; corn low as 60c. Wheat has been pretty nearly all sold at about $1.80. Cattle wintering well with plenty of feed. Yearly help more plentiful than for several years. Wages $50 a month, house rent, pork, wood, etc. Prices: wheat, $1.62; corn, 65c; oats, 50c; butter, 45c; eggs, 23c.—A. R., March 16.

Allegheny County, Pa.—No spring weather yet. Wheat looks promising. New meadows fair. Some complaints about the set of clover. Some outside work being done by farmers. Interest being taken in fruit trees and baby chicks now. B. and O. R. R. plans to run what is known as a "bull train" in May and our county will have the benefit of two stops. The dairy breeds will be represented by speakers and by bulls of the different breeds. This will, no doubt, be of real benefit to the dairy farmer and should have our hearty support.—C. K., March 11.

Centre County, Pa.—Much cold, stormy weather in February. Ice eleven and a half inches deep formed and some farmers who had allowed the first ice to go without filling their ice houses took advantage of this freeze. Very few signs of spring. Public sales have begun. One county paper has fifty-three published. Little pigs very scarce and high. Veal calves, 12c live weight; beef, 14c, all around; wheat, $1.60; rye, 90c; corn, 70c; barley, 80c; buckwheat, 80c; oats, 35c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; lard, 18c.—A., March 10.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Still having real winter weather. Wheat badly frozen and poor but there is little heaving showing in grass fields. Corn stubbles have been dragged and manure being pulled. Much firewood being prepared altho hard coal has appeared at dealers' yards. Many farmers have shipped their tobacco. Price about 9c on average. There is noticeable back-to-the-farm movement. All farm stock sales very good. A $75 check—first prize—was received by our Potato Growers' Association. Other State Show money prizes runs total up to $153. Forty-two ribbons were won. Lebanon ranks first in production and handling of milk, in its water system, its sewage disposal and in its treatment of diphtheria among the cities of Pennsylvania. One hundred and ninety-nine dealers supply Lebanon with milk. All grade A dairies have received cards from this city which entitles employes to a free examination for communicable diseases, etc. Dairies themselves are examined semi-monthly. The poultry show people have met and rented Malta Hall for next December's show. Judge Greiner will attend again to granting the awards. Eggs 24c. Other produce about the same except wheat, which brings a small premium, about Philadelphia prices, at local mills.—R. I. W., March 15.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather still cold with a few warm days. Wood and coal have become an interesting item as no coal has arrived yet and wood is scarce and high in price. Farmers hauling manure and lime. Some work being done on public roads. Public sales being held. Some articles sell very low, stock and some other things at fair prices. Hogs scarce and selling high. Market prices: wheat, $1.53; corn, 75c; oats, 40c; potatoes, $2; butter, 50c; eggs, 28c; lard, 18c; chickens, 28c; apples, $1.—J. H. B., March 15.

Somerset County, Pa.—Are having rough blustry weather with thermometer staying close to zero. At annual meetings of the Chamber of Commerce of Somerset the disease-free potato club was adopted unanimously. One of the principal objects of this club is to acquaint potato growers with efficient and economic methods of growing potatoes free of disease. Senator G. W. Pepper, on his tour of Somerset County, stopped at several places and made speeches. His main theme was: "It is high time that we should give to our domestic problems some of the time and attention we like to lavish on the problems of Europe." An increase of 889,137 net tons in coal production of the twentieth bituminous district for 1925 over the preceding year is shown in the annual report issued by mine inspector F. W. Cunningham, of Somerset. There were eight less fatal accidents than in 1924. The total coal production last year was 4,505,818 tons. Prices of farm produce about the same for last few weeks.—H. W. B., March 13.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Some of our roads are still blocked with deep drifts. Farmers are unable to get their orchard pruning done on account of deep snow. Egg production is very low, in some flocks less than twenty-five per cent. We have an epidemic of typhoid fever in New Milford and scarlet fever in Montrose. Doctors order all water boiled to kill any germs. Now the coal strike is settled farmers have a chance to get a supply of wood for home use. Many felt sorry for their town friends and helped them out by furnishing wood until they were able to get coal. Not as many sales this spring as usual. Hay not holding out well. Many farmers will be obliged to buy hay for their cattle. Hogs and little pigs are scarce and high. Many are planning to raise calves to replace cows taken by the T. B. test. Eggs, 30c; dressed pork, 20c; butter, 50c; potatoes, $3.—J. A. G., March 15.

Tobacco Letter

TOBACCO buying has practically stopped in this section. A little flurry of buying within the past few weeks caused slightly higher prices but moved very little tobacco from the growers' hands. Recent sales have been made at thirteen and three, altho the bulk of the tobacco bought thus far has brought only about ten cents per pound on an average.

It is estimated that at least fifty per cent of the 1925 crop has not yet found a buyer. Recent proposals to form an Agricultural Credit Association in Lancaster County to finance the unsold portion of the crop thru government bonded warehouses, will hardly be accepted by many growers, in the opinion of those well informed on the situation. It is likely that much of the tobacco now held by farmers will be packed by independent handlers, the grower paying a fixed sum for packing and storage and selling any time he wishes.

Growers who have last year's crop still in the shed are in a quandary as to how much tobacco to plant. The Pennsylvania tobacco producing belt has not faced conditions so chaotic as they are at present for a good many years.—Lancaster, Pa., March 18.

Alfalfa Routs Thistle

WHAT shall I do to eradicate this awful Canada thistle? I have tried almost everything. A few years ago I thought I had a remedy; I bought a strong chemical especially made for such weeds. It was sprayed on weeds and it killed them right away but, alas, soon they showed again. We have cultivated and hoed them off often during the summer but still we have them.

I had a neighbor who had them and he sowed alfalfa and made hay three years and he has very few thistles now. It seems to me where alfalfa will grow that this is by far the best plan to eradicate the pest and at the same time make a profit from the land without spending any labor to get rid of the thistles. But in soil where no alfalfa grows, what about orchard grass or something of the kind which requires frequent mowing? Fighting the pest in open ground is hopeless.—C. R. Bashore, Berks County, Pa.

Can You Help the Sesqui-Centennial?

SECRETARY of Agriculture, F. P. Willits, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, is interested in hearing from farmers and others in Pennsylvania who have in their possession farm implements, farm household equipment and other things which have been used in farming within the past 150 years.

Those writing should give him a brief description of the article and tell whether it would be available for use at the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia and for other historical purposes. Do not send anything into the Department except by request.

Any information as to material or references, bearing on the history of the development of agriculture in Pennsylvania will be appreciated.

On the car that drives steadily ahead through mud & sand appears the name of RUCKSTELL AXLE

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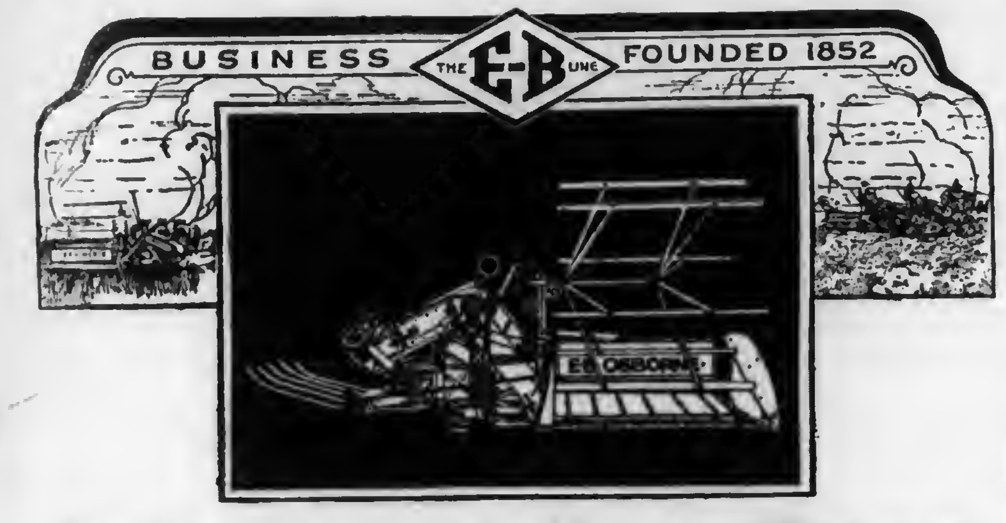

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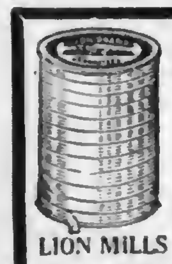

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Women Have the First Word

(Continued from page 3)

Last, but not least, when he goes to bed at night I wish to heavens he would not take his half of the bed in the middle.

Yours for better husbands.—Mrs. Farmer.

Wife, Servant and Hired Man

I WISH my husband would see into things and do as I do,—live up to the times and be more considerate of the welfare of his family. He does not realize that a soul needs recreation to preserve the home ties.

We live on a 115-acre farm and have three kiddies. I do all my own housework, baking, cooking, cleaning, sewing for my kiddies and myself. I try to save wherever I can. I make smaller garments out of some discarded thing which is worn at some place or outgrown. When I try to show him what I have done he doesn't realize what I have saved him.

Besides doing all the above mentioned I do my share in the fields, drive the tractor and plow, etc. We have no hired man. So you can see I'm wife, in the first place; servant in the next, and hired man in the third.

But When He Wants to Go

Whenever I say to him after a hard day of work, let's go here or there for some new ideas or a chat with somebody else, he says, "Oh, yes! If you can only be on the street all the time." But when he has business in town he just hops in his car and away he goes. He never invites me to come along or asks if he can bring something for me.

He pouts at me in anger when I ask him for money for provisions. He doesn't know, as I often tell him, that he is one who needs it as badly as the rest. It surely would be a blessing to me could I make him realize life and its good qualities. I simply cannot forget that you must have recreation, friendship and love to rear your children so they will become good citizens in the days to come.—Flor-En-Tina.

P. F. for Bible Class

YOU want me to tell you something I wish my husband would not do, so I shall begin.

First: It does exasperate me when he gets Pennsylvania Farmer as soon as he eats his breakfast on Sunday morning, and stretches himself out on the couch instead of going to church.

Now, I think Pennsylvania Farmer the best little paper published, and I always read it the same day it arrives and would be ready to go to church Sunday if I had some way of getting there besides walking.

Now, Mr. Editor, please write to my husband and request him to teach me how to run our car. Then I will put cushions on the back seat and fix it up real comfortable and he can take his highly prized paper and recline on the back seat. Then when we get to church he can read "Neshaminy Gardens" to the members of the Bible class, and I think he will feel a lot better, and perhaps will swell the subscription list.

Then I do wish he would not think that little calves know everything as soon as they are born and can eat and go just where he wants them to go right off the reel.—Mrs. D. A. P.

An Ideal Husband

WE HAVE long been readers of Pennsylvania Farmer and when my husband finds anything in it that he thinks might interest me he reads it aloud. Last night when he came to the contest about "Things I Wish My Husband Wouldn't Do," he read it to me and said he wished I would answer it for he would like to know what he does that I do not like. I thought a while, then made up my mind I must have an ideal husband, for I could not think of anything; but later I thought of something.

I wish he would not look at going to church as a thing that doesn't have to be done, and as a dread rather than a pleasure. I have two boys, eight and ten, and I think you will agree with me that they should go to church at least part of the time.

Before I was married I went to church every Sunday I could, but we have been married fourteen years and I think I would be safe in saying we have not been to church over a dozen times.

He Gives to the Church

He gives money to the church whenever they want it; he says he would not want to live in a neighborhood where there was no church, for some people need church to keep them straight, but he can be straight without church, and he is.

But on account of my boys, this summer I am going to try a new plan. It has always been my disposition to go two-thirds of the way toward getting along and it has worked out fine, so I am going to ask him to go one Sunday out of three.

No doubt there are some women who could write a book on the things they wish their husbands wouldn't do. I can think of only one, but he wanted to see what I would write and here it is.—Mother.

He Has "Important Business"

I AM sorry to tell you my husband does a number of things that I wish he wouldn't do. He always refers to me as "she." When I ask him to go to church he will say, "I'm not going along today." I'm to have only one new every-day dress in a year.

When visiting he always keeps his hat on in the house, and hangs his head while conversing with people. Our bank account is always referred to as "mine."

He is very untidy, has his hair cut every three or four months, lets so much dirt gather in his ears, and takes a bath every twenty weeks. He chews tobacco before he's out of bed in the morning, and uses a corner for a cuspidor.

An hour or two after I call him for dinner he finally condescends to eat. Praises other women's cooking and habits, when I know all their tame pets have apartments rented in the kitchen, even the garbage pail. He doesn't appreciate my cleanliness and good meals.

Where Does He Go?

Sometimes "important business" must be attended to and I can't go along. He usually gets home early next morning, and when in bed for about an hour starts singing, "Show Me the Way to Go Home," etc. Where has he been?

Next day one of those good neighbor women will say, "Did you hear about the dance last night? Suppose you know all about it. Heard your husband was there having a high old time with the lady folks."

He hasn't graduated in table manners, nor does he ever bring me home a box of chocolates which I'd enjoy better than growling or swearing.—Good Natured Wife.

"When the eyes are shut, the hearing becomes more acute," says a medical authority. We have noticed people trying this experiment in church.

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$60 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES—Sell balanced rations for dairy cows to feeders and dealers in your home district. Must own car. Must be willing worker, convincing talker and experienced in dealing with farmers. Chance for quick promotion to district manager. Previous experience in selling feed unnecessary. We are nationally known concern, operating large mills. Our feeds extensively advertised. Name reference, state age and previous work when writing. Address "Feed Manufacturer," care, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

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SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW HAS SWOLLEN JOINTS.—Have a valuable cow, also a heavy milker, milks sixty pounds and over, was fresh in November. The last three weeks her hind legs at the joints are swollen, otherwise she is all right. Kindly let me know what I can do for this. We feed alfalfa hay, grain ration, corn oats, bran, oil meal and cottonseed.—G. H., Washington, N. J. This cow should be allowed regular exercise and when stabled have plenty of bedding. Bathing with warm water may help reduce the swellings. It is not uncommon for abscesses to develop and these must be drained before improvement can be noted. For such a valuable cow, you would do well to have your local veterinarian make an examination and advise as to her care.

HYSTERIA OR FRIGHT DISEASE.—Our dogs have something like running fits. They get scared and bark and run into everything, lay down, roll around and they get pains. We lost quite a few dogs last year and some of them have it yet. We tried everything for the dogs and cannot get rid of it. Could you tell us anything to do?—J. D., Downer, N. J. The causes of this condition are parasites, a dietary deficiency, such as excessive feeding of corn meal, a meatless or nearly meatless diet and an excessive allowance of carbohydrates, such as potatoes, white bread or macaroni; overloaded stomach, indigestible material, foreign bodies in the stomach or intestines and constipation. The condition is probably due to the pastry which should be omitted and raw or cooked meat be fed. Dogs need meat as that forms an essential part of the diet if dog is allowed choice of feed. Your veterinarian should be consulted as foreign bodies may be the cause.

COW NOT DOING WELL.—Two weeks ago I had a cow freshen. I had to remove afterbirth and cow has had some discharge ever since. At time she freshened seemed to be in good condition, but is weak and chilly now and gives only about half as much milk as at first. Am feeding grain feed of ground corn, oats, linseed meal and bran, also clover hay and corn fodder as roughage. Have been flushing with salt water one tablespoon to one quart once a day. What would you advise for her? How could I get more mineral in her feed?—H. S., Reynoldsville, Pa. It may be that the dicharge is coming from the uterus, in which event the uterus should be douched. It is best to have your veterinarian do such work. The diet looks like a good one. Allow free access to a box containing one part salt and four parts bone meal. Some of this mixture may be added to the grain feed.

SORE SHOULDERS.—I have a mare that is nine years old and is in good health. About two years ago there appeared a lump about the size of a pea at the point of the shoulder. When worked this became sore. A year later another one grew and united with the first and now is the size of a hazel nut. During the winter this heals over. At the other shoulder the same is coming. The collar fits. Please advise me what to do.—T. L., Prospect, Pa. It will probably be necessary to have these growths removed. Your veterinarian could take care of this proposition altho operative procedures are best undertaken after the fall work is done. This allows a complete healing before the animal is worked. Sometimes a part of the pad is removed to prevent pressure on the part.

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93- -No. 14
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1926
$1.00 a year

In this issue: Common mistakes in planting forest trees in the farm woodlot. "And Now It Is the Men's Turn." See page three.

AN ANGRY mountain of sea falls with a deafening impact. Furiously, tons of water hurl their seething force. Pounding through hours and years—against the sturdy structure that resists it. The rigid concrete refuses to yield. The sea has met its master.

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PENNSYLVANIA
PORTLAND CEMENT

Home Tests for Seed Corn

Know What the Germination Is and Prevent Loss

OLD fashioned doctors used to diagnose tuberculosis by looking at a patient. Old fashioned farmers tell whether seed is good or not by the same method. But in farming, as in medicine, it is now well understood that opinions formed in that old fashioned way are worthless, because they have been proved to be subject to an enormous percentage of error.

Where life is at stake, there is no room for errors, and nowadays a suspected tuberculosis case is given a laboratory test. Is there any excuse for sowing seed, which has not had a test just as reliable? Good seed does not guarantee a good crop, for many things may happen to destroy the seedlings; but poor seed makes it impossible for a full yield to be enjoyed, because no matter how favorable the weather or how good the culture, there will be vacant spaces in the rows caused by the failure of seed to germinate.

The rag doll.

The Work Done in Laboratories

Among reputable seedsmen in this country seeds are dealt in only on the basis of germination tests. Such a test is made by the seller and checked by the buyer, when seeds move in wholesale lots. These tests are made in laboratories, by experts; and every user of such seeds can obtain with them a statement of their germination. A farmer who sows seeds of unknown germination is gambling not only with the money he pays for his seed, but with his land and his labor. He is taking a chance which no one can afford to take.

Seeds which are saved by the farmer for his own use, or traded between neighbors, seldom if ever receive a laboratory test for germination. It is possible always to send samples to one's state analyst and get a test; but this takes time and trouble, so that a large proportion of the seed sown by farmers even now is sown without any definite knowledge of its germination qualities, with a consequent loss in yield which must amount to a large figure.

How to read a seed corn test: 1. Three dead and three weak kernels of corn. 2. Six strong kernels. 3. Six weak kernels.

The Simpler Methods

While no home test can be compared in accuracy and reliability with the work of a competent analyst in a well equipped laboratory, there are simple methods of testing germination which are available to farmers, and which should be used by all means if no better test can be had.

These methods may be used for any agricultural seeds. But for convenience, I shall discuss their application to testing seed corn.

First the "rag doll" method. A width of sheeting from three to five feet long, depending upon the number of samples of seed to be tested, and from eight to ten inches wide, is the foundation. The strip is marked lengthwise down the center with a heavy pencil and then crosswise from three to five inches apart, according to the samples desired to be tested.

Making the "Rag Doll"

The cloth is wet with warm water and laid out on a board or table in front of the ears to be tested, the ears being laid to correspond with the squares. Remove six to twelve kernels from ear No. 1, and place them in square No. 1. Follow the same method with ears Nos. 2, 3, 4, etc., until the squares are filled.

When the spaces are filled, begin at No. 1, or upper end, and roll up, using a small piece of wood or other substance to roll it over at the start, as this core will give more uniform moisture and germination. If the cloth is properly moistened, the kernels will not slip out. Tie the roll about the middle, or use rubber bands. Place the rolls in a bucket of water where they may remain from two to eighteen hours at convenience. Turn off the water and turn the bucket or box over the rolls, placing a small stick or block under one edge for ventilation. In five days the kernels will be ready for examination and the percentage of germination will be plainly shown by the sprouts.

The sawdust box germination test employs any box three or four inches deep and about thirty by thirty inches, or any convenient size, according to the quantity of seed to be tested. The box is filled half full of white pine sawdust pressed down to a firm even surface, having been previously moistened. The simplest way to do this is to place the sawdust in a sack and weight it down in a tub of warm water for at least an hour, or better still, over night.

The sawdust box.

Select Kernels to Be Used

Rule off a piece of cloth about the size of the box, two and one-half inches each way, and number the squares to correspond with the ears to be tested, selecting seed from the butt, center and tip of the ear on opposite sides of the cob. The square cloth is laid upon the moist sawdust in the box and the edges tacked to the side of the box before the corn is put in place.

Another cloth is then laid over it, moistened by sprinkling, and upon this two inches of moist sawdust is filled in, pressing it down firmly. Keep the box in a warm place and safe from any chance of freezing. The kernels will germinate in about six days and the upper cloth and sawdust may be removed carefully and the samples in the squares examined.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 14 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY APRIL 3, 1926 Whole No. 1507

Planting Time in the Farm Woodlot

When Handling Young Seedlings the Easy Way Usually Is the Most Expensive

By C. R. ANDERSON
The Pennsylvania State College

TOO many mistakes are being made in planting forest trees. The result is certain to be disappointing to a number of men who have worked hard to get their trees in the ground, but who have not done the work right. The farmer can hardly be expected to let his teams stand idle during good weather while he plants trees, so a knowledge of how to carry his trees successfully until he can handle them is essential.

Here are some of the mistakes that we have found in traveling over the state. One is failure to "heel" trees in the ground when they arrive and until they can be planted. In one instance the trees were received early in April and a month later they were still "heeled" in, the original bunches uncut. Those on the inside of the bunches, particularly the larger trees, were as dry as they could be. A few of them were already dead. It is a question just how many of the rest will live, no matter how carefully they are planted.

The bunches in this case should have been cut at once when received, each bunch spread over a space of eight to ten inches in the row, good earth placed firmly about the roots, and the latter well watered.

"Puddle" Trees Before Planting

Then we found men who were not "puddling" their trees at all before planting them. In some cases the roots were rather dry or the ground was dry, in others the day was a drying day, and yet the trees were being put in without this necessary precaution. Later in the season John Smith may wonder why his trees didn't grow as well as those of William Jones when he planted them in exactly the same manner. The answer may lie in his failure to "puddle." The roots should be given a good sousing in water which has had some dirt stirred into it to make a thin paste. "Puddling" is root insurance.

In some cases the sod is not cleared away correctly from the spot where the tree is to go. We have seen plantations succeed where the sod was not cut at all, and in which the tree was planted by slipping it into a cut made in the sod, but success with the use of such a method is the exception, not the rule. Even when the survival is good, the trees lack vigor of growth for the first several years. The sod, if there is any, must be cut away from a spot not less than eight to ten inches across, and the hole for the tree then dug in the cleared spot. It is false economy to think we can "get by" without doing a good job of sod-cutting.

We are often asked whether the plow can be used to advantage. It may be used to cut the sod and save the time of the men handling the mattocks but the tendency is to run the plow too deep. It must be set so that the sod is just turned over—most farmers would not call it plowing at all. The furrow is run where the row is to go. The holes are then dug in the bottom of the furrow. Furrows should not run up and down hill; they should follow the contour of the hill. Furrowing greatly increases the number of trees planted per man per day.

Doing a good job of planting. The farmer removes the sod with a mattock before he digs the hole. The son packs the dirt around the tree.

A common mistake lies in not getting the tree firmly enough in the ground. This is a very, very common difficulty, and an examination of any newly made plantation often shows some trees which were not set solidly enough. As a consequence the roots dry out before the rootlets can attach themselves to the soil, and the tree is gone. It is almost impossible to put the trees in the ground too firmly. The foot can be used to press the dirt in the hole around the roots but some planters use a wooden mallet to tamp the soil, and we have seen others use a rounded stone. The hand, the foot, a wooden mallet, a stone, may all be used at times, and interchangeably. The all-important thing is to have the tree tight in the ground.

Some planters are not sufficiently careful to drop all poor trees out of the bundle. There is no use in planting a weak specimen

(to page 36)

And Now It Is the Men's Turn

Husbands Write about the Things They Wish Their Wives Wouldn't Do

And Yet She Isn't Happy

Awarded Prize of Five Dollars

I WOULD like to change the heading you give to read: "What I Wish My Wife Had Not Done." For after forty years it does not so much matter about either the present or the future as it does about the past.

First, then, I wish she had never compared her husband to more successful men.

Second, I wish she had never criticized me in the presence of the children and especially when I was not present.

Third, she should never have found fault with me to outsiders.

Fourth, I wish she had let a few of my pet delusions alone, for instance, I do not know what good ever came of her pointing out to me the weaknesses in my father's character altho I can see she was right. I would never have thought of them otherwise. Then, I would never have dreamed that I thought more of my stock than of my family if she had not told me, nor would I have thought that my love for her was all passion without being told.

Then I wish she had not opened every door she ever found shut and shut every one she found open. Nor moved so much. We have a ten-room house and every room in it has been at one time or another my bedroom and on occasions I have slept in the hall. Also, every room downstairs has been the dining-room in its turn.

We have less debt on 130 acres today than we had on forty acres forty years ago. Our children, of which there are six, have all more education than we ever received. The older ones each have a diploma or two and some of them have done some work in the university and they are all doing well. Of the younger, two are still in school; one in college, the other in high school.

We have a piano, a phonograph and a radio and our living room table always carries a few magazines. We have books and papers. We have paid several thousand to the support of the church and more thousands in taxes to the support of the state, but I will sign myself as I do because the thing I wanted more than anything else, namely her happiness, I have never been permitted to see.

I try to persuade myself it is not my fault and that I do not care but I am not sure of the former and know the latter is not true.—A Failure.

He Would Buy Her Labor Savers

I WISH my wife wouldn't object to having help in the kitchen during the busy season. She is the type of woman who thinks nobody can do things as she would like to have them done. She is probably right, but I do not like to see her work so hard.

I wish my wife wouldn't deprive herself of a few necessary labor-saving devices such as a separator, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, etc. I could and would get such things for her willingly but whenever I mention it to her she says, "no, not yet, we must save for the rainy day." I am afraid this rainy day is not far off if she continues to be a slave to her duties. This is the time when the man of the house should use his own judgment and I intend to.

I wish my wife wouldn't forget to close the chicken yard gate after her. What a lot of destruction a flock of chickens can do to young crops.

I wish my wife wouldn't go to the chicken house to take care of her setting hens without throwing an extra cloak around her in bad weather. That is a very easy way to catch cold.

I wish my wife wouldn't neglect to wear her false teeth while busy with her duties. Even false teeth add greatly to her appearance.

I wish my wife wouldn't try to cover up her gray hairs, for, as the old saying goes, gray hairs are honorable.

And in conclusion, I wish my wife wouldn't object to me chewing tobacco. I want to please her and yet I feel lost without it.—W. R. W.

Says She Never Makes Mistakes

IT IS not pleasant to have no place in the home I can call my own. It is grievous not to be able to place my hand on a paper or letter which I have laid aside for future use.

When I speak to my boys by way of correction or to give directions, it is disconcerting to have my wife say the boy is all

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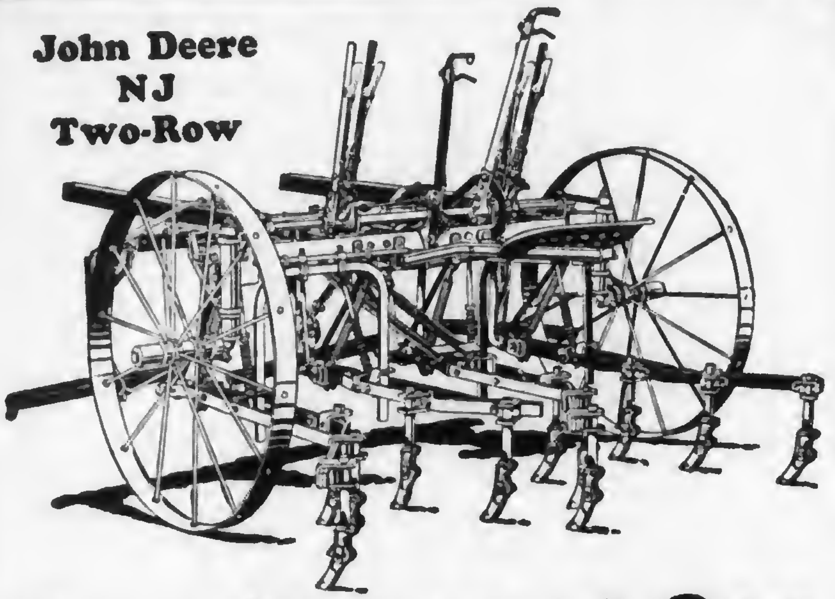
There never has been a John Deere implement discarded because the user couldn't get repairs.

John Deere NJ Two-Row



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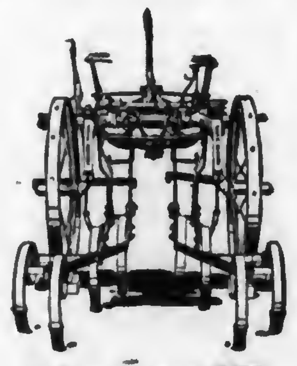

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Quick, easy lever control to meet all requirements of thorough work. Quick and wide dodge in crooked rows. You will like its strength—frame will not sag, wheels will not spread.

JOHN DEERE

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

OLD MAN WINTER, like most office holders, held full sway until his term was over and even then was reluctant to go when spring officially entered. While he didn't treat us severely in this section he kept steadily on the job until the twenty-first of March. Last year a few people had made some gardens before the twentieth, but this year frost still bound the earth below the surface on that date. However, an early spring does not always mean a favorable season for vegetation. In fact, the weatherman says this is a "normal" season.

* * *

I CANNOT find a single live plant of the crimson clover sown as a cover crop last fall. The past winter was very unfavorable for this clover, there being no continuous covering of snow to protect it during the hard, freezing weather. Other cover crops such as rye, and rye and vetch, are not what they should be because of the unfavorable weather for starting them last fall. There is no more important problem before truckers and other small land owners than that of providing sure and good cover crops. The growing scarcity and high price of manure make this a matter of supreme importance.

* * *

THE pruning of young trees is a work which many find difficult, so they do not do it. There has been so much discussion about severe cutting back on the one hand and minimum pruning on the other that the novice feels at sea over the question. A few years ago the extremists recommended pruning apple trees much the same as peach trees, that is, cutting back last year's growth one-third to one-half. Then a reaction set in and many growers recommended letting the tops of young apple trees grow at will during the first four or five years. Of the two extremes I would prefer the latter. However, a medium course is better than either. Let alone, a young tree is inclined to grow too many branches, thus using material which would better go into growing the permanent top. Besides, cutting out a large number of excess branches at one time later is a rather severe operation and retards bearing.

ON THE other hand, the novice usually makes the mistake of not pruning his peach trees enough. A peach tree let grow at will will never produce fine, large peaches. Severe pruning with them is always in place. In addition to keeping down the number of main branches to three or four, the previous year's growth should be cut back at least one-third, and if it has been twenty-four to thirty inches or more cut it back one-half. This tends to make a good, stocky tree, and reduces the number of buds so that the peaches will be of good size. Another important difference in the management of peaches and apples is that apples may be grown in sod with good success (with proper mulching), but the growing of first class peaches requires that they be given clean cultivation every year.

* * *

ONE thing which is bothering us a good bit at Neshaminy Gardens this spring is the lack of a good farm hand as yet. Other years when we did less than we plan for this year we have been fortunate in getting all the help needed and as needed. Past experience causes us to have hopes, but we would like to see the hope realized very soon. Also, we find it necessary to purchase a horse, this in spite of the fact that we talked of running a horseless farm a year or two ago. So far, the inventors have fallen down on the job of supplying a perfect substitute for a horse on a fruit and truck farm.

* * *

IN LOOKING thru the columns of a paper in which are several advertisements of men wanting employment on farms, I find that nine out of ten want "positions." That is, they want to be manager, head men, overseers, superintendents, etc., but none want a "job" where good, honest intelligent work is required. Possibly this is because the latter kind do not need to advertise for a job, while the "manager" class is overstocked. But this seems to be in keeping with the spirit of the age. Young men are all too prone to seek a salaried position where little physical labor is required, and where somebody else's brains must devise ways and means to run the business and pay the salaries.

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We are offering a preliminary course in Tree Surgery to young men of character between the ages of 18 and 30. If you are physically and morally fit, willing to learn, love nature, like to travel, and want to associate with other fine men Write today for particulars to

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Last classes this year March 29th and April 12th Apply now.

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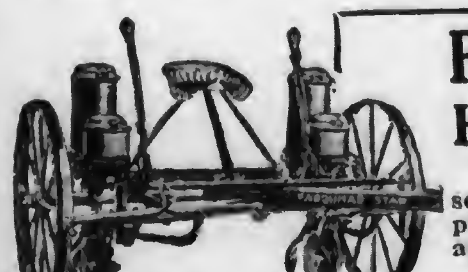

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THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Precept without Example

OLD Snookums sometimes disobeys and acts rebellious part, she has a little roguish streak within her precious heart; she now and then gets brusque and bold and does not do as she is told! Now Snookums has four little pups of tender age and rare that she attempts to discipline with most exacting care, she would not have them disobey a thing herself or I might say. In her dog language hour by hour she tells them what is what, she tells them what is right to do and what she feels is not, she wants them to grow up, I'd say, good model dogs in every way!

"When you are told to bring the cows," she says (she does, I know), "it's up to you to act at once, it's up to you to go; you must not loiter in the sun and wish that wretched job were done! When you are told to mind the sheep, then minus 'whens' and 'whys,' get on the job without delay with both your ears and eyes, don't linger in your kennel bed and wish those sheep were sold or dead! When you are told to stay at home and not to tag a team, when you are told to watch the milk or guard a can of cream, your duty then is very plain, don't give your boss or mother pain!"

Yes, Snookums does her very best to train her little pups, to do their duty as it comes with all its downs and ups,—but, there is this peculiar phase: old Snookums sometimes disobeys!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Branch Offices for Advertising only:
Cleveland, O.—1011 Oregon Ave. N. Y. City—120 W. 42nd St.
Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations

Vol. 93, No. 14 Phila., Pa., April 3, 1926 Whole No. 1507

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Let us not concern ourselves about how other men will do their duties, but concern ourselves about how we shall do ours.—Lyman Abbott.

Our Annual Caution

EVERY spring we feel it necessary to caution against undue haste in starting the plow. Soil that is plowed when too wet is injured beyond recovery for that season. This is especially true of soil containing a good percentage of clay. Soil can perform its true function in the growing of plants only when it is divided into its fine particles. When it is plowed wet cakes or lumps are formed which cement in drying and remain solid thruout the summer. A hard lump of soil is of no more use to a plant's roots than a stone of equal size. Besides the inability of rootlets to penetrate a hard clod, big air spaces are formed by clods of earth and big air spaces are also fatal to root development. Soil is just right for plowing when it readily falls apart upon being lifted up and turned over by the moldboard of the plow. Finally, harrow all ground plowed the day it is plowed.

Installment Buying

THE present decade has seen the development of a new plan of selling "on credit." In the older days, if one had sufficient credit he might be able to buy almost anything "on time." That is, he took the article home and paid for it when he could, or when he had to. The new order is the installment plan in which the buyer promises to pay a stated amount at stated times, the bill of sale binding him to do this and also leaving the title to the article vested in the seller until the last payment is made. In this way people who could not have purchased "on time" in the old days are enabled to have many things they could not otherwise have.

Investigation shows that the volume of installment business is immense. For instance, it is found that eighty per cent of the motor vehicles are purchased on the installment plan, and eighty-five per cent of the washing machines, sixty-five per cent of the vacuum cleaners, seventy-five per cent of the phonographs, eighty-five to ninety per cent of the furniture, twenty-five per cent of the jewelry, and thirteen per cent of the radios are bought on the same basis.

It used to be charged, whether rightly or wrongly, that leading bankers and investors would periodically squeeze business and cause panics for the purpose of making money. Even if this assumption were correct in past times (which we doubt) such action today would be disastrous to all concerned. Future profits and the continuation of good times depend upon the continuation of good wages and good times so that the installments may be met when due. Failure to pay out in this matter would mean the bankruptcy of manufacturers and the failure of banks and other loaning and investment institutions.

Time for Action

Readers Can Help Secure Honest Fabrics Legislation by Urging Their Senators to Support the Truth-in-Fabrics Bill.

THE person who walks into a grocery store and buys a pound of oleomargarine knows what he is getting. The oleo is labeled. The manufacturer and merchant has to comply with several regulations which make it impossible for the customer to be deceived into thinking he is buying butter instead of a cheaper substitute.

Strange as it may seem, the public is afforded no similar protection against the unscrupulous manufacturer or dealer who would sell goods made of shoddy to unsuspecting buyers at virgin wool prices.

Ever since 1913, when a truth-in-fabrics bill was introduced into Congress, farm leaders, and others interested in protecting the public against fraud, have been trying to secure the passage of an honest fabrics law similar to the pure food laws. Wool producers have had double interest in such legislation, as the use of shoddy seriously affects the market for virgin wool. For thirteen years, however, the large woolen manufacturers of the eastern states have been successful in their opposition.

Early in the present session of Congress Senator Arthur Capper again introduced the truth-in-fabrics bill which was not even reported out of committee in previous sessions. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has made a favorable report on this new bill and it is now on the Senate calendar awaiting action.

The purpose of the bill is "to prevent deceit and unfair prices that result from the unrevealed presence of substitutes for virgin wool in woven or knitted fabrics purporting to contain wool and in garments or articles of apparel made therefrom." It provides that all mixed woolen goods shall bear a label giving the registration number of the manufacturer and the proportion of virgin wool and other material (shoddy) they contain. In the case of woven or knitted fabrics, such information is to be stamped on the back or on the selvage of every yard. In the case of garments the information is to be printed on a cotton tag to be sewed to the material. Yarn, too, is to be properly labeled.

Altho practically every national farm organization is backing this bill, the woolen manufacturing interests are doing all in their power to kill it. Out of pure self-interest every farmer in the country should write to his senators urging them to give their active support to Senate Bill 1618, the Capper Truth-in-Fabrics Bill.

Pennsylvania farmers should write to Senators George Wharton Pepper and David A. Reed, Washington, D. C. New Jersey readers should address Senators Edward I. Edwards and Walter E. Edge, and New York readers Senators J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Royal S. Copeland.

R. F. D.

IN CERTAIN places a lot of worrying is being done because rural mail carriers are not working hard enough. The worriers state that the carrier who covered his route in nine or ten hours in the horse-and-buggy days now makes the trip in his automobile in three or four hours. They find it convenient to overlook the long winters in the northern part of the country which force the mailman to go back to his horses and sleigh. They forget about the great volume of mail now handled in mid-winter when, on some rural routes, a wagon box on a pair of bob sleds has to be dragged over the snowdrifts from morning until long after dark.

It is suggested that the rural routes be lengthened in the interest of economy. This expedient might work in the South, where roads are not closed to automobiles by snow, ice and mud during several months of the year. But in the hill sections of the North the lengthening of routes can result only in poorer mail service to farmers in the winter when the regular delivery of their mail is most important.

Recently the postage rates on several classes of mail matter were raised, for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the Post Office Department. The increased rates actually resulted in decreased revenue, for many people refused to pay the high postal charges. It is to be hoped that similar lack of foresight will not characterize attempts to effect economies in the operation of the rural delivery system.

Creating Wealth

WE REMEMBER diagraming a sentence in our schoolboy days which read: "There is not a dollar of wealth produced which is not pulled from the sea, dug from the mines, or produced from the soil." It is well worth while to recall that statement in these days when men talk so glibly about "increased wealth." The mere accumulating of money by getting it from others in the way of profits is not adding to the country's wealth. The production of new materials and the conversion of raw products into the finished form alone adds to the real wealth of the world. Many industries and many lines of activity enter into this work, but let it not be forgotten that much that passes for making money is merely taking money.

Modern Commerce in Food

THE average family table presents a different appearance today when set for a meal from what it did a few years ago. Then, only foods in season in the community were to be found. Now, we may have and most families do have a variety made up of products from the ends of the earth in addition to the home staples. Modern enterprise and modern systems of transportation have brought this about. We believe this greater variety of food during the winter season is responsible for the better physical condition of the people when winter ends. But the greater variety is not all caused by the ease with which imported products may be purchased. The same period has developed the principle and practice of canning and storing perishable foods so that we may have even home-grown fruits and vegetables the year around.

Washington Letter

PROPOSED FARM LEGISLATION.—Hearings on the proposed product agricultural disposal legislation have so far developed much evidence showing that in certain sections of the country, especially in the Corn Belt states, the price range of farm products is below that of industrial commodities and labor. It has been further shown by spokesmen for the Corn Belt committee of twenty-two that transportation companies, industry and labor have been aided by special legislation.

These men say they are asking only for such aid for agriculture as other groups are receiving, but as Dr. T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, aptly points out, they have overlooked the fact that aid for the railroads, industries and labor has been effective to the extent that these groups are able to control the supply. No suggestion has yet been offered as to how agriculture is going to control production to prevent an over-supply of those farm products the prices of which are artificially boosted by government legislation.

BILL HAS FEW FRIENDS.—The new bill presented by the Corn Belt committee has apparently fewer friends on the House committee than the original Dickinson bill. The committee representing the farmers in the Middle West have placed themselves in a peculiar position. The agitation for surplus disposal legislation began in the Corn Belt states. The chief concern was getting rid of the corn surplus. Now the Corn Belt delegates have laid themselves open to the charge of wanting to try out their remedy on wheat, cotton, cattle and hogs. As Congressman Tincher says, they propose to take $100,000,000 out of the public treasury for the benefit of the corn grower, yet the wheat, the cotton, cattle and hog raisers must get their money from the equalization fee. The equalization tax is to be levied on wheat, cotton, cattle and hogs but not on corn.

If these are the only products to be affected by an equalization fee, the Corn Belt delegation is being asked why are not the wheat, cotton, hog and cattle raisers here asking for this legislation? Members of the House agriculture committee from districts outside the Corn Belt are saying that the farmers in their districts do not want it.

It was developed at the hearings that the farm relief bill presented by the Middle West delegation would use the Federal taxing power in collecting the equalization fee.

WOULD HOLD CORN UNTIL FALL.—The admission was made by Charles E. Hurst, president of the Iowa State Farm Bureau, that the only immediate help that the corn grower would receive from the bill would be the proposed appropriation of $100,000,000 from the $250,000,000 revolving fund to purchase and remove corn from the market this spring, holding it over until next year when there would be more hogs to feed it to. This led some of his hearers to raise the question in their minds as to why, if this be true, the Corn Belt farmers did not ask for a direct $100,000,000 corn storage appropriation to stabilize their market, and drop the scheme to levy an equalization fee or tax on wheat, cotton, cattle and hogs.

FARMERS OWN LAND BANKS.—Loans made by the Federal Land banks during the year 1925 accommodated 39,905 borrowers, with a total of $127,355,000, compared with 47,324 borrowers who obtain- $165,510,000 in 1924. The Joint Stock Land banks advanced to 19,699 borrowers $131,430,000 compared with $74,586,000 to 11,390 farmers the previous year. These figures indicate that there was a falling off in the amount of loans made by the Federal Land banks and an increase in the number closed by the Joint Stock Land banks.

The farmers, thru their local National Farm Loan Associations now practically own the twelve Federal Land Banks since they have furnished nearly $52,000,000 out of the $53,769,000 in the capital account of these banks.

A bill has been introduced in Congress (H. R. 3,860) amending the farm loan act providing that a local agent may be appointed in counties where no local loan associations have been formed, whose duties will be to advise farmers as to how to take advantage of the act, assist them in making applications for loans, and make preliminary preparations, forward their papers to the bank in their district.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

STUDYING HOME MARKETS.—Arrangements have been made for special studies thruout the spring and summer of the manner in which the smaller cities and the larger boros of Pennsylvania are being supplied with produce by trucks and individual enterprise and also of the extent urban dwellers are driving to the farms to purchase their fruits and vegetables. A campaign is being gotten under way by the State Department of Agriculture to get people to realize the immensity of the "front door markets" in Pennsylvania. Work of the State Bureau of Markets has developed to a remarkable extent the manner in which many cities of the state are depending upon truck line service for supplies and how apples, potatoes and other articles are furnished by gasoline instead of steam.

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BY CRACKY. HE'S RIGHT!
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PRESIDENT'S SPEECH
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GRANDMA ISN'T SOR AT THE RADIO!
-TODAY-
LEETɔ

Settling the affairs of the nation—Then and now.

MONEY FROM A CURSE.—Apparently the State Department of Forests and Waters has turned to good advantage the wreckage left on state forest reserves by the chestnut blight and last year, according to accounts of the Department, something over $25,000 was received from sale of blighted chestnut timber. The great bulk of this was cut and sold off the reservations in southern Pennsylvania.

EXTENDING INSPECTION.—April plans of the State Bureau of Animal Industry contemplate considerable extension of the areas of inspection of cattle for tuberculosis over the scale on which the work was done in February and March. More requests for inspection have come from counties where the idea has been slow to take hold and since there is money in sight for payment of indemnities there is less hesitancy.

BIGGER WEASEL CATCH.—Judging from the way weasels are being turned in at the offices of the State Game Commission the catch since the first of the year will be something unique. Last fall there was considerable effort made to thin out the nuisance in some of the agricultural counties.

ASKING ABOUT PATROLS.—It is very evident that some of the people who did not approve of the policy of the State Department of Agriculture in enforcement of the Japanese beetle quarantine have been getting on the job and letters have come to the State Capitol asking whether there is to be "dry" law linked up with bugs and potato wart quarantines.

FARM LABOR REQUESTS.—Statements of the State Employment Service present a singular situation in regard to farm labor. In some sections, such as Allentown, Harrisburg and Johnstown, there are requests for men, but Lancaster and Reading report little doing. In some sections tenant farmers are wanted and married help seems to be in demand in other parts. Where there is much railroad and road building activity farmers are seeking help.

MORE VOCATIONAL WORK.—State vocational work is being projected for this spring on the most extensive scale yet undertaken by the Department of Public Instruction and plans for the establishment of additional schools which will give attention to such branches are being considered. The number of individual projects, which were so successful last fall, bids fair to increase materially among the young people.

AS TO REGISTRY.—Absence of Secretary of Agriculture Frank P. Willits from the Capitol due to a motoring accident resulted in delay in issuing the formal decision in the Holstein-Friesian registry controversy. It is expected by April 1st.

PAYMENTS NEARLY FINISHED.—When $1,500,000 is paid out April 1 by the State Treasury all of the school payments for this spring will be cleared up or more than $10,000,000 paid on the dates fixed by the Legislature. The same course was followed last fall.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

VEHICLE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.—During the week ending March 27 the Senate passed over the Governor's veto a bill which would segregate the Motor Vehicle Department from the office of the Secretary of State. The bill further provided that William L. Dill, the present Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, be continued in the office of Commissioner until December, 1930, at a salary of $7500. Another measure, companion to this bill, would abolish the office of assistant Secretary of State, at present held by Mr. Dill. This companion measure likewise passed the Senate over the Governor's veto.

NORTH JERSEY FARMER CONFERENCE.—Presidents and executive committe members of the central and north New Jersey County Boards of Agriculture met at Somerville on March 27th to discuss membership plans and a program for the coming season. The conference followed a similar meeting in South Jersey earlier in the month, and is in line with the state farm bureau efforts to stimulate membership and local activities in all sections of the state. The question of assigning county membership efforts on the quota basis has been considered within the last month, the majority of counties accepting a quota which is very close to the five-year average of membership in the various County Boards of Agriculture.

NEW HIGHWAY ROUTE PROPOSED.—In central New Jersey interest has centered in the recently proposed state highway route to begin at New Brunswick and join the Philadelphia state highway at the Delaware River bridge at Stockton. A bill providing for such a highway, recently introduced in the Assembly, has made fair progress. The route would tie up three county seats, from New Brunswick passing thru Millstone, Manville, Somerville, Raritan, Three Bridges, Centreville and Stockton. Introduction of the bill has incited residents of towns nearby, but not on the proposed route to suggest numerous re-routings, local arguments sometimes being advanced with considerable heat.

BRIDGE CONTROVERSY WANING.—New Jersey has now enacted legislation that makes the tolls for the Camden-Philadelphia bridge conform to similar provisions passed by Pennsylvania this year. The Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission is empowered to agree with Pennsylvania at once on the rate of such toll charges. Some parcels of land not needed in the completion of the bridge and also several other blocks of land adjacent to the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River may be disposed of by the state. These measures have relieved the situation, which has caused considerable agitation by South Jersey farmers and others who have held to the collection of the tolls on the Camden-Philadelphia bridge.—B.

New York Letter

PRIZES FOR HOLSTEINS.—Agricultural fairs and dairy cattle shows in 1926 will share in $25,000 cash prizes offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, for showings of Holsteins. The awards will be made in New York state, other states of prominence in Holstein breeding, and in district, regional and national dairy shows and will be in addition to the regular prizes of fairs and shows. A new feature is the state herds at the National Dairy Show. A sliding scale of prizes has been effected as follows: One herd, $75; two herds, $100 and $75; three herds, $125, $100 and $75; four herds, $150, $125, $100 and $75; and for five or more herds, $250, $150, $100, $75 and $50. This takes the place of the old ruling insisting on at least five entries to fill the class. Besides these prizes, there will be a special of $500 on this same class.

GREAT KRAUT SECTION.—Cabbage growers around Geneva expect to produce 25,000 tons of sauer kraut this season. This is the greatest single kraut section in the world. The product is fermented, cooked and canned and stored until merchandised, rather than dumped on the market.

VIGILANCE SERVICE.—Thirty-two counties now have posted farms under the farm bureau's vigilance service to protect from thieves. A new farm bureau service is that of special orders of hard chestnut coal to the various counties for distribution to poultrymen only for use in running brooder stoves, thru special arrangement with the coal companies and railroads. Five carloads have already been delivered for this especial use.—M. G. F.

Agronomists Agree that Nitrate of Soda is Best for Tobacco

The following committee of well-known agronomists met recently to outline recommendations for fertilizing bright and dark tobacco in North Carolina and Virginia:

Dr. W. W. Garner, *U. S. Dept. of Agriculture*
T. B. Hutcheson, *Va. Polytechnic Inst.*
C. B. Williams
L. G. Willis
W. F. Pate, *N. C. College of Agriculture*
E. G. Moss, *Tobacco Sta., Oxford, N. C.*

They agreed on a list of mixtures for various soils and varieties of tobacco, which we will be glad to send you on request, and every formula contained the recommendation that at least one-half the inorganic nitrogen *must* come from Nitrate of Soda.

These men have had plenty of experience with fertilizers and when they make such a recommendation for tobacco, you know that it is right.

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Garden and Truck Crops

New Spinach Varieties Lengthen Season for Greens

A FEW years ago spinach was considered chiefly an early summer and a late fall crop; now with the introduction of new varieties and strains, and the use of a type long listed in seedmen's catalogs but seldom planted, we may provide a succession of greens thruout the growing season. Spinach has become a well-known vegetable—popularized largely thru the recommendations of doctors and nutrition workers that this is a good food for adults and children alike. Families that had never used this vegetable are now demanding it that their children may secure benefit from its mineral salts, vitamins and roughage.

The First Spring Spinach

The first spinach to be produced in the spring in Pennsylvania is either fall seeded spinach, or what is known as "hard-ground spinach." The former is either broadcast or sown in rows in the fall, usually during the first two weeks of September in Pennsylvania. It just makes a good start in growth when winter comes and for surest results should have the protection of a mulch after the ground freezes. If there is not plenty of snow to cover the ground, and serve as a mulch, a light covering of straw is needed. For this fall-seeded spinach the Virginia Savoy is selected as the sort most hardy to cold, as well as resistant to the yellows or mosaic, a disease that has become quite severe in the middle states during the fall season.

The "hard-ground spinach" is broadcast in March on ground that has been fall plowed and harrowed. The Bloomsdale type is also used for this crop, but since the yellows is only a fall-crop disease, it is not necessary to use Virginia Savoy. Any good strain of Bloomsdale Savoy should be satisfactory.

For seeding in rows as soon as the ground may be gotten ready in the spring, some sort is desired that will not bolt to seed during the brief periods of hot weather that usually come in May and June. The King of Denmark and Long Season have been popular for this purpose because of their heat-resistant qualities. However, for market purposes the type is not so well liked by many growers, who prefer the more crinkled and attractive Bloomsdale. The old Bloomsdale Savoy shot to seed very quickly in hot weather but two varieties of this type developed in and introduced from Holland, and found in certain seed catalogs this year, it is believed will fill the needs of the most critical grower or market. These varieties are long standing Bloomsdale and Princess Juliana, the latter named in honor of the daughter of the Queen of the Netherlands. Both are worthy of trial by any grower for the early summer crop.

Those growers who have irrigation attempt to bring in succession, all thru the season, crops of the same type spinach as that seeded in the early spring. This is a difficult task thru July and August and for growers on light soils with no irrigation, almost impossible. The New Zealand type of spinach, however, thrives in the hottest of weather and is being seeded around May 1 to fill in the gap caused by the failure of other spinach in mid-summer. The flavor is somewhat different from ordinary spinach, it requires different handling in the field and requires more time to harvest. The product, however, is tender, requires less cleaning than other types of spinach in preparation for cooking and holds up well on the market.

During August the Bloomsdale type, preferably the Virginia Savoy variety, is seeded again to provide "greens" thru the late fall and up to Christmas time.

Not Due to Variety Alone

It is well to remember that bolting to seed is not dependent on variety alone. New Jersey growers feel that the difficulty may be caused by crowding of plants in the row, and it is probable that drought may be a factor since drought usually accompanies hot weather. Spinach plants should be thinned to four inches in the row to secure good sized plants that will have less tendency to go to seed.

It should be noted here that New Zealand spinach is a large sprawling plant of entirely different habit of growth from the common spinach and should be so seeded that it may later be thinned to two feet in the row. All thru the season the tender shoots that grow from the axils of the leaves on the many branches, may be cut when a few inches long and will be replaced by similar growth, so that an almost continuous crop is harvested from the same plants until freezing weather.—C. R. Mason.

Asparagus for Philadelphia

IT PAYS to grow green asparagus for the Philadelphia market. Last year this green "grass" brought a premium of five to ten cents per bunch over the white and in some cases as much as fifteen cents. During the last week in May white grass was quoted on the Philadelphia market at \$3.00 to \$3.75 per dozen bunches and green at \$4.00 to \$6.00.

One of the large receivers of nearby asparagus in Philadelphia stated that farmers could easily obtain higher prices if they packed their grass with more care. He said: "Bunches should not weigh less than two pounds and should not have big stalks on the outside and 'pencils' in the middle."

He told of one grower who has established a reputation for his asparagus and for several years has averaged about fifty cents per crate of a dozen bunches above the market. This man grades his asparagus into five sizes. The first he calls Colossal, next Extra Fancy, then Fancy, No 1's and Culls. This procedure would hardly pay the grower with only a small output, but he would profit by making at least three sizes, or grades, such as Large, Medium and Small.

Crooked stalks, even tho they are of good size, should be packed separately, since they detract from the appearance of the other stock. If it is just a slight curve at one side of the top, the tips should be turned in making a more compact head of the bunch.

In tying the bunches a colored tape makes an attractive appearance and does not cut the grass like binder twine or cord. If the tapes are placed close to each end, the bunch will appear longer than if they are put closer together. The butts should be evenly trimmed and the bunches washed. Some growers wash the asparagus before bunching, but many of the best growers wash the bunches with a scrubbing brush before packing them in the crate. In doing this they try to avoid getting water on the tips

since this is likely to cause them to get musty.

Some growers, particularly in the West, wrap the lower part of the bunch in waterproof paper on which their trade mark has been printed. When a first-class product is handled in this way it undoubtedly helps the sale, for if the grass is good, the housewife will recognize the label the next time she goes shopping and will ask for it in preference to an unmarked brand.

Dealers in Philadelphia seem to differ in their opinions as to whether this would be a desirable practice with nearby grass. Some contend that it would be confused with western stock, but others feel that this would be more than overcome by the attractiveness of the pack and also because the paper aids in keeping the grass from wilting. A grower that has sufficient output to make it worth while will find that it pays to have his label somewhere on the bunches or package.

Must Please the Housewife

Many of these may seem unnecessary to the grower but they pay big dividends. The housewife buys "by the eye" and the farmer is well repaid if he can please her.

The small crates holding a dozen bunches are coming more into favor in the East. The West uses them almost exclusively and the nearby farmers are following their example. These crates are easier to handle and are not as cumbersome as the old style crate or the strawberry crate. The grass is displayed attractively to the buyer and he prefers this package, since he can see what he is getting. It also has the advantage of not being such a tight pack and heating is less frequent. In some sections moss is placed on the bottom of the crates and soaked in water. It keeps the asparagus fresh and green.

Sometimes a waterproof paper is placed in the bottom of the crate and water put in before the crates are loaded. This may be fine for the grass but it is sloppy work for the men who handle it. In other cases both moss and paper are used. These small crates have another advantage in that a dealer can easily re-ship them by express to customers in towns such as Harrisburg, Allentown or Reading. He knows that the grass will be more likely to arrive in first-class shape.

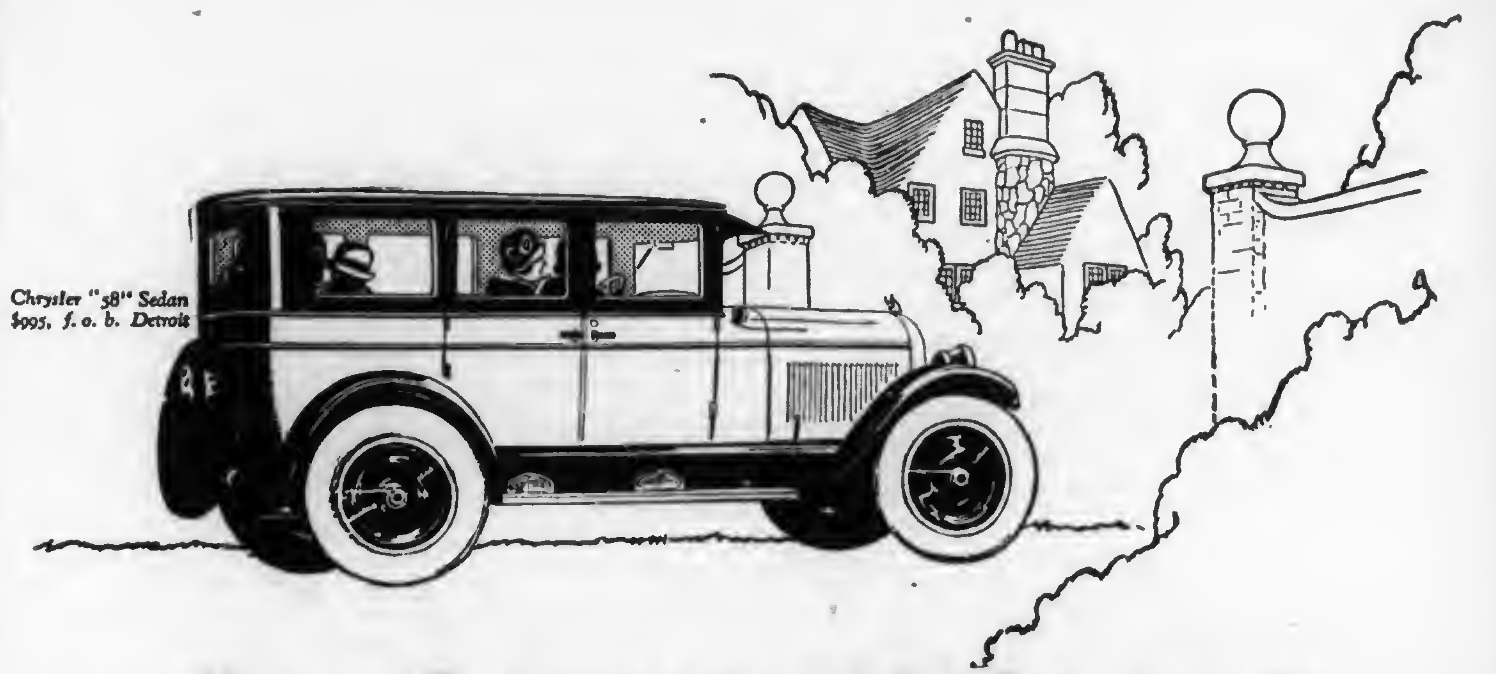
Unfavorable Weather Last Year

Weather conditions in the East were very unfavorable last year, being both hot and dry. There was a predominance of white asparagus on the market. The acreage in New Jersey this year is estimated to be 9,000 acres, compared with 7,000 last year. Pennsylvania grows about 1,000 acres of this crop. Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland and Delaware also report increased acreages. California shows an estimated increase of 2,000 acres bringing the total to around 10,260. Asparagus is not a cheap crop to grow and the increase in plantings indicates that it has been generally profitable.

It is too early to say just what the season holds for growers in this vicinity, or elsewhere. The first small lots of California asparagus to arrive in Philadelphia sold as high as \$20.00 per dozen. This was during the early part of March but since that time prices have dropped to lower levels. On March 24 the first car of California stock to arrive by freight was offered and the market that day ranged from \$5.50 to \$7.00 per dozen bunches compared with \$4.50 to \$10.00 last year.

The movement from the West to this city has been lighter than last year, but is increasing rapidly. South Carolina started to ship to this market during the latter part of March last season, but reports from that section state that the crop has

(Continued on page 17)



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CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"—*Phaeton, $2645; Roadster (wire wheels standard equipment; wood wheels optional), $2885; Coupe, four-passenger, $3195; Sedan, five-passenger, $3395; Sedan, seven-passenger, $3595; Sedan-limousine, $3695.*

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Small Fruits to Grow in the Home Garden

THE small fruits have three advantages over the tree fruits that commend them to home gardens, rural or suburban—they occupy little space, begin to bear quickly and require little or no spraying. The latter advantage is particularly impressive. Spraying is the most intricate and certainly the most disagreeable feature of fruit growing; if it can be avoided, so much the better. An additional attractive feature of the small fruits is their season of ripening; they come in early summer, before most of the tree fruits, thus making possible a succession of home-grown fruit from June until the last of the winter apples have been taken from the cellar.

GRAPES

The grape is the king of small fruits. It will give larger returns with less trouble than any other. It is attractive as an ornamental as well as useful as a fruit, when trained against the house, over the porch or garden fence and when providing a grateful shade in the arbor. The most important factors in successful grape growing are a warm site, a well drained soil, and proper pruning. The common mistake is to not prune heavily enough. Under pruning is responsible for many weak vines, in this respect the grape resembles the peach.

If grown on the ordinary two or three-wire trellis the best results will be secured by training them to the four cane Kniffin system. Four new canes are left each year, two on each side, and springing from as low down on the trunk as possible. These canes should have from six to fifteen buds each—no more—depending on the age and strength of the vine. The weaker the vine the harder it should be pruned. Spur pruning—cutting all new canes back to one or two buds—is not as desirable as renewal pruning in which new canes are left each year and the old canes removed.

Arbor Grapes Need Severe Pruning

When trained to an arbor the grape requires fully as severe pruning as when on a trellis. Many grape arbors are merely a tangle of vines, furnishing much shade but little fruit. On arbors a certain amount of spur pruning may be necessary but renewal canes should be the main objective.

Canes about one-quarter inch in diameter, and short jointed, are more productive than smaller or larger canes. They may be twice as productive as canes three-quarters inch in diameter, with buds eight to ten inches apart.

There has been little change in the approved list of varieties for planting in Pennsylvania gardens. A succession of dependable sorts, in order of ripening, are Moore Early, Winchell, Campbell, Delaware, Brighton, Worden, Niagara, Concord and Catawba.

Recent experiments have shown the value of grafted vines. Most of the vines in the eastern states are own-rooted, having been grown from cuttings. Grafted vines are more productive and the fruit is of higher quality. Several kinds of root stalks are useful; the Clinton, which was formerly used as a wine grape, is one of the best. Few nurserymen can supply grafted grape vines.

The best method of home grafting is that practiced by J. K. Gross, of York, Pennsylvania. A one-year-old vine of Clinton, or any other good stock, and a one-year-old vine of the desired variety are planted about six inches apart. In July shave a piece of the bark from each shoot, about one inch long, and bind the two cut surfaces together lightly with wool yarn. In two weeks the two have been united. The following spring cut off the top of the Clinton vine and the roots of the other plant, leaving a single grafted vine.

The Varieties from California

Eastern gardeners long have coveted the large clustered, sweet and pulpy grapes of California. These are varieties of the European species Vitis Vinifera. They fail in the East not so much because they are tender as because they are killed by a root louse, the Phylloxera, which is not serious on eastern varieties. The preventive is to plant vines that are grafted on resistant roots. The New York Experiment Station has demonstrated that we can grow California varieties here successfully with a little extra trouble. The Muscat, Hamburg, Chasselas Golden, and Lignan Blanc are desirable sorts.

Usually it is best to top work established vines of Concord or other eastern varieties. The Concord vine is cut off just below the surface of the ground, the stub is split and two scions inserted, as in cleft grafting the apple. No wax is used; the graft is merely mounded over with soil to the height of the top bud of the scion. In two years the canes produced by these scions bear grapes. Young grafted vines may be bought of California nurseries.

Mr. J. K. Gross, York, Pa., in his backyard grape garden. Mr. Gross is one of the most expert amateur grape growers in the country. He fruits the California varieties, with winter protection.

The California varieties will need winter protection, which is secured by covering the canes with six to eight inches of soil in late fall. In order to make it possible to lay down the canes they are started from near the ground; no trunk can be developed. Only two canes, each with four to eight buds, should be left to fruit. The fruiting shoots should be tied to the second wire of the trellis. These California varieties are so delicious that it is well worth while to take the extra trouble to produce them here. Mr. J. K. Gross, of York, has fruited many of them very successfully and there is no reason why similar results may not be secured thruout southeastern Pennsylvania.

May Require Spraying

Unlike other small fruits, grapes may require some spraying, even in the home garden. The chief enemies are black rot, mildew, rosebug and leaf hopper. A two-pound manila bag tied tightly over each cluster after the fruit is set and left on until the fruit is ripe is an effective method of protecting a few vines. Bordeaux, arsenate of lead and nicotine sprays are used commercially; in the home garden a prepared Bordeaux spray is more convenient. Three sprayings, one just before blossoming, another immediately after blossoming, and a third three weeks later, usually are sufficient. In most home gardens, however, grapes do fairly well without spraying.—S. W. Fletcher.

(To be continued)

Early Cultivation

ACCORDING to T. L. Guyton, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, cultivation of the orchard in the early spring will do much toward controlling certain insects and plant diseases. In the apple orchard the curculio will be controlled partially, and the early cultivation will do much to lessen apple scab infection.

It is very important that early cultivation be done in the peach orchard. This is especially true in the southeastern part of the state where the Oriental fruit moth has established itself. Up to this time no direct method of control by spraying has proved entirely satisfactory for this insect, but early cultivation, particularly discing, destroys such of the overwintering larvae of the peach moth as have spun up in the soil, and in such material as weed stems, and the like, on the ground. The cultivation should be quite thoro.

Controls Other Diseases, Too

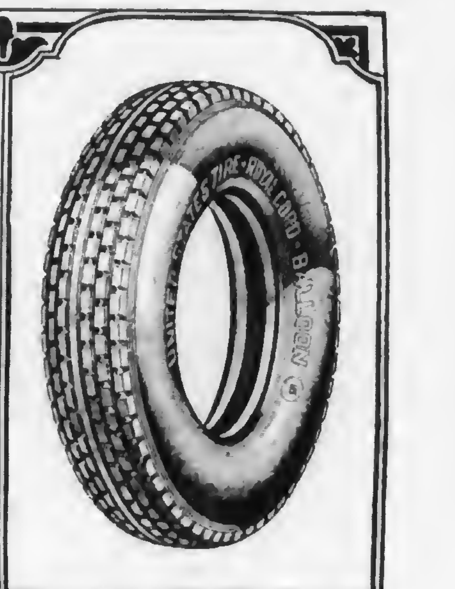
But not only will cultivation help control the Oriental fruit moth, it will do much to control the curculio and the brown rot of stone fruit. This disease overwinters, for the most part, in mummied fruit on the ground. If these fruits are buried deep and the top soil is kept rather dry by cultivation, the disease will not have a chance to produce the spores which are hatched from the mummied fruit and carried to the developing buds and young fruit on the tree.

In the grape vineyard early cultivation will bury the old leaves of the past season and will destroy the cocoons of the grape berry moth which may be upon them. The mummied berries, resulting from the attack of the black rot, will also be buried and not given a chance to produce the spores which infect the vines in the early spring.

Every county in Pennsylvania, thirty-one states and six foreign countries are represented in the student body of 3885 at the Pennsylvania State College. Centre County leads in the number of students, followed in order by Allegheny, Philadelphia and Luzerne.

Tapping a Rubber Tree on a U. S. Rubber Company Plantation

The United States Rubber Company now owns over 7,000,000 rubber trees—more than 5,000,000 of them are already producing *rubber for U. S. Tires,* and 20,000 employees are engaged in caring for them.


UNITED STATES TIRES ROYAL CORD BALLOON

Here are the Answers to Your Questions on the American Rubber Supply and Automobile Tires

Q—Where does America get its rubber?

A—The only important source of rubber *for all the world* is the rubber plantations in the Far Eastern possessions of Great Britain and Holland.

Q—Is America represented among the Far Eastern rubber planters?

A—Yes, the largest of all these Far Eastern plantations is owned and operated by the UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

Q—Do the United States Rubber Company Plantations produce any considerable quantity of rubber?

A—Yes, they produced 20,000,000 lbs. of rubber in 1925, and in the next few years the output will be increased about 75%.

Q—Then the growing of rubber by Americans for Americans is not a new thing?

A—No. In 1909, this Company acquired their vast tracts of ideal rubber growing land in Sumatra and Malaya.

Q—How large are the U. S. Rubber Plantations today?

A—The U. S. Rubber Company Plantations now comprise about 136,000 acres, with over 7,000,000 rubber trees, sixty miles of narrow-gauge railway, and 200 miles of motor roads. They give employment to 20,000 people.

Q—What does all this mean to me as a buyer and user of United States Tires?

A—The United States Rubber Plantations and their results have brought many benefits to every user of U. S. Rubber products of all kinds. For instance:

1. *Latex-treated Web Cord,* one of the outstanding major improvements in tire-building, announced by this Company in 1922.
2. *Sprayed Rubber,* the new standard of purity in crude rubber, of direct benefit to every user of any U. S. Rubber product.
3. *In Addition,* during the past 17 years, the U. S. Rubber Plantation Experts have conducted thousands of successful researches into improving rubber by *improving the rubber trees.*

Q—What is Latex-treated Web Cord?

A—This is the new cord structure for cord tires, combining maximum strength with maximum flexibility. *Questions and Answers on Latex-treated Web Cord* will be published shortly.

Q—What is Sprayed Rubber?

A—Sprayed Rubber is the new pure rubber. It is free from both acid and smoke. *Questions and Answers on Sprayed Rubber* will also be published at an early date.

Q—Will America ever be reasonably independent in its rubber supply?

A—Probably so, in the course of time. For instance, the U. S. Rubber Plantations will probably yield 15 per cent more rubber in 1926 than in the past year.

United States Rubber Company
Trade Mark
UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON

Fertilizer
of
Double Strength
DEMPWOLF'S 4—16—10, double the strength of the usual 2—8—5 mixture, saves half the freight, half the hauling, half the labor of handling and half the storage space.
Send for list and prices of Dempwolf's fertilizers and chemicals for the farm.
York Chemical Works
York, Pa.
DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS

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Certified!
Exclusive packers OHIO GROWN CERTIFIED CLOVERS. The pure hardy type that return you dividends. Headquarters for the best to be had in all field seeds, grains and soy beans. Ask about our freight paid offer.
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Worden	Large black berries. Bunches big. Extra early, hardy, sweet. 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.

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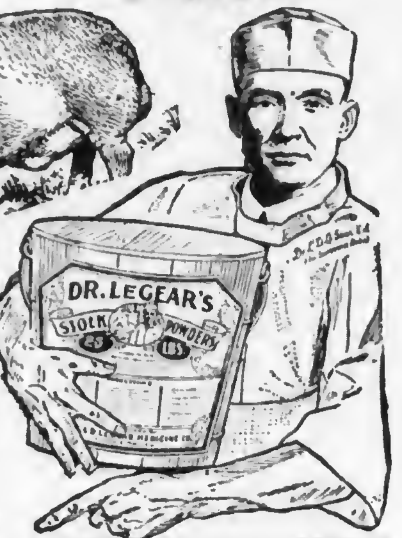
If Live Stock Could Talk



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A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.60. At druggists, or sent by mail.

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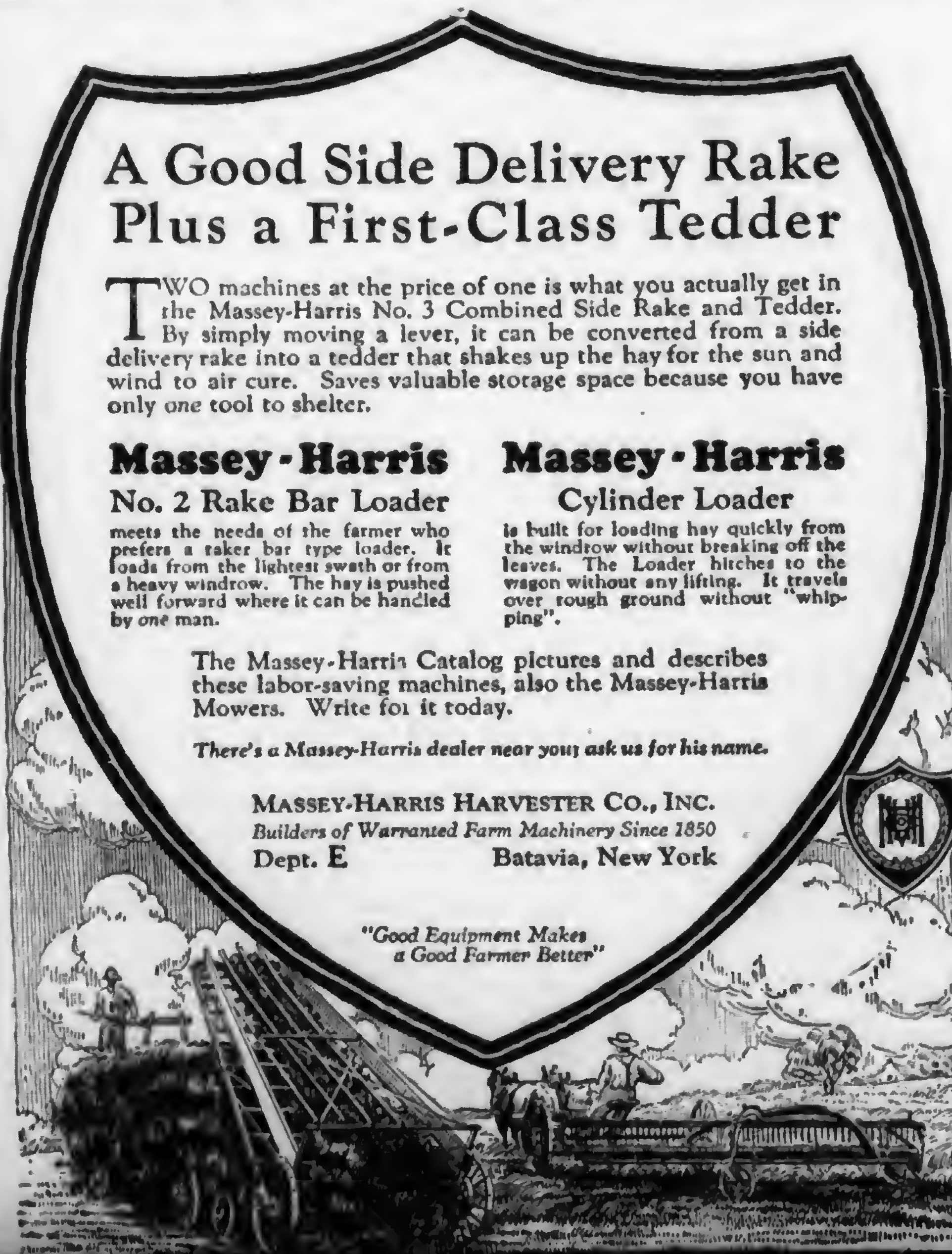

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"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Have Leg Weakness

I have a strange ailment among some of my S. C. White Leghorns. They will be two years old in April. They seem to have leg weakness. First they walk with difficulty and in about two days can't walk at all. Their heads are red. They are in fine condition and are laying. I took one to my veterinarian and he cut it open but could find no worms. So he gave it the name of "poly neuritis" but had no cure or medicine for the trouble but advised cod liver oil. Only the two-year-olds have it. Do you think it may come from much laying or forcing them, or what do you think of it or call it?—J. S. G., Franklin County, Pa.

Leg weakness is sometimes caused by ovarian troubles. Aside from feeding cod liver oil and isolating the weak birds in a sunny house, there is little to be done. If birds with weak legs are left in the laying house they are soon trampled and greatly weakened. Too much forcing and heavy laying might be a contributing cause to the leg weakness because of a weakened condition after a long winter. When these hens can have free range in the sunshine their condition will probably improve.—R. G. Kirby.

My Own Experience

MY EXPERIENCE with using soft coal in brooder stoves might be of interest to many readers of Pennsylvania Farmer.

On February 4, 1926, I put 400 Rock and Red chicks under two coal brooders with 52-inch canopies. I used soft coal for fuel for nearly four weeks, until I was able to get anthracite. I had about 300 pounds of hard pea coal left from last year, which I mixed with the soft.

The fires needed attention quite often, as only a little soft coal could be added without having a smothering effect on the fire. Four or five hours seemed to be the longest period of time it was safe to leave the fire without shaking down and adding coal. I made a practice of attending the stoves about eight o'clock at night, again at midnight, and at five in the morning.

While using this fuel, periods of calm weather caused the most difficulty in holding the temperature high enough under the hovers. When a breeze was stirring the fires always burned quite well.

When the fire gets low, an auto pump used under the grate for a minute will help it greatly. In spite of all I could do, the chickens were chilled several times. However, to date I have lost only ten per cent from all causes, which is not bad.

Cod Liver Oil from Start

I fed the chicks cod liver oil from the start, mixing the day's ration of oil for each house in a handful of mash and distributing this in the feed boxes. I gave them as good care as I knew how, and I feel that such care is imperative if a person is to receive utmost returns from poultry.

For baby chicks feed boxes should have sides about an inch high. These will hold the chicks for about a week. Then supply boxes with higher sides. When they are about four weeks old they will jump into boxes six or seven inches high. If they scratch the mash out cut a piece of hardware cloth or poultry netting with one-half-inch mesh to fit loosely inside the box.

The thermostatic control is always supplied with coal brooders, and can be had with oil burner, altho I would not advise it with oil. The thermostat needs to be watched as it is not perfect and has to be adjusted quite often.—O. J. B.

Young Mother—The doctor says people shouldn't kiss the baby; it isn't sanitary.

Caller—Poor little fellow; why don't you wash him?—Boston Transcript.

Jobs to Be Done at Night

POULTRYMEN usually base the length of their day on their interest in the business and seldom watch the clock. There are some jobs which can be done best when the hens are roosting. Treating hens for lice with blue ointment and sodium fluoride is not a long job when you can catch the hens. It is a nerve racking daylight job. Our method is to bring a lot of poultry shipping coops into the section where the hens are to be treated. Crate the hens at night. The next morning you can sit on the side of each crate in turn, remove the hens and free them as they are individually treated for lice. This morning treatment saves some night work but does not frighten the hens.

Leghorns are greatly disturbed by changing poultry house litter. Usually the litter in the front part of the house gets in bad condition first. By using a dim light and several tubs you can load up a lot of damp litter at night and carry it to a wagon by the door. Then the clean straw can be rolled in by the bale or pitched in by the forkful without greatly disturbing the flock. It needs only a little spreading as the flock will get busy in the clean straw the next morning and help distribute it over the floor. Tipping bales of straw into a laying house in daylight will send Leghorns to the roof and all such disturbances seem to reduce egg production.

Adding clean straw to the nests is a good evening job. Then the layers are not disturbed. An inspection of the birds on the roosts gives some indication of their physical condition. Test the weight by handling a few birds. If they are getting too heavy reduce the scratch grain so they will eat more mash. If they seem rather light increase the grain and they will eat less mash. As most hens seem to like their grain better than the mash it is not hard to regulate the amount of mash they will eat. They will eat plenty of the laying mash when they are hungry because of the small quantity of grain fed.

Colds can quickly be located by turning a flashlight along the roosts to bring out the eyes and beaks of the birds. A few culls may be found in some flocks by feeling the abdomens for the hard stone-like lump that gathers when the bird has a ruptured oviduct and the egg making materials are gathering in a hard lump in the abdomen. A bird of that type may eat and look healthy for many weeks but no eggs will ever be laid.—R. G. Kirby.

Eat Up Each Other

Can you tell what to do for my chickens? They are very fat and laying well. They are eating one another up. They pick at the vent until they get the entrails out. They have scratch feed in the morning, boiled oats and middlings at noon and corn at night; have straw for them to scratch in, plenty of oyster shell and water them often. Feed them scraps from the table with oats and middlings.—M. A., Fayette County, Pa.

The cannibalism probably started when one hen had a protruding oviduct due to the strain of laying. Other hens peck at the inflamed parts and draw blood. This arouses their appetite and cannibalism develops. Isolate all birds with sore parts around the vent until the wounds have healed.

Turning the flock out on range helps to control cannibalism, feather eating and egg eating. The birds scatter and become interested in other things and forget each other. At the same time feed a balanced ration containing twenty per cent meat scrap. Or use only ten per cent meat scrap if you have plenty of sour milk or buttermilk available.

Hanging a piece of beef in the house for the birds to peck at may help control the habit by attracting their attention and satisfying their appetite for blood and meat.—R. G. Kirby.

Cost of Pullet Flocks

THERE are a lot of poultrymen and general farmers who have to figure on setting eight eggs for every mature pullet produced which is suitable for winter egg production. The proposition works out in this manner.

From 800 eggs placed in the incubator they receive approximately 400 chicks. During the season they lose half the chicks due to brooder losses followed by the inroads of rats, hawks and other causes. That leaves 200 head of young stock and half of them are cockerels. The 800 eggs thus produce 100 good pullets.

Don't Underestimate the Amount

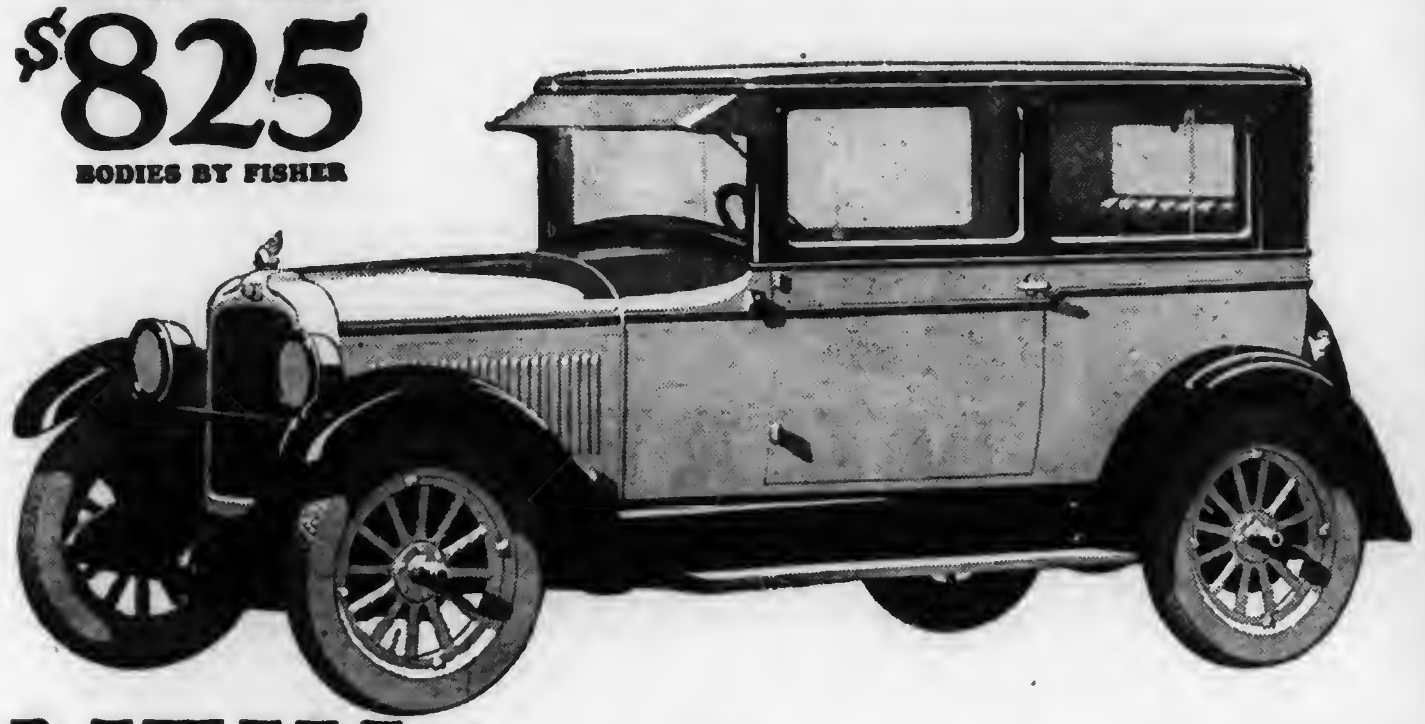
Other poultrymen have better luck and only require about five eggs in the incubator for every pullet produced. Some have very good luck and report unusually fine hatches followed by the successful raising of a large per cent of the chicks. However, it is the average that must be considered and there is a tendency for poultry owners to underestimate the amount of hatching or the number of baby chicks necessary to reproduce their pullet flocks.

This sometimes results in very little culling of the pullet flocks and undersized crow headed and poor type pullets are retained for winter in the hope that poor pullets will at least be better than half empty houses. There is always a sale for good pullets in the fall so it pays best to liberally estimate the number of eggs or chicks required to produce the required pullets and then cull rigidly and sell the surplus, if any, rather than overcrowd the buildings. This liberal estimate may only produce enough pullets for the home flock.—R. G. Kirby.

Dog Law Enforced

DOG law enforcement agents thruout Pennsylvania are making a close check-up on unlicensed dogs, as well as dogs carrying old licenses, and every indication points to a total licensed dog population of over 500,000 by the end of the present year. The total number issued during 1925 was 479,222. A total of 218,017 individual dog licenses for 1926 were issued up to February 1st.

COACH OR COUPE
$825
BODIES BY FISHER



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During those years, the Pontiac Six was not only designed, refined and developed, but also subjected to such brutal and unremitting tests under every conceivable driving condition as to warrant, without reservation, the following statement:

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The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop. Sizes 3½, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

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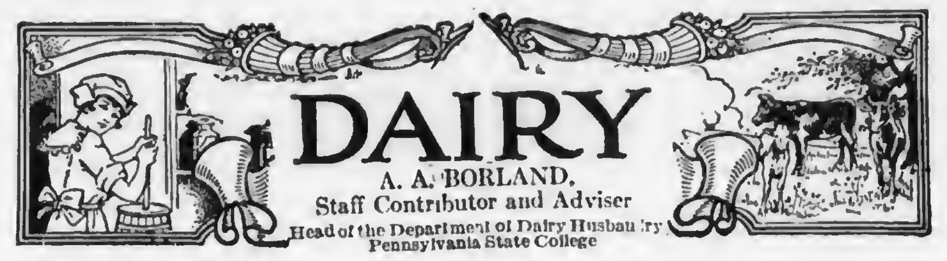

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

May Need More Minerals

I have a cow that was milked up to the time of freshening. She had her calf before we expected so she has had no rest period. I wonder if she should have any special feeding, or perhaps a mineral mixture. If so, what? She is giving about eighteen to twenty pounds of milk per day, with six quarts grain, silage, hay. We are also having trouble about cows losing teats, i. e., they keep milking harder until finally they lose the quarter.—R. J. S., Crawford Co., Pa.

Cows that have very little rest between freshening periods are more likely to be in need of minerals than those that have had a considerable rest period. Furthermore, those that get timothy hay or blue grass instead of leguminous roughage, such as clover or alfalfa hay, are more likely to need supplemental minerals. A mineral mixture which is recommended by the College Feed Conference Board is made up as follows:

666 lbs. of steamed bone meal
666 lbs. ground limestone
666 lbs. common salt
2 lbs. iodized calcium

It would perhaps serve your purpose equally well and would be less trouble to make up, if you were to mix common salt with steamed bone meal at the rate of four parts of steamed bone meal with one of salt. Then put the mixture in a box and allow the cattle to have access to it at will.

Regarding the udder trouble with your cows, it would appear that your herd has an infection of garget or mammitis. Probably the best plan when you have the next case would be to call your local veterinarian. Since this disease is likely to be contagious, it is best to milk last the cows which are affected with the trouble, or at least wash your hands thoroly after milking a cow that is infected.

To relieve the trouble, hot water has been found as good a remedy as any. Bathe the affected quarter of the udder several times a day with hot water. Then massage the quarter thoroly and rub some camphorated oil or vaseline on it. Milk the affected quarter frequently and be sure to milk this quarter into a pail so that the milk can be thrown away and not be allowed to remain on the stable floor as this may spread the infection.

It is also desirable to dip the ends of the teats into a disinfecting solution after milking, so that bacteria may be killed before they get on the teats of the other cows from one that is infected.—A. A. B.

Crops for Ensilage

Please let me know what it is best to plant to fill a silo and what can be planted?—T. G. M., Carroll County, Md.

The best crop for a silo is corn. No other plant seems to have as many desirable features, all things considered, as does the one just mentioned. Of course, there are a good many other crops that can be used for silage. The next best crop after corn is probably sorghum. Sun flowers probably take third place, while small grain crops and legumes are fourth in the order of popularity among the owners of livestock.

At the Pennsylvania State College, a considerable number of experiments have been run concerning the feeding value of different kinds of silage. Red clover was successfully ensiled by cutting it while the dew was on it and adding a considerable amount of water when it was put into the silo. Two rations were fed; in one the roughage was entirely clover hay, in the other the roughage was partly clover hay and partly clover silage. The results of the trial indicated that the red clover silage ration was much superior for milk producing purposes than clover hay alone.

Canada field peas and oats were also tried out as a summer silage project. Results indicated clearly that oat and pea silage was not equal in feeding value to corn silage, but that the oat and pea silage was superior to a ration containing no silage at all.

Corn and Soy Bean Mixture Tried

A mixture of corn and soy beans for milk production purposes has also been tried. It was found that there was a slight margin in favor of the corn and soy bean mixture, but not enough to warrant the extra trouble and expense of producing the corn and soy bean silage as compared with the straight corn silage.

Sun flower silage has been tried out at this station, but with unsatisfactory results. The sun flower silage proved to be unpalatable and it was difficult to get the cows to eat sufficient quantities of it. They declined in milk production quite rapidly on this silage, but when changed to corn silage they improved immediately. This experiment was repeated with a mixture of one-half corn and one-half sun flowers. This mixture of corn and sun flowers was superior to sun flower silage, but it was inferior to a good grade of corn silage.

In view of all things in this connection, it is a safe conclusion that where corn can be grown successfully it will probably make the most satisfactory crop for the silo.—A. A. B.

Which Phosphate Better?

I use at present acid rock phosphate—sixteen per cent—in my cow barns as an absorbent. In reading over the literature put out by raw rock phosphate companies I find that they claim a ton of raw rock contains twenty-eight per cent phosphoric acid which can be made available by running it thru the barn via the manure, the decay in the vegetable matter in the manure creating enough humic acid to act on the floats in the same way as sulphuric acid. Do you consider raw rock superior to acid rock when used in this way? In other words, if I can get raw rock at $15.50 am I getting more for my money than buying acid at several dollars more and will at least sixteen per cent of the phosphoric acid in the float be available the same year as applied with the manure?—E. P. A., Chester County, Pa.

A comparison between the use of raw rock phosphate and acid phosphate at the Pennsylvania State College indicates slightly higher yields from the use of acid phosphate. At the Ohio Experiment Station it was found that as a rule the use of acid phosphate was more economical and profitable than raw rock phosphate. When raw rock phosphate is used according to the method you mention in your letter, you could expect about the same returns for the money invested as from the acid phosphate.—A. A. B.

Hold Their First Field Day

Centre County Dairymen Meet at State College

MEMBERS of the Centre County Cow Testing Association held their first field day exercises, March 22, at the Pennsylvania State College. The program was in charge of County Agent R. C. Blaney.

The respiration calorimeter, the largest of its kind in the United States, was the first point of interest in the day's program. As most of the visitors were familiar with the Armsby feeding standard more than usual interest was shown in the calorimeter as its purpose was explained by workers in the Institute of Animal Nutrition. With it, H. P. Armsby, formerly in charge of the Institute of Animal Nutrition, conducted a series of investigations with dairy cattle which resulted in the formation of the feeding standard now carrying his name.

College Barn Visited

The college dairy barn with the herd of 130 head, which includes five dairy breeds was next visited. Here A. A. Borland, head of the dairy department and staff contributor of Pennsylvania Farmer, outlined the methods of herd management and mentioned the steps followed in the production of Grade A and Certified Milk. Proper methods, according to Professor Borland, are of more importance than buildings and equipment in the production of clean milk, and the dairyman who produces milk of a high grade usually finds less marketing competition than the man who is content with the production of milk of a lower grade.

Option's Ima Daytonia, the new state Jersey champion in the 305-day class, came in for her share of attention from the visitors. She recently qualified for the second gold medal in two consecutive years with an unofficial production of 14,019 pounds of milk and 670 pounds of butterfat in ten months. She has now produced 26,679 pounds of milk and 1292 pounds of butterfat in two successive ten-month periods.

Ralph Peck, Nittany, placed first in the Holstein judging contest and fourth in the judging of Guernseys. J. R. Hartle, Bellefonte, was second in Holsteins and third in Guernseys. B. W. Carner, Hublersburg, was high man in the Guernsey class with a score of 98.5. Second place in this class went to Harold Brungart, Rebersburg.

After judging the classes on the basis of breed type the contestants then tried to place the cows in order of production. Only one man was able to correctly place the Holsteins and two arranged the Guernseys in the right order. All agreed that the only accurate method of determining milk production was thru the use of milk scales and the Babcock test.

Following the judging contest the association members visited the experimental barn and discussed with S. I. Bechdel, dairy production research specialist, the various experimental dairy projects now in progress.—A. L. B.

Increased Production

THE following figures, taken from the records of forty-two cow testing associations in Pennsylvania, some of which have been in operation eleven years, indicate that continuous membership in cow testing associations is a great aid in increasing herd production.

Number of years in C. T. A.	Herd average pounds butterfat
1	259.6
2	270.9
3	272.2
4	272.8
5	281.8
6	301.6

Classification Lists Changed

THE National Dairy Show Classification Committee recently met with the representatives of the breed associations and made several improvements in the classification lists. The most notable of these is the addition of a class for proven sires. This is to consist of four advanced registry daughters of one bull, all of which must be two years old or over. It is not necessary for these to have been bred by the exhibitor, but all of them must have met the advanced registry requirements in order to be eligible for showing.

Other important changes made in the classification included the dropping of the advanced registry cow classes and the exhibitors' herd group. The committee felt that advanced registry cows might more correctly be given recognition in the open classes by paying an extra premium where the cow had an advanced registry record which exceeded the requirements by a definite percentage. The cow's record is to be printed in the dairy exposition catalog.

Class of Little Value Dropped

The class for exhibitors' herd was dropped, since the opinion was that this class had no special value except that it brought together a large number of attractive animals and thus made a spectacular show.

The get-of-sire class was changed so that part of the number of animals in the class must be females. Formerly the classes might have been filled with either four females or four bulls. The new requirement is that both sexes are to be represented and that not more than two bulls shall be included with the four animals shown as get-of-sire.

No changes were made in the breeders' young herd class except that the one bull under two years of age in the class need not be bred by the exhibitor. It was the recommendation of the committee that the premiums in the get-of-sire division be materially increased as compared with the individual or group classes. Special recognition was recommended for the breeders of the grand champion bull and cow, and the breeder of the sire that wins first prize in the get-of-sire group.—A. A. Borland.

Dairy Equipment

INTERESTING figures were secured in a dairy barn equipment survey carried on thru the cooperation of the testers in a number of Pennsylvania cow testing associations and C. R. Gearhart, dairy extension specialist at State College. The information was secured thru questionnaires sent to cow testers in a study that covered 200 representative dairy farms.

It was found that the average dairy farm in Pennsylvania contains 140 acres, on which are kept four horses and eighteen cows. The valuation of the dairy barns on these farms averaged $4420 each. Silos are evidently considered essential by dairymen, for 192 silos were found on 180 farms out of the total number included in the survey. Labor saving equipment was not found on these farms as frequently as were silos, altho 115 stables were equipped with modern stanchions, eighty-five had drinking bowls and fifty-eight included litter carriers. Twenty-five per cent, or fifty-three of the 200 dairymen who were visited, are using milking machines.—A. L. B.

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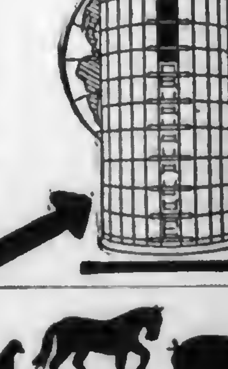

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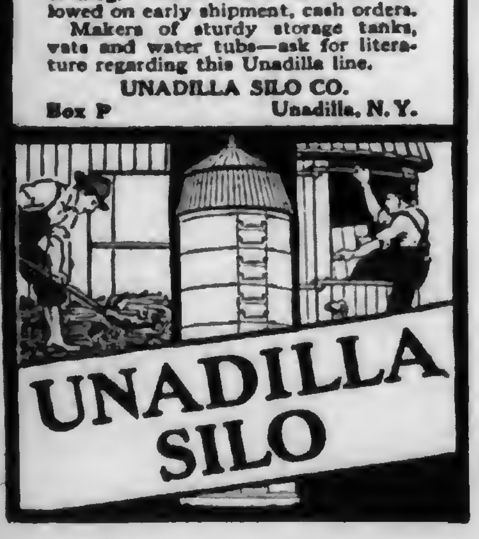

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W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Buckwheat for Swine

Can you give me some idea of the feeding value of buckwheat as a feed for swine? Is it a good feed for horses?—R. J. W., Clearfield County, Pa.

Buckwheat has a feeding value that is lower than corn and barley but can be used in place of these feeds for fattening hogs. It is higher in fiber content than the corn and barley and about the same amount of fiber as oats.

The buckwheat when fed must be ground and balanced with a protein feed. It might also be mixed with corn or barley which will make the mixture more palatable than buckwheat alone. A mixture of equal parts buckwheat and corn or barley mixed with tankage or fish meal at the rate of one pound of the tankage or fish meal and ten pounds of the corn, barley and buckwheat will make a good fattening ration.

Buckwheat is not regarded as a good feed for horses. Horses do not relish it and there is likely to be trouble from digestive disturbances.

As a rule it is better to sell buckwheat as a cash crop, than to feed it to livestock.—W. H. Tomhave.

Early Pasture Crops

THE use of forage crops in swine production has become a universal practice in all parts of the United States. The problem in which the farmers are interested is how pasture can be had for swine during the entire growing season. This can only be done when definite plans are made in advance of the growing season. As a matter of fact it is necessary to plan for some of the crops nearly a year in advance.

In order that pasture crops for hogs can be had during the early part of the growing season it is necessary to seed some crop in the fall or have a piece of alfalfa, clover or permanent pasture that can be used. If a field of rye has been seeded in the fall this will make excellent pasture during the early spring months while other crops are being planted.

There are a large number of crops that can be used as pasture crops for swine. As a rule swine will relish any of the small grain or forage crops which makes it a simple matter to secure the type of pasture that is necessary.

In many cases it is a good plan to have both temporary and permanent pasture. The permanent pasture can be used early in the spring and any other time when there is a shortage of forage.

Early pasture as rye and wheat, is not so valuable because of the large amount of food nutrients supplied as in furnishing a succulent feed at the time when needed. These crops come on very quickly in the spring and are ready to be pastured before any other crop is ready. They help to extend the pasture season for swine and consequently help to cheapen the cost of pork production on the farm.

Three Outstanding Forage Crops

There are three outstanding forage crops for swine, namely: clover, alfalfa and rape. In all the tests that have been conducted these have always been near the top of the list as the most economical crops to use. They are all legumes and supply an abundance of protein which is very essential in swine production and one of the most expensive elements in livestock feeding.

On many farms all these crops are used together with some minor ones used largely for convenience when the major crops are not available. These legumes not only have the advantage of supplying an abundance of feed of high quality, but they are desirable because nearly all of them can be grown in most sections of the country and can be used during most of the growing season. A field of alfalfa or clover can be pastured as soon as the crop is from six to eight inches high. The alfalfa will furnish pasture for a long time if properly handled. It should not be pastured too severely at any time. It is desirable to have plenty of acreage so that any surplus may be cut for hay at the proper time. This will give the crop a new start. It is best to cut only part of the field at once unless some other pasture is available that can be used while the new growth is getting started.

A field of clover can be handled in very much the same manner, except that it is not as persistent a grower as alfalfa and can not be pastured as long as alfalfa. It is very popular, however, as a pasture crop and should be used more extensively.

Rape is one of the best known and desirable crops as forage for swine. It is a crop that must be seeded each year and is not permanent like alfalfa. It has some advantages that no other forage crop possesses.

Advantages of Rape

In the first place it can be grown successfully during any part of the growing season. It can be seeded early in the spring during the summer and early fall with good results. It is a quick growing crop, produces an abundance of feed and is not an expensive crop to produce because of the small amount of seed required per acre. It can be used alone or it can be grown in combination with other crops. When rape is relied upon for most of the forage it is a good practice to put in the first seeding as soon as the land can be worked in the spring.

It may be seeded alone but is frequently seeded with Canadian field peas and oats. This is a splendid combination but is quite expensive because of the cost of the field peas. When this combination is used it is usually seeded at the rate of one bushel peas, one bushel oats and five pounds of rape per acre. It is not a desirable practice to seed this combination at any time except early in the spring because the peas require cool weather and will not do well during the warm summer months. Successive seedings of rape at intervals of about four weeks will insure a liberal supply of forage all summer and early fall.

How Much Seed to Use

Rape when used alone should be seeded at the rate of six to eight pounds of seed per acre. It must be put on land that is in a good state of fertility for best results. The pigs should be put on the pasture when it is from eight to ten inches high.

When forage crops are used for growing swine it is well to place separate pastures for the young pigs and the mature sows. The pigs can remain with the sows up to weaning time when they should be put on a clean field. When handled in this way there is less danger from infestation of the pigs with stomach worms and other parasites.

Desirable pasture for all the hogs on the farm will reduce the cost of producing pork and also keep the swine herd in a much thriftier and healthier condition than when no pasture is used.—W. H. Tomhave.

Good Harness Needs Good Care

ACCORDING to a government survey taken to determine the cost of keeping farm horses, harness costs were reported as four and one-half per cent of the total, which included feed and bedding, chores, depreciation, interest, stabling, shoeing and miscellaneous. A deduction was made for the value of the manure.

When you consider that in every $100 total expense in keeping a horse, $4.50 is spent for harness, it's an item worth some attention. There are several ways to economize on harness: (1) Buy a harness that is made of good leather, (2) a harness that is well constructed as to stitching, quality of thread used in the sewing, quality of hardware, (3) a style that is suited to your particular work, and heavy enough to stand your hardest job without strain, (4) keep harness in a dry place, preferably enclosed from stable fumes, (5) occasionally wash and oil, (6) when repairs are necessary, make them promptly and do a good job.

Once you have purchased good harness, the main thing is to take good care of it. When the oil dries out of harness, and the rain and dust penetrate the leather, it quickly deteriorates. Investigation shows that there is a wide degree of difference in the number of years service that farmers get from harness. This depends on the quality, the amount and kind of work done and the care given the harness.

If you can make harness last twice as long by taking care of it, it means that your harness costs will be cut in half. It should also be remembered that it's not only the cost of the harness and repairs, but the time lost when making repairs, that counts. When a harness gets too bad, it's cheaper to buy new than to make frequent and costly repairs and run the risk of accident or delays during a rush season, when time is money.

The hog is of interest not merely from the cold, economical viewpoint, but as a personality. Tho calmly independent, he is always approachable; he does not curry favor; he is never forward; he lives and lets live; he is thrifty but he believes there is a time for rest and leisure. — Dr. Rudolph Clement.

Asparagus for Phila.

(Continued from page 9)

been retarded by cold weather. The same holds true in New Jersey.

All these conditions will have an affect on the market. The eastern grower has an advantage over the western asparagus producers. The farmer in California must spend about $1.44 to express a crate of asparagus to Philadelphia and around 78c by freight. Nearby farmers do not have this expense and also have the advantage of being able to get their grass on the market more promptly.

If the eastern season opens later than usual, it may be that California will have fairly well cleaned up her crop and eastern growers will profit by this situation. But on the other hand the reported increases in acreage in the West and other conditions may upset this supposition.—W. R. Whitacre.

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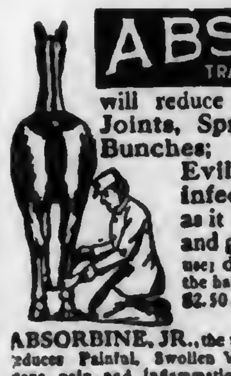

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Easter—The Season of Hope

How Can Country Folk Be Pessimistic in Spring?

EASTER has always seemed to me to be a season especially fitted for the enjoyment and understanding of country folk.

With the physical resurrection by which we are surrounded at Easter, how can we fail to believe in the spiritual resurrection? With the necessity to start all of our farm undertakings anew at this season, how can we fail to hope?

To me there is something especially happy and cheering about the Easter season. The newly washed face of the earth. Flowering boughs and tender grass after the weary weeks of cold and snow. Getting up in the morning is no longer a dread when we can hear the robins calling from the orchard trees. I am almost as enthusiastic as the children over the new baby-calves and pigs and lambs. I have always felt that the love and care of these little animals is a big part of the education of farm children. With mother-cat curled in her basket singing to her fluffy kittens, with a clumsy puppy sprawling under foot, how can Easter be other than happy for the little people so blest?

Hint for the Easter Bride

BEFORE I was married I purchased enough curtain material off the same bolt to make curtains for the dining room, two bedrooms and hall, totalling seven pairs. I made them all alike, and it has proved to be great wisdom. When one curtain wore out I could match the better one with a good curtain from another pair. After nine years I now have one good pair in use in the bathroom. Curtains at least similar in pattern and make-up always give the house an artistic appearance from outside as well as in.—Mrs. A. Ward, Pa.

Forget Disappointments and Plan

I can't help singing at Eastertime. I can't help liking to color eggs. Even as a small child I liked the talk of my elders at this season; mother planning the new curtains she meant to have after housecleaning; father, forgetting last year's disappointments, making plans for the new crops.

"It is all very well to sing if you feel like it," a friend recently said to me. "As for myself, I do not feel like singing. It is going to take more than a flash of uncertain sunshine and a robin chirping to make me believe I am fortunate or happy or satisfied with life as I find it!

"I've just been thru a terrible winter. We all had grippe and our house is cold. We were worried about money; finally we did manage the taxes and interest, but the farm payment and the doctor's bills are beyond us, yet.

"No one need tell me a farmer lives better than other people. For months past, while I have been struggling to make wilted cabbage and shrunken beets tempt finicky appetites, my sister in town has had delicious lettuce and rhubarb and grapefruit at her command.

"We're not going to church Easter, either. Linda wants a new hat and a rose-colored dress—she might as well ask for the moon! I don't believe you realize what it means to be situated like this."

Isn't that human nature? To feel, when the going is a bit rough, that no one else ever found it quite so hard?

I tried to tell her I had lived in a century-old house and nursed an ailing family. I had invited gray hairs to my head figuring about those troublesome taxes and doctor's bills and payments on the farm. My new clothes were more often a question of necessity than of style or season.

"Then, what sense is there in all this hope?" she demanded. "There are thousands of other country women just like us. It makes my heart ache. And most of all for the young ones and for girls like Linda."

High Hope for Younger Generation

I am sure my sympathy—born of experience—is just as strong and true as that of my disheartened friend. But I cannot take her pessimistic view. I can't help seeing hope, especially for the younger generation.

If they will both seize the opportunities that are theirs. Linda need not wear the unlovely clothes her mother has had to wear. She need not serve the colorless meals. She need not starve her mind for lack of interesting and constructive thoughts.

Much better than the money with which to buy the coveted new hat and rose-colored dress is a practical and working knowledge of how to make them for herself. And such knowledge is now given thru the junior classes of the home demonstration agents, the councils of the Camp Fire Girls and the new home information centers of the Eastern States League.

I know girls, still in grammar school, who make charming gowns for themselves. A little neighbor made a practical and pretty layette for the advent of a baby brother. Another girl about given up as an incorrigible has become a happy and industrious young woman since her local sewing teacher discovered that she has a positive genius for designing and sewing.

One young member of a cooking class is proud of her local reputation for cake-making. Another became fascinated with canning and gardening. She borrowed a pressure canner from her demonstration agent and converted her family by her delicious winter menus—luscious greens, string-beans, corn, and such tomatoes as they never dreamed could come out of a can!

The Clubs for Boys and Girls

Boys and girls both can work in the garden, pig, poultry, and calf clubs. They learn the wonderful lesson of team-work. They feel the drive of competition. They earn rewards and feel the urge to go a little higher.

But all this does not come merely for the asking. I know busy mothers who find time to take lessons themselves that they may organize classes so that their own children may take this work.

Surely with these chances for the children within reach, we cannot but feel that Easter is a season of hope and new opportunity.—Alice Margaret Ashton, N. Y.

Molasses Pudding

2½ cupfuls flour
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup chopped suet or 2-3 cup shortening
1 cup chopped raisins
1 cup sweet milk
1 cup baking molasses

Sift soda, salt and spices with the flour, then rub in the suet or shortening. Add the raisins. Combine milk with molasses, add it to the dry mixture and stir thoroly. Fill buttered pudding molds three-quarters full, and steam for three hours. Serve with foamy sauce. — Betsy Ford, Md.

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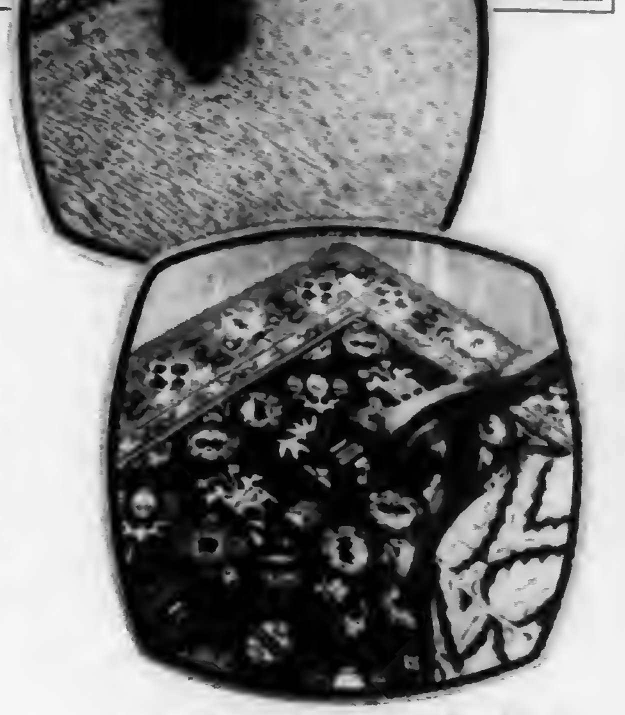

Above: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 951

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Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

Look for the CIRCLE A trademark on the burlap back

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Easter—The Season of Hope

How Can Country Folk Be Pessimistic in Spring?

EASTER has always seemed to me to be a season especially fitted for the enjoyment and understanding of country folk.

With the physical resurrection by which we are surrounded at Easter, how can we fail to believe in the spiritual resurrection? With the necessity to start all of our farm undertakings anew at this season, how can we fail to hope?

To me there is something especially happy and cheering about the Easter season. The newly washed face of the earth. Flowering boughs and tender grass after the weary weeks of cold and snow. Getting up in the morning is no longer a dread when we can hear the robins calling from the orchard trees. I am almost as enthusiastic as the children over the new baby-calves and pigs and lambs. I have always felt that the love and care of these little animals is a big part of the education of farm children. With mother-cat curled in her basket singing to her fluffy kittens, with a clumsy puppy sprawling under foot, how can Easter be other than happy for the little people so blest?

Hint for the Easter Bride

BEFORE I was married I purchased enough curtain material off the same bolt to make curtains for the dining room, two bedrooms and hall, totalling seven pairs. I made them all alike, and it has proved to be great wisdom. When one curtain wore out I could match the better one with a good curtain from another pair. After nine years I now have one good pair in use in the bathroom. Curtains at least similar in pattern and make-up always give the house an artistic appearance from outside as well as in.—Mrs. A. Ward, Pa.

Forget Disappointments and Plan

I can't help singing at Eastertime. I can't help liking to color eggs. Even as a small child I liked the talk of my elders at this season; mother planning the new curtains she meant to have after housecleaning; father, forgetting last year's disappointments, making plans for the new crops.

"It is all very well to sing if you feel like it," a friend recently said to me. "As for myself, I do not feel like singing. It is going to take more than a flash of uncertain sunshine and a robin chirping to make me believe I am fortunate or happy or satisfied with life as I find it!

"I've just been thru a terrible winter. We all had grippe and our house is cold. We were worried about money; finally we did manage the taxes and interest, but the farm payment and the doctor's bills are beyond us, yet.

"No one need tell me a farmer lives better than other people. For months past, while I have been struggling to make wilted cabbage and shrunken beets tempt finicky appetites, my sister in town has had delicious lettuce and rhubarb and grapefruit at her command.

"We're not going to church Easter, either. Linda wants a new hat and a rose-colored dress—she might as well ask for the moon! I don't believe you realize what it means to be situated like this."

Isn't that human nature? To feel, when the going is a bit rough, that no one else ever found it quite so hard?

I tried to tell her I had lived in a century-old house and nursed an ailing family. I had invited gray hairs to my head figuring about those troublesome taxes and doctor's bills and payments on the farm. My new clothes were more often a question of necessity than of style or season.

"Then, what sense is there in all this hope?" she demanded. "There are thousands of other country women just like us. It makes my heart ache. And most of all for the young ones and for girls like Linda."

High Hope for Younger Generation

I am sure my sympathy—born of experience—is just as strong and true as that of my disheartened friend. But I cannot take her pessimistic view. I can't help seeing hope, especially for the younger generation.

If they will both seize the opportunities that are theirs. Linda need not wear the unlovely clothes her mother has had to wear. She need not serve the colorless meals. She need not starve her mind for lack of interesting and constructive thoughts.

Much better than the money with which to buy the coveted new hat and rose-colored dress is a practical and working knowledge of how to make them for herself. And such knowledge is now given thru the junior classes of the home demonstration agents, the councils of the Camp Fire Girls and the new home information centers of the Eastern States League.

I know girls, still in grammar school, who make charming gowns for themselves. A little neighbor made a practical and pretty layette for the advent of a baby brother. Another girl about given up as an incorrigible has become a happy and industrious young woman since her local sewing teacher discovered that she has a positive genius for designing and sewing.

One young member of a cooking class is proud of her local reputation for cake-making. Another became fascinated with canning and gardening. She borrowed a pressure canner from her demonstration agent and converted her family by her delicious winter menus—luscious greens, string-beans, corn, and such tomatoes as they never dreamed could come out of a can!

The Clubs for Boys and Girls

Boys and girls both can work in the garden, pig, poultry, and calf clubs. They learn the wonderful lesson of team-work. They feel the drive of competition. They earn rewards and feel the urge to go a little higher.

But all this does not come merely for the asking. I know busy mothers who find time to take lessons themselves that they may organize classes so that their own children may take this work.

Surely with these chances for the children within reach, we cannot but feel that Easter is a season of hope and new opportunity.—Alice Margaret Ashton, N. Y.

Molasses Pudding

2½ cupfuls flour
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup chopped suet or 2-3 cup shortening
1 cup chopped raisins
1 cup sweet milk
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Sift soda, salt and spices with the flour, then rub in the suet or shortening. Add the raisins. Combine milk with molasses, add it to the dry mixture and stir thoroly. Fill buttered pudding molds three-quarters full, and steam for three hours. Serve with foamy sauce. — Betsy Ford, Md.

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THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

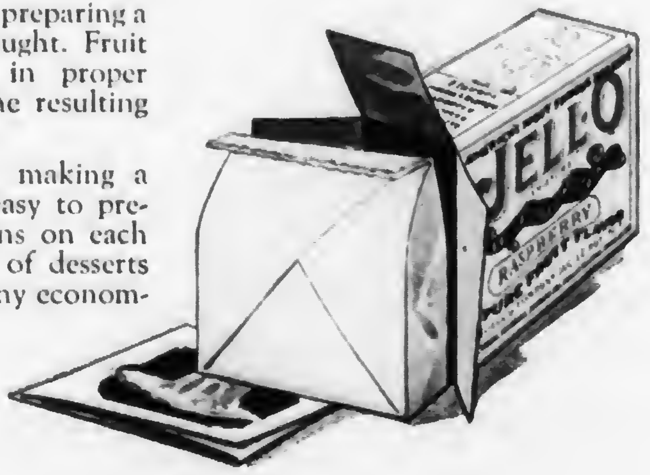
INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

JELL-O

America's most famous dessert

BACK in those days when flourished the red plush furniture, the marble top tables, antimacassars and bric-a-brac of Mid-victorian times, preparing a gelatin dessert required much skill and thought. Fruit flavoring, sugar and other ingredients, in proper quantity, had to be added, and then the resulting dessert often was disappointing.

But in these days of modern efficiency making a Jell-O dessert is a pleasure. Jell-O is so easy to prepare, that by following the simple directions on each package it is possible to make a variety of desserts and salads. Our recipe book contains many economical recipes. *Write us for it.*



THE JELL-O COMPANY Inc. ~ LE ROY, NEW YORK

© [illegible] BY THE JELL-O COMPANY, Inc.

"...and Jane, dear...Jack just raved about my teeth."

"I just smiled my prettiest smile... and let him rave. I could have said 'Of course I have beautiful teeth... I've used Colgate's all my life'. But I didn't want Jack to think I was a living advertisement for Colgate's tooth paste."

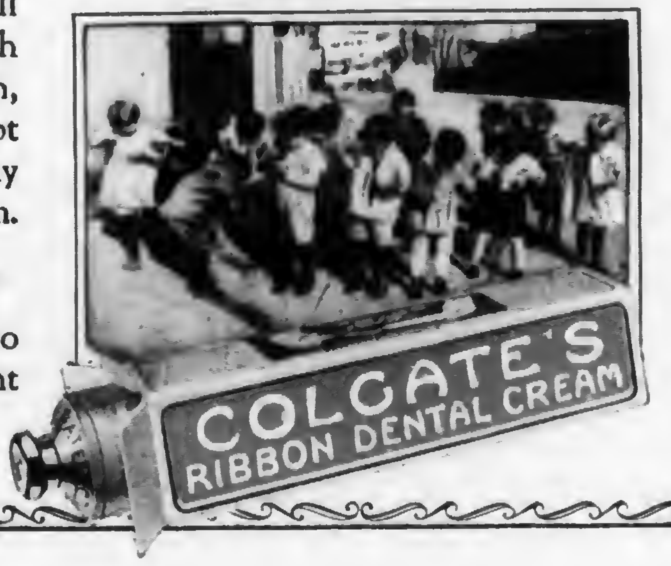
* * * * *

Beautiful teeth glisten gloriously. They compel the admiration of all who see them. And there is health as well as beauty in gleaming teeth, for when they are scrupulously kept clean, germs and poisons of decay can't lurk and breed around them.

Remove Those Causes of Decay

Save yourself the embarrassment so often caused by poor teeth. Fight the germs of tooth decay. Colgate's will keep your teeth scrupulously clean. It reaches all the hard-to-get-at places between the teeth and around the edges of the gums, and so *removes causes* of tooth decay. It is the dependable tooth paste for you to use.

Here are children in Passaic, N. J., using Colgate's to fight tooth decay. Colgate co-operates with thousands of school officials and health authorities in teaching dental hygiene.



The principal ingredients of Colgate's are mild soap and fine chalk, the two things that dental authorities say a safe dental cream should contain. The combined action of these ingredients washes, polishes and protects the delicate enamel of your teeth.

Use Colgate's Regularly

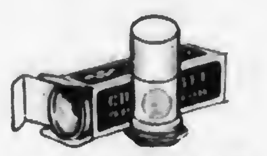
Just remember that beautiful, healthy teeth are more a matter of good care than of good luck. Use Colgate's after meals and at bedtime. It will keep your teeth clean and gloriously attractive.

And you'll like its taste... even children love to use it regularly.

Priced right too! Large tube 25c.

Cashmere Bouquet Soap—25c

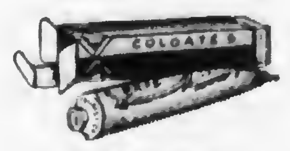
Cashmere Bouquet Talc—25c



"Handy Grip" Shaving Stick—35c

Charmis Cold Cream—50c

Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Water—$1.00



Rapid-Shave Cream—35c

Coleo Soap 10c

Big Bath Soap 10c

So many nice things are made by

Colgate & Co.

COLGATE & CO. Dept. 712
581 Fifth Avenue, New York City

PLEASE send me *samples* of the following articles. I enclose amount in stamps shown for each one checked.

☐ Ribbon Dental Cream—2c ☐ Cashmere Bouquet Soap—4c ☐ Rapid-Shave Cream—4c

Name

R.D. Town State

The
man who
"couldn't smoke
a pipe"
is now
a P. A. fan!

HOW come this conversation about you "never *could* smoke a pipe," how come? Must have run across some tobacco that didn't set well with your smoke-appetite. Anyway, it wasn't good old P. A.

Just forget any notion you ever had about you "can't smoke a pipe." Write it on the ice! Because—you *can* if it's packed with Prince Albert. And how! You'll go to it from early morning till you crawl between the sheets at night.

Yes, indeed! Prince Albert smokes so cool and sweet and fragrant, you'll feel like the fellow who has suddenly come into money. Sitting pretty and no mistake. Joy by the bowlful. And get this: P. A. can't nip your tongue or parch your throat. The Prince Albert process fixes that for all time!

So . . . get yourself a jimmy-pipe and a tidy red tin of Prince Albert today. Connect up with a match. Lean back and watch the clouds roll by.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1926, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Tam o'Shanter Is Popular

Make One of Your Own—It Won't Be Difficult

THE home milliner will be glad to know that the spring hats are extremely simple to make, attractive in appearance, inexpensive, and a large number of them tam o'shanter styles.

Silk bengaline, frost crepe, slipper satin, and taffeta are the materials most favored, either plain or in combination with hemp straw. Many of the hats are made with sectional crown from patterns similar to the felt hat section. This allows for the use of old material which has been well cleaned and the colors brightened. Since horse-hair hats are to be popular, it would be wise to get out your old one and remodel it.

Buckram frames may be bought in tam o'shanter styles, and are easily covered with the patterns I shall describe. It is possible to make up many styles without the buckram frame.

Materials for Foundation

The materials necessary for making a foundation are millinery wire (perhaps from some discarded hat), crinoline, chiffonette, and strong thread.

Cut the pieces of wire the exact measure of your headsize. If you wish a slight brim, make the second wire two inches longer than the first. Join the ends of the wires, using millinery clips. Cut a piece of crinoline on the bias, five inches wide and two inches longer than the headsize measure. Make a bias piecing allowing nearly two inches for a lap. Take your wire and, holding it close to the edge, sew it with the lock stitch, which is an overcasting stitch where the thread is left loose and the needle brought back and thru the loop and pulled up. This forms a knot which holds the wire to the crinoline.

Take the other wire and sew it on with small overcasting stitches, one inch down from the first wire, on the under side. Fold over the crinoline making the crease on the second wire. This is the foundation ready to put on either of the patterns described. When the second wire is longer than the first sew up the crinoline according to the head size measure, put on the first wire, and stretch the crinoline to fit the lower wire. If the hat material is light weight, cover the edge of the crinoline fold with a stretched bias fold.

Becoming to Matron and Maid

Tam o'shanters become youthful faces, but are becoming to matrons also if made up with narrow brims. These brims can be purchased at millinery shops, and are covered with a stretched bias. Be sure to cut your bias wide enough to allow for an inch to turn up on the outside and one inside. When using the foundation, cut an interlining of the chiffonette exactly like the pattern. This gives body to the hat and yet preserves the soft look.

Patterns using the sectional crown require one-half yard of yard-wide material. The genuine tam style requires three-fourths yard.

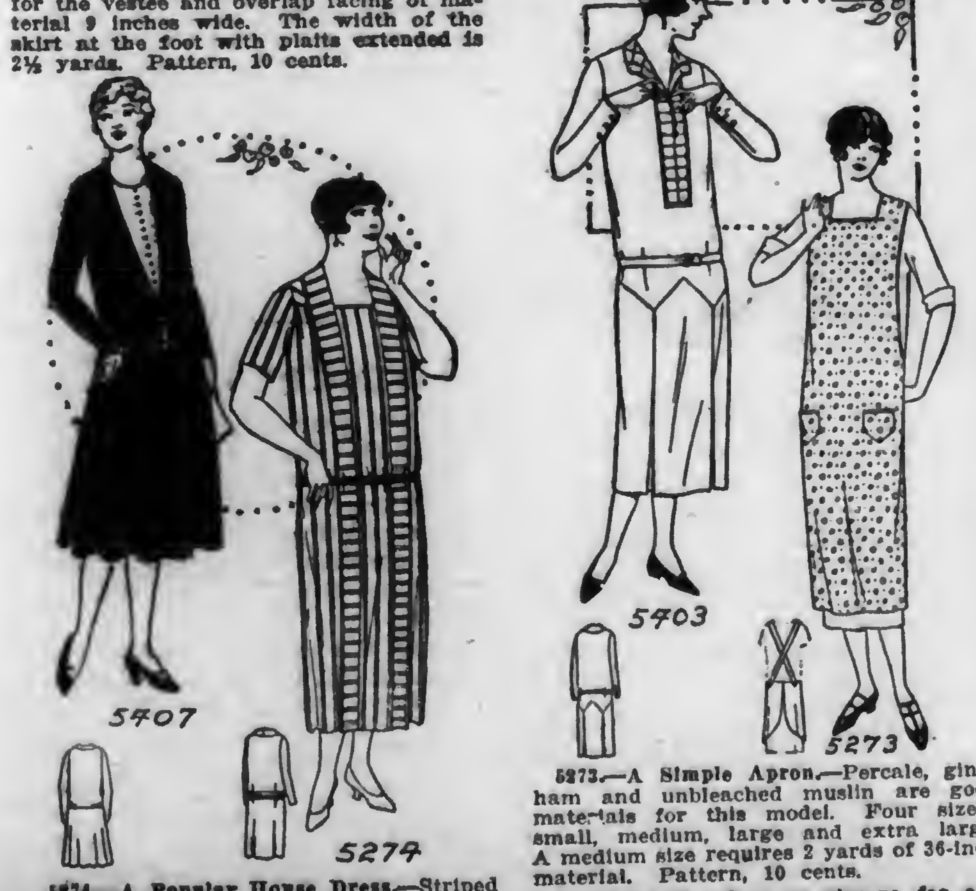
A bright pin, or bit of ribbon, or straw fancy is the only trimming found on these silk hats.—Edith R. Dilts, N. J.

Editor's Note:—Mrs. Dilts has left me patterns of the two styles described. We shall call the sectional one Pattern I. The tam crown we shall call Pattern II. If you desire one of these patterns, send a large envelope—self addressed,—to Editor of Home Page, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa. I also will give you addresses of reliable dealers in milliner's supplies.

Attractive Models for Spring

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5407.—Charming Frock.—Taffeta was selected for this model with crepe satin for trimming. One could use kasha, crepe or crepe de chine. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material, and ½ yard for the vestee and overlap facing of material 9 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

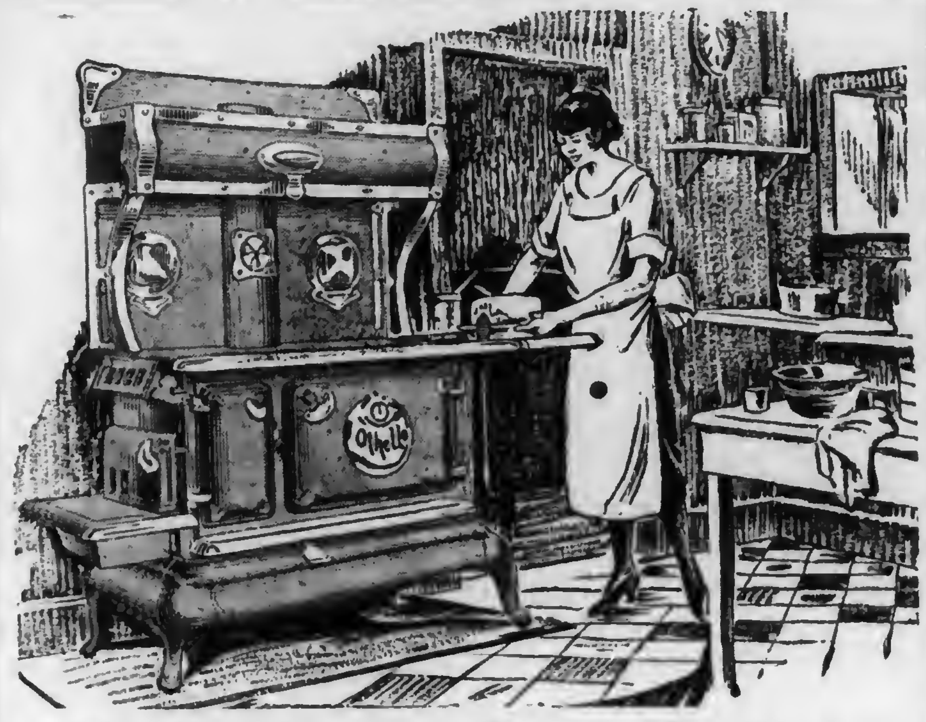


5274.—A Popular House Dress.—Striped seersucker or dotted percale would be nice for this design. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length. Eight sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 37-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 4⅜ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5403.—A Stylish Dress.—Wool crepe and plaid are here combined. This design is also good for taffeta, broadcloth or jersey weaves. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 yards of plain and ⅝ yard of plaid material 54 inches wide if made as illustrated. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

5273.—A Simple Apron.—Percale, gingham and unbleached muslin are good materials for this model. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.



The Most Important Room—The Kitchen

It is here that the housewife spends most of her working day. It should be the best equipped and one of the most pleasant rooms in the house.

With a beautiful OTHELLO enameled range, the kitchen will be attractive as well as convenient.

Then she will enjoy cooking and baking.

The OTHELLO range, richly enameled, with removable nickel trimmings, and with gun metal top eliminates forever the need of stove polish. No more tedious hours spent on "blacking"—Simply wash with a damp cloth. It is as easily cleaned as a china dish and will save any housewife at least 52 hours of work every year.

The enamel will not discolor; the nickel will not tarnish; and the gun metal top will not rust or turn gray.

The OTHELLO is moderately priced—will last for years. A dealer near you will gladly show you the OTHELLO range or write to us for illustrated catalog showing many styles.

STOVES Sunshine RANGES

THE READING STOVE WORKS, (*Orr, Painter & Co.,*) Reading, Pa.

World's Greatest Salve Made From Sheep's Wool

Corona Wool Fat Discovered by Ohio Man Has 100 Uses

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For live stock troubles such as Barb Wire Cuts—Sore Shoulders—Collar Boils—Grease Heel—Caked Udders, or any wound—it has no equal.

Mr. Phillips wants every household to try his wonderful healing ointment. He wishes to send a liberal FREE TRIAL package of CORONA WOOL FAT to you. Write today for your FREE sample and booklet telling all about it. Address Mr. C. G. Phillips, CORONA MFG. CO., 265 Corona Bldg., KENTON, IOWA.

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House Plans Free

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Learn how you can build your home at wholesale. Buy direct. 30 per cent less on material—40 per cent less on labor cost. Complete material for this beautiful home cut to size—ready to erect for $915—is good illustration of amazing savings actually available to you. Others at $575 to $1575 with freight prepaid to all points east of Mississippi and north of Mason and Dixon line. Write for free book today—see with your own eyes how to build the home of your dreams and save from $200 to $1500. No obligation.

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Six rooms, two closets, bath, hall—

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Bay City, Michigan

$915.00
Save money when you build

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YDS. $4 VALUE NOW

free DRESS PATTERN

Ginghams Voiles Chambrays
Cretonnes Linenes Percales
No Scrim—No Towling

Housewives everywhere are delighted with this bargain bundle! A splendid selection of beautiful, clean, fresh, quality materials—the newest and loveliest patterns in assorted colors. LENGTHS of 4 yds. or more; ideal for dresses, aprons, men's shirts, children's clothes and decorations.
FREE—Order at once and receive free a popular house dress pattern. Send bust measure.
SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman $1.98 and postage when delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Don't delay! Order yours today!

PROGRESSIVE TEXTILE CO.,
2025 Fifth Avenue, Dept. 46, New York City

The "Royal"
A Modern Bathroom, $60

A wonderful Bargain consisting of Complete Bathtub, Toilet and Basin. We carry a full line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices. We pay the Freight.

Send for Free Catalogue 90

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York City

The man who "couldn't smoke a pipe" is now a P. A. fan!

How come this conversation about you "never *could* smoke a pipe," how come? Must have run across some tobacco that didn't set well with your smoke-appetite. Anyway, it wasn't good old P. A.

Just forget any notion you ever had about you "can't smoke a pipe." Write it on the ice! Because—you *can* if it's packed with Prince Albert. And how! You'll go to it from early morning till you crawl between the sheets at night.

Yes, indeed! Prince Albert smokes so cool and sweet and fragrant, you'll feel like the fellow who has suddenly come into money. Sitting pretty and no mistake. Joy by the bowlful. And get this: P. A. can't nip your tongue or parch your throat. The Prince Albert process fixes that for all time!

So . . . get yourself a jimmy-pipe and a tidy red tin of Prince Albert today. Connect up with a match. Lean back and watch the clouds roll by.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

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The Tam o'Shanter Is Popular

Make One of Your Own—It Won't Be Difficult

THE home milliner will be glad to know that the spring hats are extremely simple to make, attractive in appearance, inexpensive, and a large number of them tam o'shanter styles.

Silk bengaline, frost crepe, slipper satin, and taffeta are the materials most favored, either plain or in combination with hemp straw. Many of the hats are made with sectional crown from patterns similar to the felt hat section. This allows for the use of old material which has been well cleaned and the colors brightened. Since horse-hair hats are to be popular, it would be wise to get out your old one and remodel it.

Buckram frames may be bought in tam o'shanter styles, and are easily covered with the patterns I shall describe. It is possible to make up many styles without the buckram frame.

Materials for Foundation

The materials necessary for making a foundation are millinery wire (perhaps from some discarded hat), crinoline, chiffonette, and strong thread.

Cut the pieces of wire the exact measure of your headsize. If you wish a slight brim, make the second wire two inches longer than the first. Join the ends of the wires, using millinery clips. Cut a piece of crinoline on the bias, five inches wide and two inches longer than the headsize measure. Make a bias piecing allowing nearly two inches for a lap. Take your wire and, holding it close to the edge, sew it with the lock stitch, which is an overcasting stitch where the thread is left loose and the needle brought back and thru the loop and pulled up. This forms a knot which holds the wire to the crinoline.

Take the other wire and sew it on with small overcasting stitches, one inch down from the first wire, on the under side. Fold over the crinoline making the crease on the second wire. This is the foundation ready to put on either of the patterns described. When the second wire is longer than the first sew up the crinoline according to the head size measure, put on the first wire, and stretch the crinoline to fit the lower wire. If the hat material is light weight, cover the edge of the crinoline fold with a stretched bias fold.

Becoming to Matron and Maid

Tam o'shanters become youthful faces, but are becoming to matrons also if made up with narrow brims. These brims can be purchased at millinery shops, and are covered with a stretched bias. Be sure to cut your bias wide enough to allow for an inch to turn up on the outside and one inside. When using the foundation, cut an interlining of the chiffonette exactly like the pattern. This gives body to the hat and yet preserves the soft look.

Patterns using the sectional crown require one-half yard of yard-wide material. The genuine tam style requires three-fourths yard.

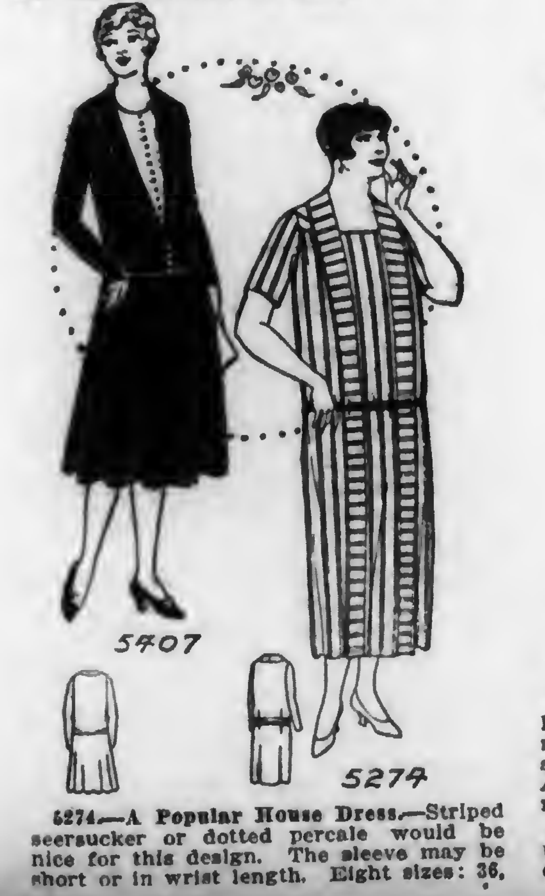
A bright pin, or bit of ribbon, or straw fancy is the only trimming found on these silk hats.—Edith R. Dilts, N. J.

Editor's Note:—Mrs. Dilts has left me patterns of the two styles described. We shall call the sectional one Pattern I. The tam crown we shall call Pattern II. If you desire one of these patterns, send a large envelope—self addressed,—to Editor of Home Page, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa. I also will give you addresses of reliable dealers in milliner's supplies.

Attractive Models for Spring

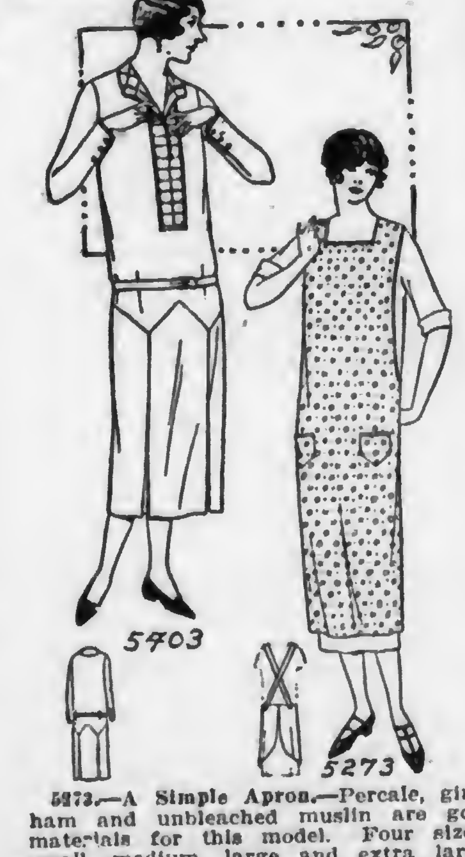
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5407.—Charming Frock.—Taffeta was selected for this model with crepe satin for trimming. One could use kasha, crepe or crepe de chine. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material, and ½ yard for the vestee and overlap facing of material 9 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



5274.—A Popular House Dress.—Striped seersucker or dotted percale would be nice for this design. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length. Eight sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 37-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 4⅜ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5403.—A Stylish Dress.—Wool crepe and plaid are here combined. This design is also good for taffeta, broadcloth or jersey weaves. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 yards of plain and ⅝ yard of plaid material 54 inches wide if made as illustrated. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



5273.—A Simple Apron.—Percale, gingham and unbleached muslin are good materials for this model. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.

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It is here that the housewife spends most of her working day. It should be the best equipped and one of the most pleasant rooms in the house.

With a beautiful OTHELLO enameled range, the kitchen will be attractive as well as convenient.

Then she will enjoy cooking and baking.

The OTHELLO range, richly enameled, with removable nickel trimmings, and with gun metal top eliminates forever the need of stove polish. No more tedious hours spent on "blacking"—Simply wash with a damp cloth. It is as easily cleaned as a china dish and will save any housewife at least 52 hours of work every year.

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The OTHELLO is moderately priced—will last for years. A dealer near you will gladly show you the OTHELLO range or write to us for illustrated catalog showing many styles.

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EVERYBODY'S WEARING 'EM
from Snappy Varsitys to the old Reliable Reflex Slickers
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Mr. Phillips wants every household to try his wonderful healing ointment. He wishes to send a liberal FREE TRIAL package of CORONA WOOL FAT to you. Write today for your FREE sample and booklet telling all about it. Address Mr. C. G. Phillips, CORONA MFG. CO., 265 Corona Bldg., KENTON, IOWA.

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Plans and pictures of 25 one and two story dream homes. Porches, closets where you want them. Vestibules, breakfast alcoves. Everything planned for comfort and convenience. Expert advice on new way to build at big saving.

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LAFAYETTE Six rooms, two closets, bath, hall—

Liberty Homes Co.
Dept. D-28
Bay City, Michigan

$915.00
Save money when you build

The "Royal" A Modern Bathroom, $60

A wonderful Bargain consisting of Complete Bathtub, Toilet and Basin. We carry a full line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices. We pay the Freight.

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

DON'T hanker for health! Have it! Sleep right! Get yourself a bedspring that properly supports your spine. Get yourself a bedspring that takes the strain from your spinal column and other nerves. Give your muscles and internal organs a chance for perfect rest. Can you expect to be healthy when you sleep on a sagging bedspring? Can you expect Nature to revamp your body when a poor bedspring simply handicaps her efforts? Give Nature an opportunity to help you. Sleep on a Foster Ideal.

It's a Better Bedspring

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

FOSTER BROS. MFG. COMPANY,
UTICA, N. Y.
Western Factory St. Louis, Mo.

The Spiral Bedspring that Supports the Spine

Avoid Monotony in the Meals

It's a Strange Family That Doesn't Relish Variety

THIS is a busy world, and most of us are inclined to follow the line of least resistance. It is often easier to get a very commonplace meal than to plan something which is a trifle different and a surprise in some way. The housewife or home-maker often pleads the excuse that she has so much to do, or is of necessity obliged to practice economy, so that a wide variety of foods is not practical.

As a rule, these two excuses are without real foundation, for it takes no more time to get meals which are different, than to prepare the same things day after day, week after week, and month after month. It is merely a case of mixing a few brains along with the ingredients, and of doing a little planning in advance. It costs no more to serve a variety of food than the same things endlessly over and over. In order to have variety, we do not need to purchase out-of-season materials nor unnecessarily high-priced ones. A familiarity with foods and food combinations will make it possible to plan delicious and simple combinations that are different.

"Eating Out"

There is a reason why so many families welcome every opportunity to "eat out." There is always something pathetic about this, for home should be the dearest place in the world, filled with peace, joy and happiness.

One home maker declares that she found herself getting into the rut of making a sponge cake or a certain kind of pie or pudding over and over again. And then she would drop that and take up another recipe or set of recipes and use those, until every one of the family got tired of them.

Now she uses a different plan and does not put the same kind of cake, pie, or pudding before her family except after a considerable period of time has passed. She reasons that a fresh sponge cake with whipped cream and a dish of fresh or canned raspberries may make a delicious dessert today, but that is no reason why they need be offered again and again.

In order to use supplies which are on hand in different ways, she studies new recipes, cookery suggestions from every source, and in addition to that, develops her own ingenuity by combinations which her good judgment tells her will be acceptable.

For example, the other day, she had a fine platter of fried oysters. A cupful of these were held back and not cooked. The next evening part of the dinner menu consisted of a new and delicious dish, which was relished by everyone. It was richly creamed codfish with the cupful of oysters cooked in the cream sauce at the last moment. There were a couple of tablespoons of green peas left from the previous meal. These were drained of their juice and the green peas and a few tiny strips of sweet pimento stirred into the sauce, fish and oyster mixture. The whole was served in hot patty shells, but could have been served on rounds of buttered toast.

The codfish had been freshened until it was a toothsome tid-bit, and with baked potatoes, this economical food met with a warm reception. In the same way, the wise woman varies her different meals. She is especially particular to have a satisfactory breakfast, for that strikes the keynote of the day.—Emma Gary Wallace, N. Y.

Spinach Balls

SPINACH balls for beef or chicken broth: Cook one tablespoon flour in one tablespoon butter, and add one tablespoon cream and salt and pepper to taste. Remove from fire and stir in one cupful cooked spinach chopped fine. Add one well beaten egg, and beat the mixture thoroly. Drop by spoonfuls into hot broth, and cook like dumplings, twelve minutes.—L. M. Thornton.

Our Circulating Library

And Now Another Book Is Added to Our Sheives

RECENT letters from some of our readers lead us to the belief that the idea of a circulating library is not understood by all. Such a library is one constantly on the move—always circulating. A book moves from our office on to you; you enjoy it and send it back to us; we send it out again to whomever is next on the waiting list; and so on and on.

We can give you better service in the future for we have bought two and three more copies of each volume announced on the page February 20th. We urge you to cooperate with us in promptly returning each book you borrow within the time limit.

For Better Health

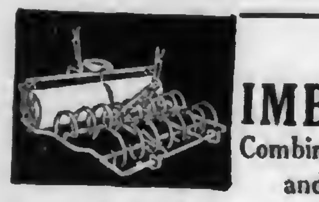
One of the housewife's daily questions is: "What shall I prepare for dinner?" Simple eating would change our nation's health. If America is to enjoy better health, we individual folks, farm folks included, must have better eating habits. While father and the boys study better feeding methods for the cows, chickens and swine, let the girls with their mothers acquaint themselves with the essentials which keep human bodies in health.

We want to help you and are providing you with a book in our library by Mary Swartz Rose, of Columbia University's Department of Nutrition. In this book, Feeding the Family, you will find discussions on the proper food for men and women, be they fat or thin, active or indolent, healthy or ill. There are chapters devoted to the proper food for children of all ages, for their rations are not the same as their father's when health is considered. You will want to study this book. It is loaned to you for the asking, provided you send fifteen cents in stamps to cover mailing and insurance to Home Page Library, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Phila., Pa.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

Decorating Easter Eggs

LAST year my children enjoyed their Easter eggs more than ever before, and I did not have the usual trouble with them eating up the eggs all at once. The secret is to make them more interesting then children will prefer to play with them.

Boil the eggs ten minutes, then cool slightly. Outline animal sketches on the clear shells with pencil. Then, using a pointed brush, paint over the outline, using egg dye to moisten the brush. When bunny was painted, I added crisp paper ears, fastening them to the shell with good glue. The pig had a curly tail made of yarn.—Mrs. Charles Wynick, Pa.



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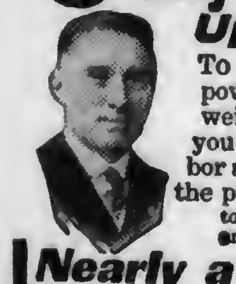

To PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.

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With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits $500 to $1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P.

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Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features — Write Me Today —a postal will do—for my Special FREE 30-Day Test Offer.

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QUICK SHIPMENTS MADE FROM NEAREST OF THESE WAREHOUSES: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; ATLANTA, GA.; TRENTON, N. J., RICHMOND, VA.; TAMPA, FLA.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; DALLAS, TEX.; LAREDO, TEX.; DENVER, COLO.; BILLINGS, MONT.; SPOKANE; WASH.; NEW YORK, N. Y.; ALBANY, N. Y.; BANGOR, ME.

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The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is considered by its many thousands of users a guaranteed water supply for the stock, for the house, for sprinkling lawns, watering gardens, washing windows, and automobiles, fire protection, etc.

This engine is air cooled, can't freeze, won't overheat. Comes complete. Fits any pump—direct connected. No belts, pulleys or extras needed.

Very economical on the use of fuel. Runs 12 to 15 hours on 3 quarts of gasoline. Pumps 100 to 1000 pails per hour.

Write for free catalog 17B. It tells all about the Farm Pump Engine, and how it is used to get plenty of fresh water.

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Roller-Harrow

A wonderfully useful implement in preparing the seed bed. The harrow levels the ground, brings the clods to the surface while the roller crushes the clods and packs the soil. One man with single team performs two operations.

Ask about Farquhar Grain Drills, Harrows, Two-Row Corn Planters, Shovel Plows, Potato Cultivators.

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EDWARDS SAVES YOU MONEY ON METAL ROOFS

We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, make them into high grade Reo Metal Shingles, Sidings, Ceilings, and Roofings of type and style for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made Garages and Farm Buildings. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished roof, and we sell direct from our factories to the user. Not a dollar to divide with anybody but the customer! You get better values for less money.

OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY ROOFS

Edwards Metal Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Thousands of home owners take advantage of our offer every year. Ten thousand farmer friends are our best advertisement.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 1391 or for Garage Book.

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Cincinnati, Ohio

STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL
FOR HOG, POULTRY & CATTLE FEEDING

Better, Healthier Poultry and Stock

Fresh, ground Menhaden Fish, mixed with regular hog, poultry and cattle feed, supplies the proteins and minerals lacking in other than green feeds. Struven's Fish Meal builds bone. It stimulates laying. Prevents leg weakness and rickets. 58 to 60% Protein. 6 to 10% Fats. 20% mineral. Less than 1% fiber.

Write for prices and free feeding instructions.

CHAS. M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-H S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence — interwoven— Painted Green—Red—or Plain—made in 3 or 4 ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.

100 FT. TO ROLL

Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.

NEW JERSEY FENCE CO., Burlington, N. J.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

A Lawn in the Making

THREE years ago I purchased a fine fifty-acre farm near Jamestown, New York. I had an interesting experience as I had left a college in Kentucky where I held a position. I had owned a beautiful home in a city, and had made the lawn a thing of beauty. When I came to this farm, I found the lawn in a deplorable condition. There were eight beautiful maple trees along the road but the lawn had been pastured, as there was a prolific growth of grass.

The first thing I did was to get all the hay or grass off as best I could, then taking the two-horse disc, cut the sward running the disc in every direction. It was cut up until it looked like a freshly plowed tract of ground. Then I put on the section harrow, harrowed it every way, making it as level as it could be. This process pulled and cut up a lot of grass. Then I started in with the hand rake. This required days of hard work. Every grass root was pulled out and when I had finished I sowed lawn grass, sowed it good and thick.

Will Apply Manure Occasionally

I had some splendid pulverized manure at the barn and put a lot of this on the ground and kept raking until it all disappeared. It is now a beautiful lawn and I have no trouble cutting it with the lawn mower. From time to time I shall put on some more manure, and several loads of rich soil, raking this in. The time to do this is in the fall. The soil will fill up all small depressions.

Once there was a beautiful lawn in England, and a stranger passed by and asked, "How many years does it take to make a lawn like that?"

The gardener replied: "This has been in the making 500 years."

My lawn attracts great attention and it is only three years old. In the lawn I have a fine snowball bush, and next the house a row of fine roses. Also there are three round beds in which flowers are set out every year.—R. A. B., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Scholarship Offered

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has announced that it will award a $100 scholarship to the Pennsylvania boy or girl who most efficiently completes his or her project in agricultural club work.

The club member may enter any type of club work recognized and supervised by the Pennsylvania State College of Agricultural Extension Service, such as corn clubs, potato clubs, sewing clubs, canning clubs, calf clubs, pig clubs, etc.

Alternatives for Use

The winner of the scholarship will have the alternative of using the scholarship for educational purposes at any recognized college or university in the state or in defraying the expense of an educational trip to the Boys and Girls Fifth Annual Club Congress and International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, next December.

This railroad has awarded fifty scholarships to date in its territory. Thirty-three of the winners chose to use the money for educational purposes, while seventeen chose the educational trip. Pennsylvania farm boys and girls who have won Baltimore & Ohio scholarships to date are:

Emaline Passmore, Chester County; John A. Benson, Lawrence County; Donald M. Snook, Chester County; Carl Kline, Cambria County; Oscar W. Keim, Somerset County.

"They're fightin' 'cause Bill said Alf's wife wuz cockeyed."

"But Alf's a bachelor, ain't he?"

"Yeh, but the principle is wot made Alf wild."

MORE PROFIT

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R. F. D. ....Occupation ....
Full name of beneficiary ....
Postoffice ....State.................Relationship of Beneficiary ....
I read Pennsylvania Farmer addressed to.................................

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Cousin Ruth, I do wish you could have been here with us when the snow was so deep and everything was so pretty and white. After there was a crust on the snow we had a good time sliding down hill, but there is not very much snow any more.

I will be glad when spring is here for I like to see the birds and flowers. A little wren still makes its nest outside our kitchen window in a grape vine.—Esther Stone, Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I make the fire for my teacher and she pays me twenty cents a morning. I have a pet dog named Sport. I am very fond of him. He goes to school with me sometimes.

I have traps set. Got two skunks and one weasel. I look after my traps after school hours.

I like to skate very much. There is a pond near my home where I go skating.—Woodrow Maust, twelve, Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm of 183 acres. I am real busy during the summer helping in the fields. I must take the place of a hired man so you see I must work pretty hard.

We have two little riding horses which I enjoy riding. I go for the cows on a horse. I am learning to ride real well so I'll soon be able to ride them as fast as they can go. My father is a good rider and I am taking after him. Did you ever ride horses, Cousin Ruth?—Naomi Lepley, Somerset County, Pa.

Yes, a long time ago, a little. Most of my riding was on Merrylegs, our pony. I'm very anxious to ride again.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have found so many very nice recipes on the Forum page that I am going to ask if any of you can kindly send me recipes for deviled eggs, deviled ham and chicken salad.—Mrs. Lillian L. Stout, Carbon County, Pa.

I told Mrs. Stout that I was sure you would be glad to help her. If you send recipes send them to me and I'll put them on the page.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a dog, his name is Don. We have harness and a little cart and hitch him up sometimes.

We have four sheep and two little lambs. They are just getting big enough to run around. I like to play with them.—Arlene Shumaker (ten), Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a sister Ruth. We have good times playing with our dolls. Cousin Ruth, do you ever wish you were a girl again so that you could play dolly again? I made a verse about mine.

I had a dolly named Ethel-May;
She went to the barn on a load
of hay.

She really did, too. I like to make up verses. Sometimes I will send in a longer one about my kitty.—Prudence Clark, (X), Susquehanna County, Pa.

KERMIT, JANET & WILLIS PATTON,
Janet Patton, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends and Cousin Ruth:—In school we started a society which we decided to call "The Garfield School Literary Society." We have a small program every other week. This week it consisted of solos, recitations, nature study topics, current events from the paper and piano duets.

We also started a paper in which we put jokes said by the pupils and current events. I was editor of the paper in January and also in March.—Marian E. Wagner, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

OUR SCHOOL TWO YEARS AGO
Steven Lapikas, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I started a letter a few weeks ago but I didn't finish it, so by this time the news has grown stale.

I will send a recipe for a cake which I like very well.

SPONGE CAKE

2 eggs beaten until lemon yellow
Add pinch salt and 1 cup sugar
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup boiling water added just before putting in the oven.

I have tried many recipes on this page and like them.—Philura Klipple (X), Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your letter and membership button for which I thank you very much.

I live on the main highway between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Mason and Dixon Line crosses one of our fields and there is a line stone in it.

There are 200 acres in this farm. My mother raises chickens and turkeys, and we children raise ducks.—Elizabeth Baker, twelve (X), Cecil County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have three geese. They are laying now. My Daddy wants to get me a pony this summer. I would like one very much.

Daddy runs a dairy. We have thirteen cows and seven heifers. They all have been tuberculin tested. We have five registered Guernsey cows.

One of our neighbors was taken to the hospital this morning.—Sarah Emily Donovan, twelve, Sussex County, Delaware.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am busy studying this year trying to pass my grade. How do you boys and girls like this kind of weather? I like it very much and play outside as much as I can. Cousin Ruth, I wish you were here. We would have the jolliest time of our lives. My brother and I have great fun skiing.

In our school the pupils furnish the milk and the teacher brings cocoa and sugar, so we can have hot cocoa for our lunch. I help to do the work in the house, besides I feed the chickens, gather the eggs and help milk the cows.—Stella Zimnock, eleven (X), Wyoming County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We just got a little dog. We also have three cats. But of all my pets I like the pony best. My pony is black. He is very pretty. When you ride him he holds his head up. He is not very easy to catch but if you give him sugar or candy he will come to you. His name is Nick, and I like to ride him in the summer.

We have a good many chickens. We have a large apple orchard.—Violet Ansell, twelve (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How did you like this winter? I did not like it because there was too much snow. The snow was drifted so bad in some places that I could not go to school every day. Sometimes my father would go ahead and make a path for us. Sometimes I would ride horseback part way to school. My father would go along with me and bring the horse back. Spring will soon be here then the wild flowers and green trees will be here. I like to gather flowers. — Nora Gertrude Hartge, thirteen (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You can solve this timely puzzle if you will make use of the alphabet plan—that is, let 1 stand for the letter "A," 2 stand for "B," etc. You may find it a help to make a list of the numbers of the letters before you start this puzzle. Now, look carefully at the series of letters and numbers below, and you will see that in some cases the numbers beside the letters will follow this alphabet plan, and in other cases they will not. For instance, there is a "1" by the letter "A," so that letter must be correct; and, a little later, I see "8" beside the letter "H," so that must be correct, too. Now, go thru the whole series below and write down in the order in which they appear, all the letters whose numbers are correct, according to the alphabet plan explained above. Then you will have the solution of this puzzle. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTCARD so it reaches me by April 10th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, bright and shiny pencils with a supply of leads, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and failure to mention your age every time are only a few of the many errors that are made weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the March 13 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: GEOGRAPHY.

The puzzle prize winners are: Emma Dager, age 8, Bristol, Pa.; Sara Davis, age 10, Bridgeton, N. J.; Earl H. Fenstermaker, age 10, Kutztown, Pa.; Scott E. Lankford, Jr., age 8, Hurlock, Md.; Alberta Moore, age 8, Stewartsville, N. J.; Violet Neidigh, age 9, State College, Pa.; Florence A. Schuler, age 12, Jackson Center, Pa.; Luther Singley, age 9, Delano, Pa.; Abner Stern, age 10, Elizabethtown, Pa.; Allen Thierolf, age 9, Line Lexington, Pa..

Honor Prize Winner: Paul Greenfield, age 10, Jasper, N. Y.

3-B, 6-I, 1-A, 5-S, 8-H, 9-R, 1-A,
2-D, 16-P, 4-H, 5-I, 16-P, 7-O,
25-Y, 4-C, 5-E, 2-L, 1-A, 4-O,
19-S, 5-A, 6-P, 20-T, 5-O, 5-E,
18-R, 2-X, 5-R, 20-T, 15-O, 25-B,
14-S, 1-A, 11-Y, 12-L, 22-G, 12-L,
15-O, 1D, 21-U, 5-M, 18-R, 7-T,
12-L, 17-L, 9-I, 20-T, 14-K, 20-T,
15-S, 23-J, 12-L, 6-N, 5-E, 23-F,
12-H, 6-F, 1-K, 2-Q, 15-O, 12-L,
19-B, 24-O, 11-K, 3-Y, 19-S.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Luzerne County, Ruby Brown (X), Edith A. Paisley. **Perry County,** Arlene Shumaker. **Westmoreland County,** Violet Ansell (X). **Wyoming County,** Stella Zimnock (X). **York County,** Doris Faulstich, Margery Lemkelde.

NEW YORK

Broome County, Myrtle Kane.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Florence Martin (X).

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Sarah Emily Donovan.

Sentence Contest Letters

(Continued from last week)

Franklin County, Beulah Angle, Henry Angle, Mary Barmont, Helen A. Craig, Margaret Elliott, Mary Ellen Magee (X), Thelma Lucille Miller (X), Janet M. Wingerd (X), Alda Wright, Gail Wright.

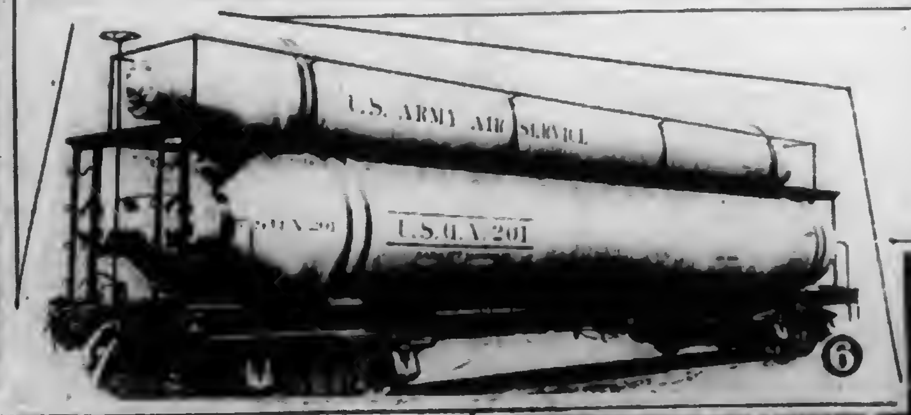
Greene County, Esther Luse Bell (X). **Huntingdon County,** Mildred Hall, Ada Harper, Evelyn McKim, Florence Waite. **Jefferson County,** Julia Rea. **Juniata County,** John Hornberger (X), Grace Richardson. **Lackawanna County,** Doris Petrylok (X). **Lancaster County,** Anna M. Denlinger, Anna Hambleton, Eva Hoover, Robert S. Housekeeper, Sara E. Long, Mary McMullen, Richard E. Miley, Helen E. Miller, Lillian Mummert, Cora G. Shirk, Esther M. Spotts, Marion Wagner, Emma Elizabeth Weaver, Paul E. Weaver, Viola Weaver, Bertha Zimmerman (X). **Lawrence County,** Annabel Bonzo (X), Elizabeth Huber, Elizabeth Mae Jacobson, Viola Spellich, Mabel Spiker. **Lebanon County,** Florence Keim, Mary S. Kreider. **Lehigh County,** James M. Greenawalt, Walter Schleicher. **Luzerne County,** Edith A. Paisley, Louise E. Pfleegor. **Lycoming County,** Evelyn A. Taylor.

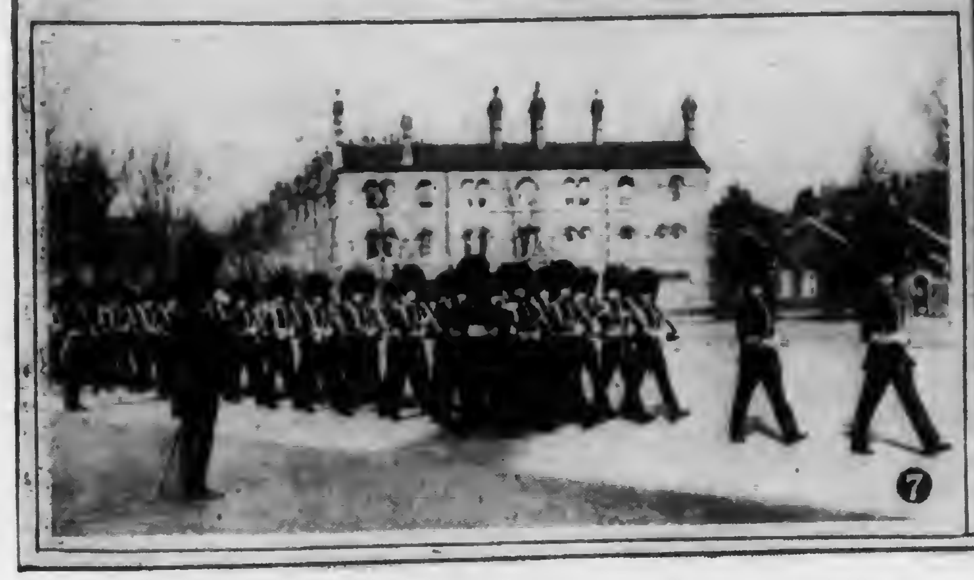
McKean County, Mabel Stevens. **Mercer County,** Mary Jane Barber, Ethel Foust, Vista Mowry, Janet Patton, Alta Weld. **Mifflin County,** Miriam P. Hartzler, Vesta Sunderland. **Monroe County,** Kermit Green (X). **Montgomery County,** Pearl Astheimer (X), Margaret Mininger (X), David Edwin Moyer (X), Willard N. Moyer (X) Webster Wimmer, Stella Ziegler. **Montour County,** Irene K. Cooper. **Northampton County,** Ellen Butz, Emma Boyer. **Perry County,** Florence Bealor, J. Lester Blaine, Dorothy Curfman, Sara Gelvett (X), Clare Raffensperger, Esther Stone. **Pike County,** Gertrude Dellert, Miriam Hopps. **Potter County,** Edith M. Bailey, Norma Coleman. **Schuylkill County,** Fern A. Foltz, Helen Heffner (X), Olive Herring, Hazel Madara, Edith Mintz, Miles Moyer, Margaret M. Nagle, Josephine Povilaitis, Glenn E. Singley, Kenneth W. Singley, Anna E. Wentz. **Snyder County,** Charles Arndt, Myrtle Arndt. **Somerset County,** Helen L. Brant, J. Geary Critchfield, Verna Kauffman, Woodrow Maust, Romaine Shaffer, Mae Spangler (X), Ruth Stutzman. **Sullivan County,** Dorothy Hess, Grace Rohe. **Susquehanna County,** Prudence Clark (X), Richard Clark.

Tioga County, Ethel Bliss, Carolyn Crumm, Lura I. Eberenz, Lyle Hall, Wayne H. Plumley, Frances Smith. **Union County,** Miriam Catherman, Alma M. Fisher. **Venango County,** Mary Anderson, Dorothy Reninger, Thomas Stauts, Margaret Wright. **Warren County,** Helen Cross. **Washington County,** Omar Harney, Roy G. Dunkle, Edith E. Thomas (X). **Wayne County,** Mable Daniels, Michael Matzo, Marian Savage, Helen Sennett, Peter Spewak, Ethel E. Tiel. **Westmoreland County,** Lillian Alcorn (X), Gertrude Hartge (X), Cleano Melaspina, Janet Smith. **Wyoming County,** Gertrude Crispell, Ruth Cunningham, Lucille Post, Nellie Zimnock. **York County,** Wilbur Bowen, Russel Cornbower (X), Cecilia Faulstitch, Florence Mae Lehman (X), Samuel A. Newcomer, Anna B. Ness, John Ruhland, Mary E. Stein.

(To be continued)

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

1.—A lineman connecting a special telephone line between Plymouth and Washington which kept the President in touch with his father's condition during his illness. Colonel Coolidge died March 18th.

2.—Thru "fresh air treatment" these undernourished children gain two to three pounds a week. When normal weight, they are sent back to regular schools.

3.—This German police dog can't understand a word of English!

4.—Tame deer in Windsor Park, London.

5.—Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Governor of Wyoming, represented her state at a mass meeting in New York on March 18th. The meeting was planned as a tribute to professional women.

6.—This new tank car contains 206,000 cubic feet of helium, enough to inflate an ordinary sized blimp.

7.—The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the Welsh Guards, inspecting the Guards at the Chelsea Barracks.

8.—An interesting sporting event is the annual "snow to surf" race from Lake Arrowhead, California, to the Pacific. One of the contestants ready to start.

Ice-Bound Hearts

By James Oliver Curwood

HOW THE STORY STARTED

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, Sergeant William MacVeigh concluded his semi-annual report to the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "I have made every effort to run down Scottie Deane, the murderer. I have not given up hope of finding him, but I believe that he has gone from my territory. . . ." On his bunk in a corner of the little cabin lay his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick, almost to madness after nine months of loneliness.

Half an hour later MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill, 450 miles across the ice to deliver the report, get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed brought word he'd seen a white man and woman ten miles south of the Maguse River. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. Billy promised to see her safely to her destination, the Little Seal. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. When he awoke late next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane. There was a price on his head and fame for the man who captured him, but Scottie was more than an outlaw to Billy now.

Suddenly a team of dogs, a sledge, and three men came towards him out of the storm and the next thing he knew Bucky Smith, the corporal who hated Billy, had leveled a revolver at him. The party was in search of Scottie Deane. Tired out they rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy krew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. When he found them Scottie lay on a blanket by the fire, wounded. Instantly Billy was upon him, had the handcuffs about his wrists and was looking into a face not of a criminal but of a man he could have trusted.

(Continued from last week)

"I HATE to do this old man," he cried quickly. "It's hell to put those things on a man who's hurt. But I've got to do it. I didn't mean to come—no, s'elp me God I didn't—if Bucky Smith and two others hadn't hit your trail back at the old camp. They'd have got you—sure. And she wouldn't have been safe with them. Understand? She wouldn't have been safe! So I made up my mind to beat on ahead and take you myself.

"I want you to understand. And you do know, I guess. You must have heard, for I thought you were sure enough dead in the box, an' I swear to Heaven I meant all I said then. I wouldn't have come. I was glad you two got away. But this Bucky is a skunk and a scoundrel; and mebby if I take you, I can help you later on. They'll be here in a few minutes."

He spoke quickly, his voice quivering with emotion that inspired his words, and not for an instant did Scottie Deane allow his eyes to shift from Billy's face. When Billy stopped he still looked at him for a moment, judging the truth of what he had heard by what he saw in the other's face. And then Billy felt his hand tighten for an instant about his own.

"I guess you're pretty square, MacVeigh," he said, "and I guess it had to come pretty soon, too. I'm not sorry that it's you—and I know you'll take care of her."

"I'll do it—if I have to fight—and kill!"

Billy had withdrawn his hand, and both were clenched. Into Deane's eyes there leaped a sudden flash of fire.

"'That's what I did," he breathed, gripping his fingers hard. "I killed—for her. It was a skunk—and a scoundrel, too. And you'd have done it!"

He looked at Billy again. "I'm glad you said what you did—when I was in the box," he added. "If she wasn't as pure and as sweet as the stars I'd feel different. But it's just sort of in my bones that you'll treat her like a brother. I haven't had faith in many men. I've got it in you."

Billy leaned low over the other. His face was flushed, and his voice trembled.

"God bless you for that, Scottie!" he said.

A sound from the forest turned both men's eyes.

"She took the dogs and went back there a little way for a load of wood," said Deane. "She's coming back."

Billy had leaped to his feet and turned his face toward the ridge. He, too, had heard a sound—another sound, and from another direction. He laughed grimly as he turned to Deane.

"And they're coming, too, Scottie," he replied. "They're climbing the ridge. I'll take your guns, old man. It's just possible there may be a fight."

He slipped Deane's revolver into his holster, and quickly emptied the chamber of the rifle that stood near.

"Where's mine?" he asked.

"Threw 'em away," said Deane. "Those are the only guns in the outfit."

Billy waited, while Isobel Deane came thru the low-hanging spruce with the dogs.

THERE was a smile for Deane on Isobel's lips as she struggled thru the spruce, knee-deep in snow, the dogs tugging at the sledge behind her. And then, in a moment, she saw MacVeigh, and the smile froze into a look of horror on her face. She was not twenty feet distant when she emerged into the little opening, and Billy heard the rattling cry in her throat. She stopped, and her hands went to her breast.

Deane had half raised himself, his pale, thin face smiling encouragingly at her, and with a wild cry Isobel rushed to him and flung herself upon her knees at his side, her hands gripping fiercely at the steel bands about his wrists. Billy turned away. He could hear her sobbing, and he could hear the low, comforting voice of the injured man. A groan of anguish rose to his own lips, and he clenched his hands hard, dreading the terrible moment when he would have to face the woman he loved above all else on earth.

It was her voice that brought him about. She had risen to her feet, and she stood before him, panting like a hunted animal; and Billy saw in her face the thing which he had feared more than the sting of death. No longer were her blue eyes filled with the sweetness and faith of the angel who had come to him from out of the barren. They were hard and terrible, and filled with that madness which made him think she was about to leap upon him.

In those eyes, in the quivering of her bare throat, in the sobbing rise and fall of her breast, were the rage, the grief, and the fear of one whose faith had turned suddenly into the the deadliest of all emotions; and Billy stood before her without a word on his lips, his face as cold and as bloodless as the snow under his feet.

"And so you—you followed—after—that!"

IT WAS all she said, and yet the voice, the significance of the choking words, hurt him more than if she had struck him. In them there was none of the passion and condemnation he had expected. Quietly, almost whisperingly uttered, they stung him to the soul. He had meant to say to her what he had said to Deane—even more. But the crudeness of the wilderness had made him slow of tongue; and while his heart cried out for words, Isobel turned and went to her husband. And then there came the thing he had been expecting.

Down the ridge there raced a flurry of snow and a yelping of dogs. He loosened the revolver in his holster and stood in readiness when Bucky Smith ran a few paces ahead of his men into the camp. At sight of his enemy's face, torn between rage and disappointment, Billy's old coolness returned to him.

With a bound Bucky was at Scottie Deane's side. He looked down at his manacled hands, and at the woman who was clasping them in her own, and then he whirled on Billy.

"You're a liar and a sneak!" he panted. "You'll answer for this at headquarters. I understand now why you let 'em go back there. It was her! She paid you—paid you in her own way—to free him! But she won't pay you again—"

At his words Deane had started as if stung by a wasp. Billy saw Isobel's whitened face. The meaning of Bucky's words had gone home to her as swiftly as a lightning flash, and for an instant her eyes had turned to him. Bucky got no further than those last words. Before he could add another syllable Billy was upon him. His fist shot out—once—twice—and the blows that fell sent Bucky crashing thru the fire. Billy did not wait for him to regain his feet. A red light blazed before his eyes. He forgot the presence of Deane and Walker and Conway. His one thought was that the scoundrel he had struck down had flung at Isobel the deadliest insult that a man could offer a woman, and before either Conway or Walker could make a move he was upon Bucky.

He did not know how long or how many times he struck; but when at last Conway and Walker succeeded in dragging him away, Bucky lay upon his back in the snow, blood gushing from his mouth and nose. Walker ran to him. Panting for breath, Billy turned toward Isobel and Deane. He was almost sobbing. He made no effort to speak. But he saw that the thing he had dreaded was gone.

Isobel was looking at him again—and there was the old faith in her eyes. At last—she understood! Deane's handcuffed hands were clenched. The light of brotherhood shone in his eyes; and where a moment before there had been grief and despair in Billy's heart, there came now a warm glow of joy. Once more they had faith in him!

Walker had raised Bucky to a sitting posture, and was wiping the blood from his face, when Billy went to them. The corporal's hand made a limp move toward his revolver. Billy struck it away and secured the weapon. Then he spoke to Walker.

"There is no doubt in your mind but that I hold a sergeancy in the service, is there, Walker?" he asked.

His tone was no longer one of comradeship. In it there was the ring of authority. Walker was quick to understand.

"None, sir!"

"And you are familiar with our laws governing insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer of the service?"

Walker nodded.

"Then, as a superior officer, and in the name of his majesty the king, I place Corporal Bucky Smith under arrest, and commission you, under oath of the service, to take him under your guard to Churchill, along with the letter which I shall give you for the officer in charge there. I shall appear against him a little later with the evidence that will outlaw him from the service. Put the handcuffs on him!"

STUNNED by the sudden change in the situation, Walker obeyed without a word. Billy turned to Conway, the driver.

"Deane is too badly injured to travel," he explained. "Put up your tent for him and his wife close to the fire. You can take mine in exchange for it as you go back."

He went to his kit, and found a pencil and paper. Fifteen minutes later he gave Walker the letter, in which he described to the commanding officer at Churchill certain things which he knew would hold Bucky a prisoner until he could appear against him. Meanwhile Conway had put up the tent and had assisted Deane into it. Isobel had accompanied him.

Billy then had a five minutes' confidential talk with Walker, and when the constable gave instructions for Conway to prepare the dogs for the return trip there was a determined hardness in his eyes as he looked at Bucky. In those five minutes he had heard the story of Rousseau, the young Frenchman down at Norway House, and of the wife whose faithlessness had killed him. Besides, he hated Bucky Smith, as all men hated him. Billy was confident that he could rely upon him.

Activities of Al Acres:—*Slim Doesn't Need to Diet; He Needs to Be Searched* : : : *By Leet*

TELL YER MAW I'M DIETING, AN' I'M CUTTIN' DOWN MY PAN CAKES TO TEN!
GOSH! YOU AREN'T SICK, ARE YOU?
THAT'S FUNNY! HERE I GO ONA DIET AN' I GAIN FIVE POUNDS SINCE YES'T'DAY!
HEY, SLIM, WAIT'
I S'POSE I GOTTA CUT OUT ANOTHER PAN CAKE!
I'LL HELP YOU REDUCE, SLIM!
?
LEET

Not until dogs and sledge were ready did Bucky utter a word. The terrific beating he had received had stunned him for a few minutes, but now he jumped to his feet, not waiting for the command from Walker, and strodo up close to Billy. There was a vengeful leer on his bloody face, and his eyes blazed almost white, but his voice was so low that Conway and Walker could only hear the murmur of it. His words were meant for Billy alone.

"For this I'm going to kill you, MacVeigh," he said; and in spite of his contempt for the man, there was a quality in his low voice that sent a curious shiver thru Billy. "You can send me from the service, but you're going to die for doing it"

Billy made no reply, and Bucky did not wait for one. He set off at the head of the sledge, with Conway a step behind them. Billy followed with Walker until they reached the foot of the ridge. There they shook hands, and Billy stood watching them until they passed over the cap of the ridge.

HE RETURNED to the camp slowly. Deane had emegerged from the tent, supported by Isobel. They waited for him and in Deane's face he saw the look that had filled it after he had struck Bucky Smith. For a moment he dared not look at Isobel. She saw the change in him, and her cheeks flushed. Deane would have extended his hands, but she was holding them tightly in her own.

"You'd better go into the tent and keep quiet," advised Billy. "I haven't had time yet to see if you're badly hurt."

"It's not bad," Deane assured him. "I bumped into a rock sliding down the ridge, and it made me sick for a few minutes.

Bily knew that Isobel's eyes were on him, and he could almost feel their questioning. He began to take wood from the sledge she had loaded and threw it on the fire. He wished that Scottie and she had remained in the tent—for a little longer. His face burned and his blood seemed like fire, when he caught a glimpse of the steel cuffs about Deane's wrists.

Thru the smoke he saw Isobel still clasping her husband. He could see one of her little hands gripping at the steel band, and suddenly he sprang across and faced them, no longer fearing to meet Isobel's eyes, or Deane's. Now his face was aflame with a wonderful joy, and he half held out his arms to them as he spoke, as tho he would clasp them both to him in this moment of sacrifice and self-abnegation and the dawning of new life.

"You know—you both know why I've done this!" he cried. "You heard what I said back there, Deane—when you was in the box— an' all I said was true. She came to me out of that storm like an angel—an' I'll think of her as an angel all my life. I don't know much about God—not the God they have down there where they take an eye for an eye an' a tooth for a tooth, and kill because some one else has killed. But there's something up here in the big, open places—something that makes you think, and makes you want to do what's right and square, an' she's got all I know of God in that little Bible of mine—the blue flower.

"I gave the blue flower to her, an' now and forever she's my Blue Flower. I ain't ashamed to tell you, Deane, because you've heard it before, an' you know I'm not thinking it in a sinful way. It'll help me if I can see her face, an' hear her voice, and know there's such love as yours after you're gone. For I'm going to let you go, Deane, old man. That's what I came for—to save you from the others an' give you back to her. I guess mebby you'll know—now—how I feel—"

HIS voice choked him. Isobel's glorious eyes were looking into his soul, and he looked straight back into them, and saw all his reward there. He turned to Deane. His key clicked in the locks to the handcuffs, and as they fell into the snow the two men gripped hands, and in their strong faces was that rarest of all things, love of man for man.

"I'm glad you know," said Billy softly. "It wouldn't be fair if you didn't, Scottie. I can think of her now, an' it won't be mean and low. And if you ever need help—if you're down in South America or Africa—anywhere—I'll come if you send word. You'd better go to South America. That's a good place. I'll report to headquarters that you died—from the fall. It's a lie; but Blue Flower would do it, and so will I. Sometimes, you know, the friend who lies is the only friend who's true—and she'd do it—a thousand times—for you."

"And for you," whispered Isobel.

She was holding out her hands, her blue eyes streaming with tears of happiness, and for a moment Billy accepted one of them, and held it in his own. He looked over her head as she spoke.

"God will bless you for this—some day," she said, and a sob broke her voice. "He will bring you happiness — happiness — in what you have dreamed of. You will find a Blue Flower—sweet and pure and loyal—and then you will know even more fully what life means to me with him."

And then she broke down, sobbing like a child, and with her face buried in her hands turned into the tent.

"Gawd!" whispered Billy, drawing a deep breath.

He looked Deane in the eyes, and Deane smiled a rare and beautiful smile.

For a quarter of an hour they talked alone, and then Billy drew a wallet from his pocket.

"You'll need money, Scottie," he said. "I don't want you to lose a minute in getting out of the country. Make for Vancouver. I've got three hundred dollars here. You've got to take it, or I'll shoot you!"

He thrust the money into Deane's hands as Isobel came out of the tent. Her eyes were red, but she was smiling, and she held something in her hand. She showed it to the two men. It was the blue flower Billy had given her. But now its petals were torn apart, and nine of them lay in the palm of her hand.

"It can't go with one," she spoke softly, and the smile died on her lips, "There are nine petals, three for each of us."

She gave three to her husband and three to Billy, and for a moment the men stared at them as they lay in their rough and calloused palms. Then Billy drew out the bit of buckskin in which he had placed the strands of Isobel's hair, and slipped the blue petals in with it. Deane had drawn a worn envelope from his pocket. Billy spoke low to Deane.

"I want to be alone for a while—until dinner-time. Will you go into the tent with her?"

When they were gone Billy went to the spot where he had dropped his pack before crawling up on Deane. He picked it up and slipped it over his shoulders as he walked. He went swiftly back over his old trail, and this time it was with a heart leaden with a deep and terrible loneliness. When he reached the ridge he tried to whistle, but his lips seemed thick, and there was something in his throat that choked him. From the cap of the ridge he looked down. A thin mist of smoke was rising from out of the spruce. It blurred before his eyes, and a sobbing break came in his low cry of Isobel's name. Then he turned once more back into the loneliness and desolation of his old life.

"I'm coming, Pelly," he laughed, in a strained, hard way. "I haven't given you exactly a square deal, old man; but I'll hustle and make up for lost time!"

A WIND was beginning to moan in the spruce-tops again. He was glad of that. It promised strom. And a storm would cover up all trails.

Away up at Fullerton Point, amid the storm and crash of the arctic gloom, Pelletier fought himself thru day after day of fever, waiting for MacVeigh. At first he had been filled with hope. That first glimpse of the sun they had seen thru the little window on the morning that Billy left for Fort Churchill had come just in time to keep reason from snapping in his head. For three days after that he looked thru the window at the same hour, and prayed moaningly for another glimpse of that paradise in the southern sky.

But the storm thru which Isobel had struggled across the barren gathered over his head and behind him—day after day of it—rolling and twisting and moaning with the roar of the cracking fields of ice, bringing back once more the thick death-gloom of the arctic night that had almost driven him mad. He tried to think only of Billy, of his loyal comrade's race into the south, and of the precious letters he would bring back to him—and he kept track of the days by making pencil-marks on the door that opened out upon the gray and purple desolation of the arctic sea.

(To be continued next week)

News and Notes

A HERD of 388 elk was recently shipped from the National Bison Range in Montana to Middleboro, Massachusetts. Experienced cow-punchers captured the wild animals, sawed off their horns to prevent injuries during shipment, and loaded them into cars for the 3000-mile trip to Massachusetts. Game experts believe the herd will thrive in the New England climate and furnish a supply for parks and zoos. Surplus animals will be used for meat.

* * *

The acreage of wheat grown on Pennsylvania farms has changed very little in the last forty-five years, according to J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. In 1880 the acreage for the state was about 1,445,000. During the last five years it has averaged 1,244,000 acres per year.

* * *

Some communities in the Middle West add small amounts of iodine to their water supply to make up for a deficiency of this element in the diet of the people. Lack of iodine often causes goiter. Fish, oysters, clams and seaweed contain iodine and are recommended as food by dietitians. Seaweed is commonly used as food in China.

* * *

Every material thing is made up of various combination of the ninety-two chemical elements, scientists tell us. Eighty-eight elements have been discovered and named. Chemists are confident that four more exist and will be found eventually. One element was discovered recently by a professor at the University of Illinois. It was named Illinium. Another, helium, was known to exist on the sun before it was found on earth.

* * *

Two of the night air mail pilots recently broke all records by carrying 160 pounds of mail from Chicago to New Brunswick, New Jersey, in four hours and thirty-five minutes, actual flying time. The first pilot left Chicago at 7:38 P. M. and flew to Cleveland, where the mail was transferred to another plane. Another pilot took the second plane the rest of the way to New Brunswick, landing there at 2:50 A. M. The fastest passenger trains make the same trip in about twenty hours.

* * *

Wanted, in Chicago, one million gallons of ocean water. About 125 tank cars of sea water are to be used in a new Chicago aquarium to make the deep-sea fishes feel at home. Synthetic salt water won't do. It may look the same and taste the same, but the fish can live only in the real stuff, tho they are not particular whether it comes from the Atlantic, Pacific or Gulf of Mexico.

* * *

During 1925 a single steamship company carried across the ocean between the United States and Europe as many people as there are in Reading and Erie together, and more than one-third as many as live in Pittsburgh.

* * *

The population of Philadelphia County averaged 13,713 persons per square mile in 1920. Pike County averaged twelve and a half persons per square mile. York County averaged 160, Wayne 37, Northumberland 269, Crawford 58, Washington 219, and Chester 148 persons per square mile.

Did you ever hear this one?—

An Irishman was newly employed at a lumber office. The proprietors of the company were young men and decided to have some fun with the new Irish hand. Pat was duly left in charge of the office, with instructions to take all orders which might come in during their absence. Going to a nearby drug store, they proceeded to call up the lumber company's office, and the following conversation ensued:

"Hello. Is this the East Side Lumber Company?"

"Yes, sir. And what would you be havin'?"

"Take an order will you?"

"Sure. That's what I'm here for."

"Please send up a thousand knot holes."

"What's that?"

"One thousand knot holes."

"Well, now, an' ain't that a bloomin' shame. I'm sorry but we are just out of them."

"How's that?"

"Just sold them to a brewery."

"To the brewery? What do they want with them?"

"By golly, an' they use them for bung-holes in barrels."—The Mill-whistle.

"Say, pa."

"Well, my son."

"I took a walk thru the cemetery today and read the inscriptions on the tombstones."

"Well, what about it?"

"Where are all the wicked people buried?"—Syracuse Orange Peel.

"Your case," said the doctor, "is
chronic;
I think what you need is a tonic."
"All right, doctor dear,
What's the matter with beer?"
"Nay, nay," said the Doc, "that's
Teutonic."

"Papa, are you still growing?"

"No, my dear. Why?"

"Because the top of your head is coming thru your hair."

Book Agent—Have you any children?

Farmer—Yes.

Agent—You're just the man. Why not buy them an encyclopedia?

Farmer—Waal, it might be all right for the girl, but, by gum! the boys are no better than me, and I had to walk to school all my life.

"It must be three years since I saw you last. I hardly knew you—you've aged so."

"Really! Well, I wouldn't have known you except for that dress."

Engine Driver's Sweetheart—And do you always think of me during your long night trips?

Engine Driver—Do I? Why, I've wrecked a train that way already.

Engine Driver's Sweetheart—Oh, you darling!

Lady Friend—I suppose you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours."

Mrs. Jas. C.—Yes, it's a lock of my husband's hair.

Lady Friend—But your husband is still alive.

Mrs. Jas. C.—Yes, but his hair is gone.

You can't judge a tire by the outside

You can't tell by looking at a cow how much milk she will give.

Neither can you tell by looking at a tire how much mileage is built into it.

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And Now It Is the Men's Turn

(Continued from page 3)

right and I am wrong. When I suggest a better way, it hurts to have my wife say, "All bosh; you are doing it just to be mean."

It becomes almost unbearable when my wife tells my neighbors and others what a mean man I am in my family when I merely ask for fair play and try to do my duty as a father and husband. I believe that we should both stand shoulder to shoulder in the matter of child training for their sakes.

I wish my wife would be more considerate of my wishes, that she were more friendly and willing to converse freely on topics of home life as well as subjects of general interest.

Think of the Children

I feel that a young man who is brought up in a home where father and mother cannot even agree to disagree (however, I am willing to let well enough alone) is poorly prepared to meet life and its problems when he leaves home.

My wife declares that she has never made mistakes, because she always thinks before she speaks and acts, so that she never has anything to be sorry for or anything to take back. She says that all the wrongs of our family life can be placed upon my shoulders where they belong.

Perhaps I am not all that I should be, but I wish that I might have a word of praise now and then, just a little cooperation. It would make this old world seem like a different place to live in.—E. A. B.

Please, Let His Desk Alone!

WELL, we've been married long enough (eight years) for all the novelty to have worn off. We are now at the point where we can see the good and bad faults in each other a great deal better than we could eight years ago.

I have a good wife, and that's saying a great deal, and I appreciate the fact that I have a good helpmate. Nevertheless, she, like the rest of us, has a few faults tho I will limit her to two GRIEVOUS ones in my estimation.

First, I wish she'd let my desk, or what serves as a desk, alone. To her it looks mussed up. Therefore, she thinks she must straighten things up. I know where things are when I leave my desk, but when she is done with it, well, I lose quite a bit of valuable time and patience hunting for what I want, so I wish she'd leave my desk as I left it.

Home a Place to Live

Second, I believe my house is my castle for my family to live in and not the neighbors. Therefore, I don't care if the living room is upset occasionally by the children. My wife thinks otherwise, however, and the result is if I don't have a chance to read my daily paper and weekly magazines within twenty-four to thirty-six hours they go—out, and eventually find themselves in the attic so that I am the loser of much, to me, good reading material.

Therefore, if my wife could only keep her hands out of "straightening up" my desk and "straightening up" the newspapers in the living room I would be 100 per cent happy so far as married life is concerned. —H. R. M.

Three Changes He'd Make

I WONDER, Mr. Editor, if you realize that you have shoved us off where the ice is mighty thin and the water pretty deep! How dare you criticize your wife! I have looked mine over pretty carefully and there's very little I'd change if I could. She has the very best disposition of any women in the whole county. I know, because my friends all say that a woman who can live with me as long as she has must be nearly an angel. She is a good cook, a godd manager, a conservative dresser and in our twenty-seven years of married life we have never had a cross word and never expect to. What more could a man want?

After careful thought I find just three things that I might change. After the American fashion we occupy the same bed. If I happen to retire first and get to sleep before she comes I'm O. K., if not, I hear her going thru the same performance night after night. Dogs you know turn around three times before lying down. Well, sir, she takes the wrinkles out of the sheets thirty times before going to sleep. I wouldn't mind it if she'd do it quietly but instead she raises her body on her knees and elbow, pulls the wrinkles out with her left hand, and down she comes like a thousand of brick. Thirty times by actual count on each night.

Change Two. We use woolen bed blankets and sleep with the windows open. I fold the top sheet over the quilts so as to make a nice soft place for my bald head but before I know it she has spoiled every thing by pulling the covers about until only the rough blankets are rasping at my smooth bald pate.

Perhaps It's a Bad Suggestion

Change Three. I dread to mention this fault for it is really a virtue and if other women find how effectually it works I fear that many, many of them will be trying it and the men will be reformed in spite of themselves. It is the surest way to make a husband feel his inferiority and keep his place. That is her way of saying "Hump-pooh-Umphum" all in the same breath, not separately, understand, but sort o' together like this: "Hpoumphumoohump." It really must be heard to be appreciated. Suppose I stay out a little late some night and "sit in" with the boys for a little visit. When I get home and attempt to explain and think I have got things smoothed out pretty well she comes back at me with that terrible expressive combination that actually shrivels me up to nothing. I realize how frail is man.

If she'd only slam a door, kick over a chair or throw a flat iron at my head I wouldn't mind—but to be shrivelled—it's too much.

Aside from these three things she's fine, and I'm here to say men, if you will get right down to tacks and give your wife a fair show you'll find her faults are about as important as the ones I have mentioned.—L. C. B.

Keep Smiling All the Time

IT'S the most discouraging thing in the world to come in the house and hear your wife nagging and finding fault with everything if things don't go just as she thinks they should. If wives could only see the bright side of life instead of the dark side, how much happier so many homes would be. The great trouble is we don't take time to think before we speak. If one could have a smile on his face instead of a frown then there would be more sunshine and happiness in our homes.

If mother always has a smile on her face then when she is done smiling and has passed out of this world the sons and daughters will always remember that smile on mother's face.—F. E. P.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Which Fertilizer Is Best

What is the best fertilizer for corn and potatoes? Is agricultural salt good for corn? Also is there lots of potash in the soil that is not available? What can be done to loosen the potash?

A good corn fertilizer should contain from two to four per cent of ammonia, eight to twelve per cent of phosphoric acid and three to six per cent of potash. Where corn is planted on sod land rich in nitrogen, two to three per cent of ammonia in the mixture might be enough.

Where manure is used together with commercial fertilizer, two to three per cent of ammonia would be all the crop could use to advantage. On the other hand, if the land is not in a good state of fertility and is poor in humus, a mixture containing four per cent of ammonia would give better results. For medium and heavy soils, three to four per cent of potash might be sufficient. If the land is not in a good state of fertility or light, five to six per cent of potash would be better.

For potatoes, the fertilizer should furnish at least four to five per cent of ammonia, seven to nine per cent of phosphoric acid and four to seven per cent of potash. The amounts used for the two crops would vary, since the common application for corn is from 200 to 500 pounds per acre while for potatoes the amounts employed more often range from 800 to 1500 pounds per acre.

Salt Indirect Fertilizer

Agricultural salt may be used with benefit if it is remembered that it is an indirect rather than a direct fertilizer. Small quantities of salt incorporated into the soil will stimulate chemical changes in the soil and will help to make available larger quantities of potash and of phosphoric acid. It is doubtful whether it would be safe to use more than seventy-five to 100 pounds per acre, broadcast, on medium or heavy soil.

Most soils contain a good supply of potash. In sandy soils the total potash will vary from .1 to .5 per cent or more. It is only in the case of very light, open sands that less than .5 per cent of total potash is usually found. In medium loams the amount of potash may vary from about 0.5 to 1.5 per cent, while in the clay loams and clay soils it may range from less than 1.00 to 2.5 per cent or even more. This represents very large amounts of potash.

Under ordinary conditions, this potash does not become available fast enough to supply the needs of a vigorous crop during the growing season. For this reason, small quantities of potash applied on crops like potatoes, corn, beets or tobacco often produce striking results. By maintaining in the soil a good supply of vegetable matter, by liming occasionally and by using such fertilizers as nitrate of soda, the rate of availability in the soil potash may be increased.—J. G. Lipman.

Sweet Clover in Wheat

I have two and one-half acres of ground seeded to winter wheat last fall. I want to plant sweet clover in this ground to plow down in spring of 1927 for corn. Can sweet clover be sown broadcast in the wheat this spring as we do crimson clover, or should I wait until wheat is harvested, then harrow ground and seed the sweet clover? No lime has been applied. —F. A. C., Chester County, Pa.

The sowing of sweet clover seed in wheat early in the spring has given very good results in Pennsylvania, New York and northern New Jersey.

After the wheat is harvested, the sweet clover will make rapid growth, and will give you a very satisfactory crop to plow under the following spring. If your land is very sour, it might be desirable to delay sowing the sweet clover until after the wheat is harvested. In that case, the land should be plowed as soon as may be practicable, a good dressing of lime worked into the top soil and the sweet clover seed sown at the rate of twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre.

On the other hand, if your land is only slightly acid, the sowing of the sweet clover seed in the wheat early in the spring might be the better practice.—J. G. Lipman.

On Sassafras Loam

I have planned a rotation on sassafras loam as follows: wheat and sweet clover; corn, sweet clover seeded between rows at last working; soy beans in rows for seed. Lime is to go on the wheat ground before seeding; manure is spread on the sweet clover sod which goes to corn; soy bean stubble is disced for wheat. Would it be good practice to sow the sweet clover with the wheat in the fall rather than on the growing wheat next spring? If so, would you recommend sowing unscarified seed? Would you advise adding timothy if sweet clover is seeded with the wheat in the fall?—J. S. F.

The rotation which you have suggested provides for the satisfactory maintenance of a good supply of nitrogen in the soil by means of legumes. There is considerable doubt as to the advisability of seeding sweet clover with wheat in the fall. You will presumably sow your wheat very late in September or at the beginning of October. Sweet clover seed sown at that time, even tho scarified seed be employed, is not likely to make enough of a start to assure its coming thru the winter safely. Hence, it would be better to sow the sweet clover seed in the wheat early in the spring.

If Conditions are Favorable

Under favorable conditions you might be successful in obtaining a good legume stand by using a mixture of crimson clover and winter vetch or perhaps of crimson clover, winter vetch, alsike and sweet clover. The crimson clover and vetch might be a fairly safe bet when sown with the wheat. You might use ten to twelve pounds of winter vetch and five to six pounds each of crimson and sweet clover. Instead of the sweet clover, you might employ alsike if your land has more than a slight degree of acidity. Should you prefer to sow the sweet clover seed in the spring, it would be well to use twenty to twenty-five pounds of seed per acre. The timothy might be sown with the wheat in the fall.

The sowing of sweet clover in the corn at the time of the last cultivation is somewhat of a hazard where the corn has been planted in drills and the variety is a rank one, shading the ground more or less thoroly. Under such conditions, and especially in a dry summer, the sweet clover might not have much chance to develop. Where the corn is check rowed or planted in hills and the ground not thoroly shaded, as happens to be the case with smaller varieties of corn, sweet clover sown as suggested should be successful.—J. G. Lipman.

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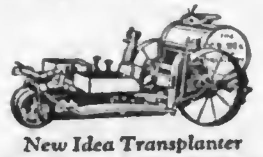

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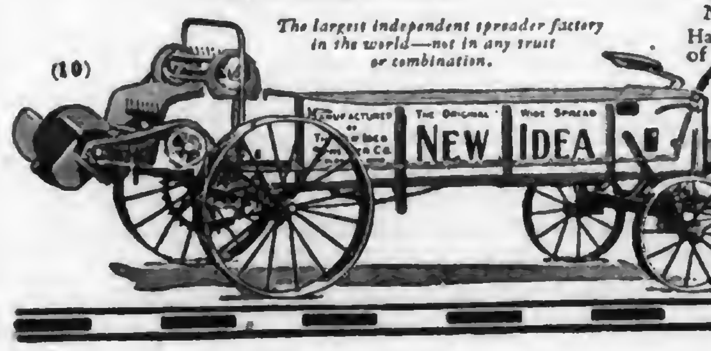

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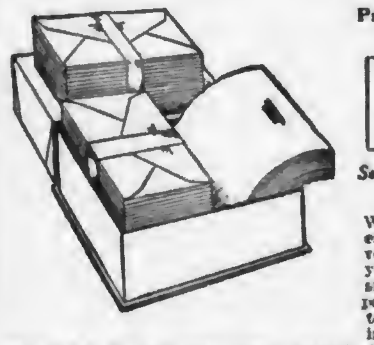


Printed With Your Name and ddress

M. G. CHARLES
261 SO. THIRD ST.
PHILADELPHIA

Sample of Printing, Exact Size

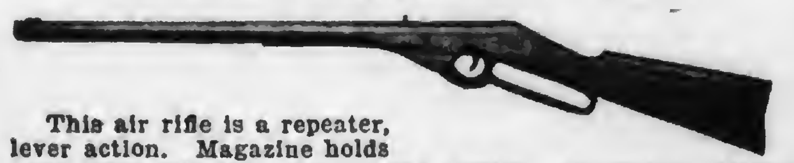
50 Sheets
Writing Paper
25 Envelopes
to Match

Why not write to your friends on your own personal stationery? It lends style and dignity to your letters. Creates a favorable impression in writing to business houses. Let us send you 50 sheets of stationery and 25 envelopes, made of fine, smooth texture, water-marked Bond in the uniform size, so popular for personal use. Name and address is printed at top of Note Sheets and on flap of Envelopes in rich blue ink with Copper Plate Gothic type and the stationery is packed in an attractive, white covered, hand-made box. You should accept the following liberal offer. You will be greatly pleased with this package of personal stationery.

OUR OFFER Send us only $1.25 and we will extend your subscription to Pennsylvania Farmer for one year and send you by prepaid parcel post this lot of personal stationery with your name and address on letter heads and envelopes just as described. Please write name and address plainly, or print it.

Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1000 Shot Air Rifle



This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

36 inches long. Gun metal barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

To Increase Loudness

We live in the country a quarter of a mile away from any telephone, electric wires or any one who has a radio. We have a one-tube set which uses a UV-199 tube, and at present use three 1½-volt A dry cell batteries, and one 22½-volt B battery. I would like to know how many batteries like the ones I am using can be used without damaging the tube. Is there any way to connect batteries on the headphones to make the reception better? Does it make any difference how many sets of headphones are used on the set? Now I am using just one set.—R. W. D., Northumberland County, Pa.

You cannot use more than three dry cells for the A battery of your set. Be very careful not to burn your tube more brightly than necessary as this will shorten its life and decrease its sensitivity. The only practicable way to increase the loudness would be to use an amplifier of one or two stages. A one-stage amplifier would require another UV-199 tube, a 30-ohm rheostat, an audio transformer and tube socket. This would require a 45-volt B battery.

If you wish to use two or three sets of headphones, connect them in series—that is—end to end. A 45-volt B battery will be necessary in place of the small one you now use.—B. F.

Plans to Buy a Set

I would like to get a radio but do not know what to get. I am quite deaf. What is the best speaker; would you advise the horn and would it hurt to be near the phone? Would the radio hurt the light plant? We have one and we don't want anything to interfere with that. The ear phones hurt my ears.—Mrs. G. R. W., Monmouth County, N. J.

It is against the policy of Pennsylvania Farmer to actually recommend any particular makes of radio apparatus. We are glad to refer you to our advertising columns, where dependable apparatus is described at times. It would be quite unfair to many manufacturers of good radio equipment to suggest any particular models that we might personally know about, since there are many other makes just as good.

Buy a Well-Known Make

You will get the best results by adopting a well-known make of set, one which the dealer always carries in stock, which does not sell at too low a price and by buying from a well established dealer who has a store carrying radio and electrical goods. This suggestion is made inasmuch as such a man has a reputation to sustain and will be more apt to handle higher grade radio sets and be honor-bound to give you service should trouble ever develop. Preferably get well-known tubes with this set and good batteries—you will find that such equipment is not the lowest in price, of course, but is the most economical in service.

As to the value of headphones or loud speaker for a deaf person, I would recommend headphones as distinctly superior for your purposes. You can have a radio man connect them up with the loud speaker. This permits easy regulation of the loudness in the phones without affecting the loud speaker for the rest of the family. For increased comfort, get a pair of rubber air cushions for radio headphones.

The radio set cannot possibly affect the light plant. You can even use the battery current to light the tubes in your set, as is being done on thousands of farms today. So long as the aerial wires outside are not too near the phone lines, the phone will not detract from the operation of the set. Inside, you may place the radio as near the telephone as you like.—B. F.

Tubes Need Testing

I have a three-tube set. Use A and B batteries all dry cells. Got all new batteries and looked over the connection, finding them all O. K. The tubes are all right. I use tubes WV-199. I can get only one station and that is Nashville, Tenn., but not very clear. I have had very little better results for the last few months but before December it was fine. I could get any station from Canada to Florida. Kindly advise me what you think is wrong.—Mrs. L. K. S., Cumberland County, Pa.

In practically all cases such as yours that have come to our attention the fault has been found with the dry cell tubes. Inasmuch as you have just put in brand new A and B batteries and have had very good results in the past, we believe you should have your tubes tested by a reliable radio dealer.

Of course, you must bear in mind the fact that the coming of warmer weather decreases distance reception very greatly but if your apparatus is performing well at all you should have no difficulty in picking up the more important stations like KDKA that are not so distant from you.

UV-199 dry cell tubes are quite variable, some lasting a long time and others becoming used up in a very short time. A test will show you at once which of them are still in good condition. Be sure to buy a recognized make of tube when you make such replacements. The dealer's test should not only consist in his trying the tube in a set but also in measuring the plate current with a tube testing instrument. This should show a current of around three to five milliamperes for a good tube.—B. F.

What Is Wrong?

Can you tell me what is wrong with my radio? We have had it only about four weeks. The aerial is fastened to a locust tree, is about thirty-five feet high where fastened and about twenty feet high at house. The aerial is 100 feet long. We have three ground wires, one fastened to the pump, one in the cellar and one outside near the lead-in wire. This last one is of hollow pipe and we fill it with water. It and the ground wire in cellar is several feet in the ground. We can get only one station clear in the daytime and that not always. In the evenings any stations we get are not loud enough to be heard, or if they are, they are not clear. The music sounds tinny or out of tune. We must turn the two batteries two-thirds of the distance around and the amplification to from six to eight to get any station. We have quite a few trees around and small mountains (the South Mountains) about one and one-half to two miles from us. Does that make any difference? We thought it was the loud speaker, got a new one, but does not make much difference. Now, I know this radio will get stations, for at first we got New Orleans, Miami Beach, Montreal, Cuba, and many nearer stations and these were good and clear. There are no wires near except R. R. about 150 feet away. We live on a hill and there are no radios nearer than one-half mile. We have new copper wire aerial. Had aerial fastened to barn, about twenty-five feet farther away than now, but did not do as well as now.—L. A. D., Adams County, Pa.

I appreciate the completeness with which you have presented your radio query to Pennsylvania Farmer.

Inasmuch as your radio set operated well originally it is doubtful whether your ground is at fault. However, you can make a better one by burying a strip of coarse copper screen about two by six feet in a trench at least two and one-half feet deep, preferably in a moist place. Solder your ground wire all along one end of the screen.

Have Dealer Test Tubes

If the tubes are not new, have them tested by a reliable radio dealer. You should also test your B batteries with a voltmeter. It might be necessary to install new dry cell A batteries. Hence test your A batteries also.

The mountains may hinder reception from stations in their direction. It would help considerably if you could increase the height of your aerial so as to make it higher than nearby trees. You should be able to have it more than twenty feet from the ground at the house. The railroad is too far away to cause any trouble.

In most cases, troubles such as you mention will be found in defective tubes and run-down batteries.—B.F.

Can't Get Below 400 M

I can't get any stations with my set lower than 400 M. They are loud and clear. Last fall I could get Pittsburgh and other stations but nothing below. My brother has a set like mine with C battery. He can get stations as low as seven on the dials. I can't get anything of any account below forty. Would a C battery improve this, or what would you recommend?—S. A. B., Berks County, Pa.

It would have assisted us greatly in answering your radio question had you given more information on the actions of your set when you attempt to tune in stations lower than 400 meters. If you find a great deal of whistling below 400 meters it is possible to improve on the operation of the set by having a radio repairman install a neutralizing condenser. Sometimes the aerial in use is too small and in that case a larger aerial would, by its absorption power, prevent the oscillation or whistling and permit the desired reception.

Exchange of Tubes May Help

Often, the exchange of tubes, so as to install a tube in the radio frequency socket of different characteristics, is sufficient.

The C battery would prove of no avail, since this is useful solely to improve the output sound of the set and has no effect on the tuning.

The very best scheme would be to write to the service department of the firm who made the set and state your difficulties. They will no doubt be glad to take in the set and make whatever adjustments are necessary for a small charge. This would be preferable to taking the matter up with a radio dealer or repairman and would certainly cost less.—B. F.

He who plants an oak looks forward to future ages, and plants for posterity. Nothing can be less selfish than this. He cannot expect to sit in its shade nor enjoy its shelter; but he exults in the idea that the acorn which he has buried in the earth shall grow up into a lofty pile, and shall keep on flourishing and increasing, and benefiting mankind long after he shall have ceased to tread his paternal fields.—Washington Irving.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 512, Waterloo, Iowa,** for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept., 512, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 512 Waterloo, Iowa

3 Master Keys 50c

Work troublesome door locks; replace lost keys; practically as SERVICEABLE as a whole bunch of ordinary keys. Used by thousands of house-owners, tenants, contractors, janitors, keysmiths, police officers, secret service, firemen, hotels, real estate men, etc. Especially serviceable and convenient for household use. Set of three (small, medium and large sizes) sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. (Stamps or coin.) Handsome combination Key Holder, and Key Ring included free.

WILSON SMITH & CO.,
Suite 643, Cotton Exchange Building
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The Fords of the Mail Order Business

NOTE—Orders for two sets or more will be sent C. O. D., on request, without extra charge.

Your house needs paint *now* IF—

The Dutch Boy trademark is on every keg of Dutch Boy white-lead. It guarantees your getting lead paint of the highest quality. In addition to white-lead, there are also made under this trademark: flatting oil for use with white-lead in decorating interiors; also red-lead, solder, and babbitt metals.

IF the paint film has worn down thin, or if the paint film has broken, decay and deterioration threaten your house and other farm buildings, and they need painting, NOW! They need a covering of an all-lead paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and pure linseed oil. This lead paint covers farm buildings with a moisture-proof film that is tough and elastic, and will not crack or scale.

If your farm buildings look old and worn, if they have begun to drop in value—they need Dutch Boy white-lead paint, NOW! A covering of Dutch Boy white-lead paint makes any farm building better-looking, more valuable to all who see it.

Dutch Boy white-lead paint is economical, reasonable in price. The economy of this paint lies in its durability, which saves the cost of many repairs and frequent repaintings.

Write for new paint booklet

"Decorating the Home" is a new free booklet, illustrated in color, which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet that gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry about the farm, if you will write our nearest branch for Booklets F.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

Dutch Boy White-Lead
Makes an all-lead paint

A Message to the Stock Owner

If horses and cows could talk, they would beg you for

Blackman's Medicated LICK-A-BRIK

They need it daily—just as you need salt with meals. Being medicated, it tones and conditions, keeping them healthy and vigorous.

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT.

So Simple, So Easy. Drop Brick in feed box—they doctor themselves

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY CO. :: Chattanooga, Tennessee

Standard Garden Tractor
A Powerful Motor Cultivator and Lawnmower for Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Berrymen, Suburbanites, Estates, Parks, Cemeteries.
Does 4 Men's Work.
Discs, Harrows, Seeds, Cultivates, Runs Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.
STANDARD ENGINE COMPANY
3271 Como Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS 150 Sen. Dunlap 150 Warfields $2 POST PAID
HAMPTON & SON, R. 6, BANGOR, MICH.

A New Labor Saving Implement
LE ROY "TWIN P" PACKERS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

Bargain Combination Offer

Club No. 35
Pennsylvania Farmer ..... 1 year
Pictorial Review .... 1 year
Today's Housewife .... 1 year
All for only $2.20—value $3.00

Club No. 103
Pennsylvania Farmer ..... 1 year
McCall's Magazine .... 1 year
Farm Mechanics .... 1 year
All for only $1.50—value $3.00

Club No. 40
Pennsylvania Farmer ..... 1 year
Christian Herald .... 1 year
McCall's Magazine .... 1 year
All for only $2.50—value $4.00

Club No. 10
Pennsylvania Farmer ..... 1 year
People's Popular Monthly .. 1 year
Today's Housewife .... 1 year
Mothers Home Life .... 1 year
Gentlewoman .... 1 year
Home Friend Magazine .... 1 year
All for only $1.50—value $2.45

SEND ALL ORDERS TO
261 South Third Street PENNSYLVANIA FARMER Philadelphia,

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 29, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, best, $1.75@2.25; poor, $1. ASPARAGUS, Calif, crate, choice, $4@4.50; fancy, $4.50@5; extra fancy, $5.50@6. BEANS, Fla, ⅞ bu hmpr, green, $9@11; wax, $9@10. BEETS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, 85c; Texas, new, $2@2.15. CABBAGE, Texas, new, bbl, $4.75@5.25; ton, $90@100; Fla, 1½-bu hmpr, $2@2.25. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1.25; Texas, new, $1.75@2. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, best, $1.25@1.50; poor, 75c. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $3.50@3.75; poor, $2. CUCUMBERS, Illinois, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $3.75@4; extra fancy, $4.50@5. EGGPLANT, Cuba, crate, $7. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $2@2.25; La, bbl, $2.50@2.75. KALE, Va, bbl, $2.50; poor, $1. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25@30c; 10-lb bskt, 65@75c; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, fair quality, $3.50@4; fancy, $5.50@6; poor, $2.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Mich and Indiana, medium to large, $3@3.25; Ohio, medium to large, $3@3.25; poor, $2.50; Colorado, $3.25@$3.50. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $5@6; plain, $7@8. PEAS, Mexico, crate, $7.50 PEPPERS, Cuba, crate, fancy, $8. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals and Wisconsin Dustys, $7@7.25; N Y and Penna, white, $7.25; Maine, Gr Mts, $7.25@7.50; new, Fla, Spaulding Rose, bbl, No 1s, $17; No 2s, $15. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, $1@1.25. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.75@2.85; Arkansas, bu bskt, No 1s, $1.75@2. TOMATOES, Mexico, repacked, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $11@12; choice, $10@11. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.15.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3@3.25; poor, $2.50; Kings, best, $4@4.50; poor, $3.50; Northern Spys, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2.50; Hubbardstons, $2.50@3; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Kings, $1@1.25. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 50@55c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—No receipts; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1683; market slow. Heavy, $11.50@11.75; medium and light weight, $13.25@13.50; light lights, $13.50@14; pigs, $13.75@14; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 669; market steady. Sheep, $10; lambs, $14.25; clipped sheep, $8; lambs, $12; springers, $20.

Calves—Receipts, 130; market slow and steady. Choice natives, $16.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $24.50@25; standard timothy, $23@23.50; No 2 timothy, $19@20; No 3 timothy, $17@18; No 1 clover mixed and No 1 clover, $25@25.50; No 2 clover and No 2 clover mixed, $18@21; No 3 clover, $14@16; No 3 clover mixed, $14@17; No 1 alfalfa, $28@29; No 2 alfalfa, $20@23.

Oats—White oats, No 2, 46@47c; No 3, 44½@45½c; No 4, 42½@43½c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 65@70c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 68@70c; shelled corn, No 2 yellow, 78@78½c; No 3 yellow, 74@85½c; No 4 yellow, 68½@69½c; No 5 yellow, 65½@66½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March 29, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, 16.50@17; fair to good, $14.50@15.50; common, $9@12; Tennessee, choice, $13@14; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $6.50@8; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $7@8; lambs, extra, $15@15.25; medium, $13.50@14.50; common, $12@13.

Hogs—Western, beef, $15@15.25; nearby, handy weights, $14@14.25.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $26@27; country dressed, $22@23; sheep, good wethers, 18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $21; top lambs, $28@30.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@21; light clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.72½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.72½ bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 74c bid; No 3, 70½@71½c bid; No 4, 68@69c bid.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 50@51c; No 3 white, 49@50c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 40¾c; high-scoring goods, 42@45c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 40½c; 90 score, 40c; 89 score, 39½c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 38c; 86 score, 37½c; best prints, 92@94 score, 45@46c; cartons, 46@47c; good prints, 88@91 score, 43@44c; cartons, 44@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 41@42c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 23@24c; jobbing, small lots, 25@26c; single daisies, held, 25@26c; fresh, 23c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 29, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country, butter, 50@60c; creamery butter, 52@65c; fresh eggs, 30@35c, mostly 32c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.35@2.10; guineas, $1.50@1.60 ea; ducks, $1.65@2.25; squabs, 30@40c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15c small bch; beans, 25c qt; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 20c pt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 5@35c hd; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 15@60c hd; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 10c ea; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 10c bch; parsley, 1@3c bch; peas, 25@40c qt; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 2 bchs 25c; potatoes, old, 40@45c ½ pk, new, 35c qt; rhubarb, 15@25c bch; radishes, 10c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 20c qt; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 60@65c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.40; corn, 67c; hay, baled, timothy, $15@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $36@37; shorts, $36@37; hominy, $35.50@36.50; middlings, $40@41; linseed, $55@56; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $38@39; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $43@44; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $33@34; 18 per cent, $37@38; 20 per cent, $39@40; 24 per cent, $45@46; 25 per cent, $48@49; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending March 27, 1926: Market slow and draggy. Practically no demand for beef steers early. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers weak to 25c lower, spots off more, quality mostly plain; top, $9.50 for load heavies; bulk of sales, $8@9. Bulls, steady; she stock sharing decline, most sales 25c lower; bulk nearby cows, $4@5. Calves steady to weak; top vealers, $15.75. Hogs showing weaker tendency, no fresh receipts.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .41	$ .42	$ .46	$ .45¼
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.30¼	.31½	.30	.32¾
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	...	.37	.36½	.40
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	7.62½	6.75	6.75	1.15
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)..........	9.25	9.50	9.62½	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.72½	1.68	1.75½	1.67
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.74	.77	.75	1.33
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.50½	.49¾	.51	.56½

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 3 cars Penna, containing 66 head; 280 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle 346 head, 10 calves. Receipts for week ending March 27, 1926: Cattle, 20 cars, 16 from Penna, 2 Tennessee, 1 Chicago, 1 Indiana, containing 490 head, 936 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 1426 head, 25 calves, 411 hogs, 152 sheep. Compared with week previous: Cattle, 26 cars containing 629 head, 935 head trucked in. Total cattle, 1564 head, 61 calves, 508 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@9.50
Fair to good	8.50@9.00
Medium to fair	7.75@8.50
Common to medium	6.50@7.75
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.25
Medium to good	5.00@6.00
Common to medium	4.00@5.00
Canners and cutters	2.50@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.25@15.75
Medium	11.25@14.75
Common	5.00@11.25
Hogs:—	
Heavyweight, 200@250 lbs...	13.50@14.25
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.00@14.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs...	14.25@14.75
Rough stock	10.75@13.50

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 55@60c; separator, 60c lb.

Eggs—28@30c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c; dressed, $1@$2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@50c ½ pk, $2@3.50 bu; cabbage, 10@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@20c stalk; carrots, 3@5c ea; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c box; beets, 1@5c ea; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 25c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 12@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.25@3 bu; strawberries, 60c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 65c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.68; corn, 72c; rye, 80c; oats, 50c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $40 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@44c; do, choice, 42@43c; do, good, 41@42c; do, prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@35c; Ohio and West Va, rolls, 32@35c; store-packed, 32c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market slightly firmer; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 3 sales, 125 cases, 29½c; 4 sales, 175 cases, 29¾c. Closing offerings, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 30c; bid, 29½c. Quotations, fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 29½@29¾c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30c; 3½@4 lbs, 29@30c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 27@28c; old roosters, 20@22c; young chickens, large size, fat, 38@40c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@34c; springers, 1½ lbs and over, 54@55c; springers, white Leghorns, 48@50c; all kinds, poor and thin, 30@32c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@36c; muscovy, young, 34@35c; puddle, 33@35c. Geese, nearby, 24@26c; Kent Island, 26@28c; western and southern, 22@24c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 800 head. Compared with week ago: Fed steers, mostly 25c lower; lower grades and stockers and feeders showing maximum decline; few good and choice steers steady; fat she stock, 25@50c lower; canners and cutters steady; bologna bulls weak to 15c lower; vealers, 50c@$1 higher; extreme top fed steers, $10.65 paid for yearlings, mediumweights and heavies; light yearling heifers upward to $10.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 3000 head; uneven, 10@25c lower; bulk, 240@326-lb butchers, $10.90@11.50; majority desirable 200@225-lb weights, $11.80@12.25; good and choice, 190 lbs down, $12.50@13; top on 150@160-lb averages, $13; packing sows, $10.35 down; sorted killing pigs up to $13.25; heavyweight hogs, $10.80@11.55; medium, $11.50@12.45; lights, $11.75@12.85; light lights, $11.80@13; packing sows, $9.90@10.35; slaughter pigs, $12.75@13.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000 head. Compared with week ago: fat lambs, 50@75c lower; yearlings, 25@50c lower; fat sheep firm; scarcity of sheep supplies supporting weighty fat lambs. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $14.35; shearing lambs, $13.75; fat yearlings, wethers, $12; aged wethers, $10; practical top on fat ewes, $9; odd lots, $9.10@9.25.

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 29, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter easy; receipts, 9871 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 40¼@42c; do, extras, 92 score, 41c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 39¼@40½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 35c.

Eggs unsettled; receipts, 27,786 cases; fresh gathered extra firsts, 30@30½c; do, storage packed, 31@31½c; fresh gathered firsts, 28½@29½c; do, storage packed, 30@30½c; fresh gathered seconds, 27½@28c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 40@41c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, first to average extras, 33@39c; nearby pullets, 32@33c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34@38c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39@40c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 33@38c.

Cheese easy; receipts, 94,989 pounds. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 22@22½c; do, average run, 21@21½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@29c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry unsettled; chickens, by freight, 28@33c; do, by express, unquoted; broilers, by freight, 50c; do, by express, 50@60c; fowls, by freight, 28@30c; do, by express, 29@33c; roosters, by freight, 16c.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, frozen, 28@47c; fowls, fresh, 27@37c; do, frozen, 26@36c; old roosters, 22@29c; turkeys, fresh, 42@54c; do, frozen, 42@60c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1050 head; steady; steers, $7@10.10; state bulls, $4@6.35; cows, $2.75@6.

Calves—Receipts, 950 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $7@17; culls and little calves, $6@8; grassers and fed calves, $5@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 700 head; steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@14.25; do, clipped, $11@12; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 670 head; steady; light to medium weights, $13.25@14.25; pigs, $14.50@14.75; heavy hogs, $12.75@13.25; roughs, $10.25@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $32.50; middlings, $32.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $40; nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $31.10; standard middlings, $31.60; flour middlings, $35.10; red dog, spot, 39.10, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.50, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $50.10, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 2, $26@28; No 3, $22@25; sample, $14@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.90¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.85¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.84⅛; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.74; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.56⅛. CORN, No 2 yellow, 87¾c; No 3 yellow, 84¾c. OATS, No 2 white 50c; No 3 white, 49c; No 4 white, 47½c; ordinary white, clipped, 49½@51½c; fancy white, clipped, 52½@54½c. RYE, c i f, export, 98c. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 81¾@84¾c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 27, 1926.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 47@48c; ½-blood combing, 46@47c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; fine unwashed, 42@43c. Mich and N Y fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 45c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; ¼-blood combing, 45c; fine unwashed, 40@41c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 42@43c; ⅜-blood, 44@45c; ¼-blood, 44c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 27, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, March, $14.40 bid; October, $15.65. Alsike, cash and March, $17. Timothyseed, cash and March, $3.55; October, $3.60.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 29. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran ....$	32.50
Spring bran	31.50@32.00
Soft winter wheat bran.....	33.50@34.50
Hard winter wheat bran....	32.00
Standard middlings	31.50@31.75
Soft winter wheat middlings	32.20@36.50
Flour middlings	35.00@38.50
Red dog flour	39.00@41.00
White hominy	30.50@31.00
Yellow hominy	30.50
Gluten feed	35.75@37.85
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.00@39.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	40.75@41.50
34 per cent linseed meal.....	49.75@50.20

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

SUPPLIES of Florida strawberries were heavy on March 27 with four cars offered. This was the largest number of cars offered on the Philadelphia market on any one day this season, and prices dropped sharply to 35c per quart, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

The strengthening of the potato market was the feature of the week and the market closed strong with Pennsylvania round whites selling at $7.50@7.75 per 150-pound sack, compared with $6.75 to $6.85 a week ago. This condition was due to a much stronger tone at shipping points and consuming markets in all sections of the country. There were some fancy Maine Spaulding Rose on the Philadelphia market that brought $8.00 per sack.

Onions were rather dull during the week and most of the offerings were of ordinary quality and condition. Spinach held about steady during the week and not a fair demand at the close. Pennsylvania mushrooms were dull thruout the week and supplies have been liberal, partly on account of the warmer weather.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

THE butter markets during the week ending March 27, were very nervous and unsettled. Trading was marked with caution on every hand and on all markets was very unsatisfactory. Receivers in most instances pressed goods for sale on arrival while jobbers and distributors operated close to immediate requirements. Confidence was almost entirely lacking and the least accumulation of stocks resulted in a weakening of the markets.

Generally speaking, there was no definite trend to the situation but sentiment in most quarters appeared to favor lower prices. On Wednesday a steadier tone was indicated due to a slightly heavier buying demand but trading was hardly well started before it became apparent that stocks would not clean up at the current level of prices and the market was again in buyers' favor.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—March has been very hard on wheat, rye, alfalfa and grass fields. It was too cold and there was no snow to cover them. Many of the plants look dead and it may take some time till we see real life in these fields. The spraying of apple trees is the work of many farmers at present. Manure hauling is closely followed so as to be ready to plow when the ground is in condition to handle. Spring sales are all over. Moving time has started and will continue for about ten days. Spring chicks can be found on many farms. Small pigs very scarce. Eggs sell at 27c; butter, 55c; wheat, $1.60; oats, 50c; corn no sale and no price.—W. N. M., March 24.

Carroll County, Md.—March has been fairly cold and some rough days. Winter stayed cold all way thru, therefore, grass is still brown and wheat fields still retain their reddish brown color, while barley also has a winter color. Winter grains are all backward for this time of year. Farmers busy hauling manure, cutting wood, hauling corn to market, preparing wormseed beds and on calm mornings sowing clover seed. A great deal of sweet clover is being sown this spring. Early sown sweet clover gives best stand and April sown seed gives poor stand. Not as many farm sales as usual but livestock and equipment are bringing good prices. Very few young horses in this section. Farmers have let up on their horse breeding operations. Hogs and dairy cows are also scarce and high, grade cows selling at public sales from $100 to $179 per cow. The big corn crop with cheap corn is helping to cause a demand for cows and hogs. T. B. testing helped cause a scarcity of dairy cows. Local elevators are receiving more corn than they want. It is rumored that elevators are about to cut price in hopes of discouraging marketing of corn.—H. I. R., March 19.

Front-Door Markets

PENNSYLVANIA has 150 cities of 5000 to 25,000 population, almost twice as many as any other state, and within her borders dwell one-twelfth of all the people in the United States. Markets for the products of her farms, orchards and gardens are, therefore, front-door markets, with no thousands of miles or territory to traverse such as confronts the farmers of Minnesota, Washington and California.—Weekly News Bulletin, State Department of Agriculture.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Butter is ranging around 45c to 50c and cows are selling well, when they sell at all. A fresh cow sold at auction here this week for $75. Potatoes, $2@2.25 out here and $2.50@3 in the city (Jamestown) but the price is dropping as it warms up. Apples are too scarce to have any price. Eggs have dropped to 29c and are still dropping. Poultry brings 22@23c, live weight.—E. M. A., March 22.

Chester County, Pa.—March has been extremely cold up to within the past few days. The farmers have been hauling manure and getting the summer wood supply ready. The big puzzle to many farmers is the amount of potatoes to plant this year. With good seed potatoes about $4 per bushel and the uncertainty of the ruling price next fall there is a tendency of decreased acreage in this section of the county. Potatoes for table use are about $2.50. Eggs plentiful with price about 30c. Spring plowing will start as soon as the frost is out of the ground.—F. H. G., March 22.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Weather has been fair for the past week, snow almost all gone. Dirt roads are becoming better. Grain fields look poor because of weather conditions. Spring farm work is beginning. More poultry will be raised this year. Public sales are well attended. Prices are good. Very much sickness thruout the county this month. School attendance poor. Prices for products: wheat, $1.70; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; potatoes, $2.85; eggs, 28c; butter, 60c.—I. F. M., March 20.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Winter is passing, spring nearly here. Supervisors are busy filling in the bad spots on the roads with slag. Wheat and rye look bad, too much freezing since the snow went off. In low ground there are many spots minus a showing of green. Fresh cows are in demand. Prices $100 or more. Hogs very scarce and high priced. Sheep industry is growing. Not much activity in real estate. Some few sales of livestock advertised for late March and early April. Timothy hay in demand at $15.50; clover hay, $18; ear corn, 40c; butter 50@60c; eggs, plentiful, 35@45c.—M. L. V., March 22.

Lehigh (Upper) County, Pa.—Spring is here. Farmers busy during the last few weeks chopping wood for fuel during the summer and pruning trees. No plowing has been done so far. The setting of hens, care of little chicks, getting the brooder and incubators in shape, are the jobs on many farms. Roads are in a very bad condition. Very little hauling done. Potatoes are being shipped at $2.40 but haulings are light. There is a great scarcity of small pigs and shoats. Very high prices are realized for same.—Wheat, $1.60; corn, 80c; rye, $1; potatoes, $2.40; eggs, 26c; butter, 42c; hogs, slaughtered, 17c.—G. J. R., March 22.

Union County, Pa.—Farm sales are nearly past. Cows tested for T. B. sell well; shoats sell up to $20 or at 20c a pound and hens are bid to 32c cash and no discount. Farm horses are selling low, considering age of most horses in the county and that there are fewer of them. Testing in Union and Buffalo townships is on the go this and last week, and this interferes with sales and movings which will occur almost daily for the next ten days. Some wheat is being marketed at $1.70 for a local miller who is able to pay more than market price on account of his flour trade. Some oats are changing hands at 40c in a small way, and several crops of corn have been sold at 70c, but theer is very little market for these grains at the prices named. Trees are being trimmed so as to be ready for the sprayings soon to follow. Several carloads of certified seed potatoes have been ordered and fertilizers for spring crops are being hauled home. Clover seed has been ordered, and preparations for spring work are going on as fast as the season allows. Some manure has been hauled to fields when the ground is in condition for such work. Some corn for seed has been sold by growers for shipment to a seed firm which has been getting good seed corn in the county for some years at an advance over the regular market price. Very few farms are changing owners this spring.—J. N. G., March 24.

Scranton Receipts

DURING 1925 a total of 4193 cars of fruits and vegetables were received in Scranton, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. This figure shows a decrease of 481 cars from the 1924 business which amounted to 4674 cars. The bureau reports that 35 commodities were received in carlot quantities from 34 states, from Canada, and from several of the Central and South American countries.

California furnished the heaviest receipts by supplying 767 cars of fresh fruits and vegetables, New York state stood second with 662 cars, and Florida ranged third with 351 cars.

The receipts of potatoes dropped from 976 cars in 1924 to 893 in 1925, but this commodity still shows the heaviest receipts. Banana receipts rank next with a total of 669 carloads. Pennsylvania and New York furnished 493 cars of the potatoes received as compared to 467 cars from these sources in 1924. The trend of the Scranton trade is to purchase more of the late potato supply each year from nearby potato producing sections.

The grape receipts show a sharp decrease, dropping from 467 cars in 1924 to 372 cars in 1925, which can probably be accounted for in the fact that the arrivals occur principally in the fall of the year at which time all business was slower on account of the coal strike. Apple arrivals fell off heavily as is shown by the receipt of 142 cars in 1925 as compared to 252 cars in 1924. New York state shippers took most of this loss of business since receipts from that source dropped from 122 cars in 1924 to 41 cars in 1925. Pennsylvania growers supplied 28 cars of apples, 3 cars of grapes, 10 cars of peaches, 1 car of pears, and 173 cars of potatoes in addition to the large quantities of locally-grown produce marketed by motor truck.

The carlot receipts for Scranton for the year 1925 are: apples 142, bananas 669, beans 5, beets 12, cabbage 134, cantaloupes 141, carrots 20, cauliflower 6, celery 124, cherries 1, chicory 19, cranberries 5, cucumbers 87, endive 2, grapefruit 69, grapes 372, horseradish 1, kale 10, lemons 37, lettuce 83, mixed produce 162, onions 171, oranges 280, peaches 188, pears 69, peppers 39, pineapples 18, plums 33, potatoes 893, spinach 28, strawberries 67, sweet potatoes 58, tangerines 3, tomatoes 130, turnips 31, watermelons 84.

Prices and Prospects

THE New York egg market was more active during the week ending March 24, due in part to the Easter and Passover trade. Buyers wanted fancy large white nearby eggs and prices were higher on these kinds. Receipts of the better grades have been hardly sufficient to satisfy trade requirements. Cheaper grades moved well during the early part of the week but lagged somewhat toward the close. There was a shortage of strictly fancy brown eggs and these were bringing little higher prices. The Philadelphia market was also more active and prices advanced slightly at the close.

The live poultry market in New York was irregular during the week. Buying was fairly active for heavy fowl, while light stock was draggy. This was due to the approach of the Jewish holidays. Only a few chickens were arriving in the cars. Capons met a strong demand and broilers were fairly active. Express broilers were rather quiet. Dressed poultry was in light receipt and prices averaged higher.

Potato Markets Firmer

The eastern potato markets developed a firmer tone during the early part of the week ending March 27 in sympathy with the advance at practically all of the shipping points. Prices advanced and trading was more active: A total of 140,984 cars of old potatoes had been moved by March 20, compared with 145,362 last year. Shipments of new potatoes were much lighter than last year with the total this season being 20 cars, compared with 158 in 1925.

The best grades of hay averaged slightly higher in the interior markets during the week ending March 20, but good pastures were curtailing the demand for hay on the Pacific Coast. Ordinary hay continued to sell slowly at most markets. Timothy hay was generally firm. The Boston market was steady and dealers were forced to lower prices in order to move the poorer grades. Heavy receipts resulted in a weak condition in Pittsburgh. Arrivals at New York were below current needs and all grades sold well at generally higher prices.

Grain Markets Weak

The grain market weakened and prices of practically all grains made sharp declines. The foreign demand for wheat was lighter and the domestic demand was of small volume. The weather was favorable for the development of the winter wheat crop in this country and this further contributed to the weakness of the market. Corn prices dropped sharply and while oats did not decline as much per bushel as other grains, the market was weak.

The movement of new crop onions from Egypt to this country has begun and at this time there are about 47,500 bags, or about 95,000 bushels on their way to our markets. The Egyptian crop previously had been reported as being late but the first cargo is expected to reach the American markets a little ahead of last season's first arrivals.

Trading on the Philadelphia butter market during the week has shown little improvement over that of the previous week. While at times a small amount of speculative support was in evidence this was rather sporadic and buying for the most part was confined to meeting immediate requirements.

Production appears to be holding up well thruout the western territory, as evidenced by reports from creamery organizations. The general average is estimated from fifteen to twenty per cent above last season. This is emphasized also by consistently heavier receipts of butter at the large markets.

The Philadelphia market on 92 score butter closed at 41½c on March 24, a net decline of two cents during the week. This grade was also quoted in New York at 41½c with Chicago 92 score ruling firm at 39½c. Ninety score at Philadelphia was quoted at 40½c with Chicago Standards quoted at 39½c.—W. R. Whitacre.

Produce for Erie

A TOTAL of 830 cars of fruits and vegetables was received in Erie during 1925, according to a report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. This was a gain of 21 cars over the 809 cars used in 1924. There were 21 commodities received in carload lots from 27 states of the country and from several foreign countries. In addition, 45 cars of mixed produce were received, which had been made up of various small lots of scarce, out-of-season fruits or vegetables, and generally shipped to Erie from the Pittsburg produce yards.

There were 140 cars of bananas used in Erie during the year. Oranges, the nearest competing commodity in volume, showed receipts of 103 cars. The cars of bananas originated chiefly at the port of New York. California supplied 94 cars of the total receipts of oranges.

Potato Receipts Drop

The receipts of potatoes dropped from 114 cars in 1924 to 81 in 1925. There was only one car of late potatoes brought into the city during the year, and that one from New York state, as compared to 16 cars of late stock used in 1924, which fact very clearly indicates that the nearby Erie County potato growers are keeping out competing stock from distant producing sections.

Watermelons, cabbage, and grapefruit receipts were equal in number for 1925 and 1924, with receipts of 63, 19 and 18 cars respectively. Apple receipts declined sharply in dropping from 62 cars in 1924 to 26 cars in 1925. New York state apple shippers sustained most of this loss of business since there were only 5 cars of New York apples used in Erie in 1925 as compared with 36 from the Empire State used in 1924. Apparently the apple growers situated within trucking distance of Erie supplied more liberal quantities of their fruit to the trade, which would account for the lighter demand for apples shipped in from more distant points by rail. Sweet potatoes showed a phenomenal increase in receipts by jumping from 7 cars in 1924 to 39 cars in 1925. This increase in consumption is accounted for by the fact that sweet potatoes were more liberally used in Erie as a substitute for white potatoes during the past fall, because of the high price of the latter.

For Concrete Cistern

In what proportions should I mix the cement, sand and gravel for a concrete cistern?—A. J., Lancaster County, Pa.

The materials for making a concrete cistern should be clean and thoroly mixed to the proportions of one part of cement, two parts of sharp sand and three parts of hard stone not over one inch in diameter. It is not advisable to use too much water in the mixture and when the job is finished the newly made concrete should be kept covered to avoid the water evaporating too freely.—N. S. G.

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White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorns and Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120; Light Mixed, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. All orders have our best personal attention and old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year. Ref. Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free New Catalog. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box F, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	110.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

S. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. PARKS Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank
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	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
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"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
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$14 a hundred, from heavy laying strain, free range. Our healthy, strong, vigorous chicks insure your success. Circular.
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Free from disease. No pullet eggs set.
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May 17c, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.
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Box 30 Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings ....15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings ....18c each
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White and Brown Leghorns ....12c each
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We operate one of the largest Trapnesting plants in the East. Every Leghorn hen that does not show a profitable egg record is taken to Market. The male birds mated are from hens with trapnest egg records from 268 to 312 eggs in one year. No guess work, visit our farm and see for yourself.
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Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Far Green Poultry Farm, G. O. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
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Purebred, good laying strains, free range. 13 varieties, 8 cents up. Bank reference. 100 live prepaid. Write for circular and prices.
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S. C. W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 per 100
Assorted or Mixed Chicks	9.50 per 100

Discount on 500 lots. Postpaid live del. guaranteed.
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1,000,000 CHICKS FOR 1926, established 1910. 25 leading breeds, flocks culled by authorized inspectors. Price reasonable. Illustrated catalogue free.
JOHN GEIGER HATCHERY, Chatfield, Ohio

Planting the Farm Woodlot

(Continued from page 3)

already nearly dead, only to wonder later in the summer why the tree didn't live. Not all the trees are equally fitted to survive. In any seed bed there will be some that should not be planted. They might come all right if placed in garden soil for a year or two to get a better start, but are not very likely to come thru in good shape if set in the field.

The men who dig and bundle the trees seldom sort out the poor ones; they let them stay in, making sure, of course, that there is the requisite fifty, or hundred, as the case may be, of good trees to the bundle. If the roots are badly torn, or the bark "slips" under the fingers and the inner bark looks dark instead of bright, then you are taking a big chance if you plant the tree.

Correct Spacing Undecided

There is a good deal of disagreement among foresters as to the best spacing for trees so we can scarcely wonder if a feeling of uncertainty is found among tree planters. It is desirable that a complete cover be formed as soon as possible. Nature often seeds up land prodigally. Lodgepole pine in the Rocky Mountains may be so thick that at sixty years of age the average living tree is not four inches in diameter, and every live tree is entirely surrounded by dead ones which stand so close that they cannot fall down after they have died. The live trees, however, have rid themselves fairly well of their lower branches and are now in a position to put on wood which when sawed will make a higher percentage of the better grades of lumber.

The opposite extreme is found in the case of a tree growing out in an old pasture. Such a tree is often as broad as it is tall; the branches almost touch the ground, and continue to grow for a long time; the trunk is short, and the tree almost worthless for sawlogs. Unquestionably, entirely aside from the element of cost, close planting, even two feet, would be desirable, with early thinning of the resulting stand. But trees and labor cost money. Taking everything into consideration then, it seems wise not to try to plant closer than six feet by six feet, except in certain cases and with certain species, where the extra trees can be sold at ten years of age or a little younger for use as Christmas trees.

Didn't Make Up for Carelessness

One man was found last spring who thought he could make up for careless planting by close spacing. He was planting a large number of trees. His men were not cutting the sod, but were only cutting back a piece of sod, putting in the tree, and tramping the lump of material back in the hole. The men were making a record as to number of trees planted but they were spacing them three feet apart each way, and consequently the number needed per acre was four times as great as with six-foot spacing. The close spacing was supposed to take care of all trees that would die without the necessity of replanting. But that isn't the way the thing works out.

Where all conditions for the growth of trees are favorable, a large percentage will grow, and the resulting cover will be too thick. Where conditions are in the least unfavorable, a large percentage die, and the plantation becomes "spotty." This man's earlier plantings showed this, for he has gotten less than fifty per cent survival. A large number of planters average eighty-five per cent.

Poor planting cannot be compensated for by close spacing. It's a waste of trees and labor to try it. Whatever is worth planting at all is worth planting sufficiently well so that is likely to grow.

Pennsylvania Wheat

TEN Pennsylvania counties produced 12,815,693 bushels, or more than half of the state's total wheat crop of 22,719,953 bushels in 1925. In order of total production, these counties are: Lancaster, York, Franklin, Berks, Cumberland, Chester, Adams, Lebanon, Lehigh and Bucks.

Two factors determine the rank of the counties, as shown in the table below which was compiled by the State Department of Agriculture. One is the total acreage seeded to wheat and the other is the yield per acre. Lancaster County takes first place in both acreage and yield per acre. Chester County, on the other hand, ranks second in yield per acre but falls to sixth place in total production because of a smaller acreage.

District Adapted to Wheat

The adaption of Pennsylvania's "bread basket," the leading ten counties, to the production of wheat is evidenced by the fact that the average yield per acre of 22.9 bushels in 1925, is almost three bushels above the state average, and almost twice the 1925 United States' average of 12.7 bushels. The average yield per acre in only three states,—Nevada, Idaho and Washington,—was greater than that of these ten Pennsylvania counties.

The following table gives the ten leading wheat producing counties in order of total production, in addition to their acreage and the average yield per acre.

County	Total production	acreage	Yield per acre
Lancaster	2,838,330	100,650	28.2
York	2,286,900	94,500	24.2
Franklin	1,522,368	79,290	19.2
Berks	1,148,544	59,820	19.2
Cumberland	1,088,906	50,180	21.7
Chester	988,613	35,690	27.7
Adams	822,219	44,930	18.3
Lebanon	755,055	32,130	23.5
Lehigh	693,450	30,150	23.0
Bucks	671,308	27,740	24.2
	12,815,693	555,080	22.9

Careful handling of the trees gave a survival of eighty per cent in this plantation on a typical Pennsylvania hillside.

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Light and Dark Brahmas; White Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds; Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Martin Strain Wyandottes—and—Hollywood Leghorns. These are not cheap stock. ALL SMITH-HATCHED from trap-nested parent flocks, kept directly under our supervision. Our free catalogue, price lists and Service Bulletins will be sent, if you ask.
RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,
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WENE Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorn Specialty Breeders
Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds
Old customers have reserved every chick up to April 20th. From this date until May 31st, we can supply Select, Special and Pedigree Matings in Leghorns. Every chick from a mature hen of proven laying ability, selected, blood-tested and certified under State supervision. Also S. C. Wh. Leghorn 8-week-old Pullets, $1.25 each.
Write for free folder and prices.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Anconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50

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Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
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ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right.
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BUCYRUS, OHIO

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Prices per Hundred	Mar. & Apr.	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$ 9	$ 8
Wh. & Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12

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JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS White Leg. 12c; mixed, 9c; greatly reduced on 500 or 1,000 orders. Utility bred-to-lay, free range. 100% del. Prepaid. Order direct. Cir. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

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QUALITY EGG PRODUCTION AND EXHIBITION CHICKS. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, Including Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	136.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 15k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box V-2, Gambier, Ohio.

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Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

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S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	66.50	128.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
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Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	72	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
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Bar. and Wh. Rock, Reds, Blk. Minorca	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
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Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $10 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free Illustrated Catalog.
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No Waiting Here
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From heavy laying Free range Flocks.
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Barred Rocks .... 14.00 " 100
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Pure strains, healthy stock, strong chix. Special matings, direct pedigree males, $18.00—100. None better. Prices on 1,000. 100% del. postpaid. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders to, S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

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WRITE today for full information regarding this sturdy, compact "power plant on wheels" which is making farm work easier—more pleasant and more profitable—on farms in every section of the country. Just mail the coupon or drop us a postal for catalog which tells the complete story of this truly remarkable low-cost, small-size, big-job tractor.

There is almost no limit to the jobs the sturdy CENTAUR can handle. It will plow 7 inches deep in heavy sod. On a small farm it will handle all of the field work—plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, mowing, etc. Unequalled for cultivating corn—either over the row or between the rows.

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SIX PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, one to four months of age. All by well bred bulls, and out of high producing cows. Herd fully accredited. Prices $30.00 to $60.00 each. **ALLAMUCHY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.**

GUERNSEYS Guernsey bulls of fashionable breeding from A. R. and untested dams. Federal Accredited Herd. Prices and pedigrees on application. **WILLOW BROOK FARMS CO., Churchville, Bucks County, Pa.**

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FOR THE BEST Guernsey or Holstein dairy calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

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JERSEY COWS and calves of best breeding. Bred heifers, bulls, all ages. **O. J. KENEPP, McVEYTOWN, PA.**

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KENTUCKY'S best leaf tobacco. Guaranteed 3 lbs. chewing $1.00. 4 lbs. best smoking $1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking $1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. **Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2; cigars $2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. **Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.**

NATURAL LEAF smoking tobacco; aged in bulk; two years old, mellow and sweet. 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $1.75. Pipe given. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; 10, $2.50. Smoking ten $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN CHEWING or smoking tobacco; 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2; twenty, $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. **United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.**

GUINEA PIGS

RAISE GUINEA PIGS FOR US Clean, tiny pets, easy to raise in small space. Multiply rapidly; eat grain, hay, vegetable scraps. We supply breeders cheap and buy all you raise at top prices. Contract, price list, etc., FREE. **BIG BREEDERS LEAGUE, 4553 Davison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

GOATS

VITALITY MILK GOATS, soon fresh, for sick babies, $40-$55. Springers, $35. Yearlings, $25. Best Purebreds $75. **Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.**

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Standard Seed Potato Grades

THE standard grades for seed potatoes in Pennsylvania (adopted March 15 and in force and effect September 15, 1926) are the following:

PENNSYLVANIA CERTIFIED SEED GRADE

This grade shall include only potatoes which have passed the field inspection requirements of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Potatoes showing Black Heart, or excessive sweating, sprouting or shriveling, indicating improper storage, shall not be allowed in this grade.

This grade shall consist of potatoes of one variety which are practically free from dirt or foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, cuts, bruises, mechanical injuries, severe scab, severe insect injuries, or other defects, provided that the total of all potatoes showing such defects shall not exceed 2 per cent by weight.

The potatoes in this grade shall be free from disease or insect injury, provided that the following tolerances, by weight, are not exceeded:

Common scab—5 per cent of moderate infection.

Rhizoctonia (Black Scurf)—10 per cent of moderate infection.

Stem and discoloration—5 per cent.

Spindle tuber—1 per cent.

Powdery scab—No tolerance.

Wireworm injury—10 per cent, of which not more than half shall consist of moderate injury.

The potatoes in this grade shall be free from rots and freezing injury providing that a tolerance of 2 per cent is not exceeded:

The potatoes in this grade must comply with one of the following size requirements, providing that a tolerance of 3 per cent, by weight, above or 1 per cent below these size requirements is not exceeded:

"Standard Size"—minimum diameter 1⅞ inches, maximum weight 12 ounces.

"Small Size"—Minimum diameter 1½ inches, maximum diameter 1⅞ inches.

"Combination Size"—Minimum diameter 1½ inches, maximum weight 12 ounces, provided that at least 50 per cent by weight shall exceed 1⅞ inches in diameter.

PENNSYLVANIA FIELD CERTIFIED SEED GRADE

This grade shall consist of potatoes which have passed all field inspection requirements of the Bureau of Plant Industry, but which may not have been graded or sized according to the requirements of the "Pennsylvania Field Certified Seed Grade."

DEFINITIONS

1. "Dirt" refers to adherent mud, earth, or caked soil.
2. "Foreign Matter" refers to stones, vines, leaves, soil or other objectionable material.
3. "Sunburn" refers to greenish discoloration which will not disqualify if confined to small areas of the tuber.
4. "Second Growth" refers to the secondary tuber development which has caused misshapen stock.
5. "Growth Cracks" refers to growth fissures other than those which are shallow and well healed.
6. "Rots" refers to all dry and wet rots in any stage of development.
7. "Freezing Injury" refers to frozen tissue or tissue showing the effects of having been frozen.
8. "Moderate Injury or Infection"—In the case of Rhizoctonia, slight infection will be disregarded; the term "moderate infection" shall be construed to mean that less than five per cent of the surface is covered by Sclerotia.

In the case of scab, slight infection is disregarded; "moderate infection" shall be construed to mean surface scab, the aggregate area of which shall not exceed ten per cent of the area of the tuber.

In the case of wireworm injury, "moderate injury" shall be construed to mean from three to ten healed wireworm holes per tuber.

9. "Stem End Discoloration" refers to dark streaks in the flesh radiating from the stem, which penetrate more than one-quarter inch from the surface.

Light Up the Farm Home

THERE are still people who believe that hard work and more of it is the solution of all life's difficulties, despite the fact that the age of invention which arrived sometime during the last century has quite exploded the theory.

They do a hard day's work with old fashioned implements and think they are accomplishing as much as their neighbor who works less but uses modern equipment to help him. Old problems continue to handicap them, tho modern science has long since provided a solution.

Take the matter of light. It has been one of the major problems the race has had to contend with. The days have never been long enough, and the nights too long. Always there has been the need of more and better light. Man has struggled with it thru the ages, from the cave-dweller down. Now it is a simple matter. Yet the vast majority, at least of the rural population, might just as well be living in the days of our colonial ancestors so far as modern lighting facilities are concerned. Five million farm families are no better off than if carbide gas light or electricity had never been discovered.

Probably no one in this day and age, no matter how remote his farm may be, is dependent on wood shavings or a pine torch to light up his home. But the candle still flickers in some farmhouses, and the kerosene lamp still affords the only illumination for many a rural evening circle. Together they cause a vast number of farm fires, and are more responsible than any other factor for the eye trouble and poor sight which afflict farm children. Eye trouble is three times more prevalent on the farm than in the city.

Not the least depressing feature of it all is the extra burden thrown on the wife and mother, who, day in and day out, has to clean and trim and refill lamps, and carry them back and forth, wherever light is needed.

A Saving of Thirty-five Per Cent

Recently the Wisconsin College of Agriculture investigated the time required for various jobs under varying conditions, primarily to emphasize the importance of modern facilities. On one farm it was found that when a lantern was used for lighting, an hour and twenty-five minutes was required to stable the cows, clean mangers, weigh and feed grain, and feed silage and hay, while the same work done with modern lighting employed consumed only fifty-five minutes. The better lighting resulted in a saving of thirty-five per cent.

Professor Duffee, of Wisconsin, in describing the value of a lighting plant on a modern farm, stated that the average farmer who does not have adequate lighting facilities loses from two to four hours a day during eight months of the year, and the inference is that one year's saving on this item alone would more than pay for modern equipment.

KEEP Gombault's Caustic Balsam in your barn—ready for emergencies. For 42 years a reliable and effective remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Grease, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds, Shoe Boils.

Treat these ills with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. You can apply it yourself easily. Directions with every bottle. Won't scar or discolor hair. $2.00 per bottle at drug stores, or direct on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed. **W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.**

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. **LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.**

DOGS WANTED I buy entire litters of Collie Pups. **Miss Georgia Gordon, R. D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.**

FARM LANDS

OPPORTUNITIES in Southern California are better now than ever for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. **C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 914 Ry. Exchange, Chicago.**

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. **E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.**

50 ACRES on beautiful river with furniture and equipment. All ready for spring planting; markets at door, city convenient. 30 acres rich bottom land tillage, woodland and grassy pasture, abundance fruit; excellent 7-room white house, electricity and gas available, river view; fine large cement-basement barn, farm bldgs. Bargain at $3300 for farm alone and 3 horses, cow, sow, poultry, spraying outfit, cream separator, machinery, vehicles, crops, complete furniture included. Part cash. Details pg. 39 big new Illus. Catalog money-making farm bargains. Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

HOMESEEKERS—Send for free list of farms in many states: descriptions, prices. Deal direct with owners. **Home Buyer's Guide, Vine & Warren, Dayton, Ohio.**

WANTED—Farm to rent, near York or Gettysburg on state highway. **J. B. Nolder, Hammonton, N. J.**

HELP WANTED

WANTED—By April 1st, single man (middle-aged preferred) to work with up-to-date Holstein herd. Must be good dry-hand milker. Wages $65. per month and board. Permanent position for capable man. References required. **Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.**

DAIRY FARMER WANTED as working manager of pure bred accredited Ayrshire herd and general farm. Good wages if you can produce results. References as to ability and other qualities required. **Box 96, Penna. Farmer, Philadelphia.**

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write **Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

SELL guaranteed paint to home owners; freight prepaid. Big pay; no investment. Experience unnecessary; exclusive territory. Nationally known company. We deliver and collect. **Box 4027 Station "A", Kansas City, Mo.**

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. **Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.**

WANTED—Farmer agents and prospective buyers write for illustrated catalog and terms on Celebrated International Silo with automatic-take-up-hoops. **International Silo Co., Meadville, Pa.**

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

DOG HAS NERVOUS SPELLS.—I have a German Shepherd (female) dog a little less than two years old. A short time ago she began lifting her left front leg every few minutes, and I thought she had hurt it one day when she fell from a car, but could find nothing wrong. Now it is much worse, as she cries with pain when she has these spells. Up until two days ago, she only had these in the morning, but now they come at night, and are very much like a spasm or fit. Her tongue gets almost black and she can hardly breathe. I have noticed that she does not have much strength in either her left front or left hind legs. These spasms or fits only last about ten minutes, but she is entirely exhausted when she comes out of them. I shall appreciate any advice which you can give me.—T. T., Coudersport, Pa. This dog should be given worm medicine to eliminate possible parasites. For such medication, it would be best to secure the necessary capsules from a qualified veterinarian. The diet should be watched and less carbohydrates fed. More meat in the dog's diet will serve to increase the vigor of the animal. One must be prepared for fatalities in such cases unless treatment is begun early.

PERVERTED APPETITE.—We have a cow that eats ground whenever she can get it. Can you tell me what she needs that makes her eat ground? At present she is bred. She is fed clover hay and corn fodder, silage, corn and oats chop, bran and dairy feed and sometimes oil meal. Gets plenty of salt.—J. L. McL., Milton, Pa. A good mixture to feed is made up of four parts steamed bone meal and one part common salt. A tablespoonful daily on feed may be used or the mixture placed where the cows may have access to it when turned out. This will probably supply the needed matter for the diet considering that you have such a variety in the ration.

CALF HAS LOST HAIR.—Have a Jersey calf about eight weeks old that has some kind of skin disease. Its hair over most of the back and neck is wet and comes off in large patches. About six weeks ago in attempting to prevent horns from growing I applied lye and burnt the skin badly on head. The trouble seemed to start there and has spread over most of the body. Calf seems in good health otherwise. Am feeding nothing but skimmilk with a little hay to pick at. Please advise thru your department.—J. B. C., Portersville, Pa. Try applying carbolized vaseline over the area involved, rubbing in carefully. Caustic sticks are usually used in controlling the growth of horns.

HORSES UNTHRIFTY.—I have two horses not in good shape. One passes much gas and much liquid with the gas. His voidings are in balls most of the time but he passes liquid with the voidings. He is an old horse, feed is oats and timothy hay. The other is also very gaseous but does not pass much liquid. Voidings look O. K. He had two very bad attacks of colic and some light ones. Feed: oats and bran and timothy hay. Please let me know what to do for them.—D. B., Gratz, Pa. You might try one pint of raw linseed oil as a drench repeating in two days. This tends to relieve the irritation of the intestinal tract. One handful of linseed oil meal once or twice daily in the feed will be of value. Regular exercise is advised.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS of quality English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $[illegible]00; also many other breeds. Safe arrival of [illegible] strong chicks guaranteed. **Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.**

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All bre[illegible]. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—Laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. **Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.**

QUALITY and strength are bred into our [illegible] chicks and assures more chances of a profitable, [illegible] looking flock. White Leghorns $12. Rhode Island Reds $13. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes $[illegible] per 100 prepaid. Guaranteed live delivery. **Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.**

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred [illegible] White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. [illegible] of good healthy parent stock. Good chicks, 100% [illegible] delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 6.**

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorns, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced [illegible]. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. **L. [illegible], Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, [illegible]**

REDS EXCLUSIVELY—New Jersey certified and accredited flock, trapnested, pedigreed. Eggs [illegible] $1 $[illegible] per fifteen; $15, $20, $25 per hundred. [illegible] guaranteed. You can't afford "cheap" [illegible]. **Louis Schaible, Shiloh, N. J.**

DO YOU WANT to increase your poultry profits, then get our prices on eggs and day-old chicks from trapnested pedigreed Barron and Wyckoff White Leghorns. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port [illegible], Pa.**

75,000 LARGE husky chicks for 1926. S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, White [illegible] Barred Plymouth Rocks by prepaid parcel post. Circular on request. **Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

REDUCED prices on Packard's Giant Leghorn Chicks for May and June delivery. Bred to lay [illegible] weigh. Buy direct from breeder, quality guaranteed. **Packard Poultry Farm, Hamler, Ohio.**

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns. Barron strain. Barred Rocks and Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Send for price list. **A. O. Moller, Twin [illegible] Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.**

QUALITY CHICKS—10,000 weekly. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Brahmas, Heavy and Light Broilers 9c [illegible]. **Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.**

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited. Fourteen standard bred varieties. Best winter laying strains. Free delivery, moderate prices. 61 page catalog free. **Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.**

BABY CHICKS CHEAP—Get our free [illegible] before ordering. All kinds pure bred poultry in [illegible] running now. **Evergreen Poultry Farms, Hatcheries, Hampton, Iowa.**

PARDEE'S perfect Pekin ducklings $38. per 100 delivered. Eggs $16. "World's Best" Catalog. **Roy E. Pardee, Chestnut Street, Islip, Long Island, New York.**

LARGE stock fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Ch[illegible], Stock, Eggs, low, catalog. **Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pennsylvania.**

PINE ROW CHICKS of Quality, S. C. W. Leghorns bred for egg production from large, healthy breeding stock, order now. **Pine Row Poultry Farm, Box 10, Unionville, Pa.**

15,000 ACCREDITED blood tested S. C. White Leghorn Chicks $11.50 per 100. C. O. D. [illegible] wanted. **Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, [illegible], Pa.**

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks 13c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. **R. J. Ehrisman, Box 59, McAlisterville, Pa.**

PURE BRED CHICKS—R. I. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, Jersey Giants, White Leghorns. Catalog free. **The Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior Ringlets, Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. **Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.**

JERSEY BLACK GIANT hatching eggs, [illegible] and Pederick strains, $1.50 per 15. **Mrs. Harry Hoover, Cochranville, Pa.**

MAMMOTH Toulouse Geese, two year old, $7.00 each. Eggs 50c each. **Miles Funk, Chambersburg, Pa.**

PRIZE BUTTERCUPS, Campines, W[illegible] Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Chicks, eggs. **Oscar [illegible], Ridge St., Emaus, Pa.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Barron 262, 2[illegible] egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Postpaid. **Merrell [illegible], Dowmansdale, Pa.**

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, thirty varieties Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free Circular. **John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.**

McCOLLOUGH'S "EGGBRED" White [illegible] Black Leghorns—Eggs 15—$3.00. **Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.**

PURE BRED White Chinese goose eggs 35c each. **Clark Cline, Phillipsburg, N. J.**

CHICKS—R. I. Reds 13c; White Leghorns 11c; Mixed 9c. **Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.**

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—Hill selected and [illegible] seed potatoes, Cobblers, Russets. Write for [illegible] and prices. **Wm. A. Jones, Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.**

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—[illegible] yielding strains. Send for little folder and prices. **H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.**

SEED POTATOES—Write for guaranteed [illegible] of our choice northern grown seed. **N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.**

SEED POTATOES—Russets, Green Mountains or any White Sprout Varieties, prompt shipment guaranteed, get our prices. **Grover-Schultheis Co., [illegible], N. Y.**

LEGHORNS

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorns. America's best egg producers. Write for hatching eggs and baby chicks. **White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.**

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, 13c; Mixed, 9c. Special prices on large lots. 100% guaranteed. Circular. **Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.**

ROCKS

PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rocks Baby Chicks, hatching eggs. **Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.**

BUFF ROCK hatching eggs, $1.50 for 15. **Mrs. S. L. Gilbert, Cochranville, Pa.**

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD MONEY WANTED—Will pay Fifty Dollars for nickle of 1913 with Liberty head, (no Buffalo). We pay cash premiums for all rare coins. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. **Numismatic Co., Dept. M, Ft. Worth, Tex.**

SEPTIC TANKS—Steel, welded, leakproof, rust-proof. The modern, sanitary sewage disposal device for farm home or camp. Write for circular and prices. Agents wanted. **Carbondale Welding Company, Carbondale, Pa.**

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. **Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.**

WILSON SOY BEANS $1.80 bushel; Virginia soy beans, $2.50 bushel; cow peas $1.25 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. **Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.**

SELL GUARANTEED PAINT—Big commissions; no collections nor deliveries. See our ad on page 21 for details. **Davis Paint Company, Kansas City, Md.**

CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. **Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.**

SOY BEANS—Black Wilson $2 per bushel. **F. O. B. Aaron [illegible], Westover, Md.**

PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC.

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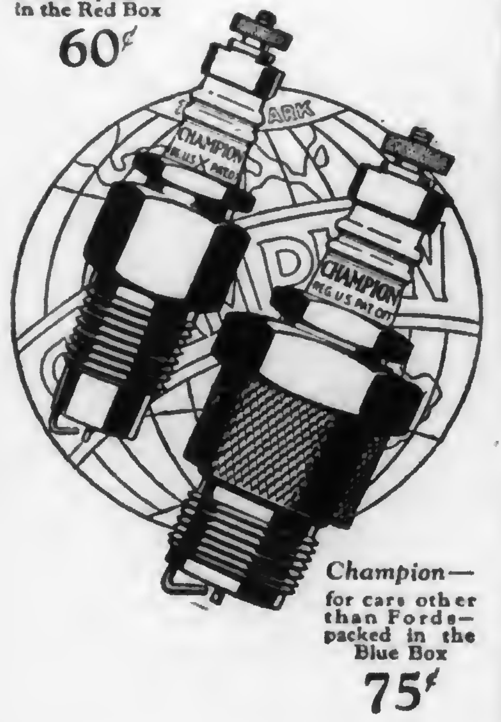

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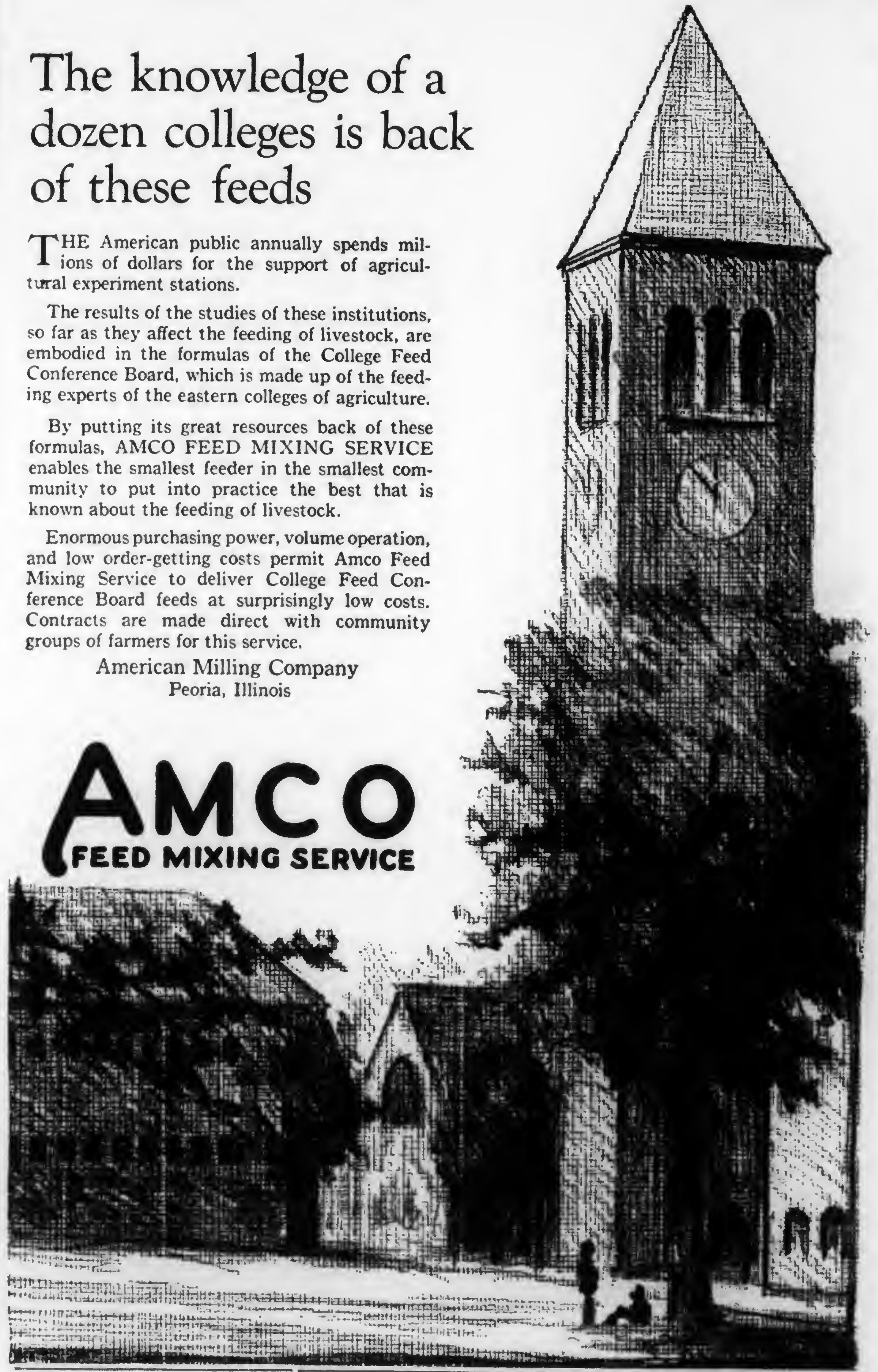

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The results of the studies of these institutions, so far as they affect the feeding of livestock, are embodied in the formulas of the College Feed Conference Board, which is made up of the feeding experts of the eastern colleges of agriculture.

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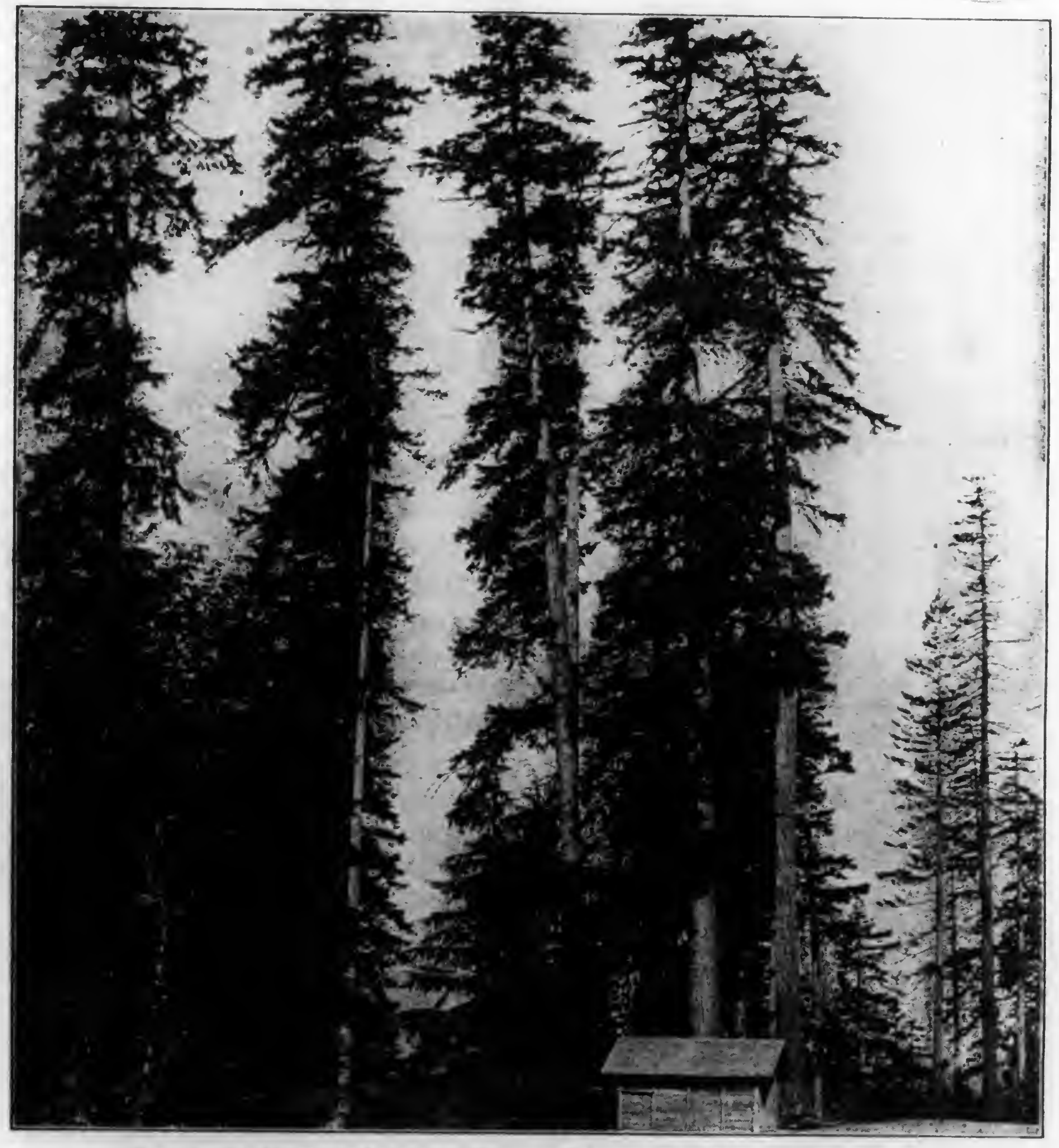
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 15
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1926
$1.00 a year



Two hundred foot timber in the Olympic Mountains, State of Washington

In this issue: The passing of the little red schoolhouse. Factors that affect the farm labor situation. See page three.

Do you know what *the* COD LIVER MEAL *and* OIL do in

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

No matter whether you have ten baby chicks, or a thousand, you really should know what the Cod Liver Meal and Oil in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter can do for them.

In most cases, these new invigorating ingredients reduce chick mortality to an insignificant percentage. No longer need you expect to lose chicks because of diarrhea, or constipation. No longer must you regard leg-weakness or toe-picking as unavoidable chick ailments.

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The results are (1) decreased mortality; (2) a better digestive condition; (3) smoother, tighter feathers; (4) stronger bones; (5) more rapid growth.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 15 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY APRIL 10, 1926 Whole No. 1508

More Good Roads and Better Schools

A Hoosier Goes to See a Hoosier and Comes Home with Some New Ideas

By NORA DEL SMITH GUMBLE

A FRIEND of mine who has been a teacher for thirty years was motoring thru Randolph County, Indiana. She said finally to the young man driving, "There are a lot of mighty good schools around here."

"Yes," he said, "This is where Lee L. Driver was county superintendent for so many years. The way he handled the rural schools here, got him a big job some place in the East."

That big job is "Director of Consolidated Projects in Pennsylvania." It is some big job all right. It has the mountains, the roads, and a lot of folks rock-ribbed against it.

I think I sensed the impetus of Doctor Driver's arrival at Harrisburg. I said with some heat and emphasis, "If the powers that be think they are going to work the same scheme for schools over these twisted mountain roads that they do over the section lines of Indiana, they have another guess."

A Hoosier Plans to Meet a Hoosier

I was brought up in Indiana, too, in a county neighboring Randolph. A Hoosier will go a long way to see a Hoosier, even if he is mistaken. So when Doctor Driver made the commencement address at Hawley, Pa., Mr. Gumble and I were scheduled to meet him. The only date I had from his biography was the fact of his graduation from Indiana University in 1919. My own class was 1907.

Mr. Gumble commented on this with a comparison not altogether odious, "If Doctor Driver was graduated twelve years after you, he is surely very young."

"They have grown-ups at the University. I have the Director placed. He must be an Indiana school superintendent with a reputation."

This conversation was at supper. In the evening we went to hear the address. When Doctor Driver was introduced, Mr. Gumble whispered, "He's not young."

"I'm right, as usual," I retorted.

Then the speaker started his delightful talk by telling us about his own children and his bevy of grandchildren. So we knew his white hair was not entirely the result of early piety.

We were to talk with Doctor Driver after the exercises. I had doctored chilblains for five years because of a wagon "that went creeping like a snail unwillingly to school." This was an opportunity to get rid of an accumulation of disgust to the chief offender.

"Honestly, do you think consolidation is going to work over the bad roads of these sparsely settled hills?" That sounded as if I really needed information.

"The greatest objection to consolidation anywhere is the objectors." If Doctor Driver hasn't that silencer patented, he should. It's a good one. I know when I am out-talked, so we discussed the scenery.

Doctor Lee L. Driver

Not having been able to get my grudge out of my system, I came home to think it over. Here is where I ended. If Haynes, of Indiana, and Ford, of Michigan, had stopped to think about roads in those ante-flivver days, they would never have invented automobiles. The spring roads of the Middle West in those ancient days would have buried those primitive contraptions. But the miracle of good roads followed hard on their daring.

Must Have Courage

The people who believe in better schools must have the same fine courage. The most stubborn of us can not deny that our own new two-room school is better than the ones the grandfathers designed. Their architecture was fearfully unstudied. All we need now is roads to get the children (to page 28)

When Farm Wages Change They Go Up

How the Gradual Movement from Country to City Affects the Labor Supply

FARM wage rates in the United States are the highest since 1920 and the highest recorded with the exception of 1919 and 1920. They are more than three times as high as in the late sixties following the Civil War. Wages per month with board in 1925 averaged $33.94 for the entire United States against $13.29 in 1880 and $9.97 in 1869.

The average value of ten leading crops, based on December 1 farm prices, was $21.50 per acre in 1925 against $11.03 in 1890 and $14.67 in 1869. Besides board, 1.6 acres of crops were required to pay a month's wages for a farm hand in 1925 against only 1.2 acres in 1890 and .7 of an acre in 1869.

Monthly and daily farm wage rates, both with and without board, in 1925 averaged 68 per cent above the 1910 to 1914 level. Average prices at the farm for all farm products, including livestock, in 1925 were 47 per cent above the 1910 to 1914 average.

These figures show the progress the farm hand has made toward "getting more of the product of his industry," one of the central objects of the organized labor movement. The farmer, however, sometimes wonders whether "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

No Reduction in Sight

"No reduction in farm wages may be expected," reads the official outlook statement for 1926, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a sound view, considering that the prospects for employment in other lines will continue on a high level during most of the year.

Wages are inelastic, even when conditions tend to depress them. They change almost exclusively in an upward direction. This tendency is not characteristic of farm wages alone. For years, industrial labor has been highly successful in racheting its gains, preventing setbacks in periods of business depression.

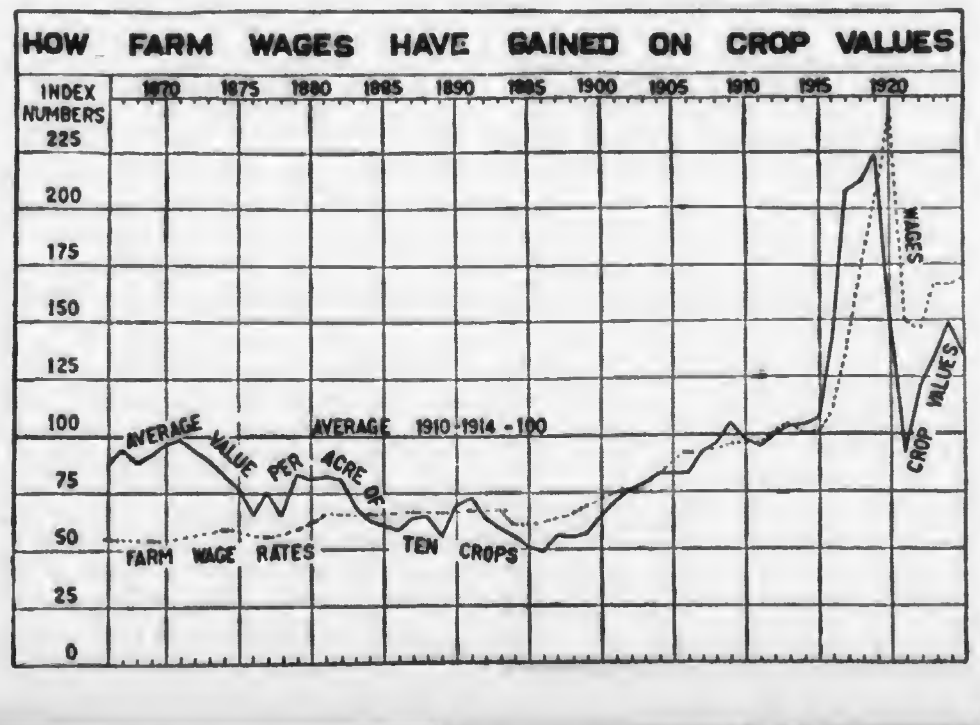
Part of the gain in wages of farm labor is due to its increased productivity as a result of improved machinery, larger equipment, and the use of mechanical power. Contrast the sickle, cradle and flail with the binder, threshing machine, header and combine of today.

In earlier years, a larger share of farm labor than at present was used in such work as clearing land, in constructing buildings, fences and drains, etc. Naturally, with this work done, each man can spend more time in the direct work of production, and fewer men are required to handle a given area of land.

Part of these gains thru improved machinery and thru completion of the pioneer phases of farm work are passed on to the hired man by giving him for his pay the product of a larger number of acres of land.

In spite of the large gains in farm wage rates as compared with twenty-five to fifty years ago, they are relatively lower than those of factory workers; the shift from an agricultural country to a manufacturing nation means that the labor requirements of industry are expanding from year to year.

There are many people moving from town or city to the country, but over any period of five or ten years, the movement away from farms exceeds the return movement. The agricultural population is not gaining in number equal to the excess of births over deaths on farms.



A Possible Limit

The limit may be reached when the nation becomes over industrialized and, particularly, when the demand for new urban construction, including new factories, transportation lines, power companies, roads and streets, as well as homes, apartments, office buildings and stores has outstripped the immediate requirements of the urban population and its ability to pay for them.

All such movements tend to run to extremes. This unbalanced growth of rural and urban population probably will reach a stage ultimately where there will be too many consumers of farm products compared with the number of (to page 28)

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

IN SPITE of the prompt setting and early start of the strawberry plants last spring they did not make as good growth during the season as we would like. We are unable to tell why. Others have told us that they had the same experience. In addition to the poor start, the past winter has been an especially hard one for strawberries because there was little snow covering in this section. Altho we had the plants at Neshaminy Gardens covered as usual they look far less promising now than did the plants at this time last year.

✤ ✤ ✤

FOR several reasons we are not planning to plant many potatoes this year, one of the chief being the high price of seed. We feel that potato raising is too much of a gamble to risk making the initial investment per acre of fifty dollars for seed, twenty-five dollars for fertilizer and twenty to twenty-five dollars for spraying, besides the plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting. It is not my purpose to influence others in the matter of planting potatoes this year. It would be a national calamity for all to follow this reasoning since there would be no crop for the market. The government figures showing the "intention to plant" indicate that the acreage for 1926 will be a little over four per cent greater than it was last year, which will be about the five-year average.

✤ ✤ ✤

A FRIEND from Union County, Pennsylvania, has just been for a chat while I write these notes. He has been living off his farm for a number of years but has been running it with hired help. This became so unsatisfactory that he decided to unload the burden, so he made a sale and rented the farm. He stated that good renters are harder to secure in his county than has been the case in any previous year in his experience.

✤ ✤ ✤

AFTER my friend left the office I remembered a magazine article I read the other day in which the author raised the following question: "Why should farmers be in a position to complain, and why should they be leaving the farms when the public is spending more money each year to promote better farming? Is it because farmers will not learn, or is it because the costly aids and advice provided are not just what farmers need most?" Well, it is a good question, but the author quoted did not answer it. Can you?

✤ ✤ ✤

I HAVE never found any business which does not have its discouraging and unprofitable periods. The business of farming has been passing thru one. It has been thru many in the past but has always survived to experience a period of good times later. In my own mind I believe that the worst of the depression which followed the deflating period is well in the rear and that from now on the returns to the farms on which good farming is done will gradually increase. The principles by which the industrial and financial worlds are controlled have been changed and improved so that great panics are not likely to occur so frequently as they have in the past. This should help to stabilize agriculture also, and will when a few fundamental changes in that business have been made. I still have faith to believe that agriculture will, in the end prove to be the best as well as the "noblest occupation of man."

✤ ✤ ✤

A MAN of wide experience in city markets said the other day that the sale and consumption of sweet corn would "double over night" if every farmer could be prevented from pulling and sending to market the immense quantities of ordinary field corn which are annually dumped on the market. Of course, if people really want horse corn for table use they should be permitted to have it, but the corn is sold with the tacit understanding that it is sweet corn and, of course, the consumers are disappointed and buy less.

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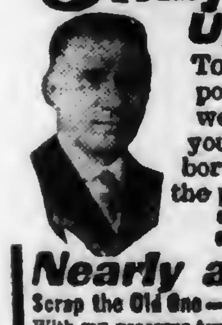

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THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Safety First

MY NEIGHBOR, Hiram Markus, drove madly into town and didn't care a pickle what train was coming down; now Hiram's with the angels and singing, "Watch Your Step" and sending psychic warnings to gentlemen of pep! My neighbor, August Coulter, pressed down upon the gas, disputing with an engine the sacred right to pass; now August is with Hiram and joining in the song, some thirty years too early he met the upper throng! My neighbor Hestor Shipley, a spinster in her prime, propelled her bouncing flivver at triple-sprinting time; the Oriental Flyer bore down upon her car, so she's where Hi and August and other speeders are!

My neighbor, Willie Collins, a youth with racing blood, was not afraid of railroads, of gravel, or of flood, so tried one Friday morning to beat a roaring train; with Hiram, August, Hestor, he's chanting, "Not Again!" My neighbor, Martin Muflets, was master of the wheel, he liked to go at eighty, he liked the thrill and feel; one day he met, unthinking, old Engine Twenty-three, and now he's shouting warnings from upper realms to me,—with Hiram, August, Hestor, and Willie (don't forget!) he's practicing with vigor—a "safety first" quintet!

Sweet music they are making, the five of them, I know; they're anxious, I am certain, for drivers here below, but I can't help but wonder if they should not have stayed down here in Wilkins County where danger signs are made, where signals at the crossings say, "Listen!", "Look!", and "Wait!" I feel they knocked too early upon the Golden Gate!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

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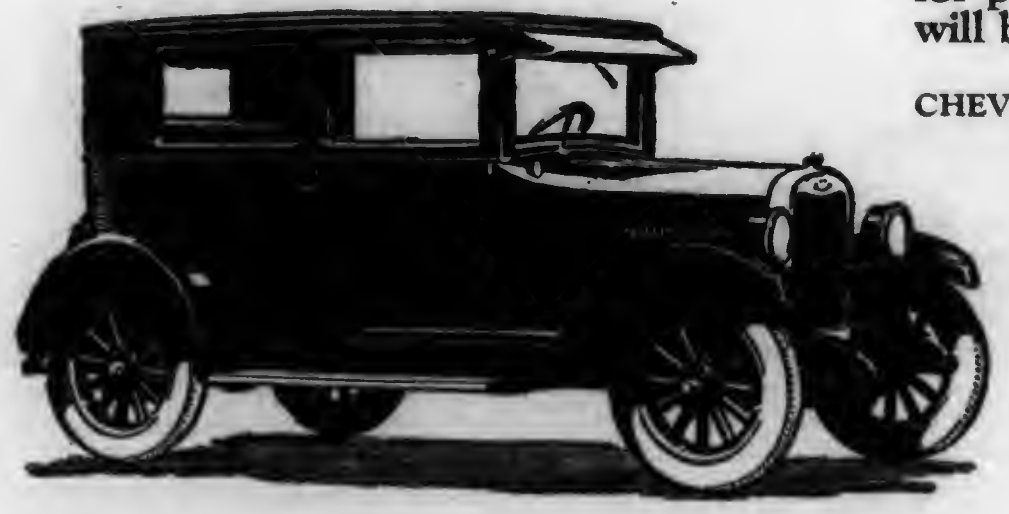

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Branch Offices for Advertising only:
Cleveland, O.—1011 Oregon Ave. N. Y. City—120 W. 42nd St.
Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 15 Phila., Pa., April 10, 1926 Whole No. 1508

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Pleasantness does not sound as well as self-sacrifice, or wisdom or spirituality; but it may include all these great words.—Margaret Deland.

Looking Ahead

LONG range forecasters of business conditions usually try to protect their reputations by frequent use of the words "probably" and "perhaps" in the prophecies. Just now, however, conditions are lining up so favorably for farmers that the well-known Brookmire Forecaster comes out with this statement in bold face type:

"The prospect is that relative farm prosperity will be maintained and that agriculture will continue to be a sustaining force in a possibly waning national prosperity."

Further on the Brookmire bulletin says: "Agriculture has just come out of depression. It is now on a firm foundation with prospects of fairly well sustained income and with capital values written down below their true worth."

Deposit Checks Promptly

BUSINESS houses that have dealings with country people often form a very poor opinion of the farmer as a business man, simply because he does not go to the bank as often as he should.

When any concern issues a check in payment for produce or services, it likes to get the canceled check back as soon as possible. As long as the check is out, the transaction isn't completed, and the books are unbalanced. Some firms consider this point so important that they print on their checks a statement to the effect that they will not be honored if not presented for payment within sixty days from the date of issue.

It is even more to the advantage of the receiver of the check for him to dispose of it promptly. That little piece of paper is simply a promise to pay a certain amount of money. If the firm that issues it goes out of business before the check is paid, that bit of paper isn't worth what it cost to print it. Or if the check is lost, and the endorsement is forged by the finder, the person to whom it was issued is simply out of luck.

Everyone who trys to conduct his affairs in a business-like manner should deposit all checks at the bank as soon as possible, or at least have them cashed by the bank or by the local merchant.

Feeds a Perennial Question

DAIRYING is one of our largest branches of agriculture and feeding the dairy cow is one of the most important features of that industry. For these reasons questions of how and what to feed are being asked continually. Besides the questions we receive asking what to mix to procure a balanced ration, many readers inquire which is the more economical, to mix ingredients at home or purchase ready mixed feeds. An example of the latter kind of inquiry is the following letter received this morning from a Bradford County reader:

"I would like to learn the best thing to do in feeding a herd of eighteen grade Holstein cows. One man tells you it is better to mix your own feeds on the farm. Another thinks it is better to buy ready mixed commercial brands of feeds that are of good quality.

"There are a number of farmers in this section who are about as interested in this matter as I am, and if you can tell me, I would like to know just what, in your judgment, would be the best method to follow—whether we should follow formulas that we find occasionally in the farm papers and mix our own feeds, or buy a good commercial brand of ready-mixed feed."—J. F.

Let us take for example Farmer A who has a good farm on which he raises an abundance of alfalfa and other legume crops. He has plenty of corn above what is required to fill his silos. Oats is a high yielding crop in his rotation system. Farmer A has made a study of feeds and feeding and keeps posted on the latest findings and developments. His barn is equipped with power and mills for grinding grain. The one element he does not have in sufficient supply is protein. This he must secure in the form of cottonseed meal, gluten feed, or oil meal. These he buys in wholesale quantities, paying cash. Since he knows how to do it he is in a position to mix his own feed economically and get good results.

Farmer B has the same number of cows but is equipped very differently. He raises very little alfalfa. His silage usually runs out long before pasture comes and he has no more ripe corn and no more oats than are required by his horses. He knows little about the science of feeding and does not understand the question of rations as does Farmer A. For these reasons, Farmer B will have better and more economical results if he buys a high grade, ready mixed feed.

These illustrations are used merely to convey an idea of the general principles underlying the economies of feed buying. They by no means represent general practice. Many dairymen in the Farmer A class buy all their feed ready mixed, while many in the Farmer B class mix their own rations. However, we believe it would be well for every dairyman to learn which class most nearly represents his conditions and act accordingly. The aim of everyone is, of course, the most milk at the least cost.

The advice and formulas published in farm papers are usually answers to questions asked by men who have available several feed ingredients but who wish to know what proportions to use and what to add to them to bring the protein content up to the necessary percentage.

Economy in dairy feed buying depends largely upon how feed or materials are purchased. The man who buys in small quantities on credit can not hope to buy as cheaply as the man who buys in wholesale amounts and pays cash. The dealer who carries credit accounts, keeps up a stock of feed, and doles it out in small quantities should not be expected to sell at wholesale prices.

Where Does the Money Go?

WHAT becomes of all the money people are earning? This question is asked frequently when the subject of high wages and full-time employment are under discussion. The question usually implies the thought that people are not saving any more than they did under former conditions. The records of savings banks and other institutions, however, seem to tell a different story.

Recently published statistics show that in 1913 there were over eleven million depositors in the savings banks, having a total of a little less than nine billion dollars on deposit. In 1925 the number of depositors had increased to nearly forty-four million, with a combined deposit of more than twenty-three billion dollars. The amount of life insurance carried increased from sixteen and one-half billion dollars in 1913 to seventy-two billion in 1925. In the past ten years the number of bond holders in the country has increased by three and one-half million. When to all this is added the amount of money involved in installment buying of homes, furnishings, automobiles, machinery, etc., it would seem that the American people are better off than they have ever been in the history of the country, and that not all their incomes are being wasted. Of course there is a big field for improvement in wise spending, and it is a fact that all too many of the wage earners are not to be found in the list of depositors and investors.

"Ear of Corn Markets"

READERS of Pennsylvania Farmer are acquainted with the efforts of New Jersey farmers operating roadside markets to shield themselves from the unsavory reputation developed by "gyp" horse-and-wagon "farmers." By living up to a rather stringent set of rules, and by submitting to inspection by the State Bureau of Markets, some of the Jersey produce men are building for the "Standard Markets" a reputation for fair dealing and high quality produce. Their way of doing business is certain to draw trade away from the man who loads up a wagon with stale produce from city wholesale centers and sells it along a busy country roadside.

Massachusetts produce growers have had the same kind of competition to meet. A group of farmers in one county of that state got together, decided upon a set of regulations, and adopted as their trade sign an ear of corn.

Now there is a movement under foot for cooperation between the progressive roadside market owners of several eastern states. The Massachusetts growers probably will adopt the principle of inspection by the State Bureau of Markets, which is already the practice in New Jersey. And the New Jersey standard roadside market owners very recently adopted Massachusetts' ear of corn as their sign. Maryland is expected to fall in line next.

It should not be long until a large number of "Ear of Corn" markets are in operation in the eastern states, helping to eliminate from the public mind the prejudice against roadside markets, in the neighborhood of the large cities, that has resulted from the tactics of unscrupulous fly-by-night dealers, and a few dishonest farmers.

Washington Letter

MAKES PROGRESS ON RELIEF PLANS.—Considerable progress has been made in the proposed agricultural relief legislation hearings before the House committee on agriculture. The organizations asking for such legislation have apparently reached a definite agreement as to the details of the measure they think Congress should pass. A statement in which the surplus disposal bill drafted by the Corn Belt committee is specifically endorsed, has been submitted to the House committee. It is signed by S. H. Thompson, president American Farm Bureau Federation; John Tromble, vice president National Farmers' Union; William Hirth, chairman Corn Belt Farm Organizations Committee; Frank W. Murphy, chairman American Council of Agriculture, and George N. Peek, chairman executive committee of 22, North Central States Agricultural Conference.

PROVIDES EQUALIZATION FUND.—This is the bill which provides for a Federal Farm Advisory Council, a Federal Farm Board, and an equalization fund, and classes wheat, cotton, cattle and hogs as basic agricultural commodities, on which an equalization fee shall be levied. It is asserted that corn is reached by the provisions for cattle and hogs. In the handling of each of these four basic products it is proposed that producers export trading corporations be formed.

THIRTY-ONE "RELIEF" BILLS.—Hearings on the thirty-one agricultural relief bills introduced in Congress so far this session were begun before the Senate committee on Agriculture March 29. A friendlier interest seemed to be shown by the Senate committee than by the House committee towards the various surplus disposal schemes.

GRANGE DOESN'T BACK THOMPSON.—There is some question as to the claims that all the organized farmers are united in favor of the Corn Belt committee's bill. Members of the congressional committees are stressing the point that the statement presented by President Thompson of the American Farm Bureau Federation was not signed by the National Grange and National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations, two of the largest and most influential of the farm organizations.

SAY SHIP CANAL WOULD TURN THE TRICK.—Former Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith is in Washington in the interest of his plan to fix base-line prices on staple farm crops before they are planted.

Another group from the Middle West, headed by Ex-Governor Harding, of Iowa, are asserting that the proposed Saint Lawrence ship canal would provide all the relief that is necessary. Mr. Harding says the farmers' troubles are due to lack of transportation facilities back in 1921.

STANDARD BOLT LAW PROPOSED.—A bill has been reported favorably by the Committee on Manufactures which, while not strictly agricultural legislation, is of direct interest to agriculture. Its purpose is the standardization of bolts and screwheads. It is believed it would save much loss of time and delay in farm work if this bill should become a law.

WOMEN FIGHT FARMERS' INTERESTS.—The tariff on food products is being attacked by the National Consumers' League, whose representatives have been besieging Congress for a downward revision of rates. It is now indicated that the farmers will have arrayed against them the powerful opposition of the organized women's clubs, in the coming contest over tariff revision.

HEARINGS ON MILK TARIFF.—At the preliminary hearings in the milk and cream tariff investigations before the United States Tariff Commission, March 25, representatives of the dairy interests in the states bordering Canada asked for an embargo on milk and cream from across the border.

The Tariff Commission has decided to confine its production costs studies to eastern Canada, New York and New England. Consideration will be given to costs of production in divisions where the sanitary requirements are high, and on dairy farms where sanitary regulations are comparatively low.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

TO TEST RURAL RULES.—Action of the big electrical interests in appealing to the Superior Court from the new rural electric regulations on the ground that the Public Service Commission exceeded its powers in promulgating such rules will mean a prolonged fight in the courts as there is no doubt but that the case will be carried to the highest tribunal. It will be a test of very interesting character. No announcement has been made whether the appeal will interfere with effectiveness of the regulations for the present or not.

GOOD HONEY SIGNS.—According to a report issued by the State Department of Agriculture the inspections of apiaries by Charles N. Greene, the state inspector, show good prospects and splendid condition in many counties. Snow and moisture are said to be especially favorable.

BURNING THE BORER.—State agricultural authorities have tapped the emergency fund provided by the last Legislature to meet pests and will purchase types of tractors which burn over fields so as to destroy the stalks and roots in which the corn borer lurks. Experience of Ohio with such machines has been checked up and steps will be taken not only to burn out the borer in the northwestern counties where he has gotten a hold, but to inspect the fields. The state quarantine against the borer, which includes various counties in that part of Pennsylvania will be gone over and where farmers are unable to get out all of the stalks state appliances and assistance will be provided according to a schedule. Secretary Frank P. Willits says a determined effort will be made to keep the borer within the present limits.

SORRY TO HAVE TO GET YOU OUT OF BED, DOC, BUT THE MISSUS CAN'T REST UNTIL YOU SEE THE CHILD!
50 YEARS AGO—
HER TEMPERATURE IS 103, DOCTOR.
I'LL COME RIGHT OUT! FOLLOW MY INSTRUCTIONS UNTIL I GET THERE, MRS BROWN!
HAPPY BIRTHDAY
AND, TODAY!

The fiftieth anniversary of a great convenience

THE POTATO SURVEY.—State Bureau of Plant Industry officials have been working out their plans for a continuance of the survey of potatoes in Pennsylvania. The idea is not so much to work along the line of the potato wart quarantine, but to cover the state and hunt for any evidences. The wart has been localized in eleven counties and as immune varieties are being grown it is believed excellent results will soon be shown. But at the same time the survey is to go right on and neighborhoods not infected will be combed so as to make sure there are no unfavorable conditions. Seed potato grading will help.

ASKING FOR QUAIL.—While on the subject of potatoes it is a notable fact requests for quail to be distributed in sections of counties where potatoes are extensively raised have been coming to the Capitol. The value of the quail as a potato bug exterminator has become almost proverbial in Pennsylvania. Game authorities say they will furnish the quail if land owners will permit hunting.

FIGURES ON PEACHES.—Statistical officers in the Department of Agriculture are getting data together on peach trees, showing not only the number but the age of such trees in the commercial orchards. This survey shows the leadership is now in the Cumberland Valley—South Mountain country. The state's drive against the peach yellows is declared to be showing results in sections where the disease had been found to be a menace.

LINE UP ROAD WORK.—State Highway Department officials believe inside of a fortnight they will be able to have contractors go to work on the construction projects in the southern counties, but there are doubts about the northern line owing to the snow still on the ground and the depth of frost.

DRIVE ON WEEDS.—Farmers and landowners of Pennsylvania are going to be warned against the presence of dangerous weeds and the necessity of arranging work so that weeds can be attacked before they start to seed.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

POTATO SEEDING UNDER WAY.—Milder weather in late March permitted field work in the central New Jersey potato belt. Plowing was the order of the day and considerable ground was planted in early spuds. Potato growers are getting more and more away from Jersey Giants and later varieties and proper packing and merchandising methods are widely advocated in central New Jersey this year.

VINELAND BUILDINGS NEED PAINT.—Lack of money to keep repaired the buildings at the national egg laying contest at Vineland has brought forth considerable comment on the part of poultrymen thruout the state. The farm interests secured a small appropriation to paint the buildings in the current appropriations bill. Recent controversy in the Legislature on appropriations do not include an agricultural budget, and poultrymen were optimistic that the bill as finally approved would include the funds for Vineland.

LESS ACREAGE IN TOMATOES.—With the information general that large stocks of canned tomatoes, corn and peas are held over this year, tomato growers in southern New Jersey are reducing their acreage decidedly, some cuts being reported from twenty to fifty per cent. It is seldom that the carry-over of canned goods has been of such quantity that spot prices are the highest offered for future deliveries, and some of the leading growers have stated that they will not plant this season except for sale under canhouse contracts.

RENEWED INTEREST IN FAIRS.—Early spring meetings of fair association committees in various parts of the state indicate plans well under way for a good fair season. Last year there was considerable talk about discontinuing several of the older and well-known local fairs. Some of these were finally brought thru with satisfactory attendance and interest and the general indications at present are that New Jersey will have more representative and large local fairs this year.

JUNIOR APPLE DEMONSTRATION.—The State Department of Agriculture has been interesting students in vocational schools in proper grading and packing of apples. Demonstrations have been held for more than 500 boys in the state. The program is a phase of the work of the Department to interest farm boys in standard grades of farm products now demanded by consumers in the large markets. The apple demonstrations were held at nine major towns from Newton and Hackettstown down thru the central part of the state to Shiloh and Bridgeton.—B.

New York Letter

STATE REFUSES REQUESTS FOR MORE FAIR MONEY.—Leaders in junior project work in this state have recently made a strong plea for an addition of $1800 to prize money offered in junior departments at the state fair. It was denied, for lack of funds. Livestock interests asked for a special division in which dairymen whose cattle are not distinctly of the show herd type might exhibit, as one of the greatest needs of dairying in the state. This was denied.

MAPLE SEASON STILL RETARDED.—Continued cold weather has prevented a free flow of sap. Many leading maple syrup makers have not tapped their trees yet. The coming of robins was delayed several days beyond former late records for their appearance. Snow and ice still block most country roads of the state. This being true on the last day of March will mean a very short maple season, a late spring, and considerable inconvenience in the major farming operations.

TWELFTH STATE TAX CONFERENCE.—H. E. McKenzie, the Farm Bureau's tax expert, recently made his plea before the Twelfth State Tax Conference in behalf of farmers. He proved that in 1924 real estate paid seventy-six per cent of the state and local taxes; that exemptions have grown out of all reason, twenty-one per cent of all real estate in the state being now exempt; that the state should assume the financial burden of the common schools; that relief from road taxes is needed, thru a gasoline tax, to be administered by the state and sent back into the counties; that future taxes should be more largely on income and less on value; that personal income and corporation taxes should help take up increasing cost of government; that exemptions on personal incomes should be lowered, whereas the present legislature has just raised them to permit the release of nearly a third of the income tax of the state; that there should be an unincorporated business tax; that inheritance taxes should probably be increased; and that more attention should be paid to fees and licenses.—M. G. F.

Of course you're going to spray this year with the more effective, more convenient Pyrox, so

why not save money by getting your Pyrox in the five, ten or twenty-five pound drums?

YOU'LL save money and time and run absolutely no risk, because the new improved Pyrox will keep its creamy, easy-working consistency until used.

Last season the success of the new Pyrox was nothing less than sensational. Its increased effectiveness as a combined insecticide and fungicide spray, and its greater convenience, were revelations to the thousands who used it.

With Pyrox, five minutes, and you're ready to spray. Pyrox saves time, labor and money. It goes farther. *It sticks*, making frequent sprayings unnecessary. Lengthens the growing season, increases the yield and improves quality.

THE NEW IMPROVED Pyrox REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK REGISTERED

the powerful triple-duty spray

Kills Bugs *Controls Diseases* *Improves Foliage*

Its soft, creamy consistency is guaranteed by 28 years of manufacturing experience.

Made by BOWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY, 40 West Street, New York

Manufacturers also of Bowker's Arsenate of Lead; Bowker's Calcide (high-grade calcium Arsenate); Bowker's Bordeaux; Bowker's Bordeaux Arsenate; Bowker's Lime Sulphur; Bowker's Copper-Lime Dust.

Eureka Traction Sprayer

Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

In stock near you. Write today for catalogue on Eureka Sprayers and Potato Machines

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SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

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LANCASTER COUNTY GROWN "SURE CROP" SEED CORN
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SPRAY TO DOUBLE THE DOLLARS AT HARVEST

For blight, destroying bugs, fleas and beetles

You Need OSPRAYMO Sprayers

The wheels do the pumping and the air chamber holds a strong, constant pressure which drives fine spray mixture home to every part of foliage—above and below. Sprays potatoes, beans, vegetables—4 or 6 rows at once. No cost for power. Don't buy any sprayer until you know the OSPRAYMO line. Includes power orchard rigs, barrel, bucket, knapsack and hand sprayers. Write direct today for catalog to Field Force Pump Co., Dept. M, Elmira, Y.N.

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Guaranteed to Grow Seeds, 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c. 3-ft. Peach Trees 20c each Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubbery and Grape Vines. Send for 1926 Catalog today. ALLEN'S NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Geneva, O.

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Small Fruits to Grow in the Home Garden

(Continued from last week)

CURRANTS and gooseberries are heartily neglected in most gardens. Both luxuriate under coolness and moisture, preferring partial shade, and can be grown to advantage under a permanent heavy mulch. The white pine blister rust, which threatens to destroy the five needle pines of the country, lives part of its life cycle on currants, especially the European black currant; hence currants are more or less taboo in New England states unless grown over 1000 feet away from the pines.

Since the stand of white pine in the United States is worth $500,000,000 and that of Canada $600,000,000, it is likely that the currants will be sacrificed if necessary, rather than the pines. We can let the black currants go without regret but we should hate to lose the reds. Standard varieties of the red currant in order of ripening are Fay, Wilder and Diploma. The Golden or Flowering currant, a favorite ornamental bush on old fashioned lawns, with fragrant yellow flowers, makes fair jam and preserves.

Currants mulched heavily with straw. This is preferable to cultivation.

San Jose Scale Kills Quickly

Watch currant bushes sharply for San Jose scale which kills them quickly, and spray with lime-sulphur. Fresh powdered hellebore dusted on the leaves thru a piece of muslin will kill the worms that eat the leaves so voraciously.

Gooseberries are even more discredited than currants chiefly because they are so viciously thorny, and because Americans eat them green and do not let them ripen on the bushes, as in Europe, when they become a really interesting dessert fruit. Two of the best of the American varieties are Chautauqua and Poorman. The English varieties, while of high quality, require too much coddling. Both currants and gooseberries may need a spraying with Bordeaux to prevent defoliation of the bushes by leaf-spot.

Conditions Required by Strawberries

The limiting factors in the culture of strawberries are an optimum of moisture and a minimum of weeds. Both conditions are rather difficult to maintain. This is one reason why potted plants, set in early August, find favor amonk home gardeners. They are set after the most aggressive weed invasion has passed, following a crop of some early vegetable. Altho few runners are made there is a fair crop the following spring. This method is more expensive than setting runner plants in the spring, but far less trouble.

Spring-set plants need careful attention in training the runners. It is best to keep the row narrow, not over fifteen inches wide, and cut off all surplus runners after a row of this width has been made. Keeping the plants in hills, by pulling off all runners, is impracticable in this climate altho it gives some very fine berries if the plants are very carefully mulched. Apply the mulch in late fall an inch or two deep, using clean straw, free from weed seeds or grain; never use fresh horse manure, which is weedy. All the flowers of the strawberry plant are formed in the crown during September and October of the year before they open, hence the main effort should be to secure strong crowns and hence, also, irrigation while the berries are swelling will increase their size but not their number.

Diploma and White Grape currants are two good sorts for the garden.

In market garden culture only one crop may be harvested and a new field set each spring. In the home garden usually it is best to harvest two or three crops. Immediately after the last picking reduce the width of the row to about six inches. Spade under as many of the older plants as possible and enrich the soil between the rows so as to favor the formation of new runners. Mowing and burning leaves is not necessary with clean foliage sorts like the Howard 17.

Extra large exhibition berries may be grown to best advantage from potted plants set on heavily manured ground. Only two or three fruits are left to mature on each plant and the plants are watered daily with liquid manure. Immense berries, three or four to the quart, may be grown in this way; but, as Marshal P. Wilder once remarked, "We already have strawberries large enough to fill any mouth of decent dimensions."

Downing—One of the best American gooseberries.

Ripe strawberries in mid-winter may be had by setting potted plants in six-inch pots and growing them in a cold frame until late fall, with frequent and copious watering. When brought into heat gradually after December 1, these plants give berries of exceptionally high quality. The blossoms will need to be pollinated by hand and the plants fed with liquid manure.

The Different Varieties

The outstanding variety in Pennsylvania is the Howard 17, erroneously called Premier. It is prolific, ripens early, is of good quality, and the foliage is remarkably free from disease. Marshall and Glen Mary are dependable second early sorts. Chesapeake, Gibson, William Belt and Parsons, are good late varieties, while Gandy and Stevens Late are excellent very late varieties. The Chesapeake is one of the handsomest berries but makes few runners and is best grown under irrigation.

The highly advertised "everbearing" strawberries are disappointing except under very favorable conditions, including rich soil and a copious supply of moisture thruout the season. The Champion now seems to find greater favor than the Progressive. If the blossoms are picked off until July, they may give light pickings during August, September and October—enough for an occasional shortcake—and a fair crop the following spring.—S. W. Fletcher.

(To be continued)

"Tomorrow afternoon," said a minister to his congregation, "the funeral of Mr. So-and-so will be held in this church. I shall make the funeral address on this occasion and the man himself will be here, the first time in twenty years."

OUR AIM: TO SERVE YOU WELL AND FAITHFULLY —ALWAYS

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WHERE SAVINGS ARE GREATEST THRUOUT THE YEAR

NATION-WIDE Store Service

IT was in the days when dad pulled on his big cowhide boots by the straps and pulled them off again with the aid of the old bootjack. The old grey mare and the spring democrat wagon were relied upon for safe conveyance to town.

It was during those good old fashioned days, nearly a quarter of a century ago, that "Jim" Penney, as the miners up in the mountains of Wyoming called him, opened a good old fashioned store and conducted it in the good old fashioned way—a square deal alike to everybody and economy for all who came to him for their dry goods, clothing and shoes.

That was in April, 1902, 24 years ago: then Mr. Penney served comparatively few people and his business that year was only a few thousand dollars.

Since then great changes have taken place. Paved and hard surfaced roads have replaced the old dirt roads with their sinkholes and ruts. Automobiles have supplanted Old Dobbin and the buggy. Tedious journeys of yesteryears are merely incidents of busy hours nowadays.

Today the 676 Department Stores that bear Mr. Penney's name, scattered from coast to coast in 44 States, are within reach of more than one-fourth of the entire population of the United States. The business amounted to over $91,000,000 in 1925.

The good old fashioned principles and policies continue to govern. At no time in the active career of the Company has there been even a momentary departure from these methods.

The J. C. Penney Company has served itself best by serving the public most. Its co-operative plans in which both producer and consumer derive far-reaching advantages, together with its large buying and selective powers, have earned a great testimonial in steel and concrete —the J. C. Penney Co. Building at N. Y. while creating still another testimonial, *the confidence and good will of legions of customers.*

NATION-WIDE VALUES:
Dress Goods
Silks
Domestics
Draperies
Oil Cloth
Blankets
Toilet Goods
Ribbons
Notions
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
Corsets
Clothing
Furnishings
Hats
and
Shoes
for the
Entire Familyt

Our Stores In Pennsylvania
Ambridge
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McKeesport
Meadville
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BUYING AT J. C. PENNEY CO. STORES MEANS ECONOMY AND THE ADDED PLEASURE OF PERSONAI. SELECTION.

BASKETS

Buy your baskets now or early Spring and get rock bottom prices.
Write for catalog.
WEBSTER BASKET CO., Box 230, Webster, N. Y.

"SPECIAL" An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1.00 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, best varieties. True to name. This offer is to new customers and get our Free Catalog.
ERNST NURSERIES, Box 1, Eaton, O.

Get Low Prices on Berry Boxes and Baskets

Write for our Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from *the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country.*
New Albany Box & Basket Co., Box 118 New Albany, Ind.

Hoffman's Seed Corn

Ears of *"Lancaster County Sure Crop"*—a splendid double purpose sort.

Sound Germination Sold at Right Prices

THE fertile soils of Lancaster County, Penna., produce strong-germed Seed Corn that yields heavily. And the cost is very little—less per acre than for almost any other Seed. It will pay you to plant the best.

"LANCASTER SURE CROP"—*Fine for Silo or Crib.* Grows tall and leafy, yielding a heavy tonnage of silage rich in grain. Matures well to the North. Any left from silo-filling can be husked for crib. Alvin Angerer, Michigan, writes: "I had ears that measured 16 inches long last fall, it also is a wonderful silo corn. I filled my 8 x 30 ft. silo with an acre and a half of this 'Lancaster County Sure Crop Corn.'" Read all about this Corn in our new Spring Catalog.

CATALOG and SAMPLES—FREE

Our new Spring Catalog also describes "White Cap Yellow Dent"—an extra-good crib corn, and other standard varieties. Eight heavy-yielding varieties of Oats. Maine-grown Seed Potatoes—all standard varieties. Best grades of hardy Alfalfa and northern-grown Clover. Explains how to get better stands of Legumes. Gives valuable pointers on Soy Beans, Canada Oats, and other specialty crops.

Write for this *free* Book today. Mention crops you intend to grow; we'll send samples. Get our Money-back and Freight-paid offers before buying Farm Seeds.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC. Box 40, Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

Every 200-pound bag of V-C Fertilizer used per acre, on Corn will produce under good cultural conditions, an increase of 10 bushels of grain, equivalent to 100 pounds of pork.

Fertilize For a Full Ear Well Matured

Back of every fully matured ear was a stalk that was well supplied with plant food during the growing season.

Make more bushels of sound ears by selecting a fertilizer for your Corn that will feed it at every stage of growth and mature it early.

V-C Fertilizers for Corn not only nourish the plant while small, but when it is forming and filling the ear. They give the corn a quick start in the spring, grow it rapidly, uniformly, and mature large, heavy, well-developed ears before frost.

V-C Fertilizers have an established reputation among leading Corn growers for producing heavy yields of sound grain.

Ask your dealer for V-C Fertilizers made for Corn, or write

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO. Home Office: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

BUSINESS THE E-B LINE FOUNDED 1852

Surpasses *All* Spreaders

In strength and durability—in its practical construction—and other points, the E-B SPREADER is *better*. It's easy to load and extremely light in draft. Turns square and will drive comfortably through a 6-foot door. Spreads seven feet wide.

You can ask any farmer who has been using one of these E-B Spreaders for several years and he'll tell you it has outlasted any of the others on neighboring farms. He will tell you, too, that it has given better all round satisfaction!

Built in two sizes: No. 1—70-85 bu. with sideboards: No. 2—50-60 bu. with sideboards. Let the E-B dealer explain the superior features of this spreader next time you're in town. He also has other items that will interest you. Send coupon today for free descriptive circular.

"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM FARM MACHINERY

MAIL THIS COUPON

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM, Rockford, Ill., Dept. 19
Send free circular describing
☐ Spreader. ☐ Horse Drawn Plows ☐ Tractor Plows
Name.................
Address.................
I am also interested in.................

Raising Asparagus Roots

How can I raise my own asparagus roots?—A. L., Chester County, Pa.

Since you have asked how you can raise your own asparagus roots, I assume that you have already considered the pros and cons of buying versus growing asparagus roots. Good roots can be grown under the right conditions and if you plant plenty of seed you can save only the best roots and discard the smaller and weaker ones.

Soils which are open and porous facilitate root penetration and elongation, therefore, well decomposed peat or light sandy loams are best suited for the production of good crowns. Roots can be dug early and with a minimum of injury. Heavy soils can be used to grow your crowns, but it requires more labor to keep them in good physical condition. They remain wet later in the spring, also a heavy soil may become packed and in this condition digging becomes difficult, roots are injured and many of the large fleshy roots lost entirely.

Soil Must Be in Good Condition

Have the soil in good condition, asparagus seed germinates slowly, if the land is weedy, the young plants may be smothered out before they are large enough to be seen in the row. It is usually from two to six weeks before the plants appear above ground and another week before the young plants are large enough to be visible in the rows so as to permit cultivation.

In order to overcome the difficulties incident to slow germination of the seed, a number of growers have practiced a method worked out by H. A. Borthwick, of the California Agricultural Experiment Station. Soaking asparagus seed in water is not difficult. The temperature and time may vary considerably without danger of injury. A temperature of the water of eighty-six degrees to ninety-two degrees Fahrenheit for four or five days is recommended. Soaking in water at the ordinary temperature of the air, seventy to seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit, for short periods of time has comparatively little value.

After removing seed from water, spread out thin on canvas, stir for a few minutes until water disappears from surface and then plant immediately. The soaked seed will be swelled but hard and firm and after drying for a few minutes may be planted either with a drill or by hand. Caution: Do not plant soaked seed in a very dry soil, in one day the dry soil will take up the moisture in the seed.

A Few Necessary Points

One pound of seed grows enough plants for an acre field, one ounce should produce enough to set out 200 feet of row. Rows for seed should be about twenty-eight inches apart, sow seed in furrows three to six inches wide so as to give the growing plants plenty of room. Plant seed from one to two inches deep. It is generally advisable to let seedlings stand in the seed row over winter, dig just before growth starts. Eliminate all inferior plants. Do not hesitate to throw away small or injured plants.

Asparagus varieties and planting the bed were discussed in an article in Pennsylvania Farmer of March 13th. Mary Washington is the variety for first choice, followed by Martha Washington and Reading Giant. You can grow good roots, give them care, fertilize if the soil is light and plant enough seed spaced far enough apart so that each crown can develop alone. Seed planted three inches apart will prevent rootstocks becoming interwoven so that it is difficult to separate them at digging time.—W. T. Tapley.

The Book That Began a New Era for Orchardists

A Golden Harvest from Your Under-Grade Apples

HERE is the impressive story of profitable cider making! The story of how sound undergrades are sold at prices that double the value of your apple crop! The complete details of how progressive orchardists made thousands of dollars from undergrade fruit in 1925! And this book, "A Golden Harvest from Undergrade Apples"—describing Mount Gilead Hydraulic Cider Presses and the Mount Gilead Process—is free to you.

Mount Gilead HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESSES

Are the first choice of progressive orchardists. Their dependable efficiency produces the greatest possible amount of juice from every bushel of apples. They are made in a wide range of sizes from a capacity of 80 bushels to 1,500 bushels a day, including presses for roadside, orchard and custom pressing. There are more Mount Gilead Cider Presses in current use—and more being sold each year—than all other hydraulic cider presses combined.

The Mount Gilead Process

Without the use of chemicals—and without cooking the juice—the famous Mount Gilead Process produces pure cider that keeps sweet the year 'round. It conforms in every detail to the Federal Prohibition Laws. It enables you to market fresh cider the year 'round at "top" prices.

Write for Your Copy

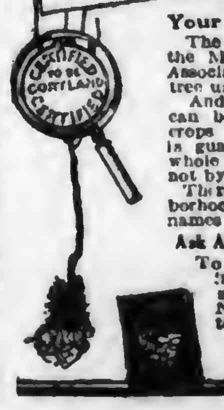
Write us today for your free copy of this interesting book, "A Golden Harvest." It tells you not only the story of Mount Gilead Presses and the Mount Gilead Process but also how to make real money from apple products.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
Originators of the Hydraulic Cider Press
805 LINCOLN AVE. MOUNT GILEAD, O.

The most complete line of machinery for fruit products plants, including cider presses for every need.

The Lead Seal Stays on Tree

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees


Certified to be Cortland Certified

Be Sure of Your Fruit Before You Plant

The "True-to-Name" Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association remains on the Kelly tree until it bears.

And whether certified or not, you can be sure of bigger and better crops because every Kelly tree is guaranteed and propogated on whole root, imported seedlings—not by grafting on piece roots.

There are Kelly trees in your neighborhood. Talk to their owners whose names we will gladly send you.

Ask About Our New Cortland Apple

To be fair, we must fill all orders in the rotation received. You should order your "True-to-Name" stock early. So write today for catalog.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries
1110 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y

ROSE BUSHES

Two and three-year old $3.95 per doz.; $27.00 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery. Silver Columbia, Templar, Commonwealth, Ophelia, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Columbia, Madam Butterfly, Premier, Crusader, Double White Killarney, America, Annie Laurie. Bloom from these bushes won first prize at the INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW, NEW YORK CITY, FOUR YEARS IN SUCCESSION, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926.

Hardy Chrysanthemum Plants

all colors, $1.25 per doz. $10.00 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery.

Lily-of-the-Valley

the sweetest flower that grows, two-year old pips, 25 for $1.00; 100 for $3.00. Postpaid Insured Delivery. Order now for planting time. Circular on request. Honorable treatment guaranteed.

REYNOLDS FARMS, So. Norwalk, Conn.

HOYT'S CLOVER OHIO GROWN Certified!

Exclusive packers OHIO GROWN CERTIFIED CLOVERS. The pure hardy type that return you dividends. Headquarters for the best to be had in all field seeds, grains and soy beans. Ask about our freight paid offer.

The A.C.Hoyt Co., Wood & North St., Fostoria, O

Dr. Lipman Goes Abroad

NINE American delegates have been appointed by Secretary Kellogg, of the State Department, upon the recommendation of Secretary Jardine, of the Department of Agriculture, to represent the United States at the biennial meeting of the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture which will convene at Rome, Italy, on April 19th.

The delegates include L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; J. G. Lipman, director, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Contributing Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer; S. T. Dana, United States Forest Service; R. A. Oakley, Bureau of Plant Industry; O. C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; C. J. Galpin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; R. A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland; Asher Hobson, permanent delegate of the United States, stationed at the Institute, and E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London.

The biennial conference, which is attended by representatives from the sixty-two countries that have membership in the Institute, is for the purpose of formulating a program of action for the next two years in connection with methods of collecting and disseminating statistics on current world crop conditions, the movement of agricultural products in international trade, and other agricultural problems. The Institute is virtually a world clearing house of agricultural information and has been an important factor in enabling the Department of Agriculture to keep farmers in the United States informed on crop conditions in competing world areas.

1925 Crop Honor Roll

LANCASTER County, first in the total production of wheat, corn, tobacco and hay.

Somerset, first in oats.
Lehigh, first in potatoes.
Bradford, first in buckwheat.
Berks, first in rye.
Adams, first in apples.—Weekly News Bulletin, State Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has indirect telegraphic contact thru the Institute with the responsible government crop reporting agencies thruout the world. The crop data are received by telegraph and radio at Washington, where they are interpreted and released immediately over the United States for the guidance of farmers in the production and marketing of crops.

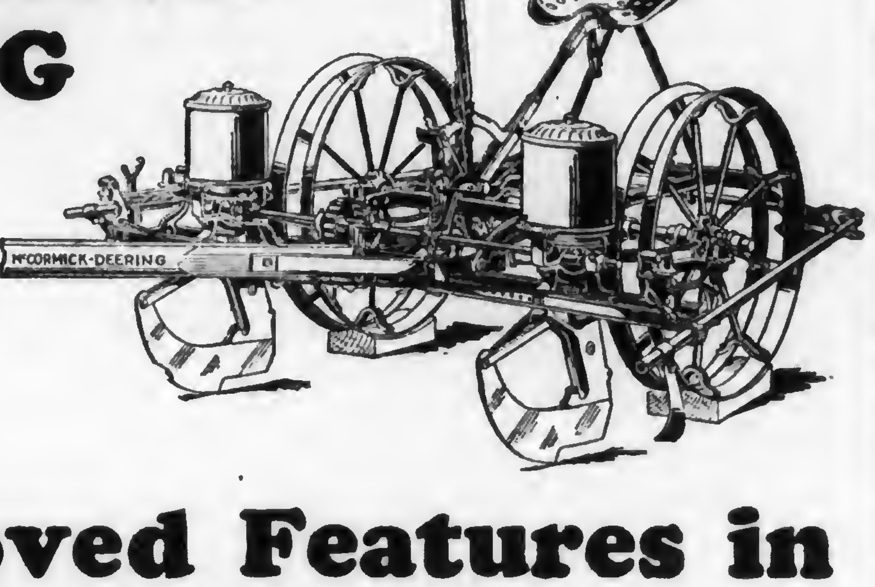
Control Oriental Moth

IN THE hope of reducing the ravages of the Oriental fruit moth the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, is urging the cultivation of peach orchards to a depth of at least four inches before the trees blossom this spring.

This moth is found in peach orchards thruout southeastern Pennsylvania and causes heavy losses each year. The damage is caused in two ways: First, the larvae feed in the young shoots of the peach tree, killing them back and causing them to take on a bushy growth; and, second, the larvae feed in the fruit of peach, quince and apple causing a wormy product which is often not evident from the exterior.

Many larvae of this much-dreaded insect spend the winter in bits of plant material about the peach orchard and thoro cultivation aids in their destruction. While not giving complete control, early cultivation is one of the series of measures, advocated by the various state and federal agencies, for reducing the loss.

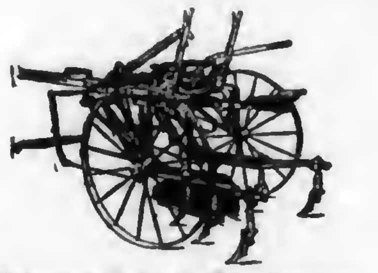
McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Planters and Drills



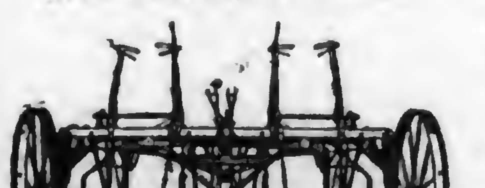
Time-Proved Features in a 1926 Model

1. Variable drop.
2. Improved clutch.
3. Plunger-type valve action.
4. Improved check heads.
5. Check-row or drill.
6. Any type openers.
7. Automatic markers.
8. Improved fertilizer attachment.
9. Built-in power hill-drop.

Flat, edge, or full-hill drop. Plates interchange. Plant peas and beans with corn with the 1926 McCormick-Deering Planters.



McCormick-Deering 1-Row Cultivator



McCormick-Deering 2-Row Cultivator

McCormick-Deering 1 and 2-Row Cultivators

For as long as many can remember, McCormick-Deering cultivators have been helping grow good crops wherever row crops are grown. This year will see these easy-to-operate, thorough tools again at work. Perhaps on your farm there is a need for a new 2-row in place of worn out single-row cultivators. Or perhaps you are going to replace a walker with a rider. Whatever your need, remember the quality of McCormick-Deering cultivators and the complete service rendered by McCormick-Deering dealers. Give your local dealer a chance to show you these good planters and cultivators.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY! BE PREPARED!

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Use More Concrete **ON THE FARM**

Fence posts, feed troughs, water troughs, culverts, drains, floors and foundations—cost less and last longer when made with concrete. Also fine for mixing feeds, fertilizers, etc.

H & Z CONCRETE MIXER

—is a simple, portable, labor-saving machine, built for use on the farm. All-steel construction. Mixes a wheelbarrow full a minute. Use hand power, or belt the mixer to your Ford. Sold at a low price, on easy-to-own plan. Shipped on thirty-day trial. Write today for full information.

HERTZLER & ZOOK COMPANY
Box 204 Belleville, Pa.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS NURSERIES SALISBURY, MD. Catalog FREE
Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants in the World

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

TAPES FOR TYING CELERY ASPARAGUS IN FAST COLORS

LION MILLS

Hoffman-Corr Tape Mfg. Co.
312 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GET BETTER RESULTS WITH THE UTILITOR

PLOWS-HARROWS CULTIVATES-Belt Power
THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER
Less Labor - Greater Profits
See your Leading Implement Dealer or write for Catalogue
THE UTILITOR CO., Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Peerless Hay Press

The Farquhar "Peerless" Steel Frame Hay Baling Presses have strong, rigid baling chamber. Adjustable tension plates regulate weight of bales. One piece saddle holds main bearings in perfect alignment.

Write for complete information on Presses—Also Traction and Portable Engines, Threshers, Sawmills and Hydraulic Cider Presses.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 846 YORK, Pa.

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR and Power Lawnmower

A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Lawn Work.

Catalog Free

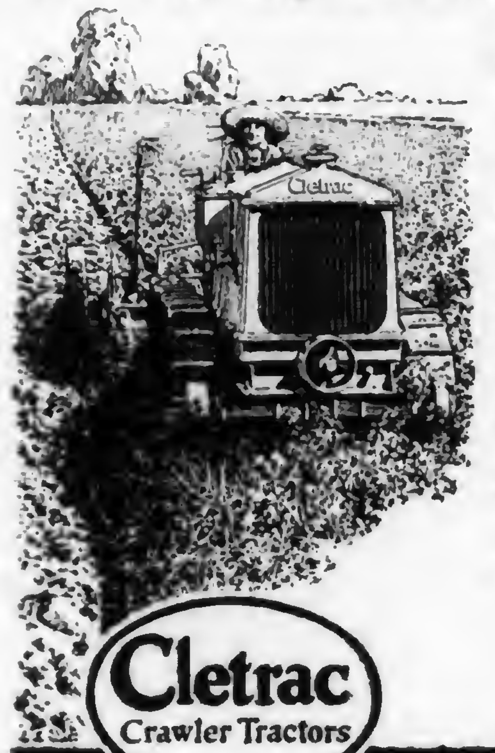
American Farm Machine Co.
1003-33rd Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

=Cletrac=
Crawler Tractors

CLETRAC'S abundant power, low operating cost, and extremely easy handling make it a farm tractor of unusual ability. With Cletrac on the farm, it is easy to set a new record of economy and speed on all the big jobs. Labor costs are cut, work is done quicker and easier, time is saved and power expense is cut to an absolute minimum.

Plowing, discing, seeding, cultivating—heavy field and belt jobs—Cletrac wades through them all and puts bigger profits in the pockets of its owners.

You Can Depend on a Cletrac—Always!



Cletrac Power is always "on the job"—whether in the field, the barn, the woodlot or on the highway, building and maintaining roads. It is dependable power—easily controlled—and quickly available.

The broad tracks of Cletrac Tractors afford positive traction and substantial fuel saving. There is no wasted power. And their short turning radius and low heighth make them ideal for thorough work in tight places.

Let us tell you how Cletrac Power earns large profits on every class of farm work. Write us today for complete information and the name of our nearest dealer who will demonstrate the Cletrac for you.

Cletrac
Crawler Tractors

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

A New White Diarrhea Tablet

Diarrhea among small chicks has become so prevalent that it has engaged the attention of our foremost men of science.

At the instance of Dr. Hess & Clark a group of veterinarians and chemists have made diarrhea in chicks a subject of scientific research.

These men have evolved an entirely new tablet for White Diarrhea—in fact, any form of diarrhea affecting poultry.

Dr. Hess & Clark are now manufacturing this new diarrhea tablet and placing it on the market this season for the first.

You will want this new tablet, which is the last word in medical science for White Diarrhea, either as a preventive or as a remedy.

You can secure this tablet from any Dr. Hess & Clark dealer. Ask for

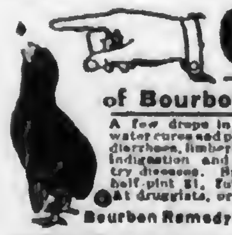
Dr. Hess
WHITE DIARRHEA TABLETS

Then follow these simple directions:

Crush and dissolve just 4 tablets in each gallon of drinking water (one tablet to a quart). Stir once thoroughly, then let your chicks run to it; they will doctor themselves.

Make a fresh solution each day.

Our guarantee covers this tablet absolutely. DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.



One Drop
of Bourbon Poultry Remedy
Cures Gapes
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.
Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

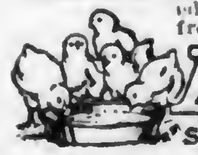
Diarrhea Killed Half Her Chicks

Not another chick died after using this in the drinking water

Readers will be interested in this letter from Mrs. John Shaffer, of Owen, Wis. She says:

"I bought 25 baby chicks. When about a week old, they began to get droopy and in a few hours would die. After 10 of them had died, I began putting Avicol in the drinking water. They stopped dying at once and I didn't lose another chick."

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea can be prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy in just a few hours, will amaze you. Write today for free sample, or send 50c for full-sized package to Burrell-Dugger Co., 657 Nelson St., Indianapolis, Ind. It costs nothing to try the 50c package, as Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try free sample first.



AVICOL stops chicks dying

BLUE HEN Colony Brooders

mean healthier chicks—because they eliminate deadly floor drafts; less cost—because of their specially-constructed large-magazine stove; less labor—because their automatic controls always work.

Write for Catalog and User-Agents Plan

$21.00 500 chick capacity (delivered)

$26.00 1000 chick capacity (delivered)

Larger & Heavier—yet cheaper—a 20 percent extra value

Send for our Free '26 Blue Hen Book of Facts showing you why.

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 882 E. JANET RD. LANCASTER, PA.

SAMSON
Tractor Repairs
Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any piece and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write W. D. HOYT, 908 S. Saginaw St., FLINT, MICH.

Poultry

Rations for Chicks

I have 300 White Leghorn chicks. The feeding problem troubles me considerably. I am trying to find a simple ration and method of feeding to get them past the critical period which I understand to be the first three weeks. There are so many ways and so many mixtures suggested that I am confused. Besides, I shall not have time to feed a complex ration as the spring rush will be coming on, hence only the simplest will meet my conditions.—M. E. B., York County, Pa.

If you are busy with farm work and have little time to mix chick rations it will be very profitable to buy one of the commercial starters for chicks. Many experienced poultrymen use these starting mashes entirely because they are carefully mixed with first class materials and produce excellent results. Very often poultrymen who mix their own laying mashes do not attempt to mix the starting mashes for the chicks.

Cod liver oil can be mixed in the mash at the rate of one pound of cod liver oil to 100 pounds of mash. Cod liver oil can be mixed with semi-solid buttermilk or cottage cheese at the rate of one to sixteen and the chicks given a little each day. The starting mashes are placed in hoppers to which the chicks have access at all times. If they seem to become overfed and listless it sometimes helps to remove the hoppers for a few hours to stimulate their appetites. Full directions for feeding the different brands of starters come in the bags.—R. G. Kirby.

Avian Tuberculosis

I have a flock of forty pullets. I feel quite sure from what I have read on the subject that some of them are infected with tuberculosis. Will such infection affect the eggs for use or hatching? I plan to sell present flock before next fall and disinfect the house. Does snow and freezing weather kill the germs outside? The chickens can run anywhere on the farm. Is there much danger of infecting little chicks if they are kept in pens? If so, will the use of lime remove danger? What disinfectant is best to use in chicken house? Is there danger of infecting family or farm animals?—R. J. B., Venango County, Pa.

It is a fortunate fact that sick and diseased hens seldom produce eggs. Usually egg production stops almost immediately when sickness begins. For that reason it is considered safe to use eggs for food even tho a few birds in a flock may be out of condition. It is best to hatch only eggs from strong vigorous breeding stock. By killing or isolating any birds that seem under par, you might mate up a breeding pen of the best of the remaining birds and use their eggs for hatching.

Keep Soil Clean

The cold winter weather undoubtedly does a great deal to clean up a poultry range and free it of disease germs. This is especially true when the birds are confined thruout the winter and do not use the range from November 1 until the middle of April. It pays to raise young chicks on soil as clean as possible. It is best to keep them on a range fenced away from the old stock. Plowing and liming an old poultry range are very beneficial.

The commercial coal tar disinfectants are widely used by poultrymen with good success. Swine can be infected with avian tuberculosis. If you suspect this disease in the flock it usually pays to have a veterinarian inspect the birds and make recommendations. There is a natural prejudice against using poultry for meat unless they are in the best of condition and it is probably safest to use only such birds.—R. G. K.

Production Dropped

I have a flock of 820 birds, 470 hens and 350 pullets. Up until February 25 I turned on the lights at five A. M. The average number of eggs was 600 daily up until that time. After that I began to lose birds, oviducts protruded, and production fell to 425 on March 12 and as low as 375 on the 17th. What is your opinion of my trouble?—H. C., Montgomery County, Pa.

When 820 birds, of which more than half are hens, are producing 600 eggs per day up to February 25, there is always the danger of a slackening in production along towards spring. Your production was about seventy-five per cent and now a lot of the birds are slowing down because they need the rest to gain new vigor and increase their bodily weight. The use of artificial light advances the time of heavy production but may not greatly increase the total annual production.

Cull Out Less Vigorous Birds

You sold more high-priced eggs but will have to take a lower production at this time. Nothing much can be done but feed the normal ration and turn the birds on range as soon as the weather permits. They will rapidly improve and may be profitable producers for several months. Culling out any birds that seem lacking in vigor will cut down the feed bill.

The protruding of the oviduct is sometimes caused by heavy laying of large eggs especially by pullets. Remove such birds from the flock at once to prevent cannibalism. Place vaseline on the parts and return them gently. If they will not stay in place it is best to kill the bird.

If you can keep the flock close to fifty per cent production after the heavy fall and winter production it will not be a bad record for the year.—R. G. Kirby.

Roup and Canker

Please let me know what I can do for my barnyard flock of mixed chickens. Their eyes swell up and close. A yellow pus forms in the mouth and throat. I don't seem to be able to cure them. We feed them dry mash and a grain mixture of wheat and corn. We let them out every day and lock them up at night.—G. Z., Washington County, Pa.

The hens probably have roup and canker. Treatment is the most satisfactory in the early stages. It may be best to kill the birds that are badly devitalized and becoming thin. Hens in fairly good condition may be treated.

Remove the thick yellow pus on the cankers and touch the sores with iodine. Remove the mucus from the nostrils by squeezing with wads of tissue paper and inject commercial disinfectant or a strong solution of potassium permanganate.

The lumps under the eyes have to be lanced and the thick leathery pus removed. Then place a small wad of cotton soaked with iodine in the wound so it will heal from the inside. Such treatment is severe. It takes time and a long period of isolation to avoid infecting healthy members of the flock with the disease. The best method is to keep the houses as clean and well ventilated as possible to prevent such troubles. The simple colds and small canker spots submit readily to treatment but hens in the last stages of roup and canker had better be killed.—R. G. Kirby.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 517, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa,** for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 517,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name ....

Town ....

State.............................R. F. D.........

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

Scene in White House, 1862. Lincoln signing the famous Land Grant Act, which was sponsored by Justin S. Morrill (at left). It was largely Morrill's sagacity and vision which made possible the development of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Proving by Test

Just as Agricultural Experiment Stations help farmers produce better crops, so at Firestone factories tire improvements are developed by scores of engineers working in the extensive Firestone experimental laboratories.

Every step forward is founded on facts gathered in the most thorough testing methods known to the tire industry.

Throughout the year, Firestone operates a large fleet of test cars comprising representative types, from the largest to the smallest. One great fleet of 2500 taxicabs, Firestone equipped, totals more than a million tire miles per day, of severest service—all supervised by Firestone engineers and inspectors.

You should use only those tires which are being continually checked and proved by road test—tires whose known name and high reputation are demonstrated by millions of miles of records of superiority. See the nearest Firestone Dealer today.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR
The Mark of Quality
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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER.. H.S.Firestone

Arnold Certificates
PROVIDE STEADY INCOME

You can invest your savings or surplus income in Arnold Certificates with perfect assurance of 6½% steady income and the return of the principal at maturity.

6½%

Arnold Certificates are secured by a number of choice First Mortgages held by the Merchants Bank & Trust Co. of Washington, D. C., which acts as Trustee. Also they are guaranteed as to principal and interest by Arnold and Company with capital and surplus of $1,250,000.

Denominations $100, $500 and $1,000; maturities 2 to 10 years. Monthly payments can be arranged.

FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL 6% GOLD BONDS
GUARANTEED BY THE NATIONAL SURETY CO.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE

These Bonds are issued by the Federal Home Mortgage Company. They are secured by high-class First Mortgages and guaranteed as to the payment of interest and principal by the National Surety Co., the world's largest Surety Company. Coupon form: denominations $100, $500 and $1,000, or multiples thereof; maturities 5 to 15 years. Price $100 to yield 6%.

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MOWERS REAPERS
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Buy from owners of original patterns, dies and jigs.
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The Feed that Makes 'Em Grow

Globe Growing Mash

If you want your young chicks to grow as you never had chicks grow before, feed them Globe Chick Starter for the first six weeks, then change to Globe Growing Mash. The results will surprise you. You'll have the fastest growth, finest developed flock you ever owned just like H. E. Dell of Caledonia, Mich., had. Read his letter:—

"I want to tell you of the success I had with Globe Feeds last season. In all my many years of experience with poultry, I have never had such results as I had last year with your good feeds. I raised 4,000 birds last Spring, using Globe Chick Starter and Globe Growing Mash. My losses were very small and the entire flock was better developed than any chickens I ever raised. At 8 weeks of age the cockerels were ready to market and in better condition than I ever had them before at 10 weeks of age. I got many more eggs from the pullets than in previous years, because they were in so much better condition. For these reasons, I shall in the future stick to Globe Feeds."

The reason Globe Growing Mash will make your birds grow faster, develop quicker is because 24 years of experience in manufacturing poultry feeds has taught us exactly what ingredients are necessary to produce BEST results, and we put them in Globe Feeds. Nothing but the BEST materials go into Globe Feeds and every bag is uniform—ALWAYS THE SAME. That's why Globe Feeds have become universally known as the BEST Feeds to Buy.

Over 400,000 successful poultry raisers have found that it pays and pays big to follow "The Globe Way" of raising poultry from shell to maturity. Why experiment? Feed Globe Feeds and MAKE SURE of the most profit from your flock.

FREE BOOK—"Poultry Profits"
Just fill out and mail coupon and we will gladly send you our 64-page book of valuable "up-to-the-minute" poultry information. (10)

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THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.,
Dept. 20 Chicago or Minneapolis
Please mail me FREE and POSTPAID your book entitled "Poultry Profits."

Name..

Town..

St. or R. F. D...................State.........

"What Does This Mean?"

"It means Orange County Producers must meet this competition and prepare to do it quickly."

THE foregoing quotations are from an article in the Middletown (N. Y.) Times Press on "the prospects of an invasion of their territory by middle Western and Western milk.

The statement is very true and the way in which the competition can be met quickly and most effectively is in lowering the cost of production.

We have records of Eastern Dairies that have saved from 50c to $1.00 per 100 pounds in the cost of milk produced by their herd. This was accomplished through the use of Red Brand Tioga Dairy Feed and Tioga Mineral Food.

There is no better way to meet the competition and it will be worth your while to make the same saving. You can do it by using Tioga Dairy Feeds and Tioga Mineral Food as directed on tags attached to every bag.

If your dealer doesn't have Tioga Dairy Feeds or Tioga Mineral Food advise us and we will see that you are supplied.

On request we will be glad to send you copy of a letter to feeders on *"Who will control the market for milk"* written by Mr. A. C. Palmer, President of our company and which we believe you will find of interest.

TIOGA MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Waverly, N.Y.

(Every claim made for Tioga Feeds has been proven in actual feeding)

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

The Big Four of a Perfect Silo

The *Unadilla* Silo provides convenience, safety, efficiency, profits, and satisfaction to its owners.

Silage Keeping Qualities

Air-tight—water-tight staves and doors. Feed settles compactly and cures evenly. Heating and fermenting processes aided by air-tight wood construction.

Strength

Sound, close grained, tight-jointed wood. Silo is firmly anchored to ground. Truly called a tower of strength.

Safety

Ladder formed by door fasteners—a great silo convenience and safety device. Hoops *start* and *end* at front. You can easily take up every hoop 12 inches at front.

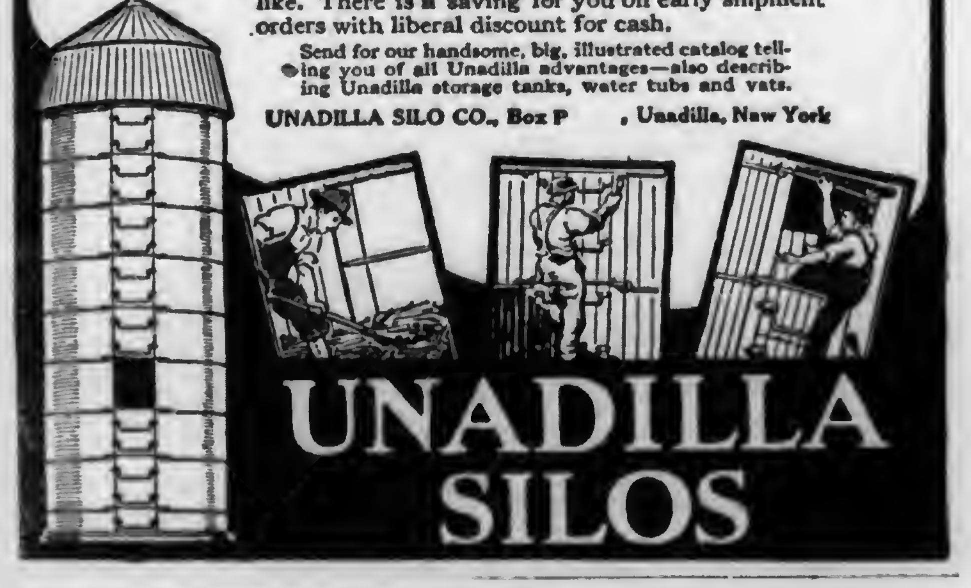
Fine Appearance

Straight, graceful, outstanding—the Unadilla silo is an addition to any farm, however fine.

You'll never know real silo comfort until you have a Unadilla. It can be bought on easy terms if you like. There is a saving for you on early shipment orders with liberal discount for cash.

Send for our handsome, big, illustrated catalog telling you of all Unadilla advantages—also describing Unadilla storage tanks, water tubs and vats.

UNADILLA SILO CO., Box P , Unadilla, New York



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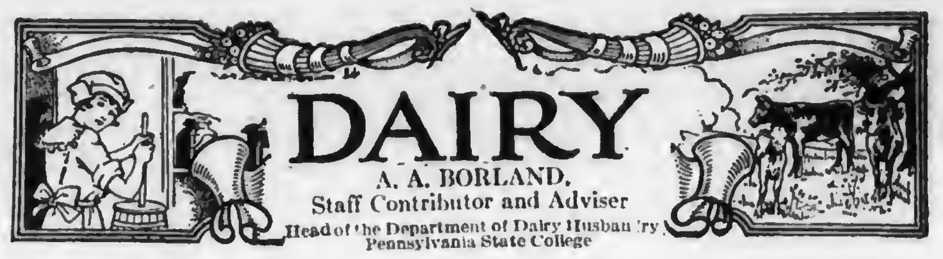

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Milk Production and Health Most Important

THE dairyman need not be confused by conflicting claims regarding this or that protein theory. After all, his only concern is with results in milk and butterfat production and cow maintenance, not with the fine points of hair-line chemical analysis. Fortunately, feeding tests by a large number of experiment stations and individual dairymen give him a good result-basis for judgment, so that he need not depend on isolated cases for guidance. Those tests point the way to a safe and sane middle course, avoiding risky extremes.

A series of feeding tests at the Ohio Experiment Station, fully described in their Bulletin 389, "Protein Requirements of Dairy Cows," extended over fourteen years. These thoro and exhaustive tests show that the older feed standards call for unnecessarily large amounts of protein; that the actual maintenance and productive requirements of the dairy cow are less than those prescribed by these old standards. An amount of digestible protein only slightly greater than the protein content of the milk clearly appears to be adequate.

Protein a Supply of Material

It is well to remember the statement of Professor Armsby, late director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition of Pennsylvania College, that "protein is substantially a supply of material, and not a cause of production." He was obviously not in accord with those who hold that a dairy ration containing thirty-two per cent or twenty-four per cent protein must necessarily cause cows to make a greater flow than on a mixture of twenty per cent protein.

Another long series of experiments of the Vermont Experiment Station, covering thirteen years, determined that "a medium protein ration," year in and year out, "produced fully as much as a high protein ration." The "medium protein ration" of concentrates, as defined by this station, differs by only three quarters of one per cent or one per cent from a twenty per cent crude protein mixture.

Aside from the question of the effect of protein on milk production, there is the matter of health. Professor A. L. Haecker, a sound authority on feeding practice, says that too much protein "is a fruitful source of barrenness, shy breeding—and other disorders;" that "heavy feeding of highly nitrogenous feeds has injured many—great cows and their progeny," because of "abnormal stimulation and development of the digestive and mammary glands."

The Effects of Over-Doses

It is true that some cows may show temporary spurts of production under the influence of overdoses of protein. So will a man exhibit temporarily increased activity after a "shot" of certain drugs. But the after effects?

Dry cows, fed too much protein, often have caked or inflamed udders when they freshen, or a case of milk fever if natural heavy milkers. Those just fresh have in many herds shown the effect of excess protein by going off feed, which brings down production and the owner's profit as its first result.

Again, the "burning out" of extra good milkers by concentrates which are too highly nitrogenous—which is only another way of saying that they are too high in protein—is something all dairymen know of, either by experience or hearsay. These burned out cows, besides being spoilt as profitable milkers, are among the number that do not calve regularly, or else become sterile.—Arthur M. Parker.

Efficiency of Tuberculin Test

THAT the tuberculin test as now applied to dairy cattle is highly efficient in detecting the diseased animals in a herd and that the test is seldom misleading is strikingly illustrated by its use on the herd of Jersey cattle maintained at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, where 902 tuberculin tests have been made in the past twenty-five years with only three instances in which there was any doubt as to the accuracy of the test. Altho the test is not infallible, it proved to be more accurate in the station herd than it is generally acknowledged to be, declare the station authorities, who maintain that, when used as the veterinary profession recommends and when the results are interpreted properly, the test is reasonably accurate.

"During twenty-five years of tuberculin testing in the station herd, after the first lot of diseased animals had been detected and removed from the herd, only nine reactions indicating tuberculosis were secured in 902 tests," says a statement on the subject issued recently by the station authorities. "Tubercular lesions were found in the bodies of six of the reacting animals and thus verified the test.

"In the case of two of the reacting animals, no lesions could be found when the animals were slaughtered, and it is impossible to say definitely whether they were tubercular or not. The other reactor passed a retest and was not slaughtered until a year later when no tubercular lesions could be found. Thus, the test may have been at fault in a total of three cases out of 902 trials, certainly a very satisfactory record.

"Also, no diseased animal has ever passed the first test. Whenever an animal became tubercular, it gave the usual reaction and was immediately removed from the herd, thus keeping the herd free from the disease. By following this practice, no demonstrated case of tuberculosis has occurred in the station herd for the past twenty years."

Inter-State Milk Prices

THE Philadelphia price of milk, in effect April 1, as quoted by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, is as follows: For 3 per cent milk, basic quantity, $2.94 per 100 pounds; 6.3 cents per quart. Class 1, surplus, $2.22 per 100 pounds; 4.75 cents per quart. Class 2, surplus, $1.87 per 100 pounds; 4 cents per quart. The differential is 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down in butterfat test.

Doctoring the Lawn

SEVERE winter weather, with alternate freezing and thawing, frequently causes lawns to have a "sickly" appearance in the spring. If the grass is raised from the ground, as is often the case, the lawn should be rolled early while the ground is moist and soft. This will make the lawn smooth and will replace the grass that has been uprooted. Sometimes spots appear where the grass has been killed during the winter. These should be loosened up by raking and heavily seeded.

It is often a problem what fertilizer to use on lawns. The following is a mixture recommended by Dr. E. M. Gress, State Department of Agriculture:

Nitrate of soda....	3.5 pounds
Phosphoric acid....	5.0 pounds
Muriate of potash..	1.5 pounds

This mixture of ten pounds is sufficient to cover an area of 500 square feet. It should be spread evenly and care must be taken to avoid any scalding or burning of the grass.

Nitrate of soda dissolved in water and applied with a sprinkling can at the rate of about one-quarter pounds to 100 square feet of surface makes a good, quickly available fertilizer.

Application of Lime Valuable

Lime keeps the soil sweet and is especially valuable in maintaining the proper condition for the growth of soil organisms and the grass. It may be applied in the early spring at the rate of about twenty-five pounds of slaked lime to 1000 square feet of lawn.

When selecting lawn seed, either for reseeding or for making a new lawn, Dr. Gress warns against the purchase of cheap seed. If one does not have confidence in his own ability to select the seeds to be used, Dr. Gress advises him to go to a reputable dealer and buy the very best seeds that it is possible to get. These can not be bought at the rate of ten cents for a seven-ounce package as can be done in some of the stores in nearly every town or city in the state.

For a good mixture of grass seeds suitable for lawns in Pennsylvania, Dr. Gress advises the following:

	By weight
Kentucky blue grass.......	4 parts
Redtop	2 parts
Red fescue or Chewing's fescue	1 part
Creeping bent	1 part
Perennial rye grass	1 part
White clover	1 part

The seeds should be mixed and sowed evenly at the rate of about one pound to 200 square feet of surface.

Sweet Clover in Wheat

I would like to sow sweet clover in my wheat this spring. Would you kindly tell me how to sow it and how many quarts to the acre? I have been told sweet clover makes good hay, and is a soil builder.—W. R. B., Lycoming County, Pa.

Many farmers are successful in getting a stand of sweet clover by sowing it on wheat in the spring. Choose a time when the ground is well honey-combed by frost,—the same as for sowing red clover. Be sure there is plenty of lime in the soil and, if best results are to be secured that the proper bacteria are in the soil. If alfalfa has been grown on the field successfully the same bacteria will do for sweet clover. Otherwise, inoculation by culture or by spreading inoculated soil over the field is necessary. Most farmers when sowing it for the first time make their seed mixture to contain one-third or one-half of sweet clover seed so that in case of failure there will be a set of other grass. If sown alone use ten to fifteen pounds of seed per acre.—R. P. K.

No More SORE TEATS

Eliminate troubles of the udder and teats, and you are rid of one of the constantly occuring causes of short milk yield. Bag Balm has solved this problem on thousands of farms. Once used, you'll never be without it.

For most cuts, chaps and injuries to udder or teats Bag Balm effects a healing between milkings. This famous ointment has wonderful power of penetration and healing. It is compounded especially for use on the delicate tissues of udder and teats. For all inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, cracked teats, teats stepped on, etc. the relief is quick.

Big 10-ounce package, 60c., at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If you have trouble getting Bag Balm order direct from us. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles," free on request.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Dept. E Lyndonville, Vt.

MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

1/2 Million Cows Milked the De Laval Way

THE De Laval Milker has now been on the market for almost ten years. During that time it has been put to every conceivable test and condition of use, and has made good in a remarkable way. With thousands in use, milking more than 500,000 cows twice a day every day in the year, it has proved beyond all question of doubt that it is better, faster, cheaper and cleaner than any other way of milking cows. Hand milking is rapidly becoming as old-fashioned as hand skimming of cream or harvesting grain with a cradle.

$175 and up for De Laval Milker Outfits

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De Laval Cream Separator
The world's best cream separator. Has the wonderful "floating bowl." Guaranteed to skim cleaner. Furnished in seven sizes, with hand, electric or belt drive.

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Lowest Cost Milk Ration

Sugared Schumacher Feed Plus Protein Concentrates

Your Cows Will Produce More A Big Saving In Feed Costs

Read this letter from R. L. Swanson & Son:—

HERSEY MEADOW FARM
R. L. Swanson & Son,
Auburn, Rhode Island *January 13, 1926*

The Quaker Oats Company:

About six months ago one of your salesmen called and advised a home mixed ration with SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED as a base, which has averaged to save me eight dollars per ton.

My milk production has increased, feeding this ration and the cows are in excellent condition. The appearance of the cows' hair and skin has improved since we started feeding this ration—due to the molasses in SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED.

My grain ration is composed of:

2 parts Cottonseed 43% *2 parts Gluten Feed*
2 " Bran *4 " SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED*

(Signed) R. L. Swanson & Son

Lowest Cost—Greatest Production—Least Labor

Sugared Schumacher Feed supplies your cows with all the requirements for bodily maintenance and also adds to the food value of your high protein feeds by adding to their palatability and enriching their mineral content.

Let Sugared Schumacher help you reduce the cost of your milk production. Your dealer can supply you.

The Quaker Line of Dairy Feeds
Boss Dairy Ration, 24% Protein
Big Q Dairy Ration, 20% Protein
Quaker Dairy Feed, 16% Protein

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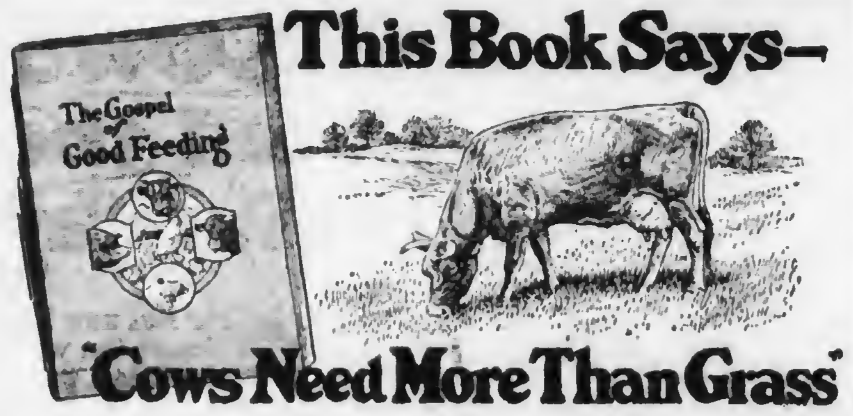
The Gospel of Good Feeding

This Book Says—

"Cows Need More Than Grass"

Your juicy spring pasture is good feed but it is not enough to produce a full flow of milk and maintain the condition of your cows at the same time. The Minnesota Cow Testing Associations have proved the truth of this:

Farmers owning 700 cows fed nothing but grass during spring and summer. Farmers owning 300 cows fed a grain mixture with pasture. They were all fed alike during the winter. The records for one year show the following amazing results:

	Pasture Only	Grain and Pasture
Number of cows	700	300
Butterfat per cow	238 lbs.	302 lbs.
Cost of feed per cow	$41.87	$49.85

The cows which had grain every day during the year produced 64 pounds of butterfat per cow more than those that had pasture alone. It is true that their feed cost was slightly more than pasture, but let's see about the net profit:

To 64 lbs. extra butterfat at 40c	$25.60
Less grain, per cow for pasture	7.48
Extra profit each grain fed cow	$18.12

You can duplicate this success and get these extra profits from your cows by giving them a Corn Gluten Feed ration when they go on pasture. They will stay fresh longer, and go into next winter in better condition.

This Valuable Book—Free

"The Gospel of Good Feeding" is a new book of 64 pages. It does away with guess work. It gives you the best of practical feed lot experience. It deals in a fair way with the 50 best known feeding materials and tells you why Corn Gluten Feed always makes a better ration.

Write today for your free copy of this book

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 36

L. J. Stark (at left) and his father, Theodore Stark, comprise the firm of Theodore Stark & Son., Salem, Ohio., owners of the Stark Herd of purebred Holsteins.

These Two Men

Fed their first bag of Unicorn eleven years ago.

They found, by test, that it made milk for less feed-money.

Since then, they have tried out a dozen or more grain rations, ready-mixed and home-made.

They have made certain that Unicorn continues to deliver the milk at lowest feed cost.

Right now is a good time to find out that Unicorn will do the same in *your* herd.

CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois

What a University test proved

Capacity—size C, 17 to 30 tons per hour; power at 19 tons, .681 H. P. per ton, running at only 463 R. P. M. *Less power per ton than any other cutter tested.*

GEHL SILO FILLER *Broke all Power Records at University Tests*

Its record proves our claim of Big Capacity—Low Speed—let it show you on your own farm.

Low speed means less power—longer life because less vibration.

An all steel machine—steel boiler plate flywheel—can't burst—all gears inclosed and running in oil—absolutely self-feeding. The smoothest running cutter built. Give us the size and name of your engine and we will tell you about the right size Gehl Cutter for your requirements.

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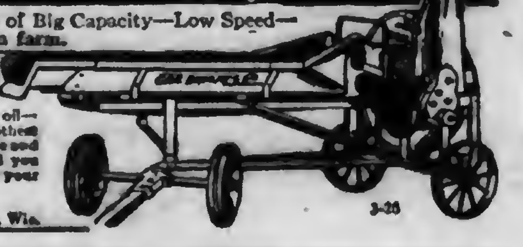

3-26

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

More Frank Letters from Husbands and Wives

UNLESS she be an agriculturist, a horticulturist, a mechanic, a carpenter or blacksmith, and a business woman, I wish my wife would not interfere with my farming methods. When a stranger or neighbor drives into the yard I wish she would not worry, thinking I will buy something I do not need.

While she has all dishes, cooking utensils, a good cook stove, a one-pipe furnace, a piano, a phonograph, and all the furniture necessary to keep house, I wish she wouldn't interfere every time I wanted to buy improved seed or purebred stock or any machinery, or barn fixtures, because all these things are necessary to do up-to-date farming.

Intensive and Diversified Farming

I have no use for the in-the-old-rut farmer nor the woman who doesn't believe in the up-to-date farming. I believe in intensive, diversified farming. I wish my wife wouldn't interfere with this work because it takes all the energy I have to look after and manage a 215-acre farm.

In the spring of 1921 I had on my farm forty head of high-grade Holstein cattle, six good horses, twenty-three hogs and pigs, 115 hens and all the necessary farming tools, and because I wanted to dispose of some of the horses and buy a tractor my wife interfered. She caused a split in the family, or to make it more plain, between her and me, and the son (that I worked for thirty-eight years to get things fixed up and get an income established) is on the farm.

My wife at the age of sixty-five years, has her own fires to build, if she has something to eat, she eats alone, most of the time, and I, well, I am working at whatever I can get to do at the age of sixty-four years young, all because my wife wanted her own way and made it unpleasant for me in whatever I did.—A Pennsylvania Farmer.

Asks Too Many Questions

THESE are some things I wish my husband wouldn't ask me. He says: "What time is it?" instead of looking at the clock. "What day is it?" instead of looking at the calendar. "How cold is it?" instead of looking at the thermometer. "How do you spell cat?" instead of consulting the dictionary.

Even if I am reading, trying to take a nap or counting stitches in my crochet work he will say, "Where are my glasses?" "Did you see my gloves?" "What day did I set that yellow hen?" "How old is that spotted calf?"

So he goes on week after week asking unnecessary questions till I fairly hate the words, how, when, what, where and who.—Mrs. Y. Z.

A Chance to Get Even

NOW I call this a chance to get even with my wife for the things she said about me when she wrote about "Things I Wish My Husband Wouldn't Do."

When I come home from work in the evening, about supper time, I'm, as a general thing, so hungry I could eat dry chips. Well, what does my wife go and do but cook all the fancy dishes she knows how, and I eat and eat and eat till I just can't eat any more. Then I don't feel a bit good in about fifteen minutes. Now I wish my wife wouldn't do that. If she only cooked one thing one evening and then one the next, I wouldn't eat so much.

Another thing. When I'm real tired some nights and just enjoying a good snooze, I'm brought right out from the middle of it all by a jab in the ribs, and my wife in a faint whisper exclaims, "John, I'm sure I hear a burglar downstairs." I don't get a bit of peace until I shoulder my golf club and take my trusty six-shooter and tip-toe down stairs, and then after all its likely just the cat.

Well, I open the door and scare the cat out, and generally make such a racket it wakes Johnny Junior out of his sleep and he sets up a howl. Then, of course, its my job to get him to sleep again, which often means walking the floor for about half an hour, and that's no fun, nights as cold as this.—J. E. D.

Teases Cat, Dog and Wife

EXASPERATE is just what my husband does when around the house on stormy days or idle time in winter, when there is a cat or dog to tease. He will get the cat and pull its ears and rub its face just enough to make it meow. And the one we have now will meow, meow, if he just pats it on the back, and I am about ready to fly.

Then he will say, "I can do two things at once, tease the cat and make the Mrs. mad." And if it is a dog he will do something to make it bark and bark, and then laugh at me for saying I am ready to fly.

Then he will say, "Don't you wish I was away at work at something," as he is willing to help do anything he can on idle days. I told him I was going to write and he told me I did not dare.—Mrs. W. S., Pennsylvania.

Advice Is Not Wanted

THIS, I think, is my husband's most annoying fault. Our children, three boys and a girl, often pass an evening playing such games as parchesi, pit, snap or old maids. Frequently friends come in and they have, in their words, "Quite a time." Father is always asked to join in but generally refuses. However, just as soon as the game gets interesting he will stand back of someone and offer instructions as to how to play. The one helped usually wins, causing ill-feelings among the rest and giving rise to this remark, "You only won because father helped you."—A Worried Mother.

Golden Health Rules

Eat less, chew more.
Ride less, walk more.
Clothe less, bathe more.
Worry less, work more.
Idle less, play more.
Talk less, think more.
Go less, sleep more.
Waste less, give more.
Scold less, laugh more.
Preach less, practice more.

For every 100 people alive right now, thirty-six will die of preventable diseases before they reach sixty-five years of age. And the rest of them will be alive because they have practiced these ten Golden Rules.

Prices and Prospects

THE New York egg market was active during the week ending March 24 and the Easter demand was sufficient to keep the heavy supplies from accumulating. Prices advanced on both nearby and Pacific Coast stock. Poorer grades of nearby eggs were slow. Toward the close of the week there was a surplus of fancy selected stock and on Tuesday prices dropped. The Philadelphia egg market was firm and the best grades were active at higher prices.

Liberal supplies and a slow demand resulted in lower prices for live poultry during the week. Broilers were in more liberal supply but the demand was sufficient to take care of the offerings. Capons were in strong demand but old roosters were dull. Express fowl sold slowly and the express receipts of broilers were rather irregular.

There was a better demand for grain during the week. The domestic wheat market was more active and premiums advanced one to two cents at most markets. The corn market recovered from the sharp decline of the previous week, and prices made slight gains as the result of the good demand.

Highest Potato Prices

The highest prices of the season were reached on old potatoes toward the end of March and the highest prices for new potatoes since 1920. Pennsylvania round whites reached $7.75 per 150-pound sack on the Philadelphia market and Maine Green Mountains brought as high as $8.00. One of the sensations for the week was when U. S. No. 1 Spaulding Rose from Florida sold at $18.50 per barrel. Red skin potatoes from New Jersey jobbed out as high as $2.00 per five-eighths basket.

The shortage of northern stock and the delayed movement of southern potatoes advanced values rapidly at most markets. The decrease of 750 cars in the weekly shipments was due in part to lighter haulings because of bad roads in some sections. Spring thaws were occurring in some of the northern shipping sections and roads were almost impassable. Total shipments amounted to about 4000 cars, compared with 4700 cars last year.

Increase in Canadian Imports

Imports from Canada increased and the total Canadian imports to date exceeded 5000 carloads. Boston received 60 cars from Canada among its total arrivals of 315 cars for the week. As a result of the high prices prevailing in Philadelphia many states were represented in the receipts. Potatoes from Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho and Florida were offered on the market on April 1st. This is the largest number of states represented this season.

The butter market during the week has generally been a continuation of the unsatisfactory condition prevailing during the past month. Until the close of the week supplies of 92 score butter have been heavy with pressure to sell evident at all large markets, resulting in daily fractional declines. Buyers have not exhibited confidence in the situation and have limited purchases to immediate requirements, in this manner preventing clearance of heavy market receipts.

The large part that sentiment plays in determining the market trend was noticeable at the close of the week, March 31st. Advances of rather severe storms thruout the western producing territory changed the situation at Philadelphia from a weak market Tuesday afternoon at 40½c to a firm market at 41c, altho supplies on hand were still heavy.—W. R. Whitacre.

An EXTRA Month in the Barn ~ Puts EXTRA Milk in the Pail!

KEEP OFF THE GRASS ANOTHER MONTH

Some morning before long your pastures are going to spring into life; and as the grass shoots up—fresh, green and inviting—your natural thought is going to be, "Time to turn the cows out."

But wait! You will pay later for haste now—pay in lower milk production next fall and winter; pay heavily in poorer condition of your cows; pay in damage to your pasture.

Succulent, new grass is deceptive. True, it has a tonic effect on cows—stimulates both them and their milk flow for a while. But the increase won't keep up because tender spring grass is mostly water and cows can't eat enough grass to get the nourishment needed for milk production and body maintenance. Milk produced on a ration of grass alone is literally taken off the cow's back, and sooner or later you will pay the bill when the milk yield drops.

Further, the constant trampling of soft new pasture injures it immeasurably; close cropping tears and kills the tender grass roots. There is no surer way to ruin good pasture than to graze cows on it too early in the year.

Feed your cows their full ration of Larro for another month, and you protect your pasture and keep up steady milk production. Feed enough Larro throughout the summer to supply the food values that pasture lacks, and you not only maintain milk production now, but bring your cows into the fall season of highest milk prices in condition to earn the biggest possible profits.

Obey this warning of experience—keep off the grass—stay on Larro at least 30 days longer than your eyes tell you is necessary. This policy will pay you back two-fold.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

The Safe Ration For Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds—as good for your chickens as our Dairy Feed is for your cows.

(623)

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5434 W. Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Ill.

Sale of 32 Registered Guernsey Cattle

at my farm on Hagerstown Middle and Greencastle pike, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, April 21st at 11 o'clock my entire herd, consisting of 13 matured females, 9 bred and open heifers, 4 bulls, 6 bred heifers consigned by C. S. Walfinger. All federal accredited and free from contagious abortion. Write for catalog and details. Sales Manager, F. M. James, Purcellville, Va. Isaac M. Saer, Hagerstown, Md., R. No. 6.

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Will it get out of shape and eventually fall? Will it continually need repairs, meaning trouble and expense? Can I forget it or must I worry about tightening lugs or loops? Will it keep my silage in the proper succulent condition?

The Craine owner has no such worries. He simply uses his silo season after season without thought of its condition. It's a *strong, handsome, durable, weather-proof* and *frost resisting* structure that will *stand up* and *save money* for many years. Write today for catalog and descriptive literature.

Roof frame given without charge on silos delivered before May 10.

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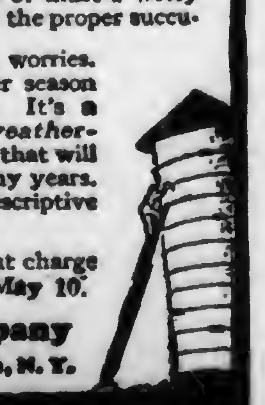


CRAINE TRIPLE WALL SILOS
THE SILOS OF GIANT STRENGTH

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

HOW THE STORY STARTED

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, Sergeant William MacVeigh concluded his semi-annual report to the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "I have made every effort to run down Scottie Deane, the murderer. I have not given up hope of finding him, but I believe that he has gone from my territory. . . ." On his bunk in a corner of the little cabin lay his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick, almost to madness after nine months of loneliness.

Half an hour later MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill, 450 miles across the ice to deliver the report, get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed brought word he'd seen a white man and woman ten miles south of the Maguse River. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. Billy promised to see her safely to her destination, the Little Seal. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. When he awoke late next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane. There was a price on his head and fame for the man who captured him, but Scottie was more than an outlaw to Billy now.

Suddenly a team of dogs, a sledge, and three men came towards him out of the storm and the next thing he knew Bucky Smith, the corporal who hated Billy, had leveled a revolver at him. The party was in search of Scottie Deane. Tired out they rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. When he found them Scottie lay on a blanket by the fire, wounded. Bucky and his party arrived only a little later. The corporal insulted Isobel, there was a fight and Billy placed the offender under arrest. Bucky's parting words to Billy were threatening, "For this I'm going to kill you, MacVeigh." The party gone, Billy set off, alone, to Pelletier who was fighting madness in the cabin at Point Fullerton.

(Continued from last week)

AT LAST came the day when Pelletier gave up hope. He believed he was dying. He counted the marks on the door, and found that there were sixteen. Just that many days ago Billy had set off with the dogs. If all had gone well he was a third of the way back, and within another week would be home.

Pelletier's thin, fever-flushed face relaxed into a wan smile as he counted the pencil-marks again. Long before that week was ended, he figured that he would be dead. The medicines—and the letters—would come too late; probably four or five days too late. Straight out from his last mark he drew a long line, and at the end of it added, in a scrawling, almost unintelligible hand:

Dear Billy—I guess this is going to be my last day.

Then he staggered from the door to the window.

Out there was what was killing him—loneliness, a maddening desolation, a lifeless world that reached for hundreds of miles farther than his eyes could see. To the north and east there was nothing but ice, piled-up masses and grinning mountains of it, white at first, of a somber gray farther off, and then purple and almost black.

There came to him now the low, never-ceasing thunder of the under-currents fighting their way down from the Arctic Ocean, broken now and then by a growling roar as the giant forces sent a crack, like a great knife, thru one of the frozen mountains. He had listened to those sounds for five months, and in those five months he had heard no other voice but his own and MacVeigh's and the babble of an Eskimo. Only once in four months had he seen the sun, and that was on the morning that MacVeigh went south. So he had gone half mad. Others had gone completely mad before him.

THRU the window his eyes rested on the five rough wooden crosses that marked their graves. In the service of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police they were called heroes. And in a short time he, Constable Pelletier, would be numbered among them. MacVeigh would send the whole story down to her, the true little girl, a thousand miles south, and she would always remember him—her hero—and his lonely grave at Point Fullerton, the northernmost point of the law.

But she would never see that grave. She could never come to put flowers on it as she put flowers on the grave of his mother; she would never know the whole story—not a half of it; his terrible longing for a sound of her voice, a touch of her hand, a glimpse of her sweet blue eyes before he died. They were to be married in August, when his service in the Royal Mounted ended. She would be waiting for him. And in August or July word would reach her that he had died.

With a dry sob he turned from the window to the rough table that he had drawn close to his bunk, and for the thousandth time he held before his red and feverish eyes a photograph. It was a portrait of a girl, marvelously beautiful to Tommy Pelletier, with soft brown hair, and eyes that seemed always to talk to him and tell him how much she loved him. And for the thousandth time he turned the picture over and read the words she had written on the back:

My Own Dear Boy—Remember that I am always with you, always thinking of you, always praying for you, and I know, dear, that you will always do what you would do if I were at your side.

"Good Lord!" groaned Pelletier. "I can't die! I can't! I've got to live—to see her—"

He dropped back on his bunk, exhausted. The fires burned in his head again. He grew dizzy, and he talked to her, or thought he was talking—but it was only a babble of incoherent sound that made Kazan, the one-eyed old Eskimo dog, lift his shaggy head and sniff suspiciously. Kazan had listened to Pelletier's deliriums many times since MacVeigh had left them alone, and soon he dropped his muzzle between his fore-paws and dozed again.

A long time afterward he raised his head once more. Pelletier was quiet. But the dog sniffed, went to the door, whined softly, and nervously muzzled the sick man's thin hand. Then he settled back on his haunches, turned his nose straight up, and from his throat there came that wailing, mourning cry, long-drawn and terrible, with which Indian dogs lament before the teepees of masters who are newly dead. The sound aroused Pelletier. He sat up again, and he found that once more the fire and the pain had gone from his head.

"Kazan, Kazan," he pleaded weakly, "it isn't time—yet!"

Kazan had gone to the window that looked to the west, and stood with his forefoot on the sill. Pelletier shivered.

"Wolves again," he said, "or mebby a fox."

He, too, had grown into that habit of talking to himself, which is as common as human life itself in the far north, where one's own voice is often the one thing that breaks a killing monotony. He edged his way to the window as he spoke, and looked out with Kazan.

Westward there stretched the lifeless barren, illimitable and void, without rock or bush, and overhung by a sky that always made Pelletier think of a terrible picture he had once seen of Dore's "Inferno." It was a low, thick sky, like purple and blue granite, always threatening to pitch itself down in terrific avalanches; and between the earth and this sky was the thin, smothered world which MacVeigh had once called God's insane asylum.

Thru the gloom Kazan's one eye and Pelletier's feverish vision could not see far, but at last the man made out an object toiling slowly toward the cabin. At first he thought it was a fox, and then a wolf; and then, as it loomed larger, a straying caribou. Kazan whined. The bristles along his spine rose stiff and menacing. Pelletier stared harder and harder, with his face pressed close against the cold glass of the window, and suddenly he gave a gasping cry of excitement.

IT WAS a man who was toiling toward the cabin! He was bent almost double, and he staggered in a zigzag fashion as he advanced. Pelletier made his way feebly to the door, unbarred it, and pushed it partly open. Overcome by weakness, he fell back then on the edge of his bunk.

It seemed an age before he heard steps. They were slow and stumbling, and an instant later a face appeared at the door. It was a terrible face, overgrown with beard, with wild and staring eyes—but it was a white man's face. Pelletier had expected an Eskimo, and he sprang to his feet with sudden strength as the stranger came in.

"Something to eat, mate—for the love o' God give me something to eat!"

The stranger fell in a heap on the floor, and stared up at him with the ravenous entreaty of an animal. Pelletier's first move was to get whisky, and the other drank it in great gulps. Then he dragged himself to his feet, and Pelletier sank in a chair beside the table.

"I'm sick," he said. "Sergeant MacVeigh has gone to Churchill, and I guess I'm in a bad way. You'll have to help yourself. There's meat —'n' bannock—"

Whisky had revived the newcomer. He stared at Pelletier, and as he stared he grinned, ugly yellow teeth leering from between his matted beard. The look cleared Pelletier's brain. For some reason which he could not explain his pistol-hand fell to the place where he usually carried his holster. Then he remembered that his service-revolver was under his pillow.

"Fever," said the sailor, for Pelletier knew that he was a sailor.

He took off his heavy coat and tossed it on the table. Then he followed Pelletier's instructions in quest of food, and for ten minutes ate ravenously. Not until he was thru, and seated opposite him at the table, did Pelletier speak.

"Who are you, and where in Heaven's name did you come from?" he asked.

"Blake—Jim Blake's my name, an' I come from what I call Starvation Igloo Inlet, thirty miles up the coast. Five months ago I was left a hundred miles farther up to take care of a cache for the whaler John B. Sidney, and the cache was swept away by an overflow of ice. Then we struck south—hunting and starving—me 'n' the woman—"

"The woman!" cried Pelletier.

"Eskimo squaw," said Blake, producing a black pipe. "The cap'n bought her to keep me company—paid four sacks of flour an' a knife to her husband up at Wagner Inlet. Got any tobacco?"

PELLETIER rose to get the tobacco. He was surprised to find he was steadier on his feet, and Blake's words were clearing his brain. That had been his and MacVeigh's great fight—the fight to put an end to the white man's immoral trade in Eskimo women and girls—and Blake had already confessed himself a criminal. Promise of action—quick action—momentarily overcame his sickness. He went back with the tobacco, and sat down.

"Where's the woman?" he asked.

"Back in the igloo," said Blake, filling his pipe. "We killed a walrus up there and built an ice-house. The meat's gone. She's probably gone by this time." He laughed coarsely across at Pelletier as he lighted his pipe. "It seems good to get into a white man's shack again.

"She's not dead?" insisted Pelletier.

"Will be—shortly," replied Blake. She was so weak she couldn't walk when I left. But them Eskimo animals die hard—'specially the women."

"Of course, you're going back for her?"

The other stared for a moment into Pelletier's flushed face, and then laughed as tho he had just heard a good joke.

" Not on your life, my boy. I wouldn't hike that thirty miles again—an' thirty back—for all the Eskimo women up at Wagner."

The red in Pelletier's eyes grew redder as he leaned over the table.

"See here," he said., "you're going back—now! Do you understand? You're going back!"

Suddenly he stopped. He stared at Blake's coat, and with a swiftness that took the other by surprise he reached across and picked something from it. A startled cry broke from his lips. Between his fingers he held a single strand of hair. It was nearly a foot long, and it was not an Eskimo woman's hair. It shone a dull gold in the gray light that came thru the window. He raised his eyes, terrible in their accusation of the man opposite him.

"You lie!" he said. "She's not an Eskimo!"

Blake had half risen, his great hands clutching the ends of the table, his brutal face thrust forward, his whole body in an attitude that sent Pelletier back out of his reach. He was not an instant too soon. With an oath Blake sent the table crashing outside, and sprang upon the sick man.

"I'll kill you!" he cried. I'll kill you, an' put you where I've put her, 'n' when your pard comes back I'll—"

His hands caught Pelletier by the throat, but not before there had come from between the sick man's lips a cry of "Kazan! Kazan!"

WITH a snarl the old, one-eyed sledge-dog sprang upon Blake, and the three fell with a crash upon Pelletier's bunk. For an instant Kazan's attack drew one of Blake's powerful hands from Pelletier's throat, and, as he turned to strike off the dog, Pelletier's hand groped out under his flattened pillow. Blake's murderous face was still turned when he drew out his heavy service-revolver, and as Blake cut at Kazan with a long sheath-knife, which he had drawn from his belt, Pelletier fired. Blake's grip relaxed. Without a groan he slipped to the floor, and Pelletier staggered back to his feet. Kazan's teeth were buried in the sailor's leg.

"There boy," said Pelletier, pulling him away. "That was a close one."

He sat down and looked at Blake. He knew that the man was dead. Kazan was sniffing about the sailor's head, with stiffened spines. And then a ray of light flashed for an instant thru the window. It was the sun—the second time that Pelletier had seen it in four months. A cry of joy welled up from his heart. But it was stopped midway. On the floor, close beside Blake, something glittered in the fiery ray, and Pelletier was upon his knees in an instant.

It was the short golden hair he had snatched from the dead man's coat, and partly covering it was the picture of his sweetheart, which had fallen when the table was overturned. With the photograph in one hand and that single thread of woman's hair between the fingers of his other, Pelletier rose slowly to his feet and faced the window. The sun was gone. But its coming had put a new life into him. He turned joyously to Kazan.

"That means something, boy," he said in a low, awed voice; "the sun, the picture, and this. She sent it; do you hear, boy? She sent it! I can almost hear her voice, an' she's telling me to go. 'Tommy," she's saying, 'you wouldn't be a man if you didn't go, even tho you know you're going to die on the way. You can take her something to eat,' she's saying, boy, 'an' you can just as well die in an igloo as here. You can leave word for Billy, an' you can take her grub enough to last until he comes, an' then he'll bring her down here, an' you'll be buried out there with the others—just the same.' That's what she's saying, Kazan, so we're going!"

He looked about him a little wildly.

"Straight up the coast," he mumbled. "Thirty miles. We might make it, old boy."

He began filling a pack with food. Outside the door there was a small sledge, and after he had bundled himself in his traveling clothes, he dragged the pack to the sledge, and behind the pack tied on a bundle of firewood, a lantern, blankets, and oil. After he had done this he wrote a few lines to MacVeigh, and pinned the paper to the door. Then he hitched old Kazan to the sledge, and started off, leaving the dead man where he had fallen.

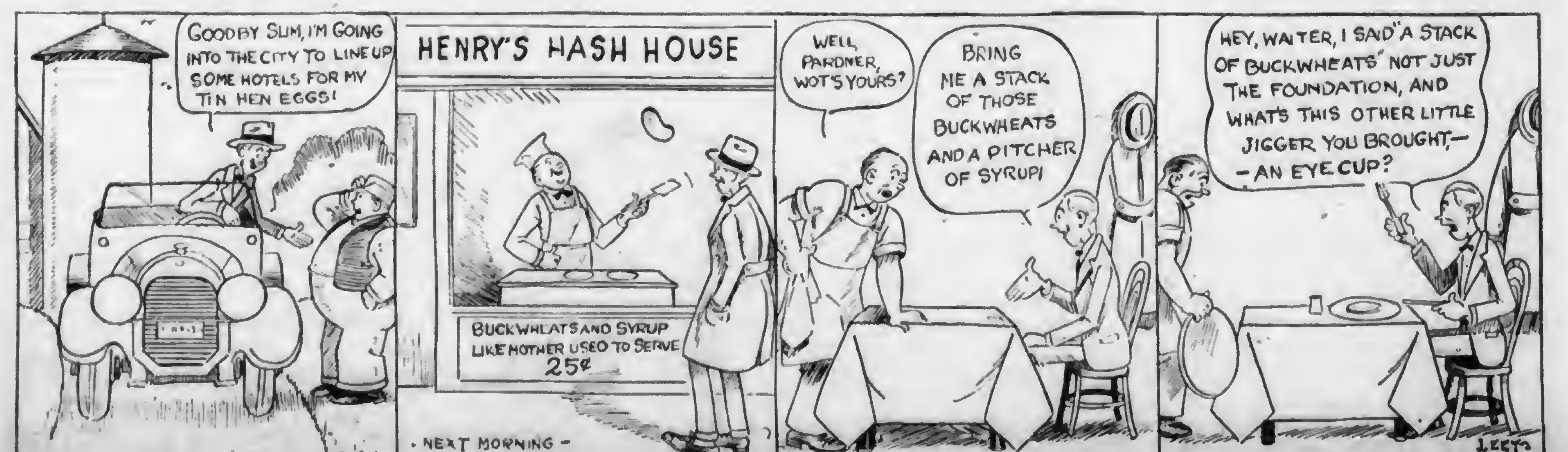
"It's what she'd have us do," he said again to Kazan. "She sure would have us do this, Kazan—God bless her dear little heart!"

Pelletier hung close to the ice-bound coast. He traveled slowly, leading the way for Kazan, who strained every muscle in his aged body to drag the sledge. For a time the excitement of what had occurred gave Pelletier a strength which soon began to ebb. But his old weakness did not entirely return. He found that his worst trouble at first was in his eyes.

Weeks of fever had enfeebled his vision until the world about him looked new and strange. He could see only a few hundred paces ahead, and beyond this little circle everything turned gray and black. Singularly enough, it struck him that there was some humor as well as tragedy in the situation, that there was something to laugh at in the fact that Kazan had but one eye, and that he was nearly blind. He chuckled to himself, and spoke aloud to the dog.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*Al Says It Would Set Him Back About $3 to Fill Up!* : : *By Leet*


GOODBY SLIM, I'M GOING INTO THE CITY TO LINE UP SOME HOTELS FOR MY TIN HEN EGGS!
HENRY'S HASH HOUSE
BUCKWHEATS AND SYRUP LIKE MOTHER USED TO SERVE 25¢
- NEXT MORNING -
WELL, PARDNER, WOT'S YOURS?
BRING ME A STACK OF THOSE BUCKWHEATS AND A PITCHER OF SYRUP!
HEY, WAITER, I SAID "A STACK OF BUCKWHEATS" NOT JUST THE FOUNDATION, AND WHAT'S THIS OTHER LITTLE JIGGER YOU BROUGHT,— — AN EYE CUP?
LEET

News and Notes

AN AVERAGE size barberry bush can produce at one time more than 64,000,000 spores, or seeds, each of which is capable of starting stem rust on wheat and other small grains.

* * *

A freeze on March 14, which is peach blossom time in Georgia, apparently killed over forty per cent of the blooms.

* * *

In several European countries twenty-four-hour clocks are used, the hour hand making only one revolution each day, instead of two revolutions as in our clocks. The numbering of the hours begins at midnight. When we say it is three P. M., the man with the twenty-four-hour clock says it is fifteen o'clock.

* * *

During their recent hunting trip in central Asia, "the top of the world," Theodore Roosevelt and his brother Kermit traveled for ten days thru a region where they did not see a blade of grass nor a tree; evidently nothing ever grew there. The Roosevelts spent weeks in Turkistan at an altitude of from 15,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea. The highest mountain in Pennsylvania is in Somerset County. It rises 3213 feet above sea level.

* * *

There are four automobiles in the United States for each one in all the rest of the world. There is one car for each six persons in this country, one for each thirty-seven persons in Great Britain, and one for each 5042 persons in Russia.

* * *

In thirty-eight years a leading soft drink manufacturer spent $40,000,000 in advertising. The great demand created by the advertising makes it possible to sell the product at five cents a glass.

* * *

Ham and eggs is the most popular meat dish on dining cars in the United States. Roast beef is another favorite. Altogether sixty-seven varieties of meat served in 115 different ways are required to meet the demands of the people who eat on dining cars.

* * *

There are about 600 mills grinding flour and feed in Pennsylvania. Keystone State millers are learning that, by proper use of Pennsylvania wheat, they can make bread flour as good or better than western flour.

Cut Milk Production Costs with a New Harder Silo

Twelve ordinary grade cows at the Illinois Experiment Station averaged 8,313 lbs. milk in one year, without grain. They were fed on silage and alfalfa. Prof. Savage advises Eastern dairymen to cut production costs by growing more silage and legumes and buying fewer concentrates.

In order to help carry out this money-saving, profit-making plan, we offer the improved Harder Silo with the patented Harder-Victor Front on very easy terms. After a small first payment, your cows will take care of the remaining payments through greater production and lower feed cost. You simply cannot afford to go without a silo when you can get a genuine Harder on such easy terms. Even if you have one silo, you probably need another.

Let Us Send You "Saving with Silos"

We haven't room here to explain all the good points of this strictly high-grade Silo, but we'll gladly send you "Saving with Silos", *free.* It explains the scientific principles of silage making and illustrates the details of Harder construction. Ask also for particulars of our easy-payment plan that makes a Harder pay for itself.

HARDER MFG. CORP., Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS Are Easier to Buy

Unusual FREE BOOK

Illustrated with action views from our motion picture of this record-breaking Blizzard Ensilage Cutter, the perfected result of over twenty-five years of building Blizzards.

Wonderful New! Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

SOME OF THE THINGS YOU SEE All moving parts steel encased, gears running in oil, steel slat feed apron operating on rollers. 2 men throwing bundles of corn off the load while Blizzard feeds itself. Elevating ensilage over 125 ft. in test. Think of it! All with 13 in. throat cutter, using Fordson power.

SOME OF THE THINGS USERS TELL YOU that a picture can't show, are: Twenty silos filled in ten days; 10x34 silo filled in 3 hours; 5 teams kept busy hauling corn from nearby field; big wagonloads cut in 2 to 4 mins.

Write for CATALOG Today

See Blizzard in action (views taken from motion picture film) and read what users say! "5 years ahead on improvements"; "No other cutter will take in as much corn for its size"; "Cut our cost of silo filling in half"; "Find oiling system great advantage." These Blizzards do more work on a given horsepower with lowered cost, than other cutters of similar rating—get the Catalog. It's FREE.

Never before an Ensilage Cutter like this. Steel Carried Convenient Centers.

The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co., Dept. 15, Canton, O.

Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

Distributed by
Malvern Farm Supply Co., Malvern, Pa.
J. S. Woodhouse Co., New York City

Gets *ALL* the Dirt

Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer is GUARANTEED to remove every particle of dust, dirt and sediment from milk, or money refunded. No other strainer made can do what the Purity does. No other strainer is like it. Most sanitary strainer made. Easy to clean. No fuss or muss. Saves time and labor.

Used by world's largest condensaries and by thousands of farmers, creameries and dairies. Recommended by U. S. Government. Sterilized cotton disc tightly clamped to bottom of strainer gets all the dirt. No fine mesh screen to become clogged; no dirty cloths to wash. Made in two sizes—10 qt. and 18 qt.

Ask your dealer or write direct for literature and prices on the Purity Strainer.

Purity Stamping Company
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.

PURITY COTTON DISCS *are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam. for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for trial order.*

COPPER-IZED METAL SILO

For fifteen years the METAL Silo has stood the test of wind, ensilage acid and fire hazards *and has produced the best of silage.* Choose the Silo constructed of COPPER-IZED METAL with Exclusive Features—and

Write Your Own Guarantee!

Orders received now—for immediate or future delivery—assure lower prices than later in season. We can make an interesting agency proposition. Write for complete literature

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You pay once only for any Concrete Farm Improvement

How Much Mud Do You Track In?

No other improvement around the house will please your wife more than a concrete walk and pavement at the back door.

It will save hours of hard labor by keeping floors and rugs—in fact, the entire house, clean. *And you only have to build a concrete walk once.*

Complete information about building concrete walks and floors as well as many other farm improvements of concrete is contained in our illustrated booklet, "Concrete Around the Home." Write for free copy today.

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This New FREE Book Quotes you the lowest factory prices on Quality heating stoves, furnaces, porcelain enamel combination ranges, coal and wood ranges and gas stoves. 200 styles and sizes. Cash or easy terms—as low as $3.00 monthly. 30 days FREE trial; 360 days approval test. 24 hour shipments. 550,000 pleased Kalamazoo customers. Make a $25 to $75 saving by sending postal for FREE book today.

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SO-BOSS SAVES MILK!

So-Boss Cow Hobble & Tail Holder, prevents cows kicking or switching tail. 75c—hardware stores or sent prepaid. SIMONSEN IRON WKS., Sioux Rapids, Ia

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Of course, Mary's last name isn't really Sunshine, but because that is what her friends at home call her we'll call her that, too.

I think Mary's ideas are good. What you think of them she and I will learn from your contributions to the next contest and to the Nature Lovers' Corner that we'll have during the summer—perhaps all thru the year.

To start the idea off with a "bang" we'll have a contest. Everybody send in a snapshot of his or her favorite pet, together with a short story about it. As last time there'll be six prizes, three for the boys and girls twelve years old and over, and three for the boys and girls under twelve. A camera will be awarded as first prize to the winner in each group, a fountain pen as second and a schoolbox outfit as third.

Nearly all of you have a pet of some kind—a dog, a cat, a horse, a cow, or perhaps a flying squirrel or an owl—whatever it is, tell us why you like it best, about its tricks, its name, how long you've had it and all the other interesting things there always are to tell about anything we're particularly fond of.

Write the short story of your pet on a separate sheet of paper, putting your name, age and full address (including the county) in the upper right hand corner and in the left corner the word "Contest." All pictures should be clear (only clear ones can be used on the page). Your contributions will be judged upon the pictures and upon the interest, neatness and spelling of the account of your pet sent with the picture. All contributions should be addressed: Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., and should reach me by April 24th.

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I wish you could be with us on the farm.

I like to embroider. I embroidered a cushion top for mother's Christmas present.—Irma Smeal, Clearfield County, Pa.

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Alice P. Driver, Montgomery County, Pa.

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YOUTH

Youth with its laughter and dancing feet,
Youth with its joy and song,
There's a joy for every sorrow we meet
As thru life we pass along.

It sparkles like fairy snow flakes,
That dance in the winter air,
It flirts with the summer sunbeams
That are playing everywhere.

Ancient youth and modern youth,
They all wear the same sweet smile,
But the youth that lives forever
Is the youth that is worth while.

We can always be youthful in spirit,
But as the years go rolling by
From our cheeks goes the flush of the roses
And the twinkle goes from our eye.

But if everything was just fancy
And nothing at all was true,
And youth would be just a day dream,
I wonder what we would do?

But since everything is not fancy
And youth is not a dream
Let us live as we always lived
And youth will reign supreme.

—Nancy Shaffer, (X), Clarion County, Pa.

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PEANUT COOKIES

2 tablespoons fat
1 cup sugar
2 well-beaten eggs
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped peanuts
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon of lemon juice

Cream the fat, add sugar gradually, add well-beaten eggs. Mix and sift baking-powder, salt and flour; add to first mixture. Then add milk, peanuts and lemon juice.

Drop from tip of a spoon on a greased pan one inch apart. Place half a peanut on top of each. Bake twelve to fifteen minutes in a slow oven.—Mamie Kolodchak (X), Cumberland County, N. J.

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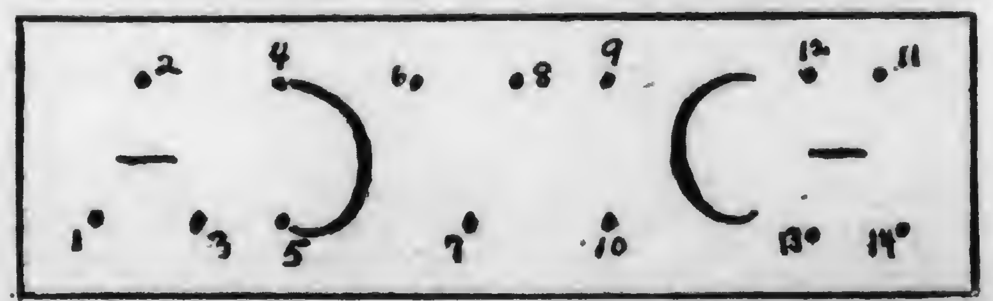

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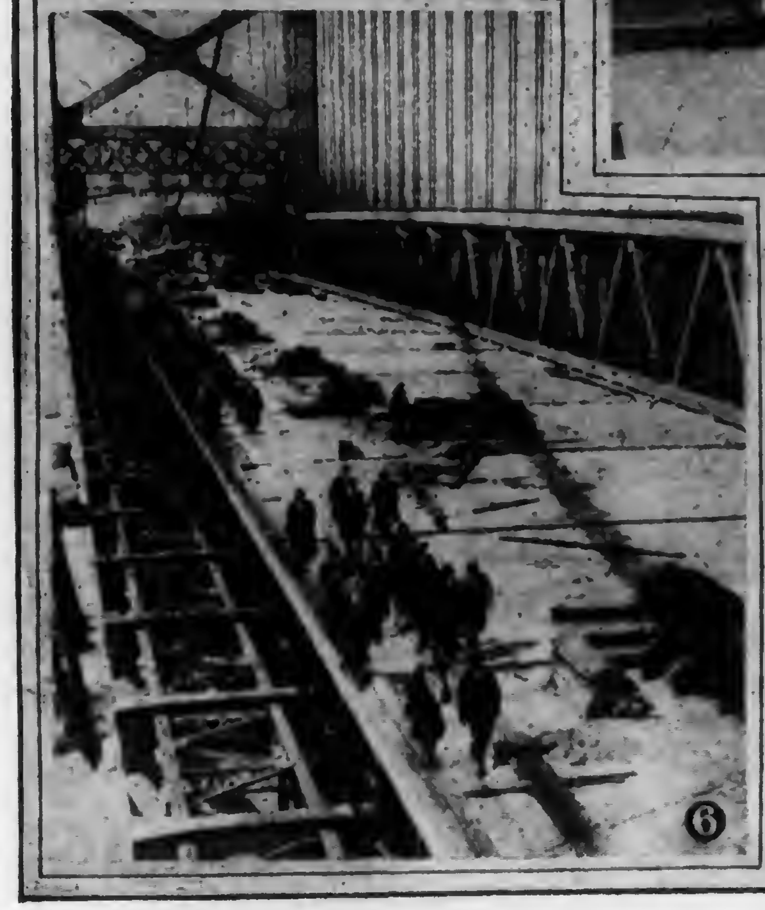

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Forty-six states and six foreign countries are represented by this group of children, all pupils of one school in Florida. They claim that no other school in the country can boast of such a record.

2.—These young women in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, are studying worms which cause great damage to crops.

3.—Now is the time to put up birdhouses! Here are several models.

4.—Looking north on Michigan Avenue, Chicago, from the south end of the link bridge.

5.—A picturesque spot in Sinclair Canyon, Kootenai National Park, Idaho, where threatening masses of rock overhang the road.

6.—On March 19 the new Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden was officially inspected by a group of 250 persons, headed by Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Moore, of New Jersey.

7.—The President and his party leaving the house where Colonel Coolidge died shortly before their arrival.

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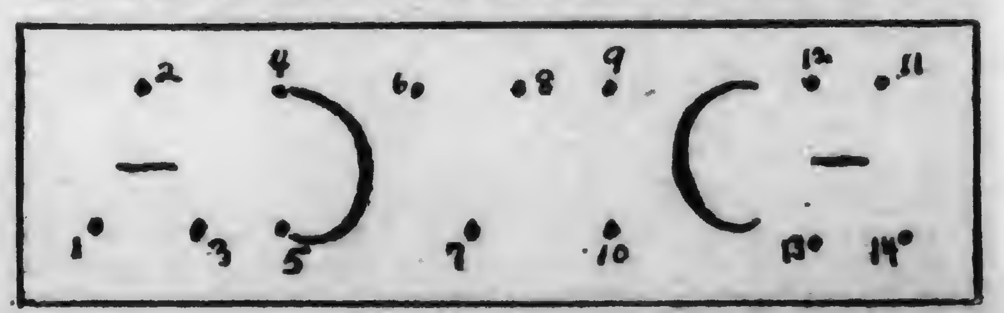

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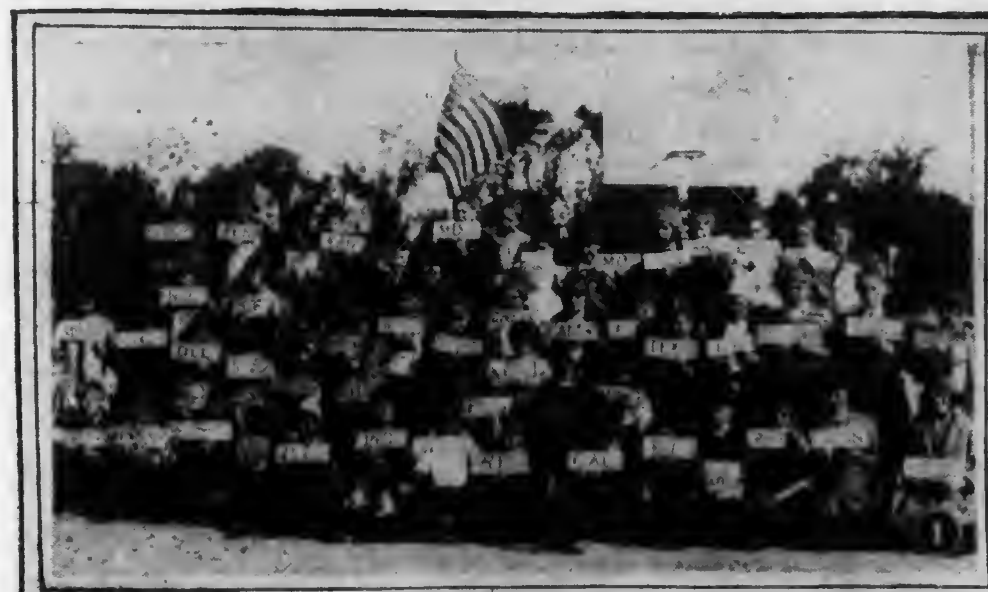
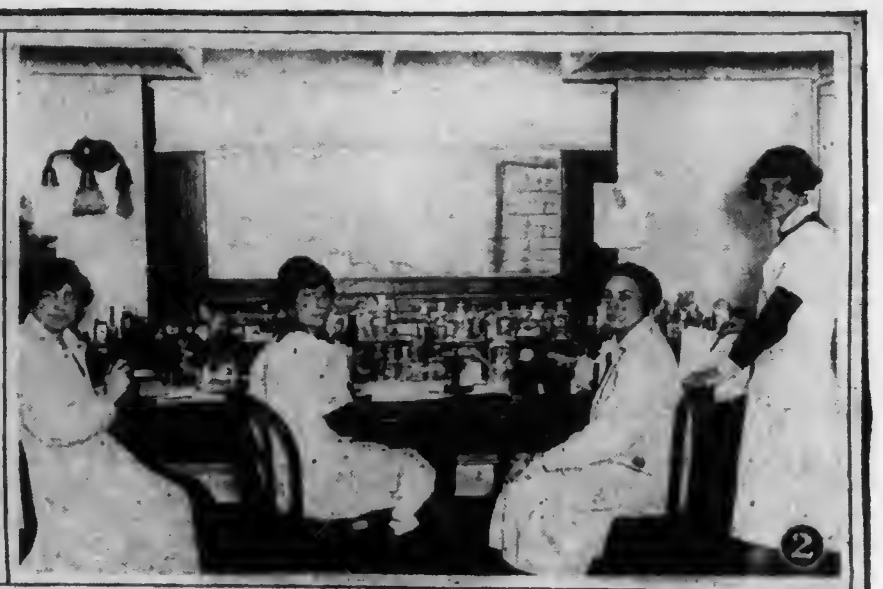
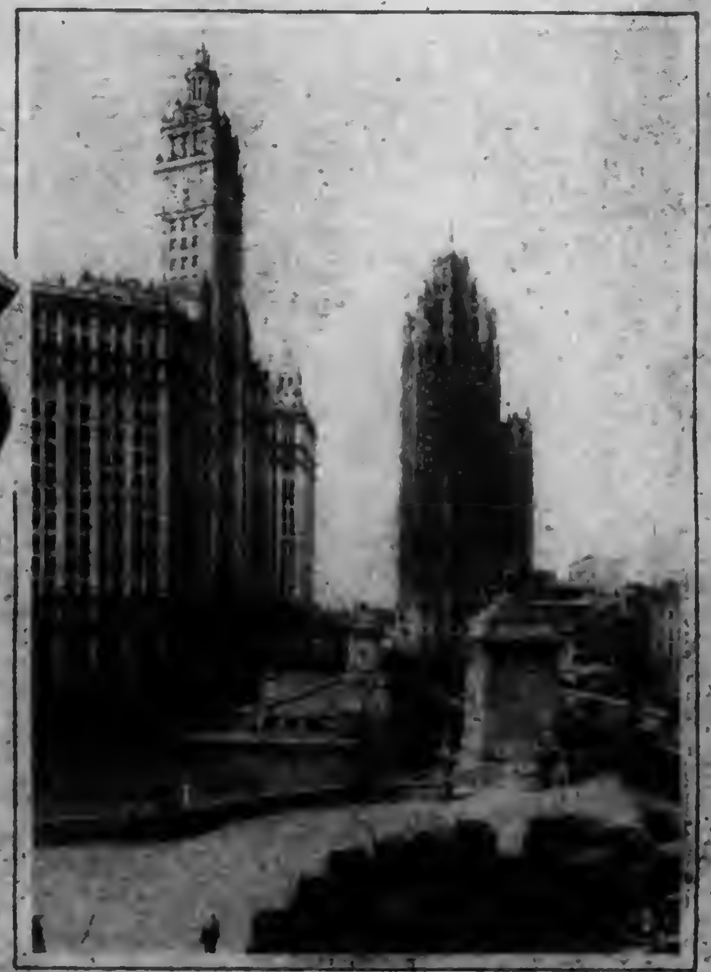
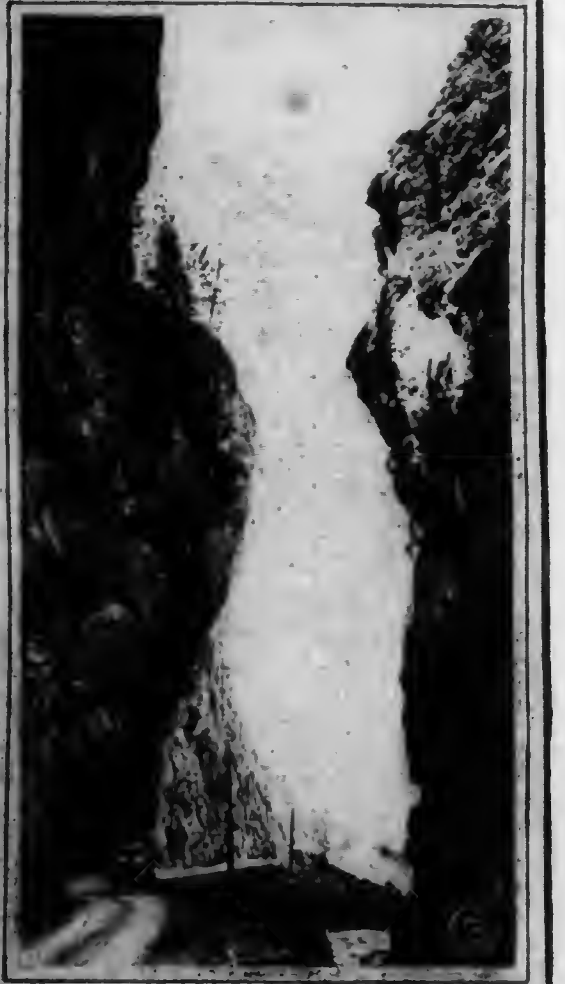
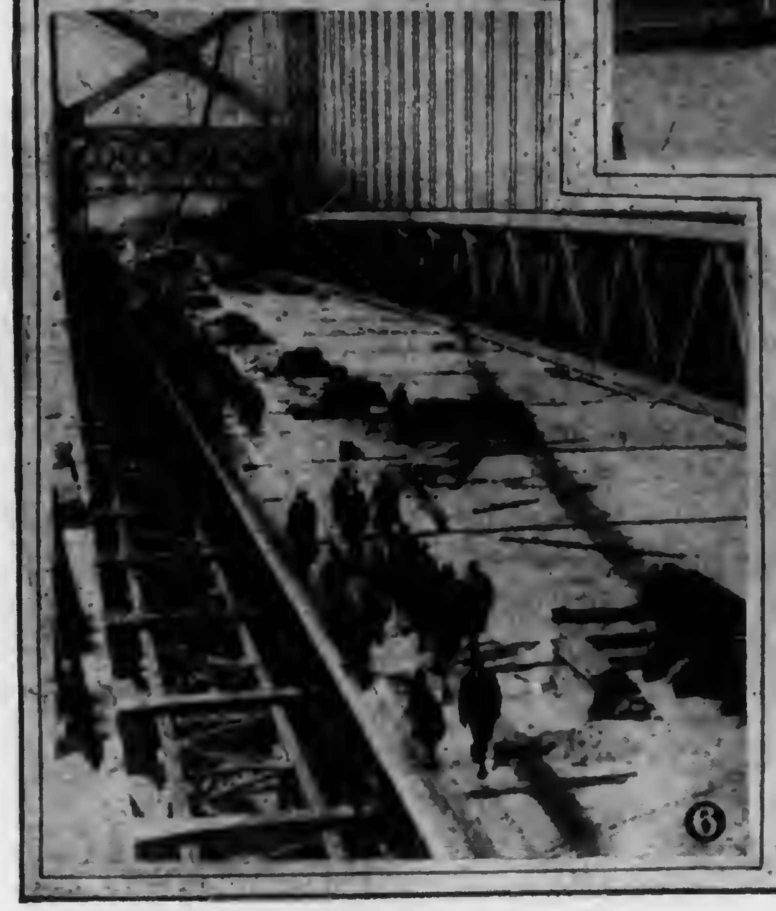
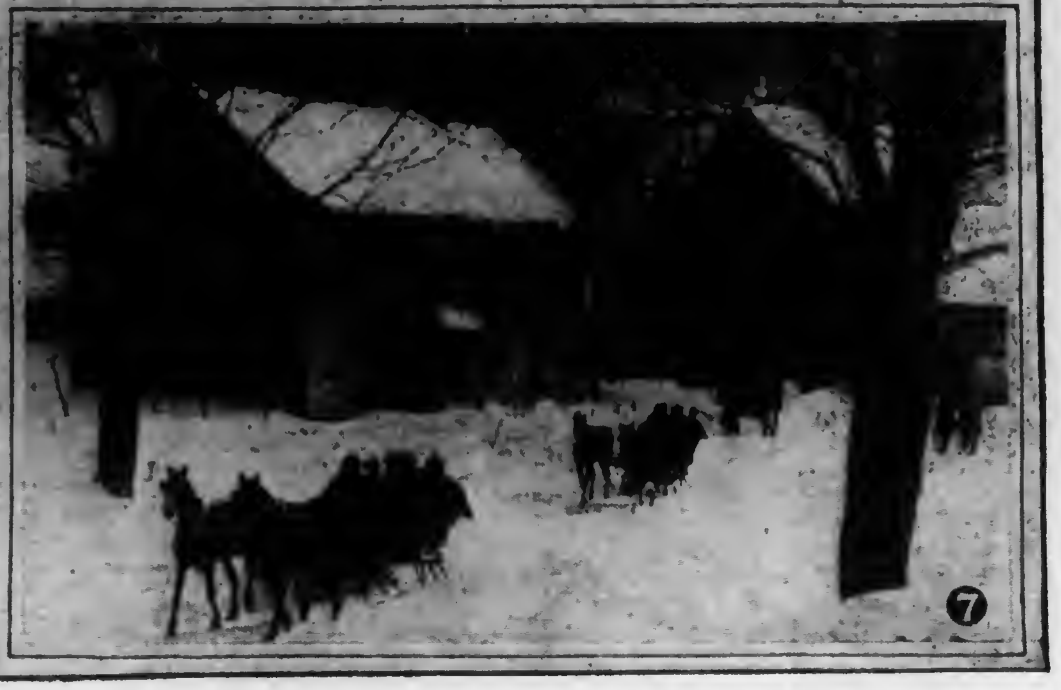












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Forty-six states and six foreign countries are represented by this group of children, all pupils of one school in Florida. They claim that no other school in the country can boast of such a record.

2.—These young women in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, are studying worms which cause great damage to crops.

3.—Now is the time to put up birdhouses! Here are several models.

4.—Looking north on Michigan Avenue, Chicago, from the south end of the link bridge.

5.—A picturesque spot in Sinclair Canyon, Kootenai National Park, Idaho, where threatening masses of rock overhang the road.

6.—On March 19 the new Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden was officially inspected by a group of 250 persons, headed by Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Moore, of New Jersey.

7.—The President and his party leaving the house where Colonel Coolidge died shortly before their arrival.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Women Need Avocations

They Make Life Richer and More Interesting

I AM old fashioned enough to believe that woman's real vocation should be homemaking and motherhood—but that need not interfere at all with a woman having an avocation.

In fact, I am quite prone to believe than an avocation tends to make a woman a better mother and homemaker. Then there come all too soon the years when the children are grown up and gone, and the woman's vocation does not fill her life completely. Here is where an avocation functions beautifully.

I realize that the mother who has her family of children, and who does her share towards successful farming has her hands pretty full, and that there does not seem to be much available time for riding a hobby.

But I know, too, from actual experience, that if there is the lure of an avocation ahead the busy mother will somehow manage to hurry up the work—will somehow manage to cut corners and make time for the avocation. Thus there will be an added zest to living—and the family of this mother will be benefited.

Rides Her Hobby Hard

I came to a time when I decided that I needed an avocation—and I have been riding my hobby hard in spare time ever since. The thing that appeals to me and that I enjoy particularly you might not be interested in at all. But if you dig hard enough beneath the outer surfaces into the subconscious field you will find there is one thing you enjoy particularly—and that you have never had enough time for.

Several years ago I knew a delightful farm woman who was not only a beautiful housekeeper but a real homemaker in every sense of the word. I spent many delightful hours in that woman's home. I did not know her long before I learned that she had a hobby—and she rode it hard. It was amateur photography.

That avocation would not appeal to me at all. But this woman enjoyed it—she read books on it—she became quite proficient.

Incidentally her avocation made her quite a little money on the side. It was understood among her neighbors that she would take pictures for a certain amount, and many of them preferred her snaps of the children to a photographer's, because she succeeded in getting more true-to-life poses.

Better Mother and Homemaker

Then this woman learned that there was a field for good farm pictures containing children. She was able to sell some of her snapshots to farm papers. Certainly this hobby on the side made this woman a more interesting conversationalist, made her a better mother and made her a better homemaker because it broadened her. It gave her a vital interest outside the walls of her home.

If you enjoy making the hooked rugs that we read about in Pennsylvania Farmer, why not make some to sell? There are usually city women who are anxious to buy that type of rug.

I know another woman who has diligently studied birds all the years of her married life. She has become quite an authority on birds. She was called in to the local schools first to talk to the children about birds and their habits. She was called to neighboring towns—one thing led to another—and now her children are grown up and gone from home so she is not tied so closely to home, and can go about all over the state talking birds. This hobby has led her into interesting experiences and made her a very interesting woman.

It seems to me commendable to become interested in something that may make some extra money. But the big point is that an avocation makes life so much more interesting, makes one a better mother and housewife and better able to follow one's vocation satisfactorily.—May H. Mumaw, Ohio.

For Better Babies

THE mother stands between her baby and nutritional disaster. During pregnancy and the nursing period the material to build the baby comes either from the mother's food or from the stores she has accumulated in her own body. In case of food shortage the mother suffers first. If necessary she pays for the health of her child with her own flesh and blood and teeth. A comment upon the inadequacy of the feeding of mothers in the past is the adage, "For every child a tooth." Fortunately, with the right food and dental supervision this need no longer be true.

A woman may live in fair health on a diet upon which she can not properly nourish a baby either before or after birth. But even with a properly balanced diet her ability to supply the right sort of material for the baby's growth has a limit. Her power to do this successfully depends on:

1. Her general health and state of nutrition before conception.

2. The amount, kind, and adequacy of her food. If her food cannot supply the child's need her body must.

3. The length of time she supports the growth of the child, both before and after birth. This is often at least eighteen months.

Inadequate feeding during pregnancy or the nursing period may lead to the physical depletion of the mother or prevent the normal growth of the baby.

On a Stormy Day

TRY this with the little folks when it is not pleasant for them to play outside. Cut pictures from old magazines and catalogs, then take an old wall paper sample book and paste them on the different pages of the book. For one page make a bedroom. Paste on it plenty of windows, and the various pieces of furniture used in the bedroom. On another page arrange a kitchen with cuttings of windows, stove, table, stool, cabinet, and perhaps a busy mother baking pies. Make a play-room page, just full of books neatly shelved, block-houses, dolls, animals and teddy bears. Then dreaming of spring sunshine, make some out-of-door pages with flowers in gay bloom, butterflies, bees, and birds: a big barn surrounded with horses, cows, pigs, the family cat and the good watch dog; and don't forget to plan a fine chicken yard with mother biddy, her happy flock of little peep-peeps, and proud old cock-a-doodle. These few ideas are merely suggestive. The plan has endless possibilities.—Lake-Wolverton, N. J.

Prize Winning Hints

I SAVE a lot of money and considerable time both in making and laundering a garment, by using a contrasting color of the same material for trimming. I use it in finishing the garment rather than as an adornment.

For example, on a dress of plaid gingham I place a shaped cuff of plain gingham; this is sewed to the bottom of the sleeve with the seam on the right side, then the edge is turned and pressed smooth with a hot iron and the top of the cuff is stitched to the sleeve. This appliqued cuff makes an attractive and quick finish and can be ironed easily. The neck finish is made in exactly the same way and with fancy pockets and belt this makes a pretty dress.

Generally the trimming material can be found in the piece-bag at no additional expense. This is worth considering because it is very easy to have the trimming cost as much as the material for a cotton garment.

I finish slips, nightgowns and aprons in the same way with colored bands and hems. Such trimming wears as long as the garment.—Alice Margaret Ashton, N. Y.

Now Is the Time

The Oil Stove

IF THE oil stove was not thoroly cleaned last fall, give it a general "once-over." Make it perfectly clean inside and out. Sandpaper or steel wool will clean the burners, vinegar will cleanse the oil pipes. New burners and lighters are not costly, and a coat of enamel will make it look like new. Cut new asbestos for the bottom of the oven, and you are ready for the first hot day.

The Refrigerator

The interior must be spic and span or food will become contaminated. Get that special enamel and after the thoro scrubbing, give it a new lining of enamel.

Porch Furniture

Some nice day do this task out-of-doors. After the thoro scrubbing, if it is wood furniture, paint it instead of varnishing. Black, battleship gray, or soft shades of green are good colors. Use gay-colored cretonne for cushions and you have made attractive furniture. Do keep the color of your house paint in mind when you choose paint for these accessories.

Wicker furniture can be scrubbed also and may be painted, enameled, or varnish stained.

The Screens

Screen frames need a new coat of paint, and the wire screening should be given a coat of hot boiled linseed oil containing some powdered resin, fully dissolved. Apply sparingly with a paint brush.—Mrs. George Gray, N. Y.

Old Hydrangea Blooms Again

FRIEND Gardener strolled across our lawn late one afternoon. He paused beside our once-fine large Paniculata Grandiflora and offered his advice. "It's good as dead. If 'twere mine I'd grub it up—throw it away; re-plant with another—it's the only way!"

A few inches above the earth, its body was cracked, scaly and decayed; its branches looked sick, its leaves lifeless and there were no blossoms. The thought of grubbing it out gave us a sharp pain. We decided if it was death any way, we'd try our hand, first.

A mass of perfect flowers.

Next morning we snipped off broken twigs, removed dead leaves and entangled odd branches. We dug up the soil about it, carefully, not damaging the roots. We opened it—much as a surgeon does a wound with his scalpel—very near the diseased body and poured down a generous quantity of manure water. Then we drew the earth over that and carried more from the garden, banking it entirely up and over the cracked, bursted portion. This was well firmed into position and covered with lawn clippings making a tiny hill.

After the first sharp freeze, we scattered poultry droppings thickly all about it, being careful not to touch any of the real body, lest it burn.

In January, ere leaf buds were opening, we pruned it most severely. When warm, rejuvenating spring suns, breezes and showers trailed by, they left a very dense, dwarf, clumpy bush with bright, healthy, gay, green leaves that diligently kept reaching skyward bit by bit.

By the time we had lived our way to those August nights when we sat together on the moonlit porch, we were enjoying its flower wands on well lengthened stems, conspicuous and effective, ours again—selfishly reclaimed.

In the picture you see how it appeared to us—first snowy white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green until late autumn. Only you just have to imagine the color beauty—the camera withheld that. —Gertrude Shockey, Ohio.

Give Them a Place to Play

Children Shouldn't Starve for a Yard That's Green

ONE sultry evening last August, a fine large touring car with six rollicking youngsters and their parents, entered our driveway. While their egg order was being made up, the tiniest tot (just learning to walk) kept begging and pleading for something. I asked the mother what the child wanted, and she replied, "Oh, only to get out on your lawn! We haven't a blade of grass at home."

I urged them to take the time to give her a little frolic, and what a good time that group of six did have on our stretch of green! The older boys turned somersaults and played leap-frog on the soft turf until their faces glowed with rosy health. Baby Sister toddled and tumbled, rolled and laughed in perfect glee. Altho there was a nice sand pile with its enticing pails and shovels, wagons and carts of various shapes and sizes, and many other toys in plain sight —yet this happy group seemed to wish for nothing but A PLACE TO PLAY.

Parents Failed to See the Need

Here were parents wise enough to buy a comfortable house in the country. They owned five acres of good fertile soil. The father, a skilled mechanic, commutes daily, and brings home a fat pay envelope each week. The mother has all day with that jolly family of growing children, yet neither parent seems to realize that their youngsters are fairly starving for "green grass growing all 'round."

Children of ten and twelve and even younger really enjoy the responsibility of caring for flowers, gardens, and a good lawn. Such work with the tools necessary, offers the best kind of training all thru spring, summer, and autumn. Under the mother's guidance, with an occasional evening when father, too, lends a hand, the barren, unsightly, intensely hot grounds surrounding the house, may be transformed into spots of beauty and interest where the children have A PLACE TO PLAY.

How is your yard? We are awakening to the value of sunshine for our children. Now, today, let us begin to link that golden, healthful sunshine with the cool inviting green of growing grass. Greater happiness and healthier youngsters will be our rewards.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

In Housecleaning Time

WHEN the hands feel shrunken and shriveled from being in water too long, try rubbing them with table salt. While they are still moist, but not wet, rub the salt well into the skin, covering the entire surface. Then after a few moments wipe all off with a dry cloth. This treatment is a genuine restorative both as to looks and "feelin's." Salt promotes healing, so you need not hesitate even if there are some abrasions of the skin.

Using strong cider vinegar to wash the hands after hours in soapsuds, and drying them from the vinegar over heat (not on towel) will help them greatly. Follow with a vaseline or cold cream rub.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Mary, didn't I tell you to hang out the rug and clean it? Here you have been gone two whole hours. Where have you been, anyway?

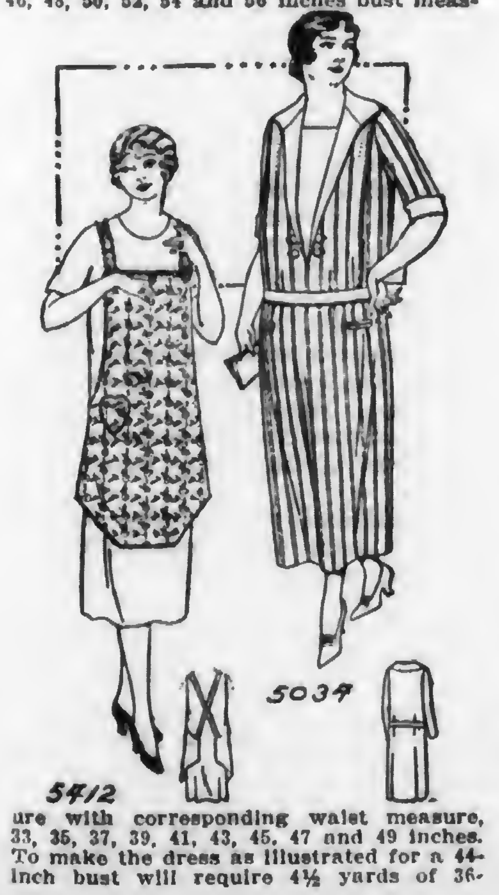
Yes, Mam, you told me to hang the rug on the line, then beat it, and I did.

Four Practical Patterns

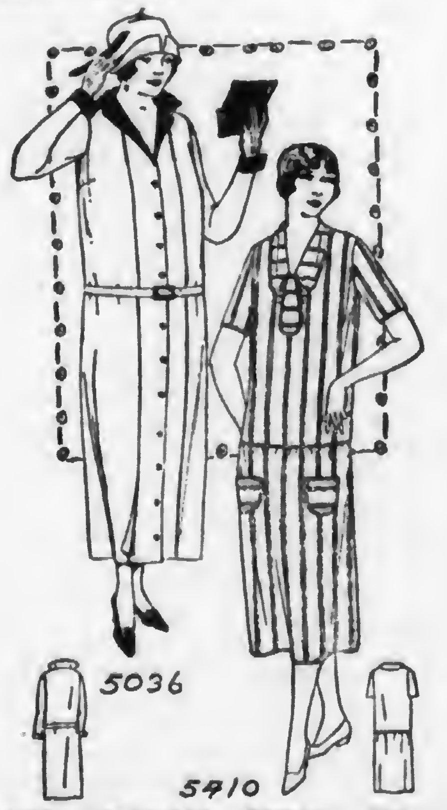
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5412.—Apron Model.—Cretonne, chintz, percale or cambric could be used for this model. One size: medium. It will require 1¼ yard of 36-inch material to make this pleasing style. Pattern, 10 cents.

5034.—A Morning Frock.—Striped gingham or linen will be good for this model, with facings of contrasting material in a plain color. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. Nine sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure with corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 inches. To make the dress as illustrated for a 44-inch bust will require 4½ yards of 36-inch striped material, and ⅞ yard of plain for facings. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

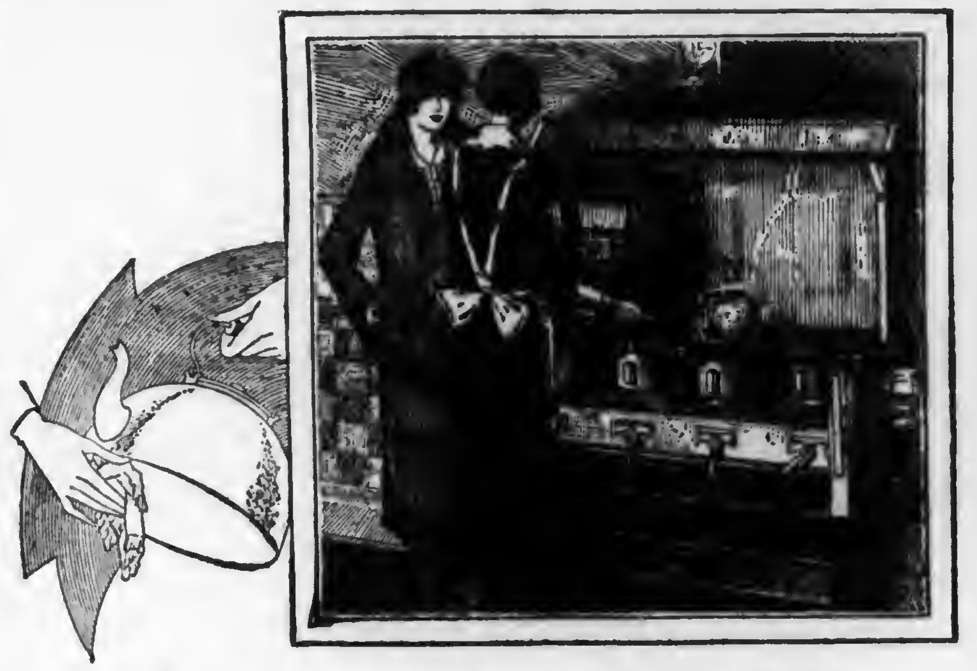


5036.—A Good Style.—Kasha, broadcloth, taffeta, or crepe could be used for this model. Nine sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size will require 5½ yards of one material 40 inches wide. For facing on collar, cuffs and revers portions of the panels ⅜ yard will be required. The width of the dress at the foot is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



5410.—Comfortable Summer Dress.—Striped percale was used in this instance. One could use gingham or tub silk for this design. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material. The width at the lower edge of the dress is 2 yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.



24 hours in the blue gas flame [—and not a trace of soot]

TWENTY-FOUR continuous hours, a week's average cooking over a Nesco burner leaves not a trace of soot.

The new day Nesco, the oil stove that cooks with gas, eliminates smoke, soot, smell, scrubbing and scouring!

The Nesco lights like an ordinary oil stove but quickly develops an intensely hot blue gas flame that strikes and spreads under the base of the utensil with the same flood of flame as a city gas burner.

Its full flame heats red hot. Turned down it simmers nicely. There's no waste of heat and all the heat goes into the cooking and not the kitchen — a real boon to the farm housewife in hot weather.

Cleanliness — intense cooking heat — cool cooking comfort— you get them all in the Nesco Oil Stove, plus harmonious beauty of design, and work and worry saving features that win your instant approval.

There's the patented Rockweave Wick that requires no trimming and cleans by burning; the simple lever-controlled burners; extra shelf room, and many other features all combined in a stove that is a million burners beyond experiment. Call on your dealer today and insist on seeing Nesco before you buy.

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Advertising Dept., 425 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Branches at: Milwaukee, Chicago, Granite City, Ill., St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.
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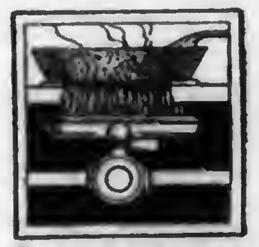
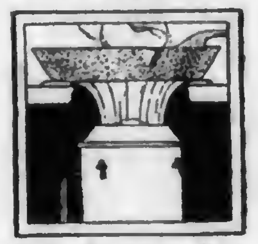


The intense heat of a gas stove burner is due to the flame striking and spreading under the entire base of cooking utensils.



So also the blue-gas flame of the Nesco Burner strikes and spreads under the entire base of the utensil, producing an intense gas flame cooking heat.

Nesco's patented Rockweave Wick of wire woven asbestos. No trimming. Non-burning. Flexible. Long lasting.

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With the Blue Gas Contact Flame

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What you want in paint is long life and large coverage and that's what you get in Felton-Sibley Ready-Mixed Paints. For low cost-per-year, the only true economy, stick to Felton-Sibley. There's a Felton-Sibley dealer near you.

Write for free color chart showing combinations for house and barn painting.

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Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal or Ready Roofing, Paints, etc., until you get my new Cut Price Catalog. I want you to see the big savings I'm giving this season. Write today for my Big 112-page Bargain Book. Get my cut prices before you buy. I pay the freight, guarantee the quality.—Jim Brown.
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THAT'S THE CAN THAT LOST ME MY HAPPY CORNFIELD HOME

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Think of it! From 1/3 to ½ of your corn crop saved by expending only $1.50 for a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent!

Further, they save the time they formerly wasted in having to plant over again. And a farmer's time at planting season is worth MONEY! Mr. Browne further says:—"It is my personal opinion that seed corn treated with Stanley's Crow Repellent showed a higher per cent germination."

Prices:
Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed, $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, seed or drug store does not have it in stock, order direct from us.

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We know just how Stanley's Crow Repellent will rid you of the crow nuisance. But, if you are not willing to take our word for it, or if you doubt the truth of Mr. Browne's and hundreds of other unsolicited letters we have from corn-raisers who have tried it out and know, then we are willing to back up our faith in it by as liberal guarantee as was ever made by any concern. If Stanley's Crow Repellent does not do exactly what we claim it will do, then we will gladly refund you what you paid for it. You are to be the sole judge! Could any concern be fairer than that?

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RADIO DEPARTMENT

An Indoor Aerial Lessens Static in Summer

INDOOR aerials are generally considered mere substitute affairs for city folks living in apartments or rented rooms where an outside wire is out of the question. Yet the inside type of aerial has its value for other listeners as well.

On the face of it, it would seem unnecessary and useless to put up an indoor aerial when one can have a good outdoor wire. Yet, in the summertime when we experience the most trouble with interference by nature's electricity, or static, the indoor aerial will allow more uninterrupted broadcast reception from the nearer and more powerful stations.

The reason for this apparently paradoxical condition is rather hard to explain. The fact is that most of us have aerials which are bigger than they need be were we interested in local stations only, or just the strong local stations. We do not turn up the controls to the highest peak of sensitiveness for nearby stations. If we did, the loud speaker would blast and music be so badly distorted that no one would want to listen to it. Hence we only partially tune our sets for the stronger stations. More accurate adjustment to the right wavelength and the use of more sensitivity would result in spoiled tonal qualities.

Had we a very small aerial we should have to be more careful about tuning—even for locals. A similar difference in the requirements for tuning in is found when we compare large and small aerials on the same set. The impulses of static which the atmosphere is crackling with in hot weather are not accurately tuned to any particular wavelength. Therefore, even if the set is somewhat out of tune the static impulses come thru quite strongly. Static is less affected by a reduced setting of the sensitivity control than is the signal.

The Value of Small Aerial

A smaller aerial picks up much less static and even tho we are then required to tune more accurately for our local stations, the outbursts of static racket at the loud speaker end are very much reduced. In the case of the broadcast waves, we are not using a large aerial than is absolutely essential for local reception when we employ an indoor aerial on the average radio set.

Since indoor aerials are apt to be handled, brush against walls, doorways, etc., it is best to use well insulated wire for the purpose. Ordinary bell wire is suitable if care is taken not to rub off the insulation. It can be tacked up to woodwork by insulated staples.

Suppose we run over briefly a few convenient types of indoor aerial. The loop aerial comes first to mind. This is commercial and compact in form, but is useful only on sensitive sets. Even then, the loop requires a change in the wiring, for the secondary winding of the radio frequency coil that is usually coupled to the aerial must be disconnected and replaced by the loop. The loop is thus simply a coil made large enough to intercept an appreciable amount of radio impulses.

A large loop (four feet square) can be employed even without any radio frequency amplifier for local reception to a considerable extent, but is generally not used on account of the difficulty of effecting suitable changes in connections.

Perhaps the very best indoor aerial for use by direct connection to the aerial binding post is a straight wire suspended in the hallway perhaps a foot down from the ceiling and a foot or more from walls. A wire of this kind thirty to forty feet long makes an admirable aerial indoors. Bends in halls can be accommodated quite easily by the use of other insulators fastened to the picture moldings at the proper spots.

Next comes the old reliable—the picture molding aerial. For this forty to sixty feet of bell wire are tucked away carefully out of sight atop the picture molding, running it along a hallway or completely encircling one's room. One end is left free and not connected to anything, while the other connects to the aerial post of the set.

Several Hook Ups Possible

One can often receive well by hooking up to one of the binding posts on the doorbell, inserting a .002 mfds. fixed condenser between the set and bell to guard against possible short-circuits. Bedsprings make useful aerials—some listeners connect up two or three of them and have very fine reception, often DX that way. Screens are usually poor, since the wires do not make good contact. Gutter-pipes have been used, altho these are often grounded and are seldom valuable in storms or wet weather.

One of the most successful ways to reduce static, altho unfortunately not one that is always workable, is to disconnect the aerial altogether. Then remove the ground wire from the ground post and put it on the aerial post. Stations can often be tuned in that way with less static than with any type of aerial.—B. F.

Hills Are a Handicap

I am wondering if I can improve my aerial. I have three different plans and can't decide which is best. First, there are hills on both sides of the house about 300 feet high and, guessing at it, nearly one-half mile apart at the top. Could a wire be drawn up from one to the other 150 feet high over the house so my aerial could run straight up? If so, what wire would you advise? Second, a pipe could be raised fifty or sixty feet at each end of the house and a fan aerial containing about 300 feet of wire could be put up. Third, a 150-foot single wire aerial could be raised between the barn and house. Which would you advise? We have a five-tube set.—W. E., Tioga County, Pa.

We are afraid that the plan of running a wire one-half mile long between the two hills on either side of your house is not practicable on account of the inability of any wire to support its own weight over such a distance. Moreover, the sag in the wire would bring the center point too low.

The fan aerial has too high a capacity and too small inductance to be ideal for broadcast reception. It represents a good deal of wire and masts that would not operate as successfully as a single wire somewhat longer.

The 150-foot single wire from house to barn is, in our opinion, much the best of the three plans. However, the length is a little too great if you wish the best of selectivity—better cut it to 125 feet and place the barn end insulator twenty-five feet from the barn. If possible, erect a mast at the house and barn to elevate the wire as much as possible. This will partially overcome the handicap you experience on account of the nearby hills.—B. F.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Corn Meal As Fertilizer

What amount of these elements of plant food is in a hundred pounds of corn meal, medium yellow? If rich enough in nitrogen or potash would it be advisable to add some to mixed fertilizer to improve the analysis one or two per cent?

One hundred pounds of corn meal will contain 1.5 pounds of nitrogen, about .5 pounds of phosphoric acid and about .4 pounds of potash. Corn meal is, of course, worth more for feed purposes than it is for fertilizer. However, lots of corn meal not fit for feeding livestock may be mixed with chemicals and used as a fertilizer.

For instance, a mixture consisting of 500 pounds of corn meal, 150 pounds each of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, 1000 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash would furnish three per cent of ammonia, eight per cent of phosphoric acid and five per cent of potash. The corn meal in this mixture would help to improve the mechanical condition of the fertilizer and would contribute a relatively small amount of available plant food.—J. G. Lipman.

Merits of Two Grasses

I have about eight acres that have not been plowed for nearly ten years. They are overgrown with blackberry and dewberry bushes. The soil is light, sandy loam mixed with clay. Will Sudan or billion dollar grass thrive on this soil without fertilizer? Is either good for horses if cut before it makes seed? What is the best fertilizer for corn on bottom land, on sandy loam upland, for potatoes on ordinary freestone soil?—J. H. C., Washington County, Pa.

The grasses which you mention would probably give you a fair crop without fertilizer. It would be better, however, to apply about 200 pounds per acre of a good potato fertilizer.

When cut before they fully mature and properly cured, these grasses should make good feed for horses. Experiments in the eastern states indicate that billion dollar grass is much less valuable than Sudan grass as a forage crop.

A mixture containing about three per cent of ammonia, ten to twelve per cent of phosphoric acid and three to four per cent of potash might be used to advantage for corn on the bottom land. On sandy loam upland, a somewhat higher proportion of ammonia and potash and less phosphoric acid would probably give better results. The potato mixture recommended below might also be used on the sandy loam upland for corn.

You will be entirely safe in using for potatoes a mixture containing about five per cent of ammonia, eight per cent of phosphoric acid and five per cent of potash.—J. G. Lipman.

Fertilization of "Sweets"

THE Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk is carrying on interesting investigations on the fertilization of sweet potatoes. A recent letter from the Virginia Truck Experiment Station addressed to the New Jersey Station raises some interesting questions. For the benefit of the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer the letter from the Virginia Station and the reply thereto, based on the experiences of Dr. R. F. Poole, of the New Jersey Station, are given herewith.

"For the past several years a number of our sweet potato growers in Accomac County, Virginia, have been using common salt, sodium chloride, in connection with their fertilizers for the crop,—some farmers using a fertilizer analyzing three per cent to five per cent ammonia, six per cent to eight per cent phosphoric acid, and five per cent to seven per cent of potash. This is applied at the rate of 800 to 1000 pounds per acre just before the plants are transplanted to the field.

"About two weeks after sweet potatoes are transplanted an application of common salt, varying from 750 to 1500 pounds per acre, is given as a side dressing to the plant, the claim being that the salt stimulates growth, making a large, smooth potato of high yielding qualities.

Action of Salt on Potato

"Recently the opinion has gotten abroad that the addition of salt has a tendency to produce a sweet potato that shows the effects of bruising and is susceptible to rots in transit to market. I would like to know whether you have noted anything of this kind in connection with your New Jersey sweet potato work."

Most of New Jersey sweet potato growers use a mixture corresponding in analysis to that referred to in the letter from the Virginia Station. However, the New Jersey growers seldom use more than three per cent of ammonia and many use no ammonia at all if the soil seems to be well supplied with nitrogen. The percentages of potash used vary from five to ten per cent and the applications of fertilizer from 750 to 1200 pounds per acre.

Records on the use of common salt in the growing of sweet potatoes are not available. Some years ago the station conducted some tests at Swedesboro and Pedricktown, in Gloucester County. Salt was used at the rate of 100, 200 and 300 pounds per acre. The yields published in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy show that these applications, even at the smallest rate, caused a reduction in yield on one of the farms. A very slight increase was obtained with 100 and 200-pound applications on the other. The growers in the vicinity of Swedesboro frequently make applications of kainit at the rate of from 500 to 2000 pounds per acre. Where muriate of potash is used the applications are at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre.

When to Apply

The applications of either kainit or muriate of potash are made in the fall, winter or early spring. There is no doubt where kainit is used very considerable quantities of common salt are added to the soil.

In some recent tests severe injury to sprouts occurred when kainit was used by itself or in fertilizer mixtures. There was every indication that the damage was due to common salt present in the kainit. No particular differences were noted in the color, shape and size of potatoes from plots treated or untreated with kainit. It would seem that the sweet potatoes grown on areas where kainit is used keep as well as those from areas where no kainit has been applied. Hence, there is no evidence from the New Jersey experiments that common salt has a tendency to make the sweet potato more susceptible to storage troubles.—J. G. Lipman.

ACCOUNT of old age we will sell farm of 148 acres with good lake frontage; 1½ miles southwest of City; all equipped with personal property and machinery. Good fences. Address S. C., Box 221.

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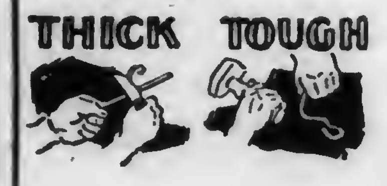

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THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept.2904, Cleveland, O.

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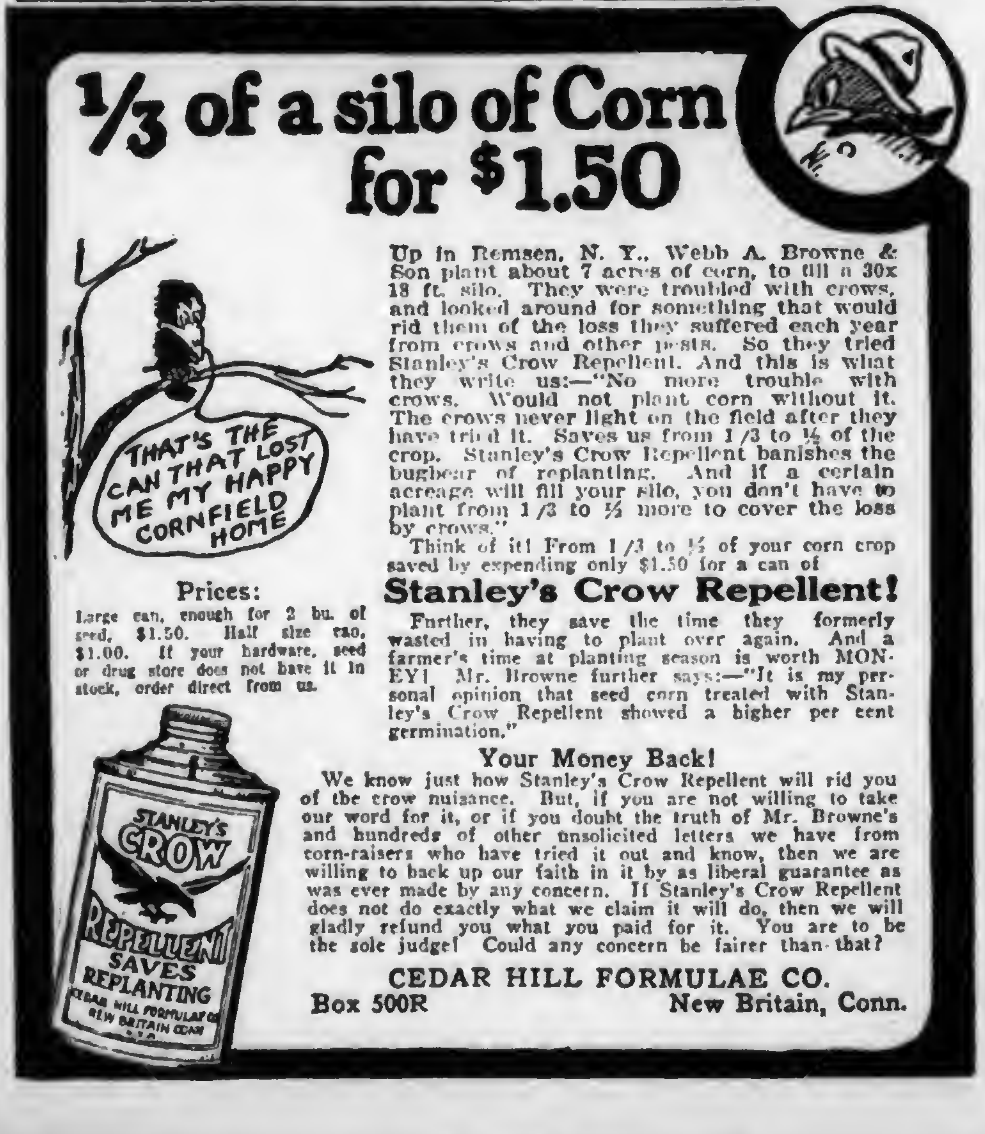
THAT'S THE CAN THAT LOST ME MY HAPPY CORNFIELD HOME
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT SAVES REPLANTING CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO NEW BRITAIN CONN

1/3 of a silo of Corn for $1.50

Up in Remsen, N. Y., Webb A. Browne & Son plant about 7 acres of corn, to fill a 30x 18 ft. silo. They were troubled with crows, and looked around for something that would rid them of the loss they suffered each year from crows and other pests. So they tried Stanley's Crow Repellent. And this is what they write us:—"No more trouble with crows. Would not plant corn without it. The crows never light on the field after they have tried it. Saves us from 1/3 to ½ of the crop. Stanley's Crow Repellent banishes the bugbear of replanting. And if a certain acreage will fill your silo, you don't have to plant from 1/3 to ½ more to cover the loss by crows."

Think of it! From 1/3 to ½ of your corn crop saved by expending only $1.50 for a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent!

Further, they save the time they formerly wasted in having to plant over again. And a farmer's time at planting season is worth MONEY! Mr. Browne further says:—"It is my personal opinion that seed corn treated with Stanley's Crow Repellent showed a higher per cent germination."

Prices:

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed, $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, seed or drug store does not have it in stock, order direct from us.

Your Money Back!

We know just how Stanley's Crow Repellent will rid you of the crow nuisance. But, if you are not willing to take our word for it, or if you doubt the truth of Mr. Browne's and hundreds of other unsolicited letters we have from corn-raisers who have tried it out and know, then we are willing to back up our faith in it by as liberal guarantee as was ever made by any concern. If Stanley's Crow Repellent does not do exactly what we claim it will do, then we will gladly refund you what you paid for it. You are to be the sole judge! Could any concern be fairer than that?

CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 500R New Britain, Conn.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

An Indoor Aerial Lessens Static in Summer

INDOOR aerials are generally considered mere substitute affairs for city folks living in apartments or rented rooms where an outside wire is out of the question. Yet the inside type of aerial has its value for other listeners as well.

On the face of it, it would seem unnecessary and useless to put up an indoor aerial when one can have a good outdoor wire. Yet, in the summertime when we experience the most trouble with interference by nature's electricity, or static, the indoor aerial will allow more uninterrupted broadcast reception from the nearer and more powerful stations.

The reason for this apparently paradoxical condition is rather hard to explain. The fact is that most of us have aerials which are bigger than they need be were we interested in local stations only, or just the strong local stations. We do not turn up the controls to the highest peak of sensitiveness for nearby stations. If we did, the loud speaker would blast and music be so badly distorted that no one would want to listen to it. Hence we only partially tune our sets for the stronger stations. More accurate adjustment to the right wavelength and the use of more sensitivity would result in spoiled tonal qualities.

Had we a very small aerial we should have to be more careful about tuning—even for locals. A similar difference in the requirements for tuning in is found when we compare large and small aerials on the same set. The impulses of static which the atmosphere is crackling with in hot weather are not accurately tuned to any particular wavelength. Therefore, even if the set is somewhat out of tune the static impulses come thru quite strongly. Static is less affected by a reduced setting of the sensitivity control than is the signal.

The Value of Small Aerial

A smaller aerial picks up much less static and even tho we are then required to tune more accurately for our local stations, the outbursts of static racket at the loud speaker end are very much reduced. In the case of the broadcast waves, we are not using a large aerial than is absolutely essential for local reception when we employ an indoor aerial on the average radio set.

Since indoor aerials are apt to be handled, brush against walls, doorways, etc., it is best to use well insulated wire for the purpose. Ordinary bell wire is suitable if care is taken not to rub off the insulation. It can be tacked up to woodwork by insulated staples.

Suppose we run over briefly a few convenient types of indoor aerial. The loop aerial comes first to mind. This is commercial and compact in form, but is useful only on sensitive sets. Even then, the loop requires a change in the wiring, for the secondary winding of the radio frequency coil that is usually coupled to the aerial must be disconnected and replaced by the loop. The loop is thus simply a coil made large enough to intercept an appreciable amount of radio impulses.

A large loop (four feet square) can be employed even without any radio frequency amplifier for local reception to a considerable extent, but is generally not used on account of the difficulty of effecting suitable changes in connections.

Perhaps the very best indoor aerial for use by direct connection to the aerial binding post is a straight wire suspended in the hallway perhaps a foot down from the ceiling and a foot or more from walls. A wire of this kind thirty to forty feet long makes an admirable aerial indoors. Bends in halls can be accommodated quite easily by the use of other insulators fastened to the picture moldings at the proper spots.

Next comes the old reliable—the picture molding aerial. For this forty to sixty feet of bell wire are tucked away carefully out of sight atop the picture molding, running it along a hallway or completely encircling one's room. One end is left free and not connected to anything, while the other connects to the aerial post of the set.

Several Hook Ups Possible

One can often receive well by hooking up to one of the binding posts on the doorbell, inserting a .002 mfds. fixed condenser between the set and bell to guard against possible short-circuits. Bedsprings make useful aerials—some listeners connect up two or three of them and have very fine reception, often DX that way. Screens are usually poor, since the wires do not make good contact. Gutter-pipes have been used, altho these are often grounded and are seldom valuable in storms or wet weather.

One of the most successful ways to reduce static, altho unfortunately not one that is always workable, is to disconnect the aerial altogether. Then remove the ground wire from the ground post and put it on the aerial post. Stations can often be tuned in that way with less static than with any type of aerial.—B. F.

Hills Are a Handicap

I am wondering if I can improve my aerial. I have three different plans and can't decide which is best. First, there are hills on both sides of the house about 300 feet high and, guessing at it, nearly one-half mile apart at the top. Could a wire be drawn up from one to the other 150 feet high over the house so my aerial could run straight up? If so, what wire would you advise? Second, a pipe could be raised fifty or sixty feet at each end of the house and a fan aerial containing about 300 feet of wire could be put up. Third, a 150-foot single wire aerial could be raised between the barn and house. Which would you advise? We have a five-tube set. —W. E., Tioga County, Pa.

We are afraid that the plan of running a wire one-half mile long between the two hills on either side of your house is not practicable on account of the inability of any wire to support its own weight over such a distance. Moreover, the sag in the wire would bring the center point too low.

The fan aerial has too high a capacity and too small inductance to be ideal for broadcast reception. It represents a good deal of wire and masts that would not operate as successfully as a single wire somewhat longer.

The 150-foot single wire from house to barn is, in our opinion, much the best of the three plans. However, the length is a little too great if you wish the best of selectivity—better cut it to 125 feet and place the barn end insulator twenty-five feet from the barn. If possible, erect a mast at the house and barn to elevate the wire as much as possible. This will partially overcome the handicap you experience on account of the nearby hills.—B. F.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Corn Meal As Fertilizer

What amount of these elements of plant food is in a hundred pounds of corn meal, medium yellow? If rich enough in nitrogen or potash would it be advisable to add some to mixed fertilizer to improve the analysis one or two per cent?

One hundred pounds of corn meal will contain 1.5 pounds of nitrogen, about .5 pounds of phosphoric acid and about .4 pounds of potash. Corn meal is, of course, worth more for feed purposes than it is for fertilizer. However, lots of corn meal not fit for feeding livestock may be mixed with chemicals and used as a fertilizer.

For instance, a mixture consisting of 500 pounds of corn meal, 150 pounds each of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, 1000 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash would furnish three per cent of ammonia, eight per cent of phosphoric acid and five per cent of potash. The corn meal in this mixture would help to improve the mechanical condition of the fertilizer and would contribute a relatively small amount of available plant food.—J. G. Lipman.

Merits of Two Grasses

I have about eight acres that have not been plowed for nearly ten years. They are overgrown with blackberry and dewberry bushes. The soil is light, sandy loam mixed with clay. Will Sudan or billion dollar grass thrive on this soil without fertilizer? Is either good for horses if cut before it makes seed? What is the best fertilizer for corn on bottom land, on sandy loam upland, for potatoes on ordinary freestone soil?—J. H. C., Washington County, Pa.

The grasses which you mention would probably give you a fair crop without fertilizer. It would be better, however, to apply about 200 pounds per acre of a good potato fertilizer.

When cut before they fully mature and properly cured, these grasses should make good feed for horses. Experiments in the eastern states indicate that billion dollar grass is much less valuable than Sudan grass as a forage crop.

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

April 5, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate best, $1.75@2; poor $1. ASPARAGUS, Calif, crate, small, $3.50; medium, $4@4.75; large, $5@6. BEANS, Fla, ⅞ bu hmpr, green and wax best, $6.50@7; poor, $5. BEETS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $2@2.25. CABBAGE, Texas, new, bbl, $4.25@4.75; ton, $80@90. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $1.75@2. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $3.50@3.75; poor, $2.75. CUCUMBERS, Illinois, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $4.75@5; extra fancy, $5@5.25; few, $5.50. EGGPLANT, Cuba, crate, best, $6@6.50; poor, $4. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25@30c; 10-lb bskt, 50@90c; Iceberg crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, best, $5.50@6.25; poor, $3.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Mich, medium to large, $3@3.25; few, $3.50; Ohios and Indianas, medium to large, $3@3.25; fancy, $3.50. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $6; plain, $7; Texas, bu bskt, curly, $2. PEAS, Mexico, crate, $8@10.25. PEPPERS, Cuba, crate, fancy, $7.50@8. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals and Wisconsin Dustys, $7.25@7.35; N Y and Penna, whites, $7.35@7.50; Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1s, $18. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $13@14. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, $1@1.25; poor, 50c; Va, bbl, $1.50@2. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $3@3.25; Arkansas, bu bskt, No 1s, $2@2.25. TOMATOES, Mexico and Fla, repacked, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $9.50; choice, $8.50. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, best, $2.75@3.25; poor, $2; Kings, best, $3.75@4; poor, $2; Northern Spys, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2; Hubbardstons, $2.75@3; poor, $2; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1@1.25. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, best, 50@55c; poor, 25c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 54; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2126; market active at decline. Heavy, $12.25@12.75; medium, $13.60@13.65; light weight, $13.65@13.80; light lights and pigs, $13.90@14; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 818; market stronger. Sheep, $9.50; clipped sheep, $7.50; lambs, $14.25; clipped lambs, $11.25; spring lambs, $24.

Calves—Receipts, 225. Market slow and lower. Choice natives, $14.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $24.50@25; standard timothy, $22.50@23; No 2 timothy, $19@20; No 3 Timothy, $17@18; No 1 clover and No 1 clover mixed, $25@25.50; No 2 clover and No 2 clover mixed, $18@21; No 3 clover, $14@16; No 3 clover mixed, $14@17; No 1 alfalfa, $28@29; standard alfalfa, $24@24.50; No 2 alfalfa, $20@23.

Oats—White oats, No 2, 46½@47c; No 3, 45@46c; No 4, 43@44c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 65@70c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 68@70c; yellow shelled, No 2, 79@79½c; No 3, 75½@76½c; No 4, 69½@70½c; No 5, 66½@67½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

April 5, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $13@14.50; common, $9@12; Tennessee, choice, $11.50@12; fair to good, $9@10.50; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $6.50@8; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $7@8; lambs, extra, $14.50@15; medium, $13@14; common, $12@13.

Hogs—Western, $15@15.25; nearby, handy weights, $13.25@13.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $24@26; country dressed, $17@19; sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20@25; top lambs, $28@30; hot house lambs, each, $14@15.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24; No 3, $20@21; light clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.67 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—No business doing and, in the absence of firm bids, quotations are omitted.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 51@52c; No 3 white, 50@51c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 42½c; high-scoring goods, 43½@46½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41½c; 90 score, 41c; 89 score, 39½c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 38½c; 86 score, 38c; best prints, 92@94 score, 46@48c; cartons, 47@49c; good prints, 88@91 score 43@44c; cartons, 44@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 40@42c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 28c; jobbing, small lots, 25c; single daisies, held, 25@25½c; fresh, 23c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

April 5, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 50@65c; fresh eggs, 33@35c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.25; guineas, $1.30@1.50 ea; ducks, $1.75@2.50 ea; squabs, 30@45c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15c small bch; string beans, 30c qt; lima beans, 30@35c qt; beets, 5@15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@35c ea; cauliflower, 25@50c hd; carrots, 10c qt; celery, 10@20c stalk; corn, dried, 20c pt; cucumbers, 25c ea; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; kidney beans, 18c pt; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 10c bch; parsley, 1@5c bch; peas, 40c ¼ pk; peppers, 5@8c ea; poke, 15c bch; potatoes, 40@45c ½ pk; new potatoes, 35c qt; radishes, 10c bch; rhubarb, 15@25c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.40; corn, 67c; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $36@37; shorts, $37@38; hominy, $35@36; middlings, $40@41; linseed, $55@56; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $39@40; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $43@44; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $33@34; 18 per cent, $37@38; 20 per cent, $39@40; 24 per cent, $45@46; 25 per cent, $48@49; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .41½	$ .41	$ .42½	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.31¼	.30¼	.29	.50¾
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	...	...	.37	.40
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia).........	8.00	7.62½	6.57½	1.15
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)............	9.25	9.12½	9.50	10.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.00	24.50	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.67	1.72½	1.69	1.52½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	...	.74	.73	1.25
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.51½	.50½	.50	.52½

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending April 3, 1926: Increased activity on part of buyers was noted at the week's close with bidding steady to strong on all classes killing stock. Compared with week ago: Beef steers fully steady, firm undertone on best grades, quality of offerings improved; top, medium weights, $9.50; several loads $9.25@9.40; bulk, $8.50@9.25. Bulls, she stock and canners also show good movement at prices fully steady; bulk cows, $4.25@5. Calves, weak, bidding sharply lower, most vealers 75c@$1 lower; top, $15. Hogs inactive, no fresh receipts, steady tendency. Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 5 cars from Penna, containing 124 head, 338 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total: Cattle, 462 head. Receipts for week ending April 3, 1926: Cattle, 24 cars, 21 from Penna, 1 Chicago, 1 St Paul, 1 Indiana; containing 562 head; 773 head trucked in. Total: Cattle, 1335 head; 35 calves, 338 hogs. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 20 cars; containing 490 head, 936 head trucked in. Total Cattle, 1426 head; 25 calves, 411 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@9.50
Fair to good	8.50@9.00
Medium to fair	7.75@8.50
Common to medium	6.50@7.75
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.25
Medium to good	5.00@6.00
Common to medium	4.00@5.00
Canners and cutters	2.50@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.00@15.00
Medium	11.00@14.00
Common	5.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs..	13.25@14.00
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	13.75@14.50
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs...	14.00@14.50
Rough stock	10.75@13.25

YORK PRODUCE

Butter—Country, 55@60c; separator, 60c lb.

Eggs—32@35c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c lb; dressed, $1@$2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@50c ½ pk, $2@3.50 bu; cabbage, 10@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@20c stalk; carrots, 3@5c ea; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c box; beets, 1@5c ea; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 20@25c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 12@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.25@$3 bu; strawberries, 60c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 65c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.68; corn, 72c; rye, 80c; oats, 50c; bran, $36; middlings, $40.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—Market slightly weaker; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 2 sales, 50 cases, 30c; 2 sales, 50 cases, 30¼c; closing offering, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 30½c; bid, 30c. Quotation, fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 30@30¼c.

Chickens—Old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 34@35c; 3½@4 lbs, 34@35c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 28@30c; old roosters, 20@22c; young chickens, large size, fat, 38@40c; Leghorns and other light stock, 38@34c; springers, 1¼ lbs and over 54@55c; springers, white Leghorns, 48@50c; all kinds, poor and thin, 30@32c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@36c; Muscovy, young, 34@35c; puddle, 33@35c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42½c; do, choice, 41@42c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 43@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 34@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 33@35c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 33@35c; store-packed, 33c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 33@35c; process butter, 39@40c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

April 5, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter steady; receipts, 14,456 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 41¾@42½c; do, extras, 92 score, 41½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 39@41c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 35c.

Eggs firm; fresh gathered extra firsts, 31@31½c; do, storage packed, 32c; fresh gathered firsts, 30¼@30½c; do, storage packed, 31@31½c; fresh gathered, seconds, 29½@30c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@36c; nearby pullets, 31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 38@40c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 33@37c.

Cheese easy; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 22c; do, average run, 21c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@29c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry steady; chickens, by freight, 50c; by express, 50@60c; fowls, by freight, 32c; by express, 30@32c; turkeys, by freight, 30c; by express, 35@45c; others unquoted.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, fresh, 27@38c; frozen, 28@47c; broilers, fresh, 40@60c; fowls, fresh, 27@37½c; do, frozen, 26@36c; old roosters, 22@29c; turkeys, fresh, 42@54c; frozen, 42@60c.

Beans—Market dull and easy, lb, fair to choice marrow, 7¾@8¼c; pea beans, 4¾@5¼c; red kidney, 8¾@9c; white kidney, 7½@7¾c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 430 head; steady; steers, $7@10.25; state bulls, $4@6.40; cows, $2.75@6.

Calves—Receipts, 1080 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $7@16; culls and little calves, $5.50@6.50; grassers and fed calves, $4.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1250 head; steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@14.25; do, clipped, $11@12.25; culls, $8@10; spring lambs, $19.

Hogs—Receipts, 980 head; steady; light to mediumweights, $13.25@14; pigs, $14@14.50; heavy hogs, $12.75@13.25; roughs, $10.25@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $32.50; middlings, $32.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $40; nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $31.10; standard middlings, $31.60; flour middlings, $35.10; red dog, spot, $39.10, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.10, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $50.10, in 100-lb scks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 2, $25@27; No 3, $22@24; sample, $14@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.86¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.80¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.71⅛; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.52½. CORN, No 2 yellow, 87⅝c; No 3 yellow, 84⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 51½c; No 3 white, 50½c; No 4 white, 49c; ordinary white, clipped, 51@53c; fancy white, clipped, 54@56c. RYE, c i f, export, 95⅝c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Receipts sharply curtailed by snow storm; better grades of fed steers 25c higher; dull at close; kinds of value to sell at $9.25 downward steady at 25c lower; stockers and feeders, 25c lower; extreme top weighty steers, $10.85; yearlings, $10.75; several loads of light yearling heifers, $10; she stock, 25@50c lower; canners and cutters sharing decline; bulls slow; steady; vealers, $1.50@2 lower. Week's bulk prices: Fed steers, $8.50@10.15; fat cows, $5@7; heifers, $7@8.50; canners and cutters, $4@4.50; veal calves, $10@11.50; stockers and feeders, $7.50@8.35.

Hogs—Bulk 250@350-lb butchers, $11.25@12.15; majority, 200@225-lb weights, $12.50@13.20; desirable 180 lbs down, largely $13.35@13.75; top on 140@160-lb averages, $13.85; sorted killing pigs, $14 down; packing sows, $10.40@10.75; heavyweight hogs, $11.20@12.25; medium, $11.50@13.25; lights, $12.40@13.85; light lights, $12.50@13.85; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs 15@25c higher; heavies mostly 50c up; country demand for shearing lambs narrow all week; these generally 50c lower; yearling wethers closing strong; fat sheep around 25c higher. Week's top prices: Fat lambs, $14; shearing lambs, $13.25; yearling wethers in load lots, $11.25; fat ewes, $9.35.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, April 3, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 47@48c; ½-blood combing, 46@47c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; fine unwashed, 42@43c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; ¼-blood combing, 45c; fine unwashed, 40@41c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 42@43c; ⅜-blood, 44@45c; ¼-blood, 44c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 3, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, $24.40; October, $15.65. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.45; September, $3.55.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, April 5. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$ 32.50
Spring bran	31.50@32.00
Soft winter wheat bran.....	34.00@34.25
Hard winter wheat bran	32.00@32.50
Standard middlings	31.00@31.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	32.50@36.50
Flour middlings	34.50@38.50
Red dog flour	39.00@40.50
White hominy	30.50@30.70
Yellow hominy	30.50
Gluten feed	37.85@38.50
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.75@38.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.75@40.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.25@41.75
34 per cent linseed meal....	49.75@50.20

Millfeed in small supply, with demand light.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

THE Easter demand for fruits and vegetables stimulated trading on many lines in Philadelphia during the week ending April 3, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets. Strawberry offerings were moderate but the demand was active and prices advanced. Lettuce, new beets and tomatoes sold readily. Spring vegetables such as dandelion greens and scallions held steady.

Potatoes furnished the sensation of the week and jumped sharply to highest levels reached so far this season. Pennsylvania round whites sold at $7.75 to $8.25 per 150-pound sack at the close of the market on Saturday. Last year on the same date similar stock sold at $1.00 to $1.65 per 150-pound sack. The excited condition of the market resulted in active buying.

Pennsylvania mushrooms held generally steady but made slight advances on Friday. Saturday's market was weaker and prices declined slightly. Carrots showed a firmer tendency while parsnips were weaker.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

A RATHER unusual snow storm for this season of year in the Middle West, resulting in a slowing up in transportation, was the factor largely responsible for the development of a firm butter market during the week ending April 3rd. All markets opened on Monday in a rather unsatisfactory position and only a few operators could be found who expressed any amount of confidence in the situation. However, the heavy snow storm, quite general in the Middle West, which began on Tuesday and continued thruout Wednesday and was resumed again on Friday, resulted in the development of a firm sentiment.

In conjunction with the improved tone some scattered speculative buying developed and this aided by an improved demand for consumption purposes effected a slight advance in price on all markets.

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Today's Housewife ....1 year
Mothers Home Life ....1 year
Gentlewoman ....1 year
Home Friend Magazine....1 year
All for only $1.50—value $2.45

Club No. 35
Pennsylvania Farmer .....1 year
Pictorial Review ....1 year
Today's Housewife ....1 year
All for only $2.20—value $3.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

County News and Comment

Blair County, Pa.—Apparently the backbone of the winter is broken, the ice is all melted and we have had warm weather for a while with several thunder showers last week. There was a very heavy snow fell last night and this morning. Wheat and grass are showing signs of life now. Bluebirds, robins, pewees, meadow larks and several kinds of sparrows are with us again. There has been lots of grippe and pneumonia thruout the county recently. Public sales are well attended and most articles selling well, cows and hogs are extra high. Farmers are preparing for the spring rush but practically no plowing done yet. Wheat is selling for $1.70; corn, 80c; eggs, 28@35c.—H. E. H., March 26.

Fulton County, Pa.—Weather has been unusually cold for the past month with just a few spring-like days. Grain fields look badly. Grass for hay will be very scarce. Many intended hay fields are being plowed for corn. Farmers are preparing to sow oats. Clover has nearly all been sown. Some gardens made. Not many baby chicks yet but farmers are preparing to raise more than formerly. Hens are selling as high as $2.10 at the sales. Not so many sales as some years but everything is selling for good prices. Many farmers will have to buy hay. Hogs and pigs are scarce and high in price. Market quotations: eggs, 25c; butter, 40c; veal calves, 12c; lard, 17c.—T. H. T., March 27.

Gloucester County, N. J.—Normal acreages of most truck crops are being planted in this county this spring. White potatoes will be further reduced and the shrinkage will possibly be taken up by late tomatoes. There will not be much increase in the late tomato acreage. With the exception of one large canning company the price now looks as if it will be around $16 per ton. That company is offering $22 ton. It is estimated the holdings of sweet potatoes are around 75,000 bushels. This is far in excess of the normal holdings at this time of the year. Severe competition from other sections of the country, notably Delaware and Maryland, are considered the reason for the much larger holdings. With the stocks from these two states about cleared up, there is now a much better demand for Jersey potatoes and they are now moving in a greater volume. Reports from the government show that the carlot shipments of sweet potatoes are a third heavier than last year to date.—A. K., March 26.

Salem County, N. J.—The acreage of white potatoes will again be heavily reduced, with the lightest acreage going in the ground for many years. The swing in crops will be towards late tomatoes and corn. Even with a contract price of $15 per ton they are shifting a part of their acreage. County Agent R. O. Vaughn reports a big increase in the alfalfa acreage. The demand for information about this crop is very large, and the farmers themselves are turning to alfalfa as a cash crop. The demand for plants from community beds is much greater than last year. Some of the beds are now sold at full capacity, even with the seed still unsown. Last year about one million plants were grown in the community beds and the demand this year will probably be double that of 1925. The low price of corn will not affect the planting for this year, even with the price around 75c per bushel or less.—E. M. B., March 20.

Sullivan County, Pa.—We are now in the midst of a cold snap following a week of spring. It is feared that the sudden change will injure the wheat crop which had started to green up. Farmers have hauled nearly all their winter manure on the fields. The fields have not thawed enough to permit spring plowing, as yet. A few farmers are pruning orchard trees. State and township roads, alike, are in an impassable condition. Construction companies are building a long stretch of cement from Muncy Valley to Dushore, twenty miles. Sales this spring are not nearly as common as last spring. Some prices: butter, 50c; eggs, 30c; lard, 25c; oats, 65c; buckwheat, 90c; corn, $2.25 cwt.—M. G., April 1.

York County, Pa.—The weather the last few days has been very nice, quite a contrast to the cold and windy weather of the first half of the month. Many country roads are very muddy. If the present warm weather continues for a few days longer the ground will be in condition to plow. Quite a lot of manure was hauled to the fields during March. One farmer of the county has reported potatoes planted. Wheat not in very good condition owing to late sowing and not much snow protection thru the winter. The prospect for a crop of clover hay is not good this year owing to the seed not growing last summer. Clover seed is scarce and high in price. Hopewell Township has signed up for the T. B. test on the area plan. There are now seven townships in York County signed up and it is expected that the eighth township will soon sign up for the test. Four have already been tested. Wheat, $1.55; corn, 67c; oats, 42c; rye, 95c; four per cent milk, $2.50; butter, 35@50c; eggs, 24@27c; cloverseed, 30@38c; alfalfa, 24c; hogs, $13.50@14.50, live weight; potatoes, $2.25@2.50; hay, $16@20 ton.—W. K., March 24.

Feed Market Situation

THE demand for feed was not materially improved during the week ending April 1 altho the market for most feeds has become slightly firmer as a result of the light offerings for immediate shipment.

Wheat millfeeds are being held fairly firm by the light mill offerings. Spring wheat mills are reported behind on their contracts for immediate shipment and winter wheat mills also are not offering feed freely. Offerings from jobbers and resellers, however, have been sufficient to prevent any advance in price and mill offerings for April and May shipment are quoted at about $1 below spot sales.

The linseed meal market has also become slightly firmer because of the small production and light offerings by the crushers. Demand, however, is not urgent and meal for April shipment is being offered at $1 per ton over meal for prompt shipment.

Cottonseed Meal Firmer

The cottonseed meal market has also become firmer as a result of a better export demand and a more active demand from feeders, particularly in the Northwest. Offers of meal for later shipment are becoming smaller and prices for shipment during May and June have been advanced to 50c and $1 above spot prices.

Gluten feed prices are unchanged and the recent cold weather and snow in the West is holding the demand steady. Production, however, continues large and the supply seems adequate for current demand. The demand for hominy feed has also shown considerable improvement and prices have advanced $1@1.50 per ton.

A fair inquiry has developed for alfalfa meal, especially the choice grades, but the lower grades continue rather dull.—United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Tobacco Letter

THE possibilities of selling the remainder of the 1925 crop dwindle steadily with the approach of spring. Buying has been very slack. One firm has bought up a lot of low grade tobacco for the manufacture of scrap, at prices from six to eight cents a pound thru. Many growers prefer to market their crop on a "thru" basis, since no sizing or sorting is necessary.

Shipments of low grades for export continue, and this type of tobacco will doubtless be exhausted in a short time. The large purchases for export purposes will undoubtedly help the general tone of the Pennsylvania tobacco market. It is serving to reduce the stock of tobacco on hand, and is taking a large quantity of cheap tobacco off the market, thus eliminating competition between this and the better grades.

Growers who have sold want to get their tobacco off the farm, for seed bed time is nearly here. Reports from the farm bureau indicate that a large number of growers are availing themselves of the free seed cleaning service offered by the bureau. Altho not as much seed is being handled as was the case in previous years, indications are thus far that the cut in acreage will not be as severe as has been expected.

Plans are being made by County Agent F. S. Bucher, Otto Olson, of the state-federal experimental force, and the state and national Departments to put on an extensive program of investigation in tobacco culture during the coming season. All agencies will cooperate.—Lancaster, Pa., April 1.

TREE STRAWBERRY

PLANT A FEW IN YOUR GARDEN

The Tree Strawberry is the largest and most beautiful of all berries. It is a new plant, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. The root is a perennial, throwing up numerous strong branching shoots about two feet high, with foliage that is ornamental and blossoms that are beautiful. It bears fruit continually all summer and fall, and the mammoth ruby-red berries, large white blossoms and glossy ornamental foliage make it a plant that is handsome to look upon. Not only are the berries beautiful and monstrous in size, but for jelly, canning and preserves they have few equals. The canes or shoots die to the earth in winter; new ones being thrown up the following spring, which begin blooming and setting fruit at once. The plant is hardy in any location or climate. No amount of cold or heat will injure it. A few of these bushes would make a most desirable addition to your garden. Plants will bear the first season and get stronger and larger each year.

We are giving away six of these strawberry plants for the purpose of introducing POULTRY KEEPER into new homes. POULTRY KEEPER is devoted to practical poultry raising. It tells how to make money from poultry. It is chock full of interesting matter concerning poultry raising.

Send $1.00 for two years' subscription to POULTRY KEEPER and we will send you six of these tree strawberry plants free of charge. Address

Poultry Keeper
Box 94 Quincy, Ill.

Get busy with your SPRINKLING CAN

SPRING is the time to clean up and disinfect.

Time to get busy with the sprinkling can charged with a solution of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Sprinkle it in the poultry-house—in the nests, roosts, floors. Spray it in the cracks and crevices to kill the mites.

Sprinkle it in the cow barns, in the pig-pens, sinks, drains and closets—wherever there is filth or a foul odor. It kills the disease germs, keeps everything, everywhere, healthful and clean-smelling.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

FINE SILK REMNANTS!
For all kinds of Crazy Patchwork.
Large package, 15 cents, or 2 for 25 cents.
Velvet Remnants $1.45 a pound.
WAYNE D. FOX Dept. 22 Stroudsburg, Pa.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
ONE MILLION, AMERICAN-INSPECTED

QUALITY EGG PRODUCTION AND EXHIBITION CHICKS. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 18k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box V-2, Gambier, Ohio.

KNOX HATCHERY
OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST. Write for SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE OFFER. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
English and Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns	$7.25	$14.00	$41.00	$67.00	$130.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	7.25	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	50.00	83.00	160.00
Columbian Rocks, Jersey Giants	10.50	20.00	57.00		

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100 straight. Light Mixed, $10 per 100 straight. Get our ACCREDITED Chicks this year. Ref.—Knox County Savings Bank. Free Catalog.
KNOX HATCHERY, Dept. 26, MT. VERNON, OHIO

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS

BIG, FLUFFY, PURE BRED CHICKS hatched from healthy, bred-to-lay parent stock on free range, inspected and culled. Leading Strains, HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED, PARKS, SHEPPARD, ARISTOCRAT, PURDUE, MARTIN, etc.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$60.00	$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	43.50	70.00	138.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00
White & Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00

Light Mixed, 100, $10; 500, $47; 1000, $90. Heavy Mixed, 100, $13; 500, $60; 1000, $118. Order direct from these prices or get Catalog. Bank Reference. PAYNE FARM HATCHERIES, Dept. C., PAYNE, OHIO.

500,000 National Guaranteed Chicks

Bred from fine sturdy carefully selected breeders having free range. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or broilers	$3.25	$6.00	$11.	$53.	$100.
American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
Holly-Tancred White and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.	67.	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

Pekin ducklings. Turkey eggs. Six other breeds. Order now. Get chicks when wanted. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank ref. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 404, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

We have been producing Chicks from our pure bred, laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

S. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. PARKS Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings ... 15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings ... 18c each
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS We operate one of the largest Trapnesting plants in the East. Every Leghorn hen that does not show a profitable egg record is taken to Market. The male birds mated are from hens with trapnest egg records from 268 to 312 eggs in one year. No guess work, visit our farm and see for yourself. Chicks for March and April hatch $15.00 per hundred. Chicks for May and June hatch $13.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Far Green Poultry Farm, G. G. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS
Single Comb White Leghorns, $12 per hundred; Barred Rocks, $14 per hundred. 100% live delivery, postage prepaid. Free circular. CEDAR GROVE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
7c each up. America's best free range certified record laying breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

TURKEY RIDGE CHICKS	
S. C. W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 per 100
Assorted or Mixed Chicks	9.50 per 100

Discount on 500 lots. Postpaid live del. guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes and Minorcas. Also heavy broiler chicks, 9c up to 15c. Eggs for hatching $1.50 a setting. White African Guineas. Eclipse Breeding Farms, Port Treverton, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS. THE KIND THAT LAY. The Famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chicks will please and satisfy you, and grow into the best layers you ever had. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS White Leg. 12c; mixed, 9c; greatly reduced on 500 or 1,000 orders. Utility bred-to-lay, free range. 100% gtd. Prepaid. Order direct. 12c. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices

White and Brown Leghorns	12c each
Barred, White and Partridge Rocks	14c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas	13c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes	15c each

Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid	50	100	500
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$7	$12	$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas	7½	14	65
White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15	70
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15	70
Mixed, $10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	12	60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 9, Bucyrus, Ohio

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference, 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICK PRICES CUT WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEGHORNS, 100 postpaid, $11. Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, $13; mixed, $9. Order from adv. Bank reference.
T. J. CAPPER CO., ELGIN, IOWA

LIVE POULTRY
Potatoes, Onions and other farm produce wanted. Active demand at good prices. GIBBS & BRO., 325 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Established in 1811.

→ **CHICKS** ←
White Leghorns (Barron) - 12c & 20c
Barred Rocks - - - - - - - - 13c
The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order from this adv. White Leghorns $11.00—100. Barred Rocks, $14.00. R. I. Reds, $15.00. Mixed, $9.00. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered free. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed.
Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C, Paradise, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. B. Rocks, 14c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

The Care of Bees in the Spring

First Examine All Colonies for Disease

THE amount of work to be done with bees in the spring mostly depends upon the kind of care given them during the previous summer and fall. It is no more necessary to lose bees in winter than it is to lose cows or horses in winter and yet large numbers of colonies die or are so weak that they are practically useless in the spring. Unfortunately few colonies on the farm are ever given proper fall attention.

The ideal colony, from about April first to the time of the first surplus honey flow, usually clover, is one that has a vigorous queen not over one year old, is in an adequately insulated hive, has about three or four pounds of bees, in a two-story hive with the upper brood chamber not less than two-thirds full of honey and the lower brood chamber full of good all worker combs for brood rearing. Bees so arranged the previous fall need no spring care except one or two examinations in April and May to determine whether any brood disease may be present and to see that the queen is doing as well as expected. In such a colony nature will care for the proper building of the colony to full strength by the time the first surplus honey flow arrives.

Help Them Harvest Good Crop

In the spring it is too late to retrieve a badly wintered colony but much can be done to help them harvest a honey crop that will pay the beekeeper for his trouble. As soon as the weather is warm enough so that bees can be handled with ease, examine all colonies. Hives in which the bees have died should be cleaned of dead bees and refuse matter and removed from the apiary into the shop. The combs should be examined for evidences of American foul brood. If free from this disease all good combs may be saved to give additional room to strong colonies later in the spring or, if containing honey, used to feed colonies that are short of food.

Diseased combs or combs damaged by mice or having a large proportion of drone cells should be melted into beeswax. The wax from these defective combs will pay for full sheets of foundation to build perfect combs to replace the poor ones. It is bad practice to allow dead colonies to stand in the apiary to be robbed. Robbing is a bad habit and may cause the spread of bee diseases. —Geo. H. Rea.

When Wages Change

(Continued from page 3)

producers. Then, there will be an outcry in the cities against the "high cost of living" and another "back to the land movement."

A survey of the farm population made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that there were 109,000 fewer hired laborers on farms on January 1, 1925, than a year previous. This was a decrease of 3.4 per cent in one year, the total number being 3,085,000 against 3,194,000 on January 1, 1924. The total movement from cities to farms was about 1,396,000 in 1924 against 2,075,000 going from farms to cities. Hired farm laborers made up about twenty-five per cent of the totals each way, the balance consisting of persons from the families of farm tenants and farm owners.

Back in 1920, when agriculture was prosperous, the movement from cities to farms was about the same as the reverse movement, so that there was a gain in the farm population approximately equal to the excess of births over deaths.

Only Temporary Influence

A period of business depression in the cities would cause many laborers to return to the farm because of inability to find work and the high cost of urban living. When depression occurs, it can best be regarded as temporary influence.

Broadly speaking, the solution of the farm labor problem must be found thru the use of more and larger machinery, a better layout of the farm, larger fields, and more careful planning of all farm work. Headwork and machine work must be made to substitute for handwork.

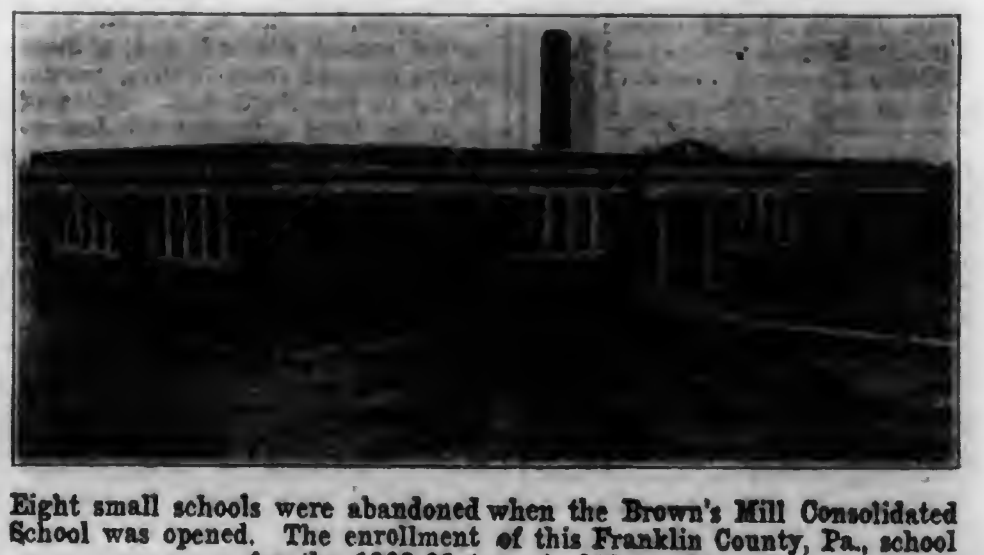
Good Roads—Better Schools

(Continued from page 3)

there thru the normal months of school by motor.

Summer school is a mighty poor, makeshift solution. To my mind it is a spineless compromise with the Highway Department. A district that goes deep into its pocket to finance a consolidated school is justified in demanding roads passable at all times. What we need is a program of more good roads, even if that means fewer boulevards. It is more important that a school truck can make fifteen miles an hour in February and April, than that a great touring car can make fifty in June and November. If schools today mean consolidation instead of a "ragged beggar sunning," traffic means automobiles not ox-carts.

I am fond of candles and antiques, but I am a modern and glad for this message from the office of the Director; "The higher type of school is increasing rapidly. We now have about four hundred and fifty consolidated schools; have started about thirty-five new ones this year and are approving many projects for the near future. It is most encouraging."



Eight small schools were abandoned when the Brown's Mill Consolidated School was opened. The enrollment of this Franklin County, Pa., school for the 1925-26 term is 342 pupils.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS
5000 WEEKLY
WE SHIP C.O.D.
MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY. ORDER TODAY.
Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

Riverdale Chix
Our Spring Price List is Now Effective
Light and Dark Brahmas; White Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds; Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Martin Strain Wyandottes—and—Hollywood Leghorns. These are not cheap stock. ALL SMITH-HATCHED from trap-nested parent flocks, kept directly under our supervision. Our free catalogue, price lists and Service Bulletins will be sent, if you ask.
RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,
Dept. 7, Riverdale, New Jersey

WENE Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorn Specialty Breeders
Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds
Old customers have reserved every chick up to April 20th. From this date until May 31st, we can supply Select, Special and Pedigree Matings in Leghorns. Every chick from a mature hen of proven laying ability, selected, blood-tested and certified under State supervision. Also S. C. Wh. Leghorn 8-week-old Pullets, $1.25 each.
Write for free folder and prices.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Anconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
BUCYRUS, OHIO

BUTLER POULTRY FARM
Buy our own S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks at 20c
May 17th, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.
BUTLER POULTRY FARM
R. D. 1, Belmar, N. J.

One Million Baby Chicks For 1926
THIS SMALL ADV. BRINGS BIG VALUE—WRITE. Fifteen leading breeds all on free farm range, bred for egg production, properly culled insures good, strong chicks. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
PORT TREVORTON, PENNA.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Special inducements For Early Orders
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

LAWRENCE P. UHL
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INDIVIDUALLY OWNED AND OPERATED HATCHERY IN OHIO.
I am a PIONEER in the Baby Chick business. For 20 odd years I have been producing high class Baby Chicks which have gone out to thousands of Poultry people of America and proven highly satisfactory. For years previous to 1919, (when he retired), I was associated with M. Uhl, New Washington, Ohio, who was Father and originator of the Baby Chick business in Ohio making the first shipment of Baby Chicks 25 or more years ago. Since 1919 my output has been entirely taken by dealers who supplied a long line of year after year customers. I have decided to give the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to buy my high class Chicks direct, from the Hatchery here at New Washington and I am in a position to furnish these excellent Chicks in almost any quantity and on short notice at the following prices:
For quick action order from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Duns or Bradstreet, Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog. If it is QUALITY you want try our Chicks this season before it is too late. Let us know your exact wants if you do not find it in this price list. I want your business and you may rest assured that I will take care of you RIGHT.

100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500
Barron Strain White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$78.00
Brown Leghorns, (Everlay) Buff Leghorns, (Heasly)	8.50	16.00	78.00
Improved Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	9.00	17.00	82.00
Thompson and Parks Barred Rocks, White Rocks	9.00	17.00	82.00
Pape Black Minorcas, White Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.00
Tompkins Reds, Martin White Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Best Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Very Best Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	16.00	30.00	

I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.
LAWRENCE P. UHL - BOX 55, - NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Free Feed With Chick Order
It Surely Pays to Buy **Kerlin-Quality S. C. White Leghorn CHICKS**
From 265 to 331 Egg Record Stock
BEAUTIFUL WONDERFUL WINTER LAYERS! Long, deep bodied—clear eye, big-looped combs. Large white eggs—always command top market prices. Acknowledged leaders in every state in union. Backed by 26 years' successful breeding.
Special Official High Record Matings containing International Egg Laying Contest winners with Official Records from 208 to 304 eggs. Mated to males that trace 3 times to hens with Official contest records 304 to 311 eggs.
Bargains in Baby Chicks—Stock—Supplies. Big discount if ordered now—delivery when wanted. Big illustrated catalog free. Contains much valuable information that will make you money.
KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM • BOX 89 • CENTER HALL, PA.

Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS
Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from Pure Bred Accredited Flocks. Order Now for Early and Future Delivery.

VARIETIES PRICES ON	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$7.25	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.25	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.75	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00
Jumbo Brahmas and Buff Minorcas	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light 10c; Heavy 12c. TERMS CASH. Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% Live Delivery. Catalogue Free. Order from this Advertisement. Bank References.
THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY Dept. 18 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, U. S. A.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe
Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices postpaid on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	66.50	120.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, R. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Order Today
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

1,000,000 Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks
BRED FROM BREEDERS THAT HAVE THE LAYING HABIT—

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11	$53	$100
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13	62	120
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	72	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Wh. Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes	13.00	25	123	240

Catalogue Free—White Pekin Ducklings—Turkey eggs—Custom hatching—Order chicks now. 5% cash discount on all orders received and paid in full 30 days before chicks are wanted. Selected Free Range Breeders—100% live arrival guaranteed. We are not chick brokers—We hatch every chick we sell. Ref. Curwensville Nat. Bank, Curwensville, Pa.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 218, GRAMPIAN, PA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"
They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 12¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 202 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
Assorted, Heavy	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00
Assorted, Light	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50

THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE 7 ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

Baby Chicks Before buying your Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns and mixed chicks, write for my very low prices for May and June. Special prices on orders of 500 or more. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set.
Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM
INDIANHEAD CHICKS PULLETS
from high producing
WHITE LEGHORNS
Vigorous! Healthy!
Prolific! Low Priced!
Send for Booklet
Indianhead Poultry Farm
Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

HILLPOT Quality
STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD **CHICKS**
Their Quality YOUR Profit
It means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS.
Results—told of by my customers—prove it.
Leghorns-Rocks-Reds-Wyandottes
Safe delivery of full count guaranteed
Send for my '26 Chick Book—FREE
W. F. Hillpot, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS
The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wydts.	4.75	8.75	16.50	80.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHIX FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders. Bred for Egg Production

Prices per Hundred	Mar. & Apr.	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$9	$8
Wh.& Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited, White and Buff Orpingtons, winners in ten shows. Developed for high egg production. Trapnested. Black Minorcas, Pape's Strain, winners at local shows. Anconas, Sheppard Strain, winners at local shows. Free catalog. Prices right.
Holgate Chick Hatchery
BOX L, HOLGATE, OHIO

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying Free range Flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12.00 " 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 " 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00 " 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	10.00 " 100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

Baby Chicks
Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $8 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

200,000 CHICKS—1926
ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST
Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson strain	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks	$12.00	$55.00	$105.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 40, Richfield, Pa.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
ONE MILLION, AMERICAN-INSPECTED

QUALITY EGG PRODUCTION AND EXHIBITION CHICKS. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 18k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box V-3, Gambier, Ohio.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS QUALITY

KNOX HATCHERY

BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST. Write for SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE OFFER. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
English and Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns	$7.25	$14.00	$41.00	$67.00	$130.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	7.25	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	50.00	83.00	160.00
Columbian Rocks, Jersey Giants	10.50	20.00	57.00		

Heavy Mixed, $18 per 100 straight. Light Mixed, $10 per 100 straight. Get our ACCREDITED Chicks this year. Ref.—Knox County Savings Bank. Free Catalog.
KNOX HATCHERY, Dept. 26, MT. VERNON, OHIO

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS

BIG, FLUFFY, PURE BRED CHICKS hatched from healthy, bred-to-lay parent stock no free range, inspected and culled. Leading Strains, HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED, PARKS, SHEPPARD, ARISTOCRAT, PURDUE, MARTIN, etc.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$60.00	$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	43.50	70.00	138.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00
White & Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	148.00

Light Mixed, 100, $10; 500, $47; 1000, $90. Heavy Mixed, 100, $13; 500, $60; 1000, $118. Order direct from these prices or get Catalog. Bank Reference. PAYNE FARM HATCHERIES, Dept. C., PAYNE, OHIO.

500,000 National Guaranteed Chicks

Bred from fine sturdy carefully selected breeders having free range. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or broilers	$3.25	$6.00	$11.	$53.	$100.
American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
Holly-Tancred White and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.	67.	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

Pekin ducklings, Turkey eggs. Six other breeds. Order now. Get chicks when wanted. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank ref. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 404, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

We have been producing Chicks from our pure bred, laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

S. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. PARKS Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings ....15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings ....18c each
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS
We operate one of the largest Trapnesting plants in the East. Every Leghorn hen that does not show a profitable egg record is taken to Market. The male birds mated are from hens with trapnest egg records from 268 to 312 eggs in one year. No guess work, visit our farm and see for yourself.
Chicks for March and April hatch $15.00 per hundred
Chicks for May and June hatch $13.00 per hundred
Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Fair Green Poultry Farm, G. G. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALONAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS
Single Comb White Leghorns, $12 per hundred; Barred Rocks, $14 per hundred. 100% live delivery, postage prepaid. Free circular. CEDAR GROVE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
7c each up. America's best free range certified record laying breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

TURKEY RIDGE CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns........$12.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds.......... 14.00 per 100
Assorted or Mixed Chicks.. 9.50 per 100
Discount on 500 lots. Postpaid live del. guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes and Minorcas. Also heavy broiler chicks, 9c up to 15c. Eggs for hatching $1.50 a setting. White African Guineas. Eclipse Breeding Farms, Port Treverton, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS. THE KIND THAT LAY. The Famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chicks will please and satisfy you, and grow into the best layers you ever had. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS White Leg. 12c; mixed, 9c; greatly reduced on 500 or 1,000 orders. Utility bred-to-lay, free range. 100% gtd. Prepaid. Order direct. Cir. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices
White and Brown Leghorns .... 12c each
Barred, White and Partridge Rocks........ 14c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds.................. 14c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas .... 11c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes.... 15c each
Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid	50	100	500
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$7	$12	$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas	7½	14	65
White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15	70
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15	70
Mixed, $10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	13	60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 9, Bucyrus, Ohio

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CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICK PRICES CUT WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEGHORNS, 100 postpaid, $11. Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, $13; mixed, $9. Order from adv. Bank reference.
T. J. CAPPER CO., ELGIN, IOWA

LIVE POULTRY
Potatoes, Onions and other farm produce wanted. Active demand at good prices. GIBBS & BRO., 325 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Established in 1844.

→ CHICKS ←
White Leghorns (Barron) - 12c & 20c
Barred Rocks - - - - - - - - - 13c
The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order from this adv. White Leghorns $11.00—100, Barred Rocks, $14.00, R. I. Reds, $15.00. Mixed, $9.00. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered free. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed.
Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C, Paradise, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. B. Rocks, 14c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

The Care of Bees in the Spring

First Examine All Colonies for Disease

THE amount of work to be done with bees in the spring mostly depends upon the kind of care given them during the previous summer and fall. It is no more necessary to lose bees in winter than it is to lose cows or horses in winter and yet large numbers of colonies die or are so weak that they are practically useless in the spring. Unfortunately few colonies on the farm are ever given proper fall attention.

The ideal colony, from about April first to the time of the first surplus honey flow, usually clover, is one that has a vigorous queen not over one year old, is in an adequately insulated hive, has about three or four pounds of bees, in a two-story hive with the upper brood chamber not less than two-thirds full of honey and the lower brood chamber full of good all worker combs for brood rearing. Bees so arranged the previous fall need no spring care except one or two examinations in April and May to determine whether any brood disease may be present and to see that the queen is doing as well as expected. In such a colony nature will care for the proper building of the colony to full strength by the time the first surplus honey flow arrives.

Help Them Harvest Good Crop

In the spring it is too late to retrieve a badly wintered colony but much can be done to help them harvest a honey crop that will pay the beekeeper for his trouble. As soon as the weather is warm enough so that bees can be handled with ease, examine all colonies. Hives in which the bees have died should be cleaned of dead bees and refuse matter and removed from the apiary into the shop. The combs should be examined for evidences of American foul brood. If free from this disease all good combs may be saved to give additional room to strong colonies later in the spring or, if containing honey, used to feed colonies that are short of food.

Diseased combs or combs damaged by mice or having a large proportion of drone cells should be melted into beeswax. The wax from these defective combs will pay for full sheets of foundation to build perfect combs to replace the poor ones. It is bad practice to allow dead colonies to stand in the apiary to be robbed. Robbing is a bad habit and may cause the spread of bee diseases. —Geo. H. Rea.

When Wages Change

(Continued from page 3)

producers. Then, there will be an outcry in the cities against the "high cost of living" and another "back to the land movement."

A survey of the farm population made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that there were 109,000 fewer hired laborers on farms on January 1, 1925, than a year previous. This was a decrease of 3.4 per cent in one year, the total number being 3,085,000 against 3,194,000 on January 1, 1924. The total movement from cities to farms was about 1,396,000 in 1924 against 2,075,000 going from farms to cities. Hired farm laborers made up about twenty-five per cent of the totals each way, the balance consisting of persons from the families of farm tenants and farm owners.

Back in 1920, when agriculture was prosperous, the movement from cities to farms was about the same as the reverse movement, so that there was a gain in the farm population approximately equal to the excess of births over deaths.

Only Temporary Influence

A period of business depression in the cities would cause many laborers to return to the farm because of inability to find work and the high cost of urban living. When depression occurs, it can best be regarded as temporary influence.

Broadly speaking, the solution of the farm labor problem must be found thru the use of more and larger machinery, a better layout of the farm, larger fields, and more careful planning of all farm work. Headwork and machine work must be made to substitute for handwork.

Good Roads—Better Schools

(Continued from page 3)

there thru the normal months of school by motor.

Summer school is a mighty poor, makeshift solution. To my mind it is a spineless compromise with the Highway Department. A district that goes deep into its pocket to finance a consolidated school is justified in demanding roads passable at all times. What we need is a program of more good roads, even if that means fewer boulevards. It is more important that a school truck can make fifteen miles an hour in February and April, than that a great touring car can make fifty in June and November. If schools today mean consolidation instead of a "ragged beggar sunning," traffic means automobiles not ox-carts.

I am fond of candles and antiques, but I am a modern and glad for this message from the office of the Director; "The higher type of school is increasing rapidly. We now have about four hundred and fifty consolidated schools; have started about thirty-five new ones this year and are approving many projects for the near future. It is most encouraging."

Eight small schools were abandoned when the Brown's Mill Consolidated School was opened. The enrollment of this Franklin County, Pa., school for the 1925-26 term is 342 pupils.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS
5000 WEEKLY
WE SHIP C.O.D.

MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY.
ORDER TODAY.
Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

Riverdale Chix
Our Spring Price List is Now Effective
Light and Dark Brahmas; White Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds; Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Martin Strain Wyandottes—and—Hollywood Leghorns. These are not cheap stock. ALL SMITH-HATCHED from trap-nested parent flocks, kept directly under our supervision. Our free catalogue, price lists and Service Bulletins will be sent, if you ask.
RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,
Dept. 7, Riverdale, New Jersey

WENE Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorn Specialty Breeders
Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds
Old customers have reserved every chick up to April 20th. From this date until May 31st, we can supply Select, Special and Pedigree Matings in Leghorns. Every chick from a mature hen of proven laying ability, selected, blood-tested and certified under State supervision. Also S. C. Wh. Leghorn 8-week-old Pullets, $1.25 each.
Write for free folder and prices.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Anoconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

STOP
BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right
Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
BUCYRUS, OHIO

BUTLER POULTRY FARM
Buy our own S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks at 20c
May 17c, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.
BUTLER POULTRY FARM
R. D. 1, Belmar, N. J.

One Million Baby Chicks For 1926
THIS SMALL ADV. BRINGS BIG VALUE—WRITE. Fifteen leading breeds all on free farm range, bred for egg production, properly culled insures good, strong chicks. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
PORT TREVORTON, PENNA.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
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100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500
Barron Strain White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$79.00
Brown Leghorns, (Everlay) Buff Leghorns, (Heasly)	8.50	16.00	78.00
Improved Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	9.00	17.00	82.00
Thompson and Parks Barred Rocks, White Rocks	9.00	17.00	82.00
Pape Black Minorcas, White Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.00
Tompkins Reds, Martin White Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Best Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Very Best Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00
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From 265 to 331 Egg Record Stock

BEAUTIFUL WONDERFUL WINTER LAYERS!
Long, deep bodied—clear eye, big-looped combs. Large white eggs—always command top market prices. Acknowledged leaders in every state in union. Backed by 26 years' successful breeding.
Special Official High Record Matings containing International Egg Laying Contest winners with Official Records from 208 to 304 eggs. Mated to males that trace 3 times to hens with Official contest records 304 to 311 eggs.
Bargains in Baby Chicks—Stock—Supplies. Big discount if ordered now—delivery when wanted. Big illustrated catalog free. Contains much valuable information that will make you money.
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Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS
Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from Pure Bred Accredited Flocks. Order Now for Early and Future Delivery.

VARIETIES PRICES ON	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$7.25	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.25	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.75	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00
Jumbo Brahmas and Buff Minorcas	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light 10c; Heavy 12c. TERMS CASH. Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% Live Delivery. Catalogue Free. Order from this Advertisement. Bank References.
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BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe
Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices postpaid on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	66.50	126.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, R. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.75	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

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1,000,000 Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks
BRED FROM BREEDERS THAT HAVE THE LAYING HABIT—

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11	$53	$100
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13	62	120
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	72	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
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Catalogue Free—White Pekin Ducklings—Turkey eggs—Custom hatching—Order chicks now. 5% cash discount on all orders received and paid in full 30 days before chicks are wanted. Selected Free Range Breeders—100% live arrival guaranteed. We are not chick brokers—We hatch every chick we sell. Ref. Curwensville Nat. Bank, Curwensville, Pa.
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"LIVE AND LAY"
They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 12¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
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CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY—WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
Assorted, Heavy	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00
Assorted, Light	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50

THE ADA HATCHERY ROUTE 7 ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

Baby Chicks Before buying your Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns and mixed chicks, write for my very low prices for May and June. Special prices on orders of 500 or more. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set.
Write for prices and further information.
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INDIANHEAD CHICKS PULLETS
from high producing
WHITE LEGHORNS
Vigorous! Healthy!
Prolific! Low Priced!
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It means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS.
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Safe delivery of full count guaranteed
Send for my '26 Chick Book—FREE
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The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500
R. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00
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Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHIX FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders. Bred for Egg Production
Prices per Hundred

	Mar. & Apr.	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$9	$8
Wh. & Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	13	14	13	12

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited, White and Buff Orpingtons, winners in ten shows. Developed for high egg production Trapnested. Black Minorcas, Pape's Strain, winners at local shows. Anconas, Sheppard Strain, winners at local shows. Free catalog. Prices right.
Holgate Chick Hatchery
BOX L, HOLGATE, OHIO

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying Free range Flocks.
S. C. White Leghorns.....$12.00 per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns ... 12.00 " 100
Barred Rocks .... 14.00 " 100
S. C. R. I. Reds........ 14.00 " 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix... 10.00 " 100
Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

Baby Chicks
Our 15th year hatching from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $18 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free Illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

200,000 CHICKS—1926
ONE MATING ONLY—THE BEST
Best Breeds. Lowest Prices.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson strain	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks	$12.00	$55.00	$105.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

R4273
Hog Raiser's and Farmer's Knife. Three blades—a large clip blade for general work, a sheepfoot or tobacco blade, and a correctly shaped surgical blade for altering, etc. Stag handle. Nickel silver linings, bolsters, and shield. Length, closed, 3⅝ inches. Price $2.50.

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Two popular patterns are illustrated. At your dealer's you will find many other styles, with different blade combinations and handles, at prices to suit every pocketbook.

R4113
Cattleman's and Ranchman's Knife. Three blades—a large clip blade for hard use, a sheepfoot or tobacco blade, and a correctly shaped surgical blade for altering, etc. Stag handle. Nickel silver linings, bolsters and shield. Length, closed, 3⅞ inches. Price $2.50.

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Work troublesome door locks; replace lost keys; practically as SERVICEABLE as a whole bunch of ordinary keys. Used by thousands of house-owners, tenants, contractors, janitors, keysmiths, police officers, secret service, firemen, hotels, real estate men, etc. Especially serviceable and convenient for household use. Set of three (small, medium and large sizes) sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. (Stamps or coin.) Handsome combination Key Holder and Key Ring included free.

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No springs or gouging pads to push into the rupture opening. Its soft, clean, oval air cushion brings the edges of the rupture together. Asleep, awake, at work or rest, it works for your cure. It has healed thousands. The most modern and the cleanest healing method known to science.

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TOWER'S
TRADE MARK
FISH BRAND
Reflex Slicker
is the wet weather service uniform for the regular men who make every day count.
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The "E-Z" Shock Absorbing Seat Spring will make the farm machines, TRACTORS, etc. ride EASY. It absorbs the shocks that are so injurious to the Spine and nervous system. It is a necessary luxury. Fits any machine. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from pleased users. Delivered by parcel post for $4.00. Send for circular.
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Does seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable, many indispensible features, patented arched axle, tool control, power turn, etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. Write
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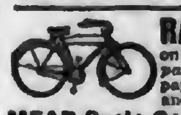
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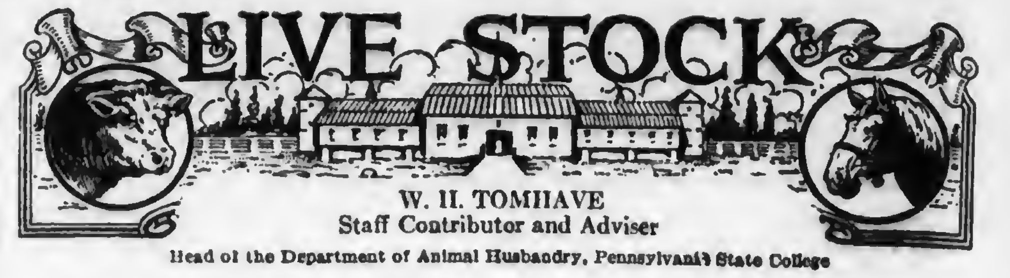
MEAD Cycle Co., Dept. B-209, CHICAGO

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS 150 Sen. Dunlap 150 Warfields $2 POST PAID
HAMPTON & SON, R. 6, BANGOR, MICH.



W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Feeding Ewes Beans

I have been very much interested in your articles on sheep, especially have received help from the one on feeding breeding ewes in winter. Will you please write me concerning feeding of beans to ewes about to lamb and those with young lambs. If it is advisable to feed at that time and in what quantity?—G. D., Tioga County, Pa.

You do not state the kind of beans you have available, but I presume they are cull beans. Beans are high in protein and make an excellent feed for sheep, but are generally regarded as too expensive to use as feed for livestock.

The beans can be used to advantage and will be relished by sheep when combined with corn, oats and bran. I would suggest a combination of forty parts corn, thirty parts oats, fifteen parts bran and fifteen parts of beans. If the beans can be crushed or cracked it will be desirable to do so.

This combination when supplemented with good legume hay produces a liberal flow of milk. The combination can be fed just before lambing time and after lambing. The grain should be fed sparingly before lambing and increased gradually as soon as the lambs will take all the milk produced.—W. H. Tomhave.

Price of Cattle Lower

EARLY in the winter an ordinance was passed in Chicago prohibiting the sale of milk in the city that comes from a herd of cattle that has not been tested for tuberculosis. This new regulation went into effect April 1st. When this ordinance was first proposed it brought a storm of protest from a number of farmers residing in dairy centers in northern Illinois whose supply of milk reached the Chicago market.

The argument presented was that it would mean financial ruin to many of these farmers because of the large number of cows that would be lost because they would react to the test. It was also argued that the price of milk would go up and thus would also work a hardship on the people who purchased milk in Chicago.

Price Wouldn't Increase

Milk distributors in the city favored the new ordinance and assured the city authorities that there would be no occasion for an increase in the price of milk because some of the milk distributors were at that time handling milk that came from herds that had been tested for tuberculosis and that other clean areas in Illinois and southern Wisconsin could be induced to ship milk to Chicago if the farmers supplying milk refused to test their herds. The commissioner of health refused to be influenced by the arguments presented against the new regulation. He claimed that all consumers of milk were entitled to a disease-free product and that the health of the children in Chicago was far more important than any financial loss that might be incurred by farmers whose cows were condemned when the test was applied.

As soon as it was fully understood that milk from herds that had not been tested would be barred from the city after April 1, wholesale listing was begun. The results of the tests show that an appalling number of cattle have reacted. In some cases more than half the cows in the herd have failed to pass the test. Up to about the middle of March approximately 1440 herds had been tested in twelve counties in northern Illinois, representing a total of 31,012 head of cattle. Out of the total number tested approximately 14,000 head reacted.

Many of the farmers who opposed the testing of their cows now realize the seriousness of the situation and are glad to clean up their herds. They realize that it will be a safeguard to the health of their own families and the thousands of children in the city of Chicago. While it may mean a financial loss for the present, this loss can not be compared to the benefit to be derived by a consuming public.

Places Greater Number on Market

During the past few weeks hundreds of dairy cows have been shipped to the packing centers in Chicago where these cattle are slaughtered under federal supervision. Many of the carcasses are condemned, but large numbers are also passed for food because the disease is in its early stages. The presence of these cows on the market has had a tendency to lower the prices of cattle. While these cows can not be used to fill the demand for well finished cattle, indirectly, they do influence the price of the better grades because of the volume of cattle on the market.

If all the milk consuming centers would pass and rigidly enforce an ordinance of the character of this one passed in Chicago, it would be of everlasting benefit to the dairy industry.—W. H. Tomhave.

"You seem to have had a serious accident."

"Yes," said the bandaged person. "I tried to climb a tree in my motor car."

"What did you do that for?"

"Just to oblige a lady who was driving another car. She wanted to use the road."—De Laval Monthly.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.

Of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, published weekly at Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1926.

County of Philadelphia,
State of Pennsylvania, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Neff Laing, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, B. P. Kester..................Newtown, Pa.
Managing Editor, B. P. Kester..........Newtown, Pa.
Business Manager, Neff Laing.....Philadelphia, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The Lawrence Publishing Company...Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur Capper ....Topeka, Kas.
Paul T. Lawrence ....Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. C. R. Rogers ....Cleveland, O.
Lillian Cotton ....Cleveland, Ohio
Kate E. Munsell ....Detroit, Mich.
F. H. Nance ....Lakewood, O.
Neff Laing ....Philadelphia, Pa.
I. R. Waterbury ....Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) The American Life Ins. Co., Detroit, Mich.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stock holders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Neff Laing, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1926.

William A. Casner, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 8th, 1927).

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RAISE GUINEA PIGS FOR US
Clean, tiny pets, easy to raise in small space. Multiply rapidly; eat grain, hay, vegetable scraps. We supply breeders cheap and buy all you raise at top prices. Contract, price list, etc., FREE. BIG BREEDERS LEAGUE, 4553 Davison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SWINE

REGISTERED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE PIGS, the rite foundation for breeding. Get our price before you buy. Write or visit the BEECH EDGE STOCK FARM, Beech Creek, Pa.

500 CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE, DUROC pigs for April, May and June delivery, 6 weeks old, $7.00. Purebred and high grade pigs $8.00. OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.50 each.
INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, DUSHORE, PA.

REGISTERED Spotted Poland China Spring Pigs for sale at very attractive prices on Pairs and Trios not akin. Write Brookside Farm, Middletown, Virginia.

BERKSHIRES A few good fall gilts for sale.
DAVID H. BRECKBILL, R. No. 4, Lancaster, Pa.

DOGS

TO REDUCE STOCK QUICKLY, I will sell COLLIE or AIREDALE two year old females and two month male COLLIE puppies at $8 each. Two to three month female COLLIE or AIREDALE puppies at $6 each. All are thoroughbred. Satisfaction guaranteed.
EVERGREEN FARM, COOPERSBURG, PA.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed.
W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers.
LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

DOGS WANTED I buy entire litters of Collie Pups.
Miss Georgie Gordon, R. D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

AIREDALE AND SHEPHERD PUPPIES—11 weeks, farm raised, $7.00 each. H. S. THOMAS, R. D. 3, Box 22, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Best of breeding, just the dog for your farm. D. WATSON ATKINSON, Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa.

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SIX PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, one to four months of age. All by well bred bulls, and out of high producing cows. Herd fully accredited. Prices $30.00 to $60.00 each.
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GUERNSEYS Guernsey bulls of fashionable breeding from A. R. and untested dams, Federal Accredited Herd. Prices and pedigrees on application. WILLOW BROOK FARMS CO., Churchville, Bucks County, Pa.

REGISTERED GOOD JERSEYS—Bull and Heifer 3 mos. old. Finely bred and grown.
W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

FOR THE BEST Guernsey or Holstein dairy calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write
EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF—6 mos. old, May Rose blood. Get price. T. B. tested herd.
LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

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KENTUCKY'S best leaf tobacco. Guaranteed 3 lbs. chewing $1.00. 4 lbs. best smoking $1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking $1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2; cigars $2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF smoking tobacco; aged in bulk; two years old, mellow and sweet, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $1.75. Pipe given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; 10, $2.50. Smoking ten $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—By April 1st, single man (middle-aged preferred) to work with up-to-date Holstein herd. Must be good dry-hand milker. Wages $65. per month and board. Permanent position for capable man. References required. Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Shirts, 560 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WANTED—Married man to do general farm and dairy work. Electric lights and running water in house. Good wages and steady employment. Gordon Oakes, Allamuchy, N. J.

POTATOES

NOBODY KNOWS how the 1926 potato crop will sell. But we know Blue Tag certified seed will enable you to grow yours cheaper. Will send delivered prices. All varieties. Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Hill selected and certified seed potatoes, Cobblers, Russets. Write for catalogue and prices. Wm. A. Jones, Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Russets, Green Mountains or any White Sprout Varieties, prompt shipment guaranteed, get our prices. Grover-Schultheis Co., Hornell, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Write for guaranteed prices of our choice northern grown seed. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—High yielding strains. Send for little folder and prices. H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

NODULAR DISEASE.—About a month ago I lost a very nice sheep coming two years old. The other day another died. They both seemed weak in the legs, couldn't stand up, and lost their appetite. The first one we did not open; this one we did. She was to have lambs soon and we found them O. K., but when her small intestines came out we noticed a tremendous lot of lumps as big as a pea, some smaller, some larger, every small intestine was covered with them. When we opened the lumps they were a greenish color and seemed just on the order of real fine sand. We examined all other parts including her head and found them O. K. As far as we could tell this sheep was fat and in good condition.—E. L. B., Coraopolis, Pa. The condition of the intestines indicates that your sheep have nodular disease. There is no satisfactory treatment. These sheep should be treated for intestinal worms in the usual manner. The preventive measures are the important points to keep in mind. Pasture rotation, clean quarters and prompt removal of litter will lessen infestation so that little damage will be done by the parasite.

INFECTED QUARTER.—Please tell me what causes my cow to go off in the udder. One quarter will swell and get hard and give ropy milk. Cow gets stiff and will not eat for several feeds, then will come back all right but will have quarter weak. My feed is two parts corn and oats, two parts bran, 1 part cottonseed meal. Please give me the cause and cure for this.—S. A. K., Bedford, Pa. This cow probably has an infected quarter. The quarter should be milked frequently, four or five times daily and sufficient care exercised to prevent the infection spreading to other cows in the herd. You might try one ounce of formaldehyde in a pint of milk as a drench. The diet may well be supplemented with oil meal and roots or the use of raw linseed oil to insure prompt elimination from the digestive tract.

TEAT TROUBLE.—About two weeks ago one of my cows showed a contraction of the orifice of one of her teats and channel or duct up thru the teat became hardened. In about two days it was impossible to draw the milk by hand. Have since been using milking tube, sterilizing the teat and tube, and after milking an application of diluted iodine followed with a rub of wool-fat ointment. This treatment does not seem to be bringing any improvement, neither does it seem to be getting worse.—G. B. F., Lewisburg, Pa. It will probably be necessary to have this teat canal opened and I would advise that you get in touch with your veterinarian before the canal is entirely closed.

HEIFER HAS DISCHARGE.—I have a heifer seven months old which at times has a slight sticky discharge but is in the best of health. Her mother lost first calf at five months but carried this one full time. Have never had any abortion in my herd to my knowledge. What I wish to know is will this heifer be a safe breeder. Am told the discharge indicates abortion.—H. M., Volant, Pa. The discharge you describe may be only a normal mucus discharge. If colored with blood or streaked with pus, it would be wise to have an examination made to determine the cause of the discharge. The treatment would depend upon the cause.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 80,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $10.00; also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. Chicks of good healthy parent stock. Good chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 6.

REDS EXCLUSIVELY—New Jersey certified and accredited flock, trapnested, pedigreed. Eggs $3, $4 $5 per fifteen; $15, $20, $25 per hundred. Hatch guaranteed. You can't afford "cheap" Reds., Louis Schaible, Shiloh, N. J.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS—Free range stock. White Leghorns, S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Mixed chicks, 9c and up, prepaid. 100% live. Circular free. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, R. No. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

DO YOU WANT to increase your poultry profits, then get our prices on eggs and day-old chicks from trapnested pedigreed Barron and Wyckoff White Leghorns. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

75,000 LARGE husky chicks for 1926. S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks by prepaid parcel post. Circular on request. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

REDUCED prices on Packard's Giant Leghorn Chicks for May and June delivery. Bred to lay and weigh. Buy direct from breeder, quality guaranteed. Packard Poultry Farm, Hamler, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, Barron strain. Barred Rocks and Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Send for price list. A. D. Mofler, Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited. Fourteen standard bred varieties. Best winter laying strains. Free delivery, moderate prices. 64 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS CHEAP—Get our free catalog before ordering. All kinds pure bred poultry incubators running now. Evergreen Poultry Farms, Hatcheries, Hampton, Iowa.

PARDEE'S perfect Pekin ducklings $38. per 100 delivered. Eggs $16. "World's Best" Catalogue. Roy E. Pardee, Chestnut Street, Islip, Long Island, New York.

LARGE stock fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Pigeons, Chicks, Stock, Eggs, low, catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pennsylvania.

15,000 ACCREDITED blood tested S. C. White Leghorn Chicks $11.50 per 100. C. O. D. if wanted. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Aspers, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks 13c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS—R. I. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, Jersey Giants, White Leghorns, Catalog free. The Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

WANTED—Black Giant, Ancona, White Wyandotte hatching eggs, case lots weekly. State quantity and price wanted. Chas. Taylor, Liberty, N. Y.

S. C. BROWN and White Leghorns, 232 egg. Pedigreed. Trapnested. Stock. Eggs. $1.00 up. Catalog. V. Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild Geese, Ducks, Breeding Stock, Eggs. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT hatching eggs, Marcy and Pederick strains, $1.60 per 15. Mrs. Harry Hoover, Cochranville, Pa.

MAMMOTH Toulouse Geese, two years old, $7.00 each. Eggs 50c each. Miles Funk, Chambersburg, Pa.

PRIZE BUTTERCUPS, Campines, White, Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Chicks, eggs. Oscar Reese, Ridge St., Emaus, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Barron 262, 275 egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Postpaid. Merrell Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

McCULLOUGH'S "EGGBRED" White Rocks—also—Black Leghorns—Eggs 15—$3.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

ZIG'S Single Comb Rhode Island Whites, good stock. Eggs, $1.60 per 15. H. D. Ziegler, York, Pa.

CHICKS—R. I. Reds 13c; White Leghorns 11c; Mixed 9c. Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs 15—$1.25; postpaid. Ray Shively, Montgomery, Pa.

LEGHORNS

SUPER QUALITY White Leghorn chicks of heavy laying 35 years trapnested ancestry. Prewar prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 109, Columbia, Missouri.

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN H. C. W. Leghorns. America's best egg producers. Write for hatching eggs and baby chicks. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c; Mixed, 9c. Special prices on large lots. 100% guaranteed. Circular. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROCKS

PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rocks Baby Chicks, hatching eggs. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

BUFF ROCK hatching eggs, $1.50 for 15. Mrs. S. L. Gilbert, Cochranville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A Milk Wagon to carry 1½ tons, open body, seat with buggy top preferred. An old stage or school bus, if cheap and good, will answer. State condition and price delivered to Wilson steamboat, Phila. and Wilmington. Address "A. C.," Woodstown, N. J.

SEPTIC TANKS—Steel, welded, leakproof, rustproof. The modern, sanitary sewage disposal device for farm home or camp. Write for circular and prices. Agents wanted. Carbondale Welding Company, Carbondale, Pa.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS $2.00 bushel; Virginia soy beans, $2.50 bushel; cow peas $4.25 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

WANTED to exchange fresh fish for potatoes, or write for prices on 10 lb. or more lots prepaid. Wm. Lord, Cambridge, Md.

CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

SOY BEANS—Black Wilson, $3 per bushel. F. O. B. Aaron Mast, Westover, Md.

PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC.

CABBAGE PLANTS—My frost proof cabbage plants will mature hard heads three weeks earlier than your home grown plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Succession and Flat Dutch. Prices by parcel post, 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25, postpaid. By express, 1000 to 4000 at $1.50 per 1000, 5000 to 9000 at $1.25 per 1000. 10,000 and over at $1.00 per 1000. Order now. Prompt shipments, first class plants. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

FROST PROOF cabbage and tomato plants. Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, parcel post paid, 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, $1.25 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

TOMATO PLANTS—Earliana, Stone, Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Red Rock. Five varieties cabbage, three collard. Celery, lettuce, beets, onions, Brussels sprouts. Post paid 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. Not prepaid 5,000, $4.50; 10,000, $8.00. Ruby King pepper. Eggplants: Post paid 100, 40c; 300, $1.00; 1,000, $2.25. Moss packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—25 million Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, Succession, Ballhead. 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 postpaid. Expressed, charges collect, 10,000—$15.00; Golden Acre $3.00 thousand. Cash. Prompt shipments, good order delivery guaranteed or money refunded. J. P. Councill Co., Franklin, Va.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $1.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

SET OUR Frostproof cabbage plants, 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.25 prepaid. Prices on tomato, cauliflower, pepper and sweet potato plants on request. Plants shipped safely anywhere. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Pedigreed Washington Rust Resistant Giant Asparagus, 50 roots $1.00; 100 roots $1.50, by mail postpaid. John B. Miller, Kinzers, Route 1, Lancaster County, Pa.

EARLY PLANTS—Tomato, Bermuda Onion. 1000 $1.75. Cabbage $1.25. Sweet potatoes $2.50. Large lots cheaper. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Ga.

LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP SEED CORN—Shelled or on cob, matured, selected in field. Glendale Poultry Farm, Irvin O. Mosser, Shippensburg, Pa.

ASPARAGUS—Washington rust-proof, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth. Good sturdy roots $1.25 hundred; $8.50 thousand. Prepaid. Pleasantview Farms, Sadsburyville, Pa.

STRAWBERRY and raspberry plants. Our business is to furnish you with good strong rooted plants at reasonable prices. T. G. Mangus, Pulaski, N. Y.

SEED OATS—Recleaned, grown by us, yielding 64 bu. to the acre. $1.00 per bushel. Griffin Farms, Box 20, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

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25,000 WASHINGTON asparagus roots; rust resistant roots, well grown, $1.25 per hundred; $9.00 per thousand prepaid. Mahlon C. Briggs, Newtown, Pa.

60 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1.00. No 2 alike. 12 Dahlias $1.10. Cannas. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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MILLIONS, cabbage, tomato and onion plants, $1, 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

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CHEVONDALE Milk Goat Farms, Purebred Registered Goats from World's Best Nubian and Toggenburgs. Lloyd B. Goldsborough, R. F. D. No. 2, Mohnton, Pa.

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ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. O. Lewis, Media, Ill.

158 ACRES—3300 fruit trees, only $4400 with equipment; 2500 full bearing apple trees, 800 full bearing Kiefer pear trees, single year's crop should pay for all; 70 acres blue grass, stream for stock, 28 acres woodland; good 7-room house, high elevation, tenant house and other outbuildings. To close estate, low price of $4400, one-third cash. Details pg. 48 big new Illus. Catalog money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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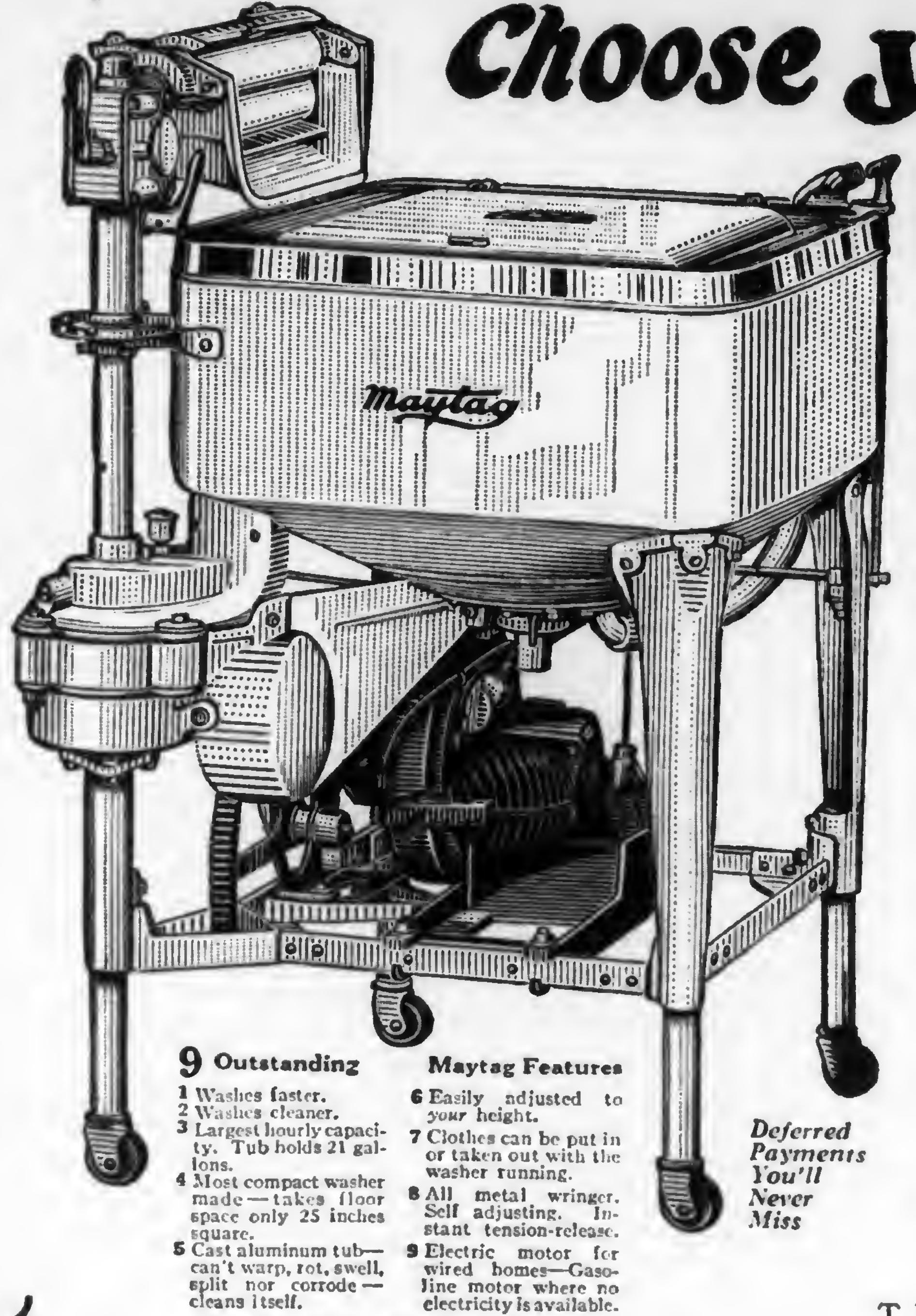

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 93—No. 16 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1926 $1.00 a year

How a sailor turned poultryman and made a success of it—Page 3.
The science and art of controlling insect pests—Page 8.

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BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
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FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
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Horse Prices Trend Upward

Some Reasons for the Recent Market Depression

NUMEROUS predictions have been made ever since 1920 that horse prices were at the bottom of the cycle and that a prolonged rise of ten or twelve years was about to start. Evidence that the upward trend has set in has become fairly convincing in the past year.

The price paid to farmers for horses, as reported by dealers each month, averaged $78 in 1925, compared with $76 in 1924. The average value per head of all horses on farms on January 1, 1926, was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at $65.08, compared with $64.18 one year earlier. The extent of these changes is small, but the fact that this is the first time since 1917 and 1918 that these prices failed to show a loss is significant.

Purchasing Power Higher

The purchasing power of horse values is four per cent higher than a year ago. This means that the average price of horses per head will buy a slightly larger quantity of general commodities, at wholesale prices, than it would buy last year. The purchasing power of horse values rallied once before in 1921 and 1922, then dropped to a new low level. A year ago, it was the lowest it has been as far back as 1867 where the record stops. The advance this year may be construed as another temporary rise, but the fact that the 1925 level was not much under 1920, the previous low point, is a strong hint that a final "bottom" has been established.

In addition to these signs of betterment, prices of horses at central markets have advanced. Good drafters are quoted at $175 to $300 at Chicago against $160 to $250 two years ago. Good light drafters or chunks, weighing 1600 to 1700 pounds, sell at $150 to $225, against $125 to $200 at this time in 1924. Wagon horses and farm chunks also show gains in price ranging up to $25 per head. Buyers are discriminating, however, so that prices of plain horses of all kinds have improved very little.

The accompanying chart shows the average value of horses and mules per head on January 1 of each year since 1867. Horse values have held within a narrow range for the last five years. The same behavior occurred during previous depression periods. In the late "nineties," prices hung around the low point for five years, while the preceding bottom lasted for seven years, from 1876 to 1882.

In view of this tendency, there was no reason to expect an immediate advance when horse prices dropped to the low level of 1922. It was tolerably certain that they would stay in that vicinity for several years, or decline still farther. Once started upward from these low points, however, the advance in each case has continued without interruption for several years.

Besides the tendency of horse prices to move in big cycles, the recent depression has been aggravated by the general depression in agriculture and by the growing use of automotive power on farms and in cities.

No exact record of the number of automobiles on farms at present is available, but probably two-thirds of the farms are so equipped. The 1925 farm census for the thirty states reported upon thus far shows more than twice as many tractors as in 1920, the number being 296,881 compared with 146,178 five years before. Also, 8.7 per cent of the farms in these states report tractors, or one farm out of twelve compared with one farm out of twenty-four in 1920. Presumably, the number of trucks has shown a like increase. Such records as are available indicate a further decrease in the number of horses in use on city streets.

There is no way to determine the number of horses which these mechanical power units now in use on farms would displace, but the automobile has eliminated the need for several million horses kept by farmers primarily for driving purposes. Unfortunately, no census has ever shown the number of the different kinds of horses in use. Tractors and trucks are numerous enough to take away the jobs of over a million farm work horses.

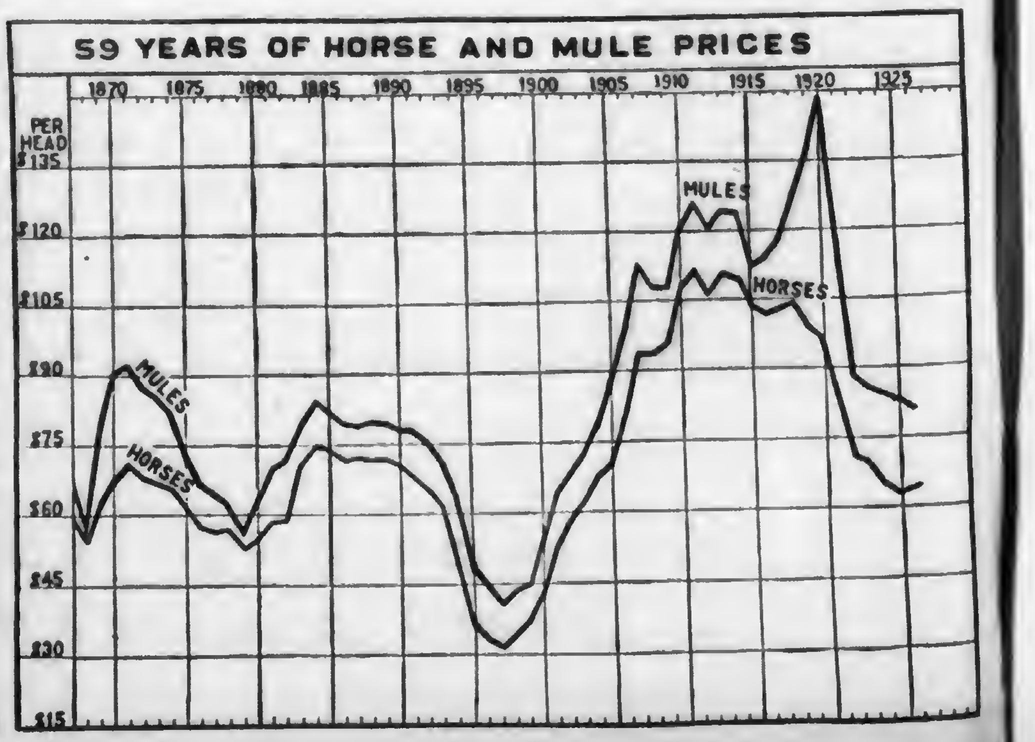
Mechanical Power a Big Influence

Obviously, this constant displacement of horses by mechanical power, on the farms as well as in the cities, has tended to prolong the period of low prices for horses and has prevented the reduction in the horse population in recent years from having as much effect on prices as it would have had otherwise. Furthermore, it is logical to expect that it will prevent as large a rise in horse prices in the coming prosperity phase of the cycle as would occur if this influence were absent.

However, there is ample ground for belief that the rise in horse prices which appeared last year will persist. The total number of horses on farms on January 1, 1926, was estimated at 15,778,000 head, a decrease of 776,000 head in the preceding year and a reduction of 4,070,000 head, or 20.5 per cent compared with 1920.

The number of horses under two years of age is only about 1,200,000 compared with 2,532,000 in 1920.

(Continued on page 17)



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 16 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY APRIL 17, 1926 Whole No. 1509

This Sailor Studied Poultry Raising

After Years of Roaming He Settled Down on a Dauphin County Chicken Farm

By W. R. WHITACRE

LIFE on a torpedo destroyer in Uncle Sam's navy and the daily routine of a poultry farm have little in common. Recruiting slogans read, "Join the Navy and Learn a Trade," but who ever saw one that read, "Join the Navy and Become a Poultryman"?

P. D. Zimmerman, owner of Whiteacres, a model poultry farm about twelve miles north of Harrisburg, joined the navy and became a poultryman, later. White Leghorns are now his specialty, instead of steamship engines.

Mr. Zimmerman, or "P. D.," as he is usually called, says, "I got the idea of starting with chickens in 1903 while in the navy. I made the acquaintance of an officer who encouraged me to read poultry magazines and bulletins. He agreed to stake me to a chicken farm upon the expiration of my enlistment and was to join me when he retired from active service."

The best laid plans oft' go awry. The officer died but P. D. did not lose interest in poultry. In 1905 he was one of a party stationed at Porto Celie, Spain, to make photographic studies of the eclipse. Members of the party were astronomers, scientists and naval men. Observation stations were also erected in North Africa in the path of totality.

"I got to see considerable of the Eastern Hemisphere during this time. Then I left the navy and became staff photographer for the Cleveland Leader News and also roamed pretty well over the country selling photographic supplies."

About this time he was married and just then the World War broke out and he became a chief engineer in the merchant service. Internal combustion engines and poultry were his hobbies and his knowledge of the former proved useful in this case. At the close of the war, altho he was offered many inducements to remain in the service, he decided that the time had come to settle down and raise chickens.

The Zimmermans settled on a little rented farm on the side of a mountain that separates Cumberland County from Perry. It was so steep that during real bad weather feed had to be carried up the slope, as trucks could not make the grade. It was uphill work in more ways than one.

Part of the poultry plant at Whiteacres, Dauphin County, Pa.

Then he bought an ideal site along the William Penn Highway and today his farm "Whiteacres," is one to be proud of. It is modern in every respect and has the added advantage of being one of the most beautiful spots in Dauphin County. It stands on a hill overlooking the Susquehanna River and the hills of Perry County on the other side.

Home Equipped with Modern Conveniences

The home is comfortable, with electric lights, running water, a furnace and a radio. P. D. listens to the radio market reports and uses them as a guide in selling his products and in buying his feeds. In addition it furnishes entertainment during the long evenings.

The farm consists of about fourteen acres and the birds have free range of the place. The largest laying house faces south and is 180 feet by twenty feet and is divided in eight pens twenty by twenty. In the middle is a feed room of the same size which enables him to store considerable grain and thus gain the advantage of buying in large lots.

Mr. Zimmerman feeds a ready mixed mash for both chicks and laying hens. He says, "It is not that I do not approve of the Pennsylvania and Cornell mashes, but because I have found it very hard to get uniform ingredients. If I grew my own grain, or could be sure of getting high grade grains, I might mix."

P. D. has tried both ways and claims that he gets better results with the commercial mash and that, altho the first cost is higher, it has paid him. Another factor that enters is that he has no help and is doing all the work himself. Any man who has tried to mix by hand sufficient feed for 1500 birds, besides tend to incubators and brooders, knows what he means.

"I prefer a good reliable starting feed for chicks over any home mixes, but I want one with alfalfa meal in it. This gives them a green food in February and March when you are often too busy to gather or make green foods. Sometimes the weather is so bad that it is impossible to get the chicks on the ground. Then alfalfa meal is just the thing for it helps prevent leg weakness."

The brooder houses have just been constructed and are of the latest type with double-lined floors and insulation. P. D. believes that they will save the extra cost over the ordinary type in one season in fuel economy and the health of the chicks. He has been very successful in rearing strong healthy birds and some of the points that he stresses are as follows:

"I put the newly-hatched chicks in chick shipping boxes for a day without any food. The divisions in the boxes prevent crowding and it gives them a chance to absorb the food Nature has provided; namely, the yolk. They are free from draft and they are less likely

(to page 34)

Livestock at the Sesqui-Centennial

Arrangements Are Being Made for the Greatest Stock Show Ever Held in the East

By W. H. TOMHAVE

Staff Contributor and Adviser

PLANS are now being made for the livestock show at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia during the week of September 12 to 19th. The date selected is the week preceding the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass. The Sesqui-Centennial management has appropriated $50,000 to be used as premium money and for the expenses of putting on the show. This amount will be supplemented by special premiums from a number of the livestock record associations so that the total amount of premiums offered will be approximately $70,000.

Should Be Largest Ever Held in East

The attractive premium list and the fact that the show is held the week before the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, should bring to Philadelphia a livestock show that will surpass anything that has ever been held in the eastern territory. Plans are now under way to bring special trains of livestock exhibits from the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis, from the Michigan State Fair at Detroit, and from the National Livestock Exposition at Toronto, Canada.

In addition to these special trains exhibits will come direct to the show from the West Virginia State Fair at Wheeling, from the Connecticut State Fair at Hartford, and from the Maryland State Fair. All of these fairs and expositions are held the week before the Philadelphia show and will be used by exhibitors from all sections of the United States as stop-over points before the show in connection with the Sesqui.

The livestock show will be held under the direction of the livestock record associations and the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. Mr. Barney Heide, who has been the general manager of the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, for many years, has been secured to manage this show. The management of the Sesqui-Centennial Livestock Show will not interfere with his management of the International Livestock Show at Chicago because the latter show is not held until the first week in December.

Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, who is owner of Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, New York, and a prominent livestock breeder, has been selected as president of the show. An executive committee of five men representing each class of livestock has been selected to cooperate with Mr. Heide and Mr. Thorne in the management of this show.

The following men are members of this committee: Ellis McFarland, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the American Percheron Society, will represent the draft horse interests; R. J. Evans, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Record Association, will look after the swine interests; Robert Scoville, New York City, president of the Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Association, will look after the interests of the dairy breeds; F. W. Harding, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the Cotswold Record Association and general manager of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will represent the sheep interests, and W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, will represent the beef cattle interests.

Exhibits to Come from All Over the Country

The exhibits for this show will be drawn from all sections of the United States and Canada. The attractive premiums and the opportunity of exhibiting at a world's fair will bring to Philadelphia the very best herds and flocks that are produced in America. It will bring to the door of the eastern farmer the very best representatives of each class of livestock produced in America. It will give him an opportunity to view a livestock show that will rank with the very best that has ever been held in America.

CHAMPION X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the Red Box
60¢

CHAMPION—for cars other than Fords—packed in the Blue Box
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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

ASIDE from the significance attached to Easter by most of the Christian churches, the season seems to be suggestive of rejuvenation in everything. Not only does vegetation arouse itself from its long sleep, but hope and ambition stirs anew in the human breast. There is a spiritual as well as a physical resurrection at this time of year, and no matter how low the spirit of man has been or how dejected because of failure and discouragement normal human beings feel like beginning anew as the growing season opens before them. The cycle of life seems to be constructed somewhat after the manner of a huge toboggan, or "loop the loop." Part of the time we are at high points of ecstasy, and again at the lowest nadir. But this is no time for spouting philosophy. The grass has begun to grow, the buds are swelling and there are many things to do to bring about a successful harvest.

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PART of the renewed vim with which we attack the spring work is due to the return of "Black Joe," our farm hand, altho that is not his name but one we attached before we learned what it was. Two years ago a man carrying his belongings stopped under a tree at the end of the early potato patch and waited until I came to the end when he asked for work. The day was hot and the weeds were growing fast. I was not much impressed with the prospects of hiring a good man by taking one who was looking for work when hands were in demand. But I thought I would risk it for that day and the next. He started in and I found very soon that I was only half a hand with a hoe. He could do more and better work than I could when I did my best. Very soon I found there was other work which I must do and I let him finish the potatoes. He stayed that summer as long as there was anything to do. When he left, he said he would be back the next spring.

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WE HEARD nothing of him until he turned up about the first of April a year ago. He did valiant service all summer, dropping out of sight when the season's work was done but promising to come back this spring. We did not build much on that promise, but sure enough "Black Joe" reappeared with the return of the birds a few days ago. He is not by any stretch of imagination a mental prodigy, but long practice and a willingness to work make a valuable helper on a truck farm.

✣ ✣ ✣

ANOTHER load lifted when we were able to secure a horse which seems well suited to our business. There may be those who remember my statement two years ago that it was the desire to develop a farm business that could be run without a horse or horses. It was not long before we found that it was impossible to get machinery that would do everything about a truck and fruit farm; that there were some duties which required the services of a good dependable horse. So we bought one of low money value but which, like the colored man, has had long experience in such work.

✣ ✣ ✣

NO ONE will ever write a book about me such as was written about David Harum. I never had an inclination to trade in horses. I have bought and sold a few and traded horses two or three times. So far, my judgment has stood me in good stead, with one exception, but I do not consider myself infallible in judging a horse. The changing times have left behind an interesting class of men represented in every neighborhood a generation ago,—the horse jockey. My experience and observation are that a layman who makes no pretentions to being a judge of horses runs less chance of being "gyped" by a practiced horse "dealer" than he does when buying from or trading with an "honest farmer."

✣ ✣ ✣

THE lateness of the season has prevented the planting of cabbage and tomato-seed as early as we would like. We planted Golden Acre cabbage seed on Good Friday, not because we are superstitious, but because it was as soon as we were ready. The hotbed is ready now (April 5) to sow early tomato seed. We are pinning our faith on Penn State Earlianna for early plants. A bed of Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage will be planted yet. Last year we had wonderful success in sowing the late cabbage seed (Danish Ballhead) in rows in the truck patch.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Biddy Likes Privacy

"A COVERED nest is what I crave," Old Biddy seems to say, "a place as private as a cave where I may go to lay! I am not forward, bold, and brave, but modest in my way! There is an instinct deep in me, I know not whence it came, an instinct any one may see in any kind of game, no matter whether wild and free, or weaker-winged and tame! It is an instinct that requests when laying time is nigh the most secluded types of nests away from searching eye, where friends, or foes, or passing pests may neither come nor pry! No hen who is a hen at all will lay her quota, friend, in boxes nailed against the wall with neither top nor end, this goes against her native call, against her grain and trend! No hen of culture, sense, and grace, will ever do her best if forced to lay in public place in public type of nest, she feels such action is disgrace, it is a social test!

"You human folks, you're bound to own, have times as well as we when you prefer to be alone where no one else may see, have modest instincts deeply grown as instincts are in me! Now, if you wish one egg per day, my quota, I am taught, give me a place to hide away where prying eyes are not, give me a private place to lay, respect my inner thought!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Facing Facts Squarely

The directors of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange have always faced facts squarely. From the first they saw that to succeed their Exchange must so order its enterprises as to stand up under the strain of shifting conditions. They did not always know what the future had in store but they so administered the affairs of their trust for their fellow farmers that the Exchange could meet each test.

They realized that the feed business is a highly complex one. To make their cooperative service successful, the Eastern States directors selected men of ability to administer its affairs and carry out their policies. They saw that managers of the right caliber could run a big cooperative economically, and that the other kind would be as extravagant and unsatisfactory as low-priced boarder cows.

So it is that the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has been able to grow in eight years to handle a business amounting to $5,979,965 for 1925, at the remarkably low cost of 2.88% of gross sales.

The directors of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange saw to it that the membership always be informed on the problems as well as on the spectacular accomplishments of their organization. They realized that informed members could and would be loyal to an enterprise run with their interests in mind on sound business principles. Eastern States members, for instance, know their Exchange cannot guarantee quality of ingredients as well as formulae of rations and sell at the same or lower levels that are quoted by concerns which have neither the obligation to maintain Exchange quality standards or to sell to all consumers regardless of local competitive conditions at the same schedule of prices.

Eastern States members have known, too, that their Exchange to give service must build up a capital reserve. As farmers they know from personal experience the handicaps which lack of working capital entails, and they have been eager to back their management in the policy of establishing a strong financial position. By pursuing the policy of building for the future, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has without the sale of a dollar's worth of stock built up out of pennies saved from the cost of tons distributed in eight years a surplus fund of $115,449, while at the same time the influence of its competition has reduced the schedule of prices and raised quality standards. Because of a sound consistent financial policy, the Exchange has been able to return to 1925 patrons a patronage dividend amounting to $30,000.

At the request of Pennsylvania and Maryland farmers, the service which the Exchange has been giving to New England and Delaware farmers is now being offered in these two states.

For information write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

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But no matter how well the soil is prepared or how strong and vigorous the seed, the best yields cannot be produced unless the seed is put in the ground properly.

It should be deposited in the ground and covered at an even depth in order that it will grow and ripen evenly, producing a uniform quality of grain.

With Fordson plenty of time is allowed to do a thorough and careful job of putting the seed into the ground. More acreage can be planted in a day and at a lower cost with the Fordson.

Plant on time and plant right this year with Fordson power. Then have your Fordson ready for the heavy work of crop cultivation and harvest which taxes the power on every farm. Your nearest Ford dealer will explain the payment plan that makes it easy to put the Fordson to work on your farm.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Fordson

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Chicago, Illinois.—608 South Dearborn Street
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 16 Phila., Pa., April 17, 1926 Whole No. 1509

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"Self-control is strength; right thought is mastery; calmness is power."

The Gasoline Tax

NEARLY $150,000,000 was paid in gasoline taxes in 1925 by motor vehicle operators. This amount is eighty-three per cent greater than the amount paid in 1924, and four and one-half times the amount paid in 1923. All but four states,—Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey,—levy a tax upon gasoline. The tax varies from one cent per gallon in North Dakota and Rhode Island to five cents per gallon in South Carolina. The report, which is made by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, states that the average consumption per vehicle was 430 gallons, and that the average tax paid by operators was $9.22. Nearly $135,000,000 of the total amount was made available for road purposes.

Our Foreign Markets

CERTAIN business analysts are growing somewhat alarmed over our dwindling trade with European countries. During the past year there has been a very noticeable decline in the volume of goods shipped across the Atlantic Ocean. In fact, the trans-Atlantic sales at the present time are at a seriously low level. Professional optimists are active pointing out the necessity of seeking new markets, but when asked to be specific they are unable to tell where they are to be found. Where, for instance, is there any place to which we can send our cotton, our wheat, our meat products and our steel except to European countries? Only those countries are equipped with factories and skilled workers which need these products.

Neither does it help matters to know the cause of the slump. Europe is "coming back" and is able to produce again,—at least nearly to the extent of her financial ability to operate her factories, altho her people are not able to buy as in normal times. Those countries must sell abroad and they resent the American tariff laws which prevent them from selling here profitably, hence they are inclined to discriminate against us. It is said that the sales of American apples have decreased fifty per cent this season, presumably because of the scare raised over the danger of arsenical poisoning. Since the real danger is almost negligible, it is thought that there is more than fear behind the move. America must continue to sell abroad, or reduce her output. How shall it be done since our costs of production are so much above that of the world level?

Now It Is in the Open

CENTERED in a large area of white space in the Philadelphia papers of April 8 appeared the advertisement of a large Philadelphia milk distributor bearing this heading: "THE GREATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT IN THE HISTORY OF MILK PRODUCTION. An Achievement of Vital Importance to Every Family in Philadelphia." The advertisement stated that the tuberculin-testing of all cows producing "A" milk for this concern had been completed. It went on: "This is the most drastic and costly step ever taken by any large dairy organization to protect your milk supply. It represents the largest single volume of tuberculin-tested milk in the world." The last sentence read: "We are sure that this will appeal to every thoughtful physician and every user of milk."

For years leading farmers and dairy organization men in the Philadelphia milk shed have almost held their breath when the subject of the testing of cattle for tuberculosis has been brought up, especially if there was a city newspaper reporter within hearing. They saw how the tuberculosis agitation hit the milk market in other cities, particularly Chicago, and they feared the same thing in Philadelphia.

The dairy leaders were perfectly justified in their attitude. They knew that city consumers were running no risks, because all their milk was pasteurized. But they also knew that city mothers couldn't be reasoned with; it would be practically impossible to make them trust in the reliability of the pasteurization process. If a cry went up in the city against milk from untested herds, the farmer would be the one to suffer.

It remains to be seen what effect the advertising of this one distributor will have upon the market for untested milk in Philadelphia. The more this concern tries to push its advantage by advertising, the greater will be the demand upon it, and upon other distributors for milk from disease-free herds. Eastern dairymen are already well along on the road toward tuberculosis-free counties and states. The only thing to be regretted is that this new pressure from the consuming areas may speed up the area testing work so fast as to cause unnecessary hardship and monetary loss to milk producers.

Decision on the Holstein Case

SECRETARY WILLITS has decided not to recognize the recently established Holstein-Friesian Registry Association. The responsibility of making a decision on this case was put upon the State Secretary of Agriculture by the tuberculosis eradication campaign now in progress in Pennsylvania. As a higher indemnity is paid for condemned registered purebreds than for unregistered animals, he had to decide whether cattle listed with the new organization could be considered registered, according to the meaning of the law.

After considering both sides of the question carefully, Secretary Willits stated his decision as follows:

"The registration of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is not of such a nature and cannot be surrounded with safeguards such as to be prima facie as good evidence that the animal is a registered bovine as is the registration in the old association, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and, therefore, to protect the monetary interests of the state, I feel obliged to refuse to recognize the registration of the Holstein Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and shall recognize only the registration of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which from all evidence offers the most accurate and dependable registration obtainable within the Holstein-Friesian breed."

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association may appeal to the courts, hoping to obtain a reversal of this decision. It is impossible, of course, to predict what might be the result of such action. However, thoughtful dairymen will commend Secretary Willits for making a decision which seems more than justified by the facts of the case, and which, furthermore, is for the best interests of the great majority of Holstein breeders.

Straw Votes

THERE is a great deal of agitation just now in favor of modifying the prohibition law. The wet Congressmen are pushing the matter to the limit. They base their demand upon the results of straw votes taken by several wet newspapers thruout the country. The claim is made that the votes indicate a majority of four to one in favor of such action. Let us see what similar votes in the past are worth.

Probably the biggest nation-wide vote ever attempted on the subject was conducted by the Literary Digest in 1922. That vote showed 25,511 to 20,285 in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law. Yet only two months later a state-wide referendum gave a majority of 189,487 against modification.

The Digest's vote was 28,897 to 15,565 against prohibition. But only two months later the state voted for prohibition by a majority of 34,000. In Michigan the straw vote indicated 14,474 for repeal to 11,207 against, while at the following election the state rolled up a majority of 207,320 against legalizing beer and wine.

We merely mention these facts now to allay any undue excitement which might arise over the results of the present agitation based upon the vote being taken by those who desire to get the results they are getting.

To Tax Oleomargarine

THERE is a bill before Congress, known as the Beck Bill, which would put a tax of ten cents per pound upon all oleo manufactured. There has been for some years a tax of ten cents per pound on oleo colored in imitation of butter. This was found necessary in spite of the requirement that all oleomargarine be plainly marked as such.

Dairymen have generally taken the position that the manufacture of oleo was a legitimate industry so long as it was healthful and sanitary, but they have demanded that it be sold for what it is and not be palmed off as butter. We doubt the expediency of the proposed law and, furthermore, it is altogether possible that it would, if passed, be declared unconstitutional. There is sold in this country about 200,000,000 pounds of oleo annually. A large proportion of the users are those who feel that they cannot afford real butter at the price it commands and the nearest substitute to be found is oleomargarine. So long as they know what they are buying, and so long as it is sold at a fair price we do not believe in arbitrarily raising that price by the imposition of a tax laid primarily for the purpose of stopping its manufacture. Pennsylvania Farmer has always championed and still champions the cause of the dairy cow, but we are sure she does not need the aid of unfair laws to hold her own against competition.

Washington Letter

HOUSE COMMITTEE HOLDS HONEST FABRICS BILL.—Senators and Congressmen are receiving many letters from their constituents, asking for the enactment of the Capper truth-in-fabrics bill. It is expected that it will pass the Senate at an early date. It is tied up in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, however, and unless it can be transferred to the Committee on Agriculture it is doubtful if it can be brought to a vote in the House. The farm organizations are united in favor of this bill, and are ready to push the fight for it whenever there is a possibility of making progress. There are indications that the letters from back home are already having a salutary effect upon Congress.

FOREST WEEK.—American forest week, which is proclaimed for the week of April 18-24, is accomplishing much in calling attention to the necessity for forest tree planting. Each year reports coming to Washington tell of increased interest in the subject. Many farmers are annually enlarging their forest plantings.

DAIRY LEADERS GOING TO WASHINGTON.—Representatives of the dairy industry will hold a conference with the dairy specialists in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, April 19, 20 and 21st. It is called by the American Dairy Federation Committee on "cooperation with the government departments having to do with the dairy industry."

Those who attend will visit the Dairy Bureau's experimental farm at Beltsville, Maryland, where they will meet the men who are digging into the foundation problems of breeding and feeding for milk and butter production. They will be conducted thru the offices of the Dairy Markets Section in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and will meet the specialists in the Bureau of Dairying.

TUBERCULOSIS CUTS MILK PRODUCTION.—Tuberculosis has a depressing effect on milk production in affected herds, according to reports received by the Bureau of Animal Industry. In one case it was found that milk production in the herd began to decline almost simultaneously with the development of tuberculosis among the cows. In two years the spread of bovine tuberculosis caused a decrease in income from the sale of milk amounting to $870 for a herd of ten cows.

Information obtained from hospitals by the Bureau of Animal Industry show that one-third of all tuberculosis in children is of the cattle type, chiefly transmitted in milk from diseased animals.

POTASH DISCOVERED IN TEXAS.—Rich potash deposits have been discovered in Texas, according to the United States Geological Survey. It is claimed that one deposit in northwest Texas outranks in potential production and richness the Germany potash field, averaging ten per cent pure potash, and covering an area 200 miles long and 100 to 150 miles wide.

What this means to American agriculture may be indicated by the fact that it will soon be necessary for our farmers to use 600,000 tons of potash annually to maintain crop production, and that at present the German-French potash syndicate has control of the world supply.

A LAME EXCUSE.—Farmers are frequently told by members of the congressional committees that failure of Congress to enact constructive farm relief legislation is due in considerable measure to the inability of the farmers to get together on any one proposed measure.

It is the belief of Dr. T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, and others, that this criticism is not just to the farmers. It is a lame excuse on the part of Congress for inaction. If the twenty-one members of the House or sixteen members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture cannot agree on a bill, and they seldom do, the farm leaders ask, how can they expect the six million farmers to be of one mind on matters of legislation?

JARDINE OPPOSES FEE IDEA.—Congressman J. N. Tincher, of Kansas, a member of the House Agricultural Committee, says the hearings before the committee will end soon, and that a farm relief bill will be reported out, but it will be unlike any of the pending measures. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine continues his opposition to any farm relief legislation that embodies a fee on agricultural products to be used in handling the surplus problem.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

FEW FARMERS FILE.—Lists of men filing petitions to be candidates for members of the State Senate and House of Representatives show comparatively few giving occupations as farmers. In years gone by, twenty years ago, for instance, there was always certain to be a fair percentage of farmers in the lists, some probably not being entitled to be called such, but so rated just the same. The Legislature which will end its term in the coming December, following the November election, contained few farmers. Prospects are the next will have fewer. One of the reasons is the increase of town population. Here and there some purely rural counties or districts elect men who are farmers, but the bulk of them appear to be merchants. There are more people engaged in the automobile business listed among aspirants for nomination this year than ever before. Professional men abound in the lists.

A little more cooperation needed here, too.

CLOSE NURSERY WORK.—State inspectors are working on inspection of stock being sent out from nurseries in eastern Pennsylvania counties and the scrutiny being given in the establishments in the Japanese beetle belt in vicinity of Philadelphia is the closest ever known. The inspection regulations are being very carefully followed according to reports coming here. Patrol work because of the beetle will not start for some time.

FARM LABOR SITUATION.—Some interesting sidelights upon the farm labor situation are to be had from the semi-monthly reports of the State Bureau of Employment which has been making efforts in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture to get hands for farmers. In Lancaster, Reading, Allentown and other eastern Pennsylvania districts the demand is comparatively small and requests are made for some specialists. In western Pennsylvania there are more requests for farm help and demand for married people. Certain up-state offices say frankly there are requests for men, but that wages and other conditions fail to attract workers. Highway construction is also going to be a factor in the farm labor supply. Here and there foreign help has turned to the soil, but industries and mining continue to hold that class except in truck farming near cities.

LESS NUISANCES.—What is said to be the most encouraging report ever made by the State Department of Agriculture on seed analysis is about to come off the press. It is the result of extensive study and test and the statement is made that there is about fifty per cent less thistle and dodder to be found in seed mixtures than in 1924.

OTHER STATES' PEACHES.—Rather grim figures about what the freezing weather of just a year ago did to the peach crop of southern Pennsylvania have been assembled at the State Capitol. Franklin County is shown to have shipped exactly the six cars of peaches talked of last summer. The figures confirm the reports of last year. Incidentally, it is shown New York raced Georgia for the furnishing of Pennsylvania's supply and that North Carolina is sending in much fruit.

SCRAMBLE FOR CONTRACTS.—Probably one of the most remarkable situations ever known in the state highway building work is turning up in the keen competition for Pennsylvania contracts. The last three letting anywhere from eight to twelve firms from the other states have bid, some of them concerns handling heavy construction with big resources and equipment as well as experience. Over twenty bids for a contract worth possibly $200,000 is not uncommon development. The state is able to place its work at good prices.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

STATE LEGISLATURE CLOSES.—The New Jersey Legislature closed its sessions last week with the farm legislative program passed 100 per cent. The bills asked by the Joint Legislative Committee representing the organized farmers of the state were less numerous than in the last two years, altho more important in some respects in their hearing upon current agricultural needs of the state. The principal measures in the farm program now law are the fruit tree bill, allowing recovery of damages for fruit trees which prove untrue to name; a beekeepers' bill, to control bee diseases; amendment of the truancy law, allowing local recorders to try cases; and inspection measures to prevent spread of livestock diseases.

ROADSIDE MARKET ASSOCIATION.—The plans of roadside market owners operating under the New Jersey standard plan have materialized in the form of a state association of roadside market owners. Rules and regulations governing control of these markets have been adopted, and insignia agreed upon which will be shown on the stands of all members. The plan is to extend the membership widely thruout the state, to the point of improving the quality of roadside market offerings and the methods of doing business.

MACHINERY INTEREST CONTINUES.—The interest in power machinery and farm implements, developed by the State Department of Agriculture at the suggestion of Governor Moore in late March, gained ground decidedly in early April. The farm labor situation in New Jersey is far from satisfactory and the efforts of department workers and extension service personnel will be placed upon labor saving devices this spring. The small garden tractor has gained in popularity and is rapidly finding a place in the economic scheme of farm management.

POULTRYMEN JOIN EGG CAMPAIGN.—Committees from the southern counties of New Jersey have joined with the National Egg Day Committee and the National Poultry Council of the United States to boost the food value of eggs. In Cape May County the poultry association has appointed John N. Reeve, Theodore Young and W. Collins Thomas as a committee for that end of the state to develop exhibitions showing the food value of eggs at resort cities. Similar work is being done in other counties. The campaign is pointing out the well-balanced digestive food nutriment in eggs, the high vitamin content and economy of purchase on a quality basis.—B.

New York Letter

POSTAL RATE CUT NEEDED.—Farmers are anxious for a return to former postal rates. Baby chick shippers are going back to the use of the express companies for their shipments, tho they prefer the postal service were it not so high on this class. Rate increase also hampers the use of the mail for other things that have much to do with rural prosperity and development. The rates on newspapers and magazines are especially unpopular.

RURAL SCHOOL BILL AMENDED.—The "home rule" rural school bill has been deemed hopeless of passage and has been amended, and now the main change over last year's bill permits districts to appeal to the courts in cases where the decrees of the commissioner of education in consolidation matters seem unjust to patrons. This virtually makes it a new bill. It now seems likely to pass in the amended form, tho farm organizations preferred to let last year's bill stand as it was.

GRANGE OPPOSES GAS TAX.—State Grange Master S. L. Strivings announces that his organization is opposed to the Goodrich bill to put a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline, because such funds would not be used to aid counties to reduce the direct property tax, as the Grange had recommended.

consolidation matters seem unjust

MILK PRODUCERS' COMMITTEE.—The formation of a milk producers' program committee to develop a plan for federating a milk producers' organization that should be effective over the New York milk shed is complete. It met in Albany April 13.

GOVERNOR WILL NOT AID CORNELL.—About the only upstate recognition that was to be given in the ten-million-dollar-per-year bond issue voted last fall is now to be lost for this year. It seems from an announcement that the Governor, after endorsing an allotment of $1,250,000 for a new building at the Cornell College of Agriculture, now believes this should wait a year, and that the money should go to the construction of state institutions and parks.—M. G. F.

Insure 100% Results
by adding just
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The best insecticide in the world can't protect your fruit unless the fruit is completely covered. Between the drops of spray all sorts of insects and fungi can find plenty of room to start trouble.

KAYSO corrects just that condition. It spreads the spray in a uniform, all-over coating, instead of a splotchy, uneven pattern. And it guards the spray against run-off during rains or heavy dews.

One pound of KAYSO is usually enough for 100 gallons of spray, so that it rarely represents more than 2% of the cost. And, if you figure in the expense of labor, KAYSO amounts to less than 2%. Isn't it worth that little additional investment to make sure of 100% efficiency?

KAYSO may be used with any spray mixture. Lime-Sulfur, Bordeaux, Arsenate of Lead, Nicotine and Whitewash, all cover better and stick longer when mixed with KAYSO. In combined sprays it retards harmful reactions and the formation of sludge.

KAYSO is the perfect emulsifier in the home making of oil sprays that will not break down in the hardest water.

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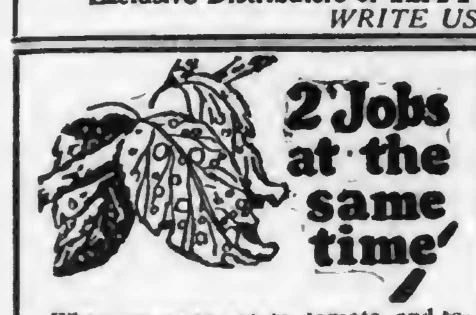

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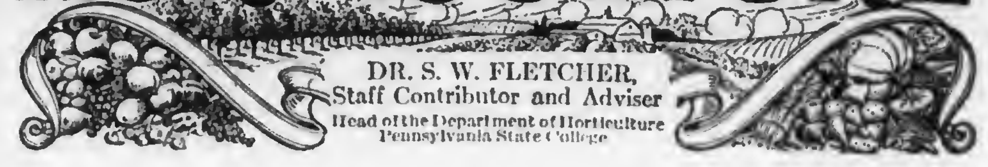
HORTICULTURE



DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Spraying—The Art of Controlling Insect Pests

SPRAYING is the art of controlling injurious insects and diseases by covering the plant with certain chemicals that kill these pests. The chemicals may be applied with water, as in ordinary spraying, or in powdered form, as in dusting.

Spraying is the chief, but not the only means, of controlling pests. Sanitary measures help, such as prompt burning of the prunings, and plowing under leaves that are diseased, as with apple scab or mummied peaches that have rotted with the brown rot fungus. Open pruning makes conditions in the tree less favorable for disease. Much may be done in the selection of varieties that are least susceptible. The tilled orchard is less liable to certain troubles than the sod orchard. Nevertheless, all orchards, both sod and cultivated, must be sprayed or dusted, in addition to these other precautions.

Should Know Their History

Spraying by rule of thumb seldom is satisfactory. The grower should know the pests he is spraying for and their life history. We spray to control three types of pests: chewing insects, sucking insects and fungous disease. It is necessary to use a different class of spray for each type of pest.

Chewing insects are those that bite the tissue of the leaf or fruit, and take it into the stomach. Examples are the potato bug, currant worm, tent caterpillar and codling moth (which makes wormy apples).

Chewing insects are controlled by spraying with a poison which the insect takes into its stomach with its food. Arsenic is used mostly, principally in the form of arsenate of lead. Formerly Paris green was used, but it is not as dependable as arsenate of lead.

Sucking insects do not bite or chew their food, but suck up the juices of the plant thru a long, tube-like mouth part. This is thrust beneath the surface of the bark, leaf, or fruit, where no spray can be placed, hence spraying with arsenate of lead is useless against them. Examples are the common plant lice, of many species, the scale insects (which are merely plant lice covered with a shell) and red bug.

The sucking insects are controlled by spraying, not with a stomach poison, but with a penetrating caustic material that will kill them when it strikes their bodies, such as lime-sulphur spray (winter strength), oil sprays, soap sprays, and tobacco sprays. When tobacco is used in dusting, the insect is killed by suffocation or asphyxiation by the fumes of the nicotine.

When to Apply Spray

In spraying for chewing insects, the spray may be applied before the pest appears, and the chemical will remain on the fruit or leaves for some time, until the insects begin to feed. In spraying for sucking insects, on the other hand, nothing will be accomplished unless the insects are present at the time the spray is applied, since the spray kills by contact. Hence, the grower waits until the aphids have hatched, and are feeding on the opening buds, before he sprays for them.

A fungous disease is a low form of plant life, not of insect life. It differs from ordinary plants, chiefly in the fact that it contains no chlorophyl, or leaf green, the sole means by which a plant can manufacture plant food. Hence it lives as a parasite on higher plants, which do have chlorophyl. The fungous disease propagates by means of a multitude of very minute seed bodies, called spores. These are disseminated by the wind and other agencies. When they fall on the leaf, fruit or bark they germinate in the presence of moisture and temperature, just like a seed, and send their roots (called mycelium) down into the tissue of the plant, for the food material that the plant has made for itself.

Then It's Too Late

After the spore has germinated, and has sent its roots down into the host plant, no spray can kill it. The vulnerable point in the life history of a fungous disease is the spore. It can be killed before it germinates, usually with a spray containing copper (as in Bordeaux) or sulphur (as in the lime-sulphur spray). Common examples of fungous diseases are potato blight, apple scab, and brown rot of peaches, plums and cherries.

Most of the common enemies of plants fall into one of these three classes, and can be controlled by spraying. A few serious troubles are not amenable to spraying treatment. Among these are the so-called "physiological" diseases, which, so far as is now known, are not due to a distinct germ, as is the fungous disease. The "Baldwin spot," or bitter pit, of apples is an example.

The fire blight of apples, pears and quinces, also, cannot be controlled by spraying, since the bacteria which cause this disease work beneath the bark, where no spray can reach them. We depend on resistant varieties, keeping the trees growing slowly, and cutting out the winter hold-over cankers, to control blight.—S. W. Fletcher.

Editor's Note: Next week Dr. Fletcher will discuss the factors upon which successful spraying depends—timeliness and thoroness—and will take up the question of materials most commonly used and the equipment necessary for the home orchard.

The Aphids Are Coming

ACCORDING to an intensive survey of conditions in southeastern Pennsylvania counties and reports from farmers in the state the eggs of green and grain aphids, usually so numerous on apple trees at this time of the year, are few in number this spring. It is expected that there will be no severe outbreaks of these two species the coming summer.

Green and grain aphids are not the ones which damage apples the most, however. The rosy aphis is the most injurious, according to G. F. McLeod, assistant extension entomologist of the Pennsylvania State College, and may be present even if few eggs of the other aphids are found. Experiences of a quarter of a century have shown this to be true.

Fruit growers who desire to protect their fruit from the aphids may do so by putting nicotine in the lime-sulphur-nicotine combination of the delayed dormant spray if they are not using oil emulsion or oil sprays. If the latter are used, close watch should be kept for the rosy aphis. The entomologists say that if found, an application of nicotine in the pre-pink spray at the rate of one pint of nicotine to 100 gallons of water will end the insect's existence.

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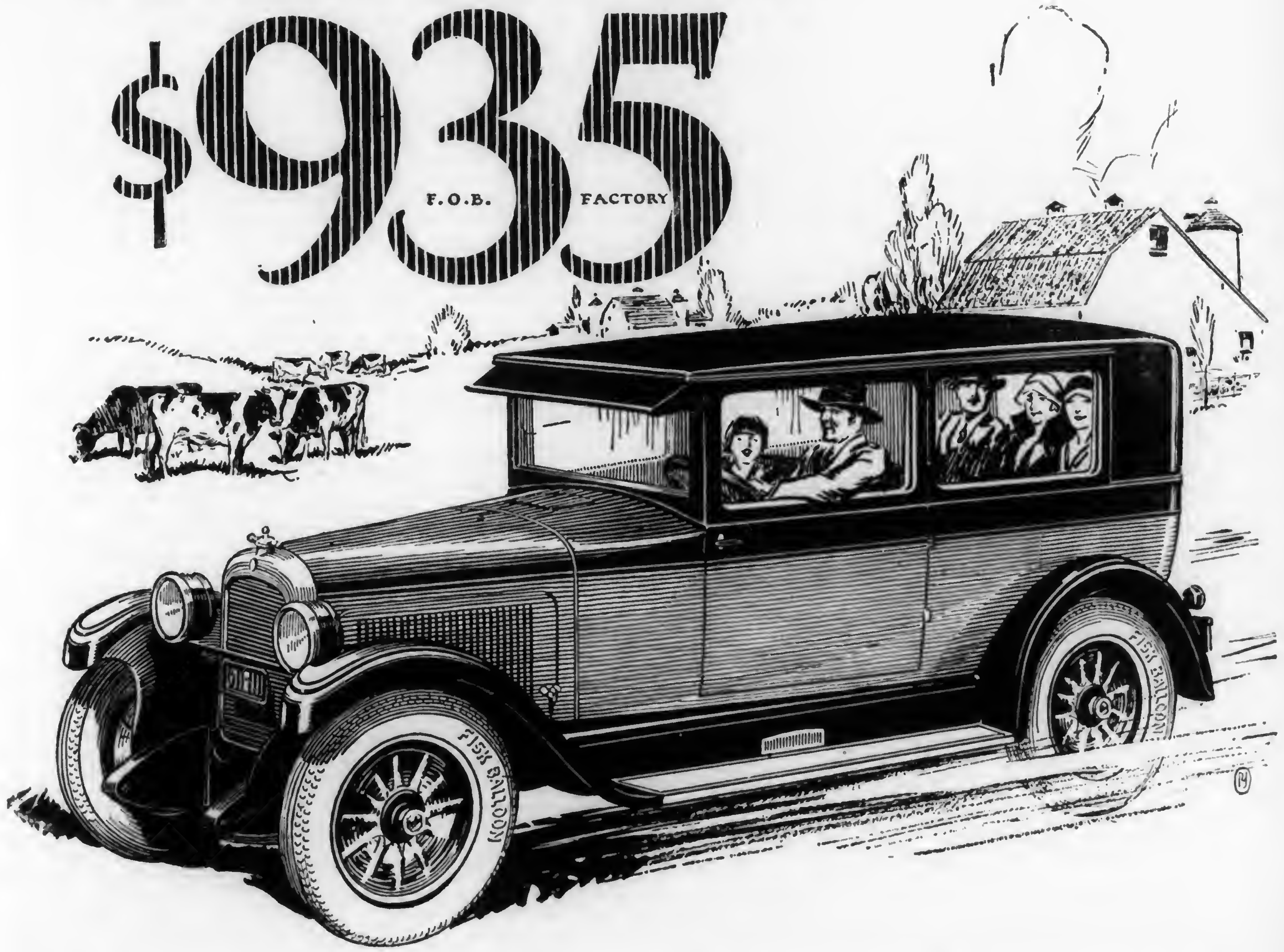

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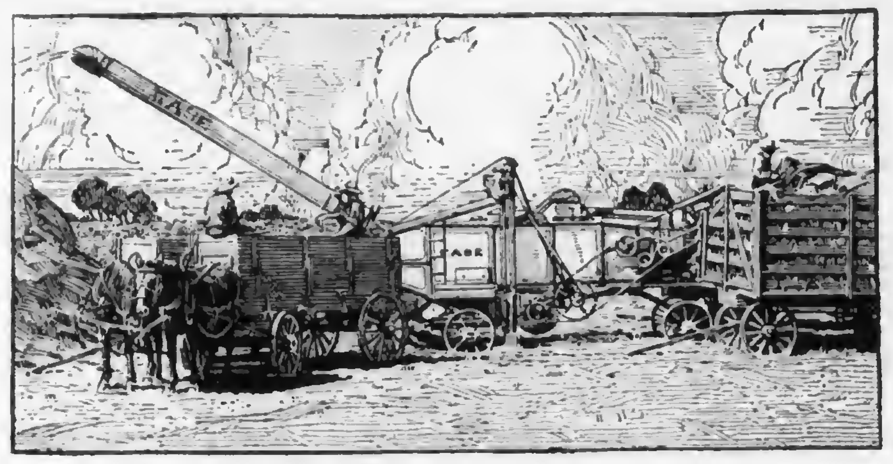

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Garden and Truck Crops

Maggots in Soil

What shall I do for soil which has the cabbage maggots? I cannot raise radishes, turnips, rutabagas, onions, and cucumbers did but little good in my garden last summer.—E. L. L., Clearfield County, Pa.

The maggots found in roots of vegetables are very hard to kill off. The root maggot which is the most troublesome may be found in the flesh of the roots of radish, turnip, cauliflower and cabbage. Other species are found on onions and roots of cucurbits such as squash, cucumbers, etc. These maggots, if plentiful, will completely ruin the crop.

Briefly, the life cycle of these troublesome insects is as follows: The maggots change to puparia in autumn, remain in the soil in this stage thruout the winter. The pupae finish their development in the spring and as flies emerge about the time early cabbage or cauliflower plants are being set out or are in the plant beds ready for setting.

Development of the Insects

The female fly begins to lay her eggs soon after emerging, probably within three to five days. These eggs are deposited on the stems and roots close to or just below the surface of the soil. The eggs hatch in five or six days and the young maggots burrow into the roots. The insect remains in the maggot stage about twenty days before it matures or passes to the pupa stage. There may be several broods in a season.

It is seen that the very nature of this insect makes it very difficult to control the small, almost invisible fly,—the maggot working under ground in the roots. Yet they are very prevalent. In spring during good growing weather plants in the field may look in good condition, but let there be a drought for a week or so or a few real hot days in June and the plants may suddenly collapse.

The maggots have been working on the roots; with cool weather there is small evaporation from the leaves and consequently only a small amount of water is drawn from the roots. When hot weather begins there is much greater evaporation, the roots riddled with maggots are called upon to furnish larger amounts of water to the leaves. This they cannot do (because they have been nearly destroyed) and the plant withers and is stunted. In the case of turnips or radish, the maggots are in the edible part of the plant. This means a total loss.

The most practical method of control at present seems to be to use a solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) to kill the eggs or the young maggots on the roots. One ounce of corrosive sublimate should be dissolved in eight gallons of water. Have a pail of this solution handy at time plants are set in the field. Pick up a handful of plants and give the roots a good dousing. Or if plants are already set, take a cup and pour about one-half cupful of the solution around the stem of each plant. Three or four applications should follow at intervals of about ten days.

Where large numbers of plants are grown in hotbeds or cold frames some growers have found it practical to make a cheesecloth frame. This is put over the bed and keeps out the fly. Corrosive sublimate can be purchased at the drug store.

Control on radish and turnip is very difficult, but some growers have been successful. Use a watering can and pour the solution along the row. You will find this expensive, also the rows are planted close together and it is rather difficult to get the job done right.

I will write later concerning maggot on onion and cucumber.—W. T. Tapley.

Strawberry Varieties

I am going to set out some strawberries for family use. Am uncertain as to which variety I should plant, common or everbearing and the variety of each. I wish you would help me out.—A. N., Bradford County, Pa.

One of the outstanding strawberry varieties for Pennsylvania today is Howard 17, sometimes erroneously called Premier. The plants are vigorous and make runners freely. The season is medium early. Berries are large, conical, light red, fairly firm, and have a mild flavor and good quality. Another good variety is the Marshall. This is a high quality berry and does best on rich soil.

Two of the most useful varieties of everbearers are the Progressive and the Superb. Both have perfect flowers. In general, everbearers have not been successful commercially, but are useful in home gardens.—W. T. Tapley.

Two Well Known Leaders

Left: George Wharton Pepper, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Pepper is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the senatorship in the coming primary election. Right: William M. Jardine. Secretary of Agriculture in President Coolidge's Cabinet.

Beekeeping

IT DOES not pay to bother with weak, queenless colonies. Such colonies should be united with a weak colony having a queen and which will be benefited by the additional bees. Uniting can be done best by removing the cover from the queen colony and placing a single sheet of newspaper over it. Remove the queenless colony from its bottom board and set it squarely over the first colony on top of the newspaper. Thus the bees of the two colonies are separated by the paper, thru which they will knaw and unite peaceably.

Anytime after torn bits of the paper are seen at the entrance, the bees may be concentrated in the hive below and the upper hive removed. This is the best way to unite bees under all circumstances. Queenless colonies, if still strong, may be requeened by sending at once to some queen breeder for an untested queen.

Supply with Combs of Honey

Colonies short of food should be supplied with combs of honey. In case no honey is available then the only substitute is sugar syrup made of about half and half granulated sugar and water. Any of the commercial bee feeders may be used. A cheap feeder may be made out of a two-quart or gallon friction top pail such as used for honey, oysters or syrup. Puncture the cap with the end of a three-penny nail making fifteen or twenty small holes. Fill the pail with the prepared sugar syrup, press in the perforated cap and it is ready for use.

Remove the cover from the colony to be fed. Invert the pail of syrup on top of the frames right over the cluster of bees. Because of atmospheric pressure the syrup will not run out of the pail but the bees will insert their tongues into the small holes and take it out as fast as they can use it. A hive or super should be placed over the feeder and warm material, like a bag or blanket, packed in it to hold in the heat of the bees, and the hive cover placed over all to keep out the weather.

Always keep more honey in the brood chamber than the bees need for immediate use. Bees that are short of food will not rear brood in sufficient quantities to build up a strong colony. In many springs fruit bloom supplies all of the feed necessary for the bees but if bad weather keeps the bees in the hives, as it often does, then they will need plenty of food within the hives.

Need More Room

The strongest colonies will need more brood rearing room, in May, than is found in a one-story hive. Such colonies should be given a second-story of good brood combs. Good queens will occupy most of the combs in both stories and build up a far stronger colony than is possible in one hive body. Comb foundation will not do unless sufficient nectar is being brought in so that the bees will build comb. The early addition of room will tend to prevent swarming.

Some weak colonies having good queens will be found. For this kind of colonies the best practice is to see to it that they have plenty of food and a warm hive.

While rearing brood the bees require the high temperature of ninety-four to ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit. It draws heavily on their vitality to keep up this high temperature in a hive with walls made of a board less than one inch thick, in frosty weather. If the hives are not double-walled or in packing cases, a super full of dry chaff or shavings placed on top and the whole hive, super and all, wrapped with roofing paper will help greatly to keep the bees warm.—Geo. H Rea.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
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Maintain Body Weight

IN the spring of the year when eggs are cheap, production naturally high, and other work pressing the tendency on the part of most people is to neglect the laying birds. The result of this neglect is that the birds lose in body weight. They cannot lay heavily and maintain their weight unless given special attention. The spring is the season when Mother Nature tells the hen to lay and she carries out her program even if the body suffers. In a study of 435 birds the writer found that seven out of ten lost weight during the spring season.

This loss of weight would not be so serious were it not for the fact that in the same study I found that nine out of every ten of the culls in the summer were birds that had lost weight during the spring; also that the best summer and fall layers were the birds that had maintained their weight during the spring. Summer and fall eggs are worth quite a little more than spring eggs, in fact they are worth even more than winter eggs and anything that we can do to increase summer and fall production will ultimately react to our benefit. Weight, then, must be maintained during the spring.

Continue Heavy Feeding

The best plan to follow for maintaining spring weight is to continue the heavy grain feeding of the winter months, namely twelve to fourteen pounds daily per hundred birds. In addition it is a good plan to add twenty pounds of corn meal to every 100 pounds of the laying mash during the spring months. If the birds need still more fattening food one can feed a moist mash daily consisting of equal parts of corn meal, rolled oats and semi-solid buttermilk. This should be fed at the rate of three pounds per hundred birds daily. After the middle of June the extra feeding precautions may be given up and a straight ration fed. The grain can also be reduced to ten pounds per hundred birds daily. Maintaining of weight is important. Aim to do it.—C. S. Platt.

Small Incubators

IN SELECTING the small incubator there are two types to consider and both have advantages. I have operated both kinds and find that the hot water machines are easy to keep at the required temperature and will not change very rapidly. If the lamp does go out and the water becomes cool it takes longer to bring them back to 103 degrees.

The hot air machines have no water system to leak and this is an important factor if you buy a second-hand incubator. Some of the joints in hot water machines have a tendency to rust out and they are often located in difficult positions for making repairs. If you buy a second-hand machine at a farm auction, always examine the water pipes and if possible fill them with water and look for leaks.

Rules for Each Machine

Every incubator has its own set of rules in regard to ventilation and general management. Often old machines are sold at farm auctions without the instruction book. Buyers of such machines should obtain the book even if they have to write to the manufacturers and buy one. The owner of the machine needs the book and it is to the interest of the manufacturers to have their incubators give good results. The buyer of a second-hand incubator one year may be in the market for a new one of a larger size the following year. He will be apt to buy the type of machine that he already understands if it has given good results.

Incubators with a metal jacket around the lamp are fireproof or as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make them. It pays to use an incubator of that type and avoid any unnecessary risk.—R. G. Kirby.

The External Parasites

PARASITES of the domestic fowl cause a heavy annual loss to poultrymen by weakening the vitality of their birds, which not only lessens production, but renders them liable to the inroads of disease. Fortunately, most parasites are rather easily eradicated or controlled, and it is the purpose of this article to outline methods used by practical poultrymen in the war against these pests. Fowl parasites may be divided into two classes, external parasites and internal parasites.

Habits of Lice and Mites

External parasites include the lice and mites. Lice stay on the birds all the time, while with some exceptions mites hide in cracks and crevices of the building during the day, and crawl on the birds at night, sucking their blood. Farmers often do not know this. I have often heard well meaning people say: "Well, the hen house was so lousy that I don't see how the hens stood it. I've just cleaned it out and given it a good whitewashing. Put carbolic in the mixture, too. I guess that will end the lice for a while."

The truth is that such methods, while they will control the red mite, only do half the job. All the spraying and whitewashing in the world will not rid the hens of body lice, because they stay on the hens all the time. Treatment of each individual is the only method of control. The use of old fashioned lice powders, which depend upon smothering the parasite, has been superseded by sodium fluoride, which is a stomach poison. This material not only kills the adult lice, but clings to the feathers and poisons the young lice as they emerge from the eggs.

Sodium fluoride, in the form of a fine white powder, costs from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound, depending upon which drug store you buy it from. A pound will dust about 100 birds. It is used as follows. The bird is held by the feet, and a small pinch of the material applied to each of the following places: around the vent, between the legs, under the wings, and around the neck. The powder should be rubbed into the feathers with the fingers. One person can dust a lot of birds in a short time by this method, which is a clean-up as far as lice are concerned.

May Require Milder Treatment

Sodium fluoride, being a poison, cannot be used on hens with baby chicks. Tobacco dust or some other mild treatment will have to do. I always dust the pullets as they are housed, and treat the old stock at the same time. Lice are scarce here but it pays to keep ahead of them. Whenever stock is to be handled, it is a good idea to dust as the birds are caught up, as an added precaution. Any new stock that is added to the flock should always be dusted before it is introduced.

One great advantage of artificial incubation and brooding is that if the quarters are kept clean as they should be, and the young stock is kept away from older birds, they need never know lice at all. It is said that every dog ought to have a few fleas to keep him from worrying about his troubles, but that principle doesn't hold true with chickens and lice.

The second major external parasite is the red mite, which is responsible for the so-called "lousy" hen house. This minute pest lives in cracks and crevices about the nests, roosts and dropping boards, and crawls on the hens at night to suck their blood.

The torture that hens must suffer on hot summer nights in the old fashioned, filthy, infested hen house is beyond imagination. Fortunately the red mite, which takes its name from its appearance when filled with blood, is easy to control. To begin with, all lumber used in the hen house should be smooth and tight fitting, roosts especially so. The standard roost is a 2x3, planed, rounded slightly on the top, and removable. Next the interior of the house should be kept whitewashed, not only for appearance and sanitation, but to fill up crevices in which the mites could hide. Here is a recipe for the famous Government Lighthouse Whitewash.

Lighthouse Whitewash

Mix a thin paste of 50 lbs. of hydrated lime in boiling water, or slake ½ bushel of quicklime in 7½ gallons of water, keeping the vessel well covered and stirring occasionally. Add 1 peck of common salt dissolved in hot water, 3 pounds of rice flour boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, ½ lb. of Spanish whiting and 1 pound of clear glue thoroly dissolved in boiling water. Mix well in the order given and let stand for several days before using. Apply as hot as possible with a brush or spray.

Third, paint the roosts with some oily compound. There is nothing better than the spent oil from the crank case of the poultryman's automobile, thinned with kerosene, and brushed well into all joints and cracks about the roosts.

Other mites of minor importance are the depluming mite, which causes the feathers to drop from the head and neck of infested birds; and the scaly leg mite, which is responsible for the roughened scaly appearance of the feet and legs.

The depluming mite can be controlled by greasing the affected parts with carbolated vaseline. The scaly leg mite is killed by soaking the feet and legs of infested birds in warm, soapy water, removing loosened scales, and anointing with carbolated vaseline for several days. —R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

(To be continued)

Timely Farm Bulletins

BY WRITING the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, farmers can secure any or all of the following free bulletins, timely at this season:

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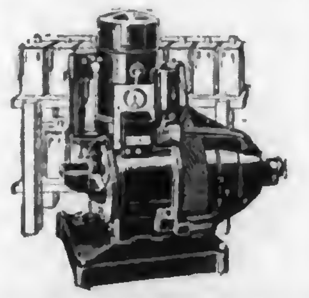

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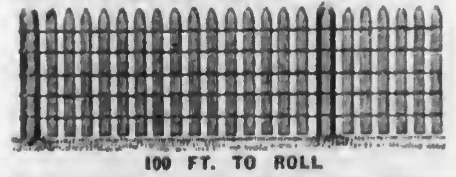

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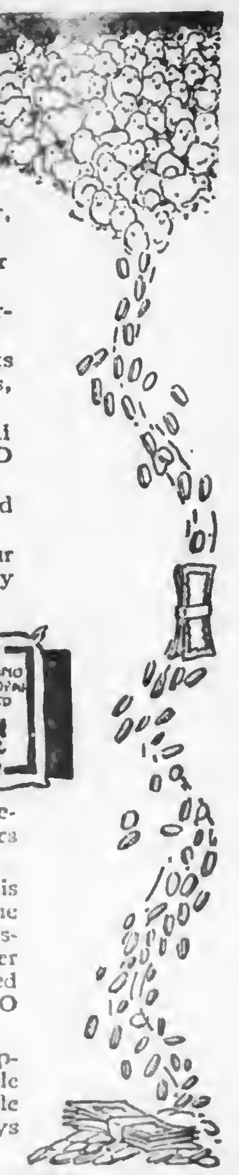

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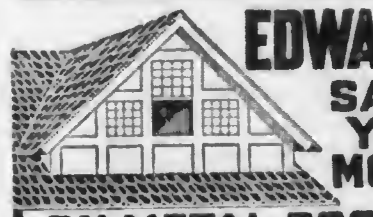

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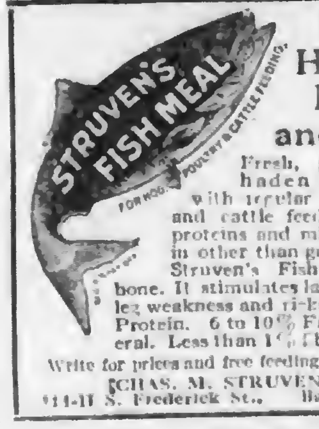

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They would Say

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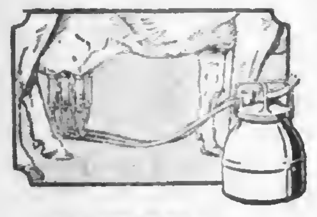

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Through this Association there is now listed for sale 39 cows, 20 bred heifers, 10 heifer calves, 17 bulls. Most cattle offered are from accredited herds and all are Tuberculin tested. Cow Testing Association, private and official records are available as evidence of production. Breeding of most popular and dependable blood lines. Buyers provided with painstaking service for inspection and shipment. Address all communications to
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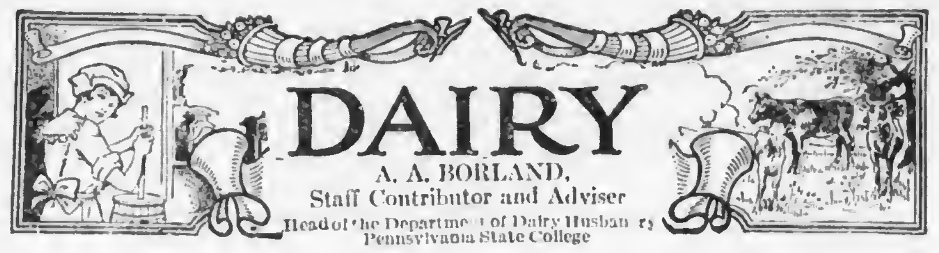


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Plans for Annual Penn State Dairy Exposition

THE annual Penn State Dairy Exposition which will be held at State College May 1 is a unique event, the entire responsibility for its success being carried by the dairy students. Scores of beautiful cows, specially fitted for the occasion by the students who devote much of their spare time for several weeks to the project, are on exhibition. The skilful handling of these cows in the show ring is one of the features of the exhibition which brings out the showmanship abilities of the contestants.

A dairy cattle judging contest, a dairy products judging contest, and a clean milk production contest are other interesting features of considerable educational value. The success of the annual Penn State Dairy Exposition is a real tribute to the enthusiasm, the industry, and the capability of the Penn State Dairy students.

A Most Important Industry

Dairying is the industry most closely associated with human welfare. Approximately 1,800,000 babies under one year of age in the United States must depend on cow's milk for food, either wholly or in part. The more recent discoveries in nutrition show that milk contains an abundance of the vitamins essential to the growth and well-being of children and also of much importance in the diet of adults.

It is no idle assertion that "Prosperity follows the dairy cow." The annual farm value of dairy products in the United States exceeds two and one-half billion dollars; a sum of money greater than the combined value of all the gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, granite, marble, and limestone annually produced in the United States. The production of milk in this country exceeds 114,266,000,000 pounds annually. If this milk were placed in quart bottles which were stood up side by side, it would make a line of bottles that would go around the world 125.8 times.

Pennsylvania is the third state in the Union for the farm value of its dairy products, which total approximately $100,000,000 annually. Pennsylvania is also the second greatest milk consuming state in the nation and the first state in the Union in the production of ice cream; with a production in 1924 of 30,755,000 gallons. More dairy products, however, are consumed in the state than are produced.

Penn State offers unusually good opportunities for the study of dairying. A herd of 150 choice animals of the five major dairy breeds are available for instructional purposes. These are housed in one of the best college dairy barns in the United States. Many of the animals are prize winners at state and national shows and several are state champions in milk and butterfat production in their age classes. Certified milk has been produced regularly in the college dairy barns for six years and not a single reacting animal to the tuberculin test has been found during the past eight years.

The dairy manufacturing work is housed in a modern twenty-five-room, fire-proof building. The college creamery is in operation daily thruout the year. Milk and cream are furnished by about 300 farmers living in the community. This abundance of raw material gives excellent opportunities for instructional work.

Everyone interested in dairying in Pennsylvania is invited to visit State College on May 1 and see what the dairy students are doing. This will be "Dad's Day" at the institution and all the dads in the Commonwealth are especially urged to be present. A number of interesting athletic events will take place in the afternoon and there will be a big dairy banquet in the evening.—A. A. Borland.

Prevention of Calf Scours

CALF scours are so often fatal when the best of treatment is available that prevention of the trouble should always be considered first by the dairyman.

A. Sanitation at Birth

1. Calf should be born in a clean maternity stall.
2. Immediately after birth hold navel in tincture of iodine at least two minutes. Do not tie navel.
3. Give calf first milk of dam for at least three feedings.
4. Feed pails should be washed and also udder and teats of dam before allowing calf to suck.
5. Place calf in a clean, dry, warm pen which has been cleaned and disinfected.

B. After Care of Calf

1. Calves should be kept separated if possible.
2. Feed pails should be washed and scalded at least once a day—better after each feeding.
3. Feed at regular time night and morning.
4. Feed a regular amount.
5. The temperature of the milk should not vary.
6. Avoid any radical change in the feeding of the calf.
7. Do not over feed. Never feed more than calf will readily clean up.
8. Watch calf at each feeding time for symptoms of scours or other disorders.
9. Loss of appetite and signs of weakness are symptoms which often appear before the diarrhea begins.

Treatment

A. Protect Other Calves

1. Isolate the sick calves in some other part of barn as soon as discovered.
2. A thoro cleaning and disinfection of the calf pens may avoid further trouble in the remaining calves.

B. Nursing a Sick Calf

1. If calf appears sick at feeding time do not feed it.
2. Give doses of castor oil; one to two tablespoonfuls according to size of calf.
3. If still sick at next feeding time give only part of regular ration. May be advisable to substitute warm water and raw eggs for milk.
4. Keep calf warm. May be necessary to blanket calf.
5. The drugs used will vary with the type of scours the calf is suffering with. If in doubt, consult a veterinarian.

It should always be kept in mind that calf scours is a disease of calves which may be largely prevented by careful feeding and cleanliness.—H. J. Metzger.

Comparative Value

What are germ middlings twenty-five per cent protein? How do they compare with other middlings in feeding value for cows?—L. H., Cambria County, Pa.

Since ordinary wheat middlings contain only slightly over seventeen per cent of protein as a rule, the germ middlings of which you speak should be considerably above ordinary standard wheat middlings or flour wheat middlings in feeding value.

It is likely that they are also considerably higher in fat content than ordinary wheat middlings, since the germs of most seeds are high in fat content. You could, therefore, afford to pay a somewhat higher price for them than for standard wheat middlings.—A. A. B.

Association Cows Tested

THE Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service announces that during January thirty-five Pennsylvania associations tested 13,035 cows. Coventry association of Chester County led with 572 cows tested. Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association was second with 567, and the Warren-Elk group third with 555 cows.

The Carbon-Lehigh association had 100 of the 1864 cows producing 40 or more pounds of butterfat. The West Chester association in Chester County ranked second, having 94 of the 40-pound cows. Allegheny was third with 86.

The 1000-Pound Milkers

In number of 1000-pound milkers, the Carbon-Lehigh and West Chester associations were tied for the leading position with 147 each. The Washington association had 103 and the Allegheny group 102 of the heavy milkers.

Of the 40-pound group of butterfat producers 645 did better than 50 pounds, and 1222 of the 1000-pound milkers passed the 1200-pound mark. Dairymen members of the association continued to weed out the boarders that never pay their board, selling 120 unprofitable cows. Eleven bulls were purchased. Cows having warm barns and warm watering places were not affected by the changeable weather of the month, testers' reports show, but continued their normal flow of milk. Many members observed this, so they installed watering cups and repaired their barns.

Butter Is Butter

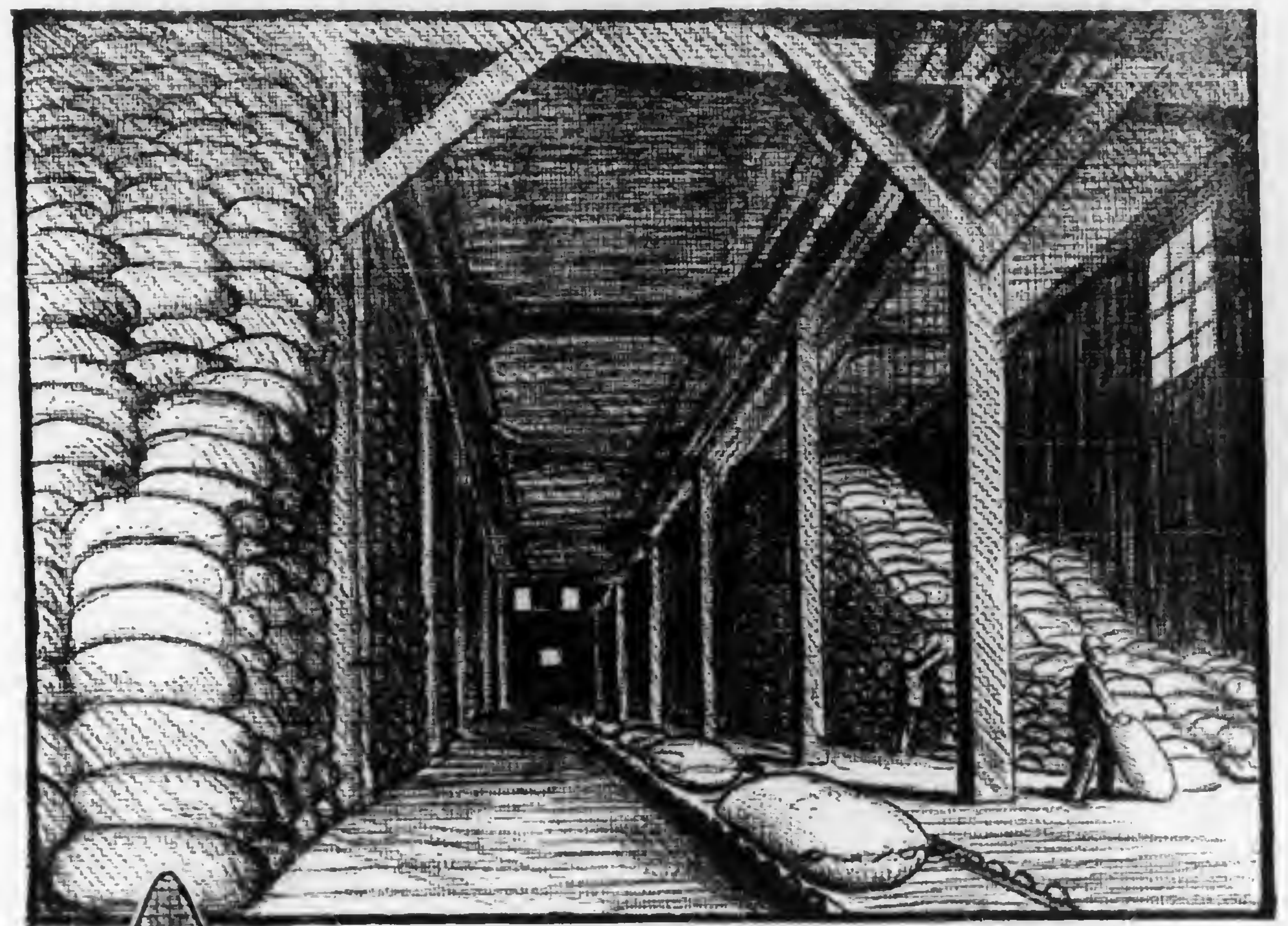
THERE is no such thing as a low grade and a high grade butter under the law. It is either legal butter or illegal butter, states Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, State Department of Agriculture, and our field agents are instructed to rigidly enforce the legal requirements.

The law says butter is not butter when it contains more than sixteen per cent of water or less than eighty per cent butterfat.

Lawn Grass Mixture

HIGH grade Kentucky bluegrass seed and good redtop seed mixed at the rate of two to five parts of bluegrass to one part of redtop, is suggested by the Geneva Experiment Station as a really desirable, general-purpose, lawn grass mixture. If a little clover is wanted in the lawn, a small amount, about one-sixteenth part, of white or Dutch clover may be added to the mixture.

This mixture should be sown in the early spring, seeding at the rate of one ounce per square yard for new lawns or one-half ounce per square yard for old lawns. The seed should be raked in lightly.



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College Feed Conference Board formulas call for feeds of *standard quality*. Amco Feed Mixing Service selects only such feeds. The formulas specify a large number of ingredients to provide variety of protein. Amco Feed Mixing Service, with its world-wide connections and ample storage facilities, can purchase and handle any number of feeds in any amount.

Finally, to be of practical value to feeders, College Feed Conference Board feeds must be economically priced.

Amco Feed Mixing Service guarantees prices which are never above the market when made, and which are as much lower as direct contracts with consumers, volume plant operation, and enormous purchasing power can make them.

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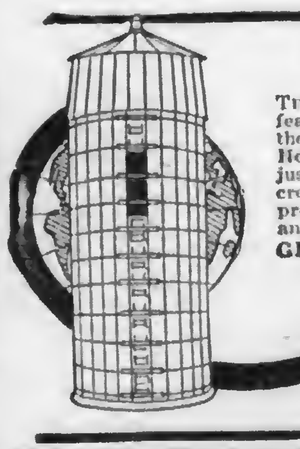

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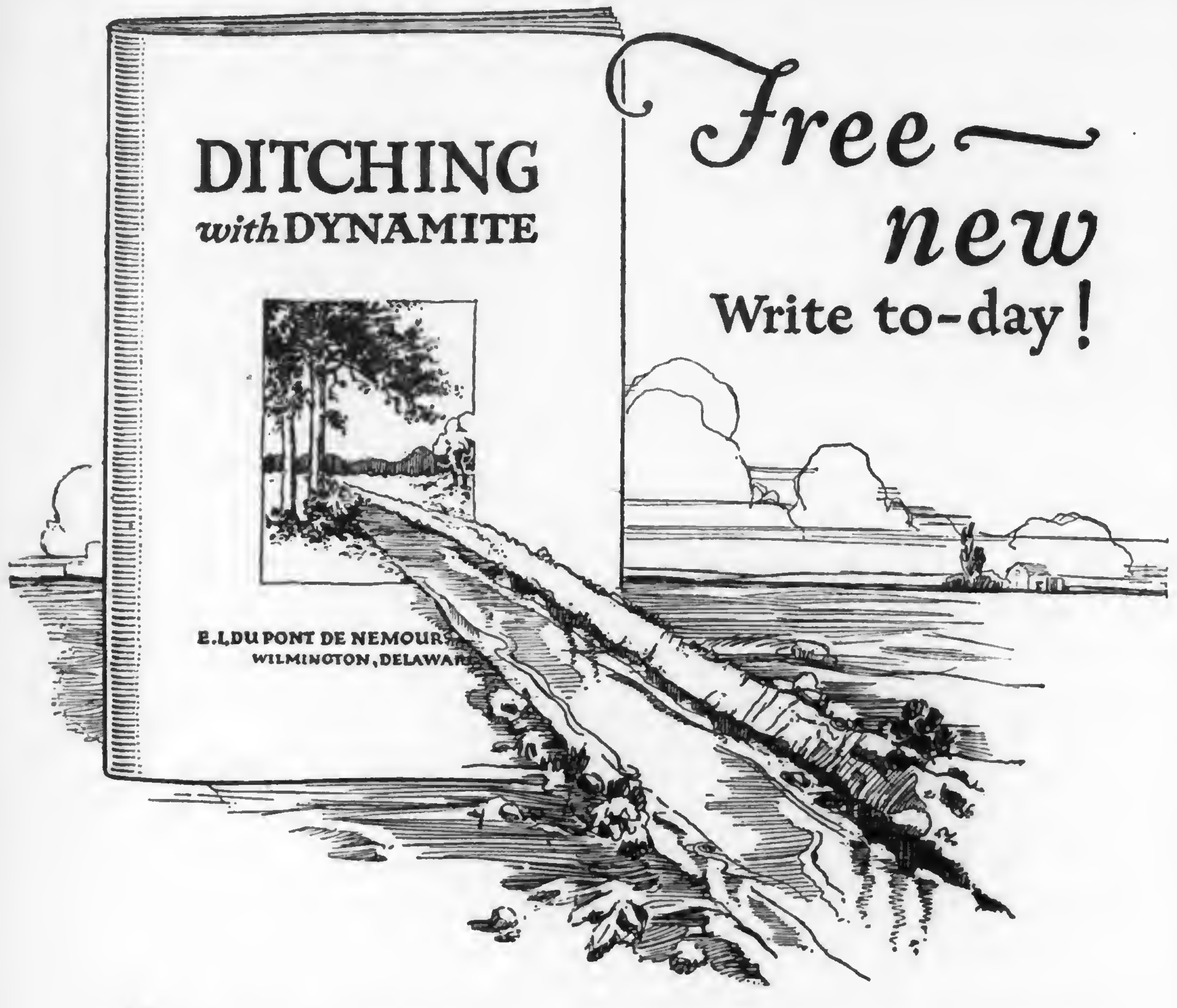

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for HORSES MULES and DOGS

SWINE PRODUCTION

Importance of Sanitation Is Proved by Work of Several Illinois Farmers

ONE of the most striking illustrations of the importance of the use of sanitary precautions in swine growing is the work that was done by a large number of farmers in the state of Illinois in 1925 while cooperating with the college of agriculture in studying swine management. This report shows that 608 farmers who followed a simple method of sanitation were able to save ninety-eight per cent of the pigs that were farrowed. They reported practically no runts among these pigs as they all seemed to develop without a set back of any kind.

A comparison was made of growing pigs under clean surroundings and the so-called "old way." It was found that the pigs produced on the clean pastures could be marketed at from six to seven weeks sooner than the pigs that were not properly handled. It was found further that the cost of growing a hog to a weight of 200 pounds was about $2.50 less when kept under clean surroundings compared with the so-called careless method.

The McLean County System

The sanitary precautions followed were those taken in what is known as the McLean County System. This system is based upon the investigations and demonstrations of some of the scientific staff of the Bureau of Animal Industry and carried on in McLean County, Illinois, hence the name.

To carry out the plan followed requires some additional labor and expense but the increased number of pigs saved and developed will more than pay for the additional cost.

In brief, the general plan is about as follows. Clean thoroly the farrowing quarters, scrubbing the floor and side walls of the farrowing house with a solution made from thirty gallons of boiling water and one pound of lye. As soon as this is completed the same area is sprayed with a solution that is made up of one pint of compound creosol solution to four gallons of water. This treatment is simple and assures clean quarters for the new-born pigs.

In addition to cleaning the pens clean bedding should be provided and the farrowing pens must be properly fitted out with guard rails from six to eight inches from the floor.

Before the sows are put in the clean farrowing pens the sides of the body and the udder should be thoroly washed with soap and water. This treatment will give assurance that the sow is clean and that there are no worm eggs on the body when she is placed in the treated pen.

Clean Ground for Young Pigs

After the pigs have been farrowed they are hauled with a wagon to a clean pasture where no hogs have been kept for a year. The young pigs are not allowed to run out in the barnyard or any place that may be infested before they are put on this clean ground. Other hogs in the herd should not be allowed to get on this clean pasture and the young pigs should not be permitted to get back to the barnyard. The pigs are kept on this clean pasture up to the time they weigh about 100 pounds or around four months of age. After they reach this weight and age there is, usually, very little difficulty from worm infestation.

To some swine growers this system may seem like a great deal of extra work and too exacting a method of management. People who have practiced this method of sanitary control have not found it difficult and have come to regard the advantages much greater than any disadvantages in connection with the system.

The advantages might be enumerated as follows. In the first place it is possible to produce the regular supply of pigs with approximately two-thirds the number of brood sows, thus materially reducing the cost of brood sow maintenance. A much greater per cent of pigs farrowed are raised to maturity. The entire pig crop develops more uniformly and results in a better lot for feeding, and marketing to better advantage because a higher price is usually paid for a load of pigs of uniform weight. The pigs can be sold at from four to six weeks earlier, thus, as a rule, getting them on a higher market than prevails when the normal run of hogs is received on the market.—W. H. Tomhave.

Ton Gelding Club

EACH one of the thirteen members of the Jefferson County Ton Gelding Club is pushing his colt toward the ultimate goal, a horse weighing a ton at five years of age.

Billie Beeman, Corsica, has a black Percheron filly which already weighs 1800 pounds. This colt is sired by Jerome, grand champion of the 1924 International in Chicago. Alva and Paul Love, Summerville, have a pair of red roan Belgians that will top 3200 pounds. One of these is a half-brother of the grand champion at the 1924 Ohio State Fair.

Another set of brothers, Herbert and Russell McGaughey, have two Belgians which at two and one-half years of age weigh 3400 pounds.

Gladys and Blair Shields, brother and sister near Baxter, are caring for a pair of Belgians which already have passed the 3200-pound mark. Among the other members of the club are Dwight Bartlett, William, Bertha, and Perry McGarey, and Howard and Kenneth Fox, all living near Brookville.

Horse Price Trend

(Continued from page 2)

and even the latter number was below a replacement basis. Since horse prices have not improved enough to stimulate production, the number of colts produced this spring and next will not be much, if any, larger than in the past two or three years. This means that horses old enough to be in harness will decrease each year up to 1930 at least. That decrease probably will amount to 600,000 to 800,000 head a year.

Increased use of mechanical power will offset part of this reduction in the horse population, but with the surplus of horses eliminated, substantial improvement in horse prices seems bound to occur.

On the farms of the 30,000 crop reporters of the United States Department of Agriculture, there were only forty-one colts per 1000 horses and mules on January 1, 1926, compared with ninety-one colts per 1000 in 1920.

Fewer Stallions Now

The number of stallions enrolled in five leading states in the Middle West for which records are available has declined sharply in the last ten years. Purebred stallions enrolled in 1925 were only forty-one per cent of the number in 1913, and grade stallions had decreased eighty-nine per cent. This means that increased horse production will be at a moderate pace.

The mule population has increased each year since 1920. However, the number of young mules is now below a replacement basis, so that a decreasing mule population seems probable until production is speeded up again. Mules have gained steadily on the horse population for the last three-quarters of a century. At present, there are less than three horses per mule on farms compared with nearly eight horses for each mule in 1850.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Maryland Mother Asks Advice

And Receives Four Answers from Four States

DEAR EDITOR:—Our Home Pages are such a great help to me that I am now asking more advice from you and others.

I live on a rented farm and am poor. I am the mother of five children under eight years of age. I do my own work, washing, ironing, mending, cooking, baking and milk four cows, and make butter.

Last summer the two boys, aged eight and seven, washed and dried the breakfast and supper dishes, while I did the chores, attending the cows and little chicks. I want to ask the Home Page readers how old my girls should be before I let them do the dishes. They are five and one-half and three and one-half years old, and are both anxious to help mother, but I do not want to have them work too young.

Are the Boys Too Young.

The boys are in school, and walk one-half mile each way. They carry in the wood each evening, and on wash-day help me with all the morning chores. Am I asking too much of them? I should like to hear from Mrs. Kern, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Mumaw on this subject.—A Maryland Farmer's Wife.

This request makes me recall my own childhood days, for we were five children, and at the age of eight I became dishwasher. I also cared for two younger sisters.

My own girls and boys began washing dishes at that age, and my daughter's six-year-old boy and ten-year-old girl not only wash dishes, but bring in the wood, assist in putting the house in good order. They take great pride in keeping their bedrooms in spic and span condition. The little girl can bake a cake, prepare a simple meal, and sew straight seams on the sewing machine.

By all means teach the little folks to help with light duties indoors and out. They want to help mother make the home clean and nice for daddy. Always be sure to praise their worthwhile efforts.—Mrs. E. A. Kern, Pa.

* * *

When daughter was five years old, my mother was invalided in our home, and I often called on the child for many things not usually expected of a girl so young. Previously she had done very little beyond wiping dishes, picking up her toys, and running little errands to save me steps, such as carrying wood, etc. However, she always wanted to help mother and the results often surprised me.

Best Bread Ever!

One day just as I was starting a batch of brown bread and had the materials and recipe assembled on my work table, I was called to the sick room. To my great annoyance, I found on my return that my child had the bread all ready to put in the cans for steaming. I feared it was spoiled but she was so sure she had put everything in all right that I risked cooking her mixture, and we never had nicer brown bread.

Some little six-year-old girls do dishes very nicely—better than other girls at ten or even twelve. I think much depends upon the child, her aptitude, and her health. It will not hurt sturdy, robust girls at all to do dishes twice a day when they are four and six years old. Their accidents might prove expensive, tho.

I believe my daughter does less now at thirteen than she did at six or seven. She is very busy carrying six full-year subjects in the second year of high school. If I am sick, she does everything, and cares for me besides.—Mrs. Anderson, N. Y.

* * *

I was only one of eight rollicking youngsters on a big Ohio farm, and I cannot remember a time when I did not rock the baby, wash dishes, gather vegetables, pick berries, haul wood with a pet lamb hitched to the family express, water the flower beds, scrub the porches, gather in the nightly kindling, carry water jugs to the farm men, watch the cows along the road, keep water in all the chicken pans, hunt the eggs, milk cows (at the happy age of seven) and scatter grain for the hungry hens. I know you are wondering what the other seven did. Well, we were a great happy family to work together, and much of our daily work was mostly glee. Races were always in order. The dust cloths were gayest colors, and I remember my childish delight in digging plantain and dandelion each spring at ten cents a hundred. We all grew up to maturity, and seven of us are today living healthy lives of happy usefulness.—Mrs. Stewart, N. J.

* * *

For the good of the child he must learn how to work and to enjoy work as soon as he is able to walk around the house.

A child that is old enough to play with playthings is old enough to pick them up—if you call that work.

Montessorri in her Montessorri Method shows how a child of three or four years enjoys setting the table and carrying dishes out.

Patri, the teacher and student of child life, insists that if a child is to be happy and develop properly he must have routine tasks to do.

In this particular case would it not be better for mother to work with the children, rather than having the children of seven and eight go at a pile of dishes alone?

We Have System

In our home I begin to wash dishes as soon as we get up from the table. The children, seven and twelve, attend to the dining-room, and put the dishes away when they are drained. We have our method systematized so it takes but fifteen minutes or so to do the dishes.

I certainly believe that children should do routine tasks very young—but the method should be right. Make play of work and then the youngsters will enjoy work as much as play.—Mrs. Mumaw, Ohio.

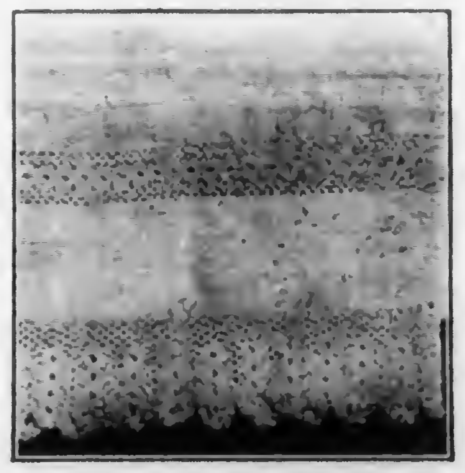
Be Glad

OH, THE glad joyous feeling that envelops one these wonderful spring days! One is thrilled with the wonder of it all. It is wonderful to see the new life manifested in everything, in trees, plants, animals and poultry. We can be oh so happy on the farm! Where is the monotony, with new things every day, always something different. The factory and office cannot compete with the farm for change and life. When we are well, strong and able to work, we can well be "Glad! Glad! Glad!"—Arabelle M. Smith, Pa.

DRESS shields should be soaked in cold water at least two hours before they are put in warm suds. Perspiration stains cannot be removed if they are plunged at first into warm water. Never use hot water in washing shields.—Mrs. Lalia M. Thornton, N. Y.

Swedish Crochet Pattern

WE HAVE enthusiasts for both white and color for the bedrooms and for those who prefer white there is a demand for new patterns in crochet. One of the most interesting patterns we will find is the one illustrated, in Swedish crochet. It is a very rare pattern brought to this country from Sweden many years ago and not commonly known.



This lace can be used for pillow cases

It looks like a difficult pattern but is really quite simple and very attractive, as well as fascinating to make. A striking bed set made with the insertion in the sheet, and the edge and insertion on the pillow cases, is well worth the effort.

LACE.—Ch 30 and fasten in tenth ch from hook with picot, ch 5, p, fasten. Repeat until 3 open meshes are made, turn with ch of 5, fasten in 3rd ch of 1st row, picot each time thread is fastened. Repeat for six rows then ch 8 and fasten back in 1st stitch in ch of 8. This makes loop for 1st wheel, dc 2 picot; repeat 4 times.

Half of First Wheel Completed

You now have half of the first wheel, ch 8 to make loop for second wheel—repeat until half of four wheels are made. Dc 2, p, dc 2, for turn of 4th wheel and continue around as on first half of wheels. Fasten in side of open mesh, ch 5, fasten between picots in wheel. Repeat around four wheels. Ch 3 and picot in alternating sides to fourth wheel. Continue across wheels. After each group of wheels which forms the scallop is finished, crochet six rows at beginning before starting loops for wheels of next scallop.

INSERTION.—Follow direction for wheels in lace. One side is finished before the other side is started. After all wheels are made for the required length, the loops and picots are crocheted. Insertion may be made any desired width by making one, two or three rows of loops.

Use No. 80 or 90 thread.—Carlie Sexton, Ill.

From the Book Nook

NOT long ago one of our readers to whom a library book had been loaned, wrote us a very interesting letter. It reads something like this:

"Dear Editor: You will find enclosed a check to pay for the book you sent me on Tuesday. I simply cannot get along without it any more, and so I am buying it from you. Thank you." ——— ———.

There was nothing for us to do but accept the check, and buy another book. We are indeed glad to have our books so thoroly appreciated, yet we hope this will not happen again. Our waiting lists are long, and it is not fair for you to lengthen the time of wait for other readers. If you wish to purchase any of the books, write us, sending the listed price of the volume you wish. There is an added advantage in this method for you will be sent a brand new book, and new books have charms.

On Our Shelves Now

For fifteen cents in stamps to cover mailing and insurance, you may now borrow from our circulating library:

The Woman of Forty, by Edith B. Lowry, M. D.

Your Child Today and Tomorrow, by Sidonie M. Gruenberg.

Getting Ready to be a Mother, by Carolyn C. VanBlarcom.

Cooking for Profit, by Alice Bradley.

More Baskets and How to Make Them, by Mary White.

Feeding the Family, by Mary Swartz Rose.

Address all requests to Home Page Library, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

Using Canned Tomatoes

TOMATO SOUP

1 cup tomatoes put thru potato ricer
2 cups water

Let come to a boil, then add ½ teaspoon soda. Boil six minutes longer then add:

½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup rich milk
Serve hot.

TOMATO GRIDDLE CAKES

2 cups tomatoes
3 rounding tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 well-beaten egg
1 cup flour
1 rounded teaspoon baking powder.

Mix in order given, and bake on oiled griddle.—E. May Willis, Md.

Prize Winning Hints

I USE a revolving piano stool when I am sewing at the machine. With the seat adjusted to the correct height I can sew with less fatigue. In one simple move, I swing 'round to the cutting table, and save time and energy.

Using pins is a big saving of time, too. One can do away with basting. I have made many a garment with set in sleeves, collar and all without a stitch of basting. I take the pins out as I stitch, and there is no tiresome pulling of threads when the garment is done.—Mrs. Leo E. Bouse, Pa.

What a Man Thinks About It

Farm Women Should Have Modern Equipment

THE man needs the modern equipment to run his farm and make a living for his family, but the woman needs equipment to make a home which is the most important thing in American life and she cannot devote as much time to home making as she ought if she does not have the proper equipment.

I really didn't know what should come first so I asked my wife which one thing she would like to have if she had her choice. Her answer was "electricity," and I guess she was about right as usual.

Now, to the mind of a mere man, but one who can do and has done housework, I would suggest that the modern farm home should have these improvements,—heat, either steam or hot water, running water at least in the kitchen and a bath room if possible, electricity, whether from a home plant or public utility, a washing machine, if there is no wet wash or the lady does not like them, an electrical iron and a vacuum cleaner. So much for that part of it. A few other things are an electric grill, percolator, toaster and fireless cooker. These can be purchased as you go along.

If You Wish You Can

The first thing you will say is that you cannot afford it but how much did your tractor, your sprayer, or large incubator, silo or litter carrier cost? If you get a mail order catalog and figure up some of the things I have mentioned you will be surprised to see how little they will cost.

Now how to get them! Except for the heating plant, here is my suggestion. Pay some money to the one person on the farm who deserves the most and gets the least. Pay her enough so that there is some over and above the groceries and the meat bill each week and let her buy her own equipment. She will enjoy doing it and she will not have to pay cash for them as practically all of them are sold on time, and you will be surprised and pleased to see how soon you will find improvements in the house as well as on the farm.

In thinking it over I guess I agree with my wife that the need for electricity comes first. What is better than a well lighted room on a long winter evening and then when the pump down cellar starts and I do not have to go down and pump the pressure up before I go to bed, I know it is.—Neal Demarest, N. J.

A Rusty Iron Bed

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you please help me out with this job? I have an iron bed and springs pretty badly rusted from having been left too long in the weather. How can they be put in good shape again? I want to make it brown instead of white, if possible. I have tried sandpaper but some of the white enamel refuses to come off.—Mr. M. K.

With a brush I would carefully go all over the springs, using kerosene. If the rust is not too deep, several applications in the open air will surprise you. Follow each brushing by a good rub, using a cloth in the hands or a dish mop (brand new).

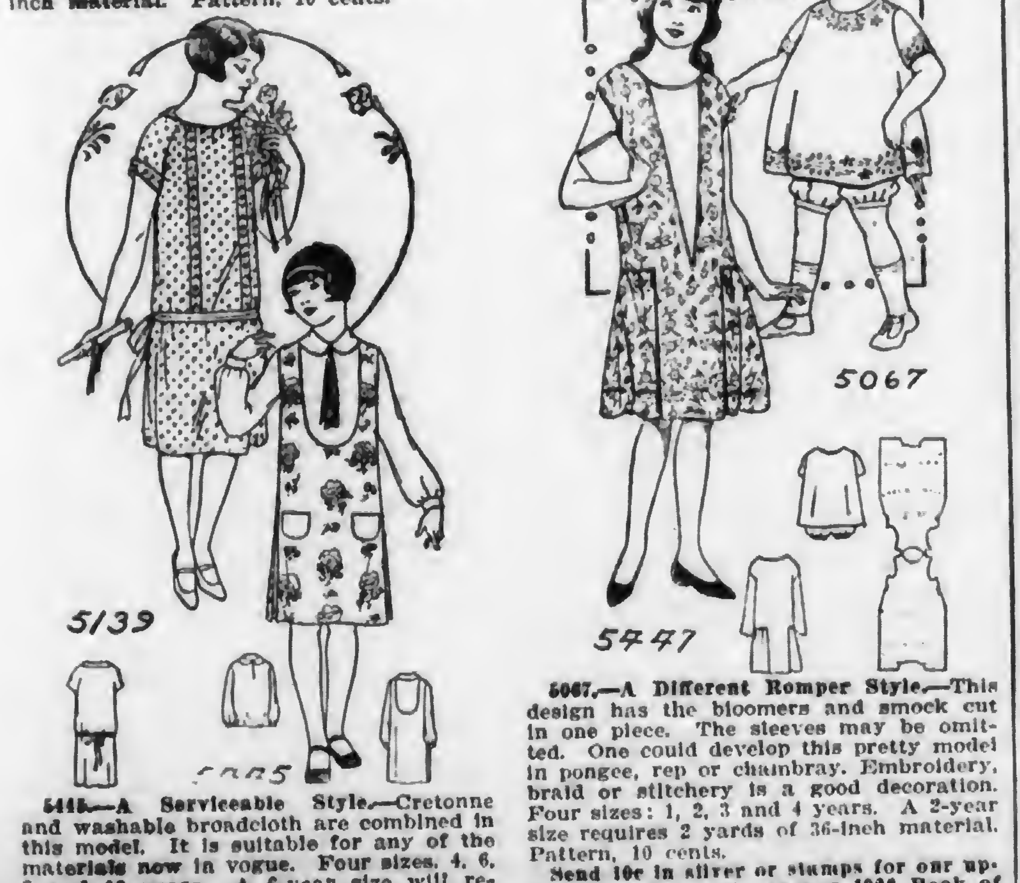
The enamel will yield if you use a strong solution of lye or some good commercial paint remover. Having done this, give the entire surface a good kerosene bath. Steel wool ought to help remove the rust after the oil has had a little time to act.

Any reliable paint concern will supply you with enamel to re-do your bed in imitation walnut or oak, either of which would be brown. There are paints specially made for just such work.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

Especially for Younger Folks

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5139.—Pretty Frock for Many Occasions.—This model in crepe or voile with lace or embroidery will make a very attractive graduation frock. It is also good for linen or batiste, and the new print fabrics. Four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A ten-year size requires 3 yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5445.—A Serviceable Style.—Cretonne and washable broadcloth are combined in this model. It is suitable for any of the materials now in vogue. Four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size will require 1¾ yard of 32-inch material for the dress, and 1⅝ yard for the guimpe and the pockets of contrasting material if made as illustrated. Pattern, 10 cents.

5447.—For the Growing Girl.—Printed voile and plain voile are combined in this pleasing model. The dress may be finished with or without the long sleeves. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch figured material and ⅜ yard of plain, cut crosswise, if made as illustrated. If made with long sleeves of figured material 3¼ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5067.—A Different Romper Style.—This design has the bloomers and smock cut in one piece. The sleeves may be omitted. One could develop this pretty model in pongee, rep or chambray. Embroidery, braid or stitchery is a good decoration. Four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

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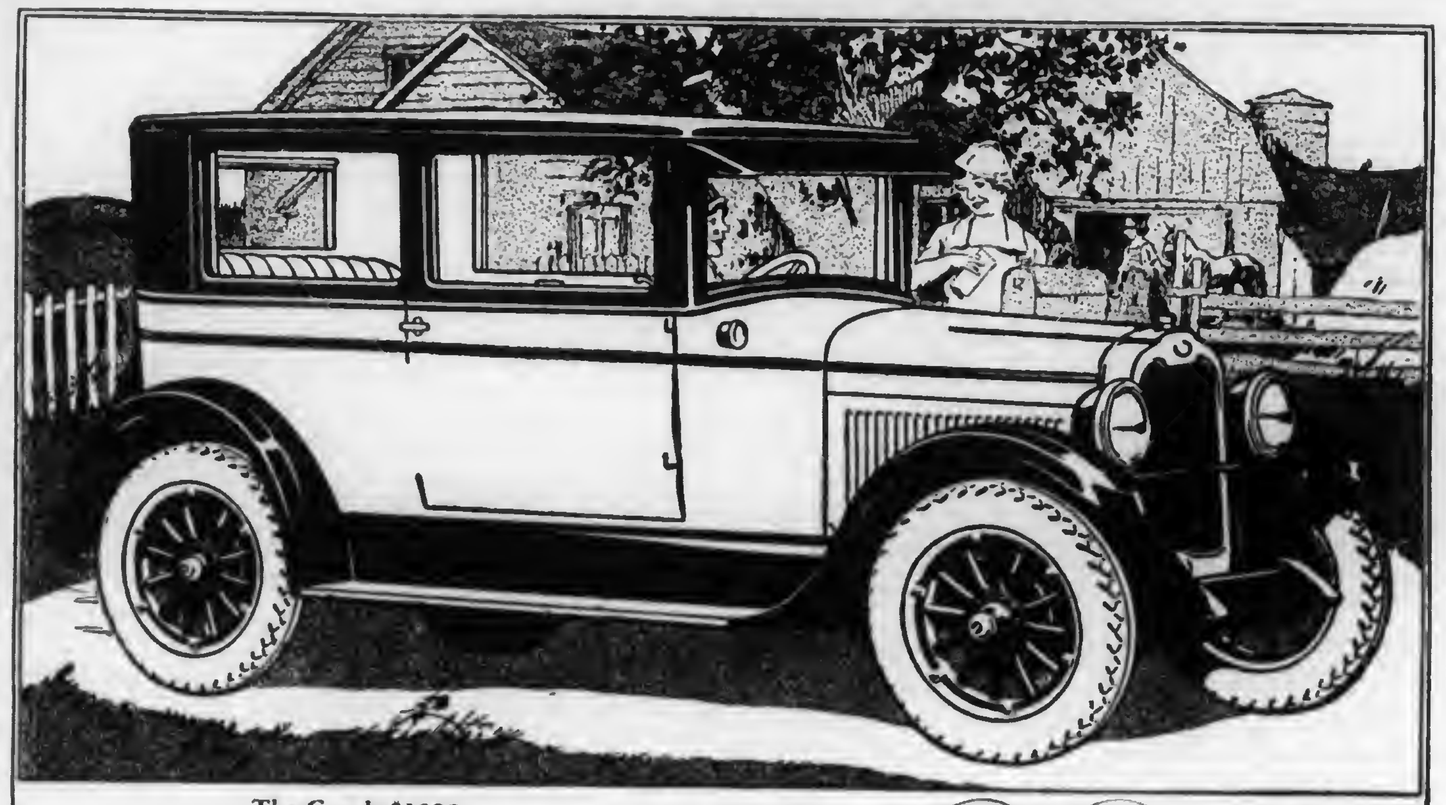

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Cottage Pudding

"OH, goody! Cottage pudding for supper!" Can you remember when you, a hungry child, thus welcomed your favorite dessert? I wonder if, sometimes, your own small folk do not repeat your words, with enthusiastic variations of their own when you give this old standby a place on your table?

It seems to be a universal favorite, whether served in its simplest form, or so elaborately dressed that one scarcely recognizes it as an old friend. It is easily prepared and may be baked a day in advance of the time of serving. Twice the usual quantity may be baked, and served with one sauce today, and another tomorrow. There may be as many varieties of forms and flavorings as one's ingenuity can devise.

Any good recipe for plain cake may be used for the foundation. The following is good, because it's such a time saver, and always turns out right.

1½ cup flour
1 egg
¼ cup shortening
½ cup sweet milk
2½ teaspoonfuls baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 scant teaspoon vanilla

Save out one-half cup flour, and add to it the baking powder. Place all other ingredients in mixing bowl (have shortening very soft, and milk slightly warm), and beat all together hard, for two minutes. Add remaining flour, and beat another minute. Pour at once in greaeed and floured pan, and bake in moderate oven.

To Make a Richer Cake

If a richer cake is desired, add one-half cup nut meats to plain foundation. To "kill two birds with one stone," double the recipe, adding one cup nut meats, and bake in good sized loaf tin. The remaining portion, iced with either confectioner's or a brown sugar icing, makes a good nut cake.

LEMON SAUCE

1½ tablespoon butter
1½ tablespoon cornstarch
⅔ cup sugar (more, if liked very sweet)
1 egg
1½ cup boiling water
2 lemons

Mix the first four ingredients, and beat until very creamy. Add the boiling water, and cook until thick, stirring all the time. When thick, remove from stove, and add juice and grated rind of lemons. If the latter are very large and juicy, one may be enough to flavor.

CHOCOLATE SAUCE

Cream together 2 tablespoons butter, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, 1½ tablespoons cocoa. Add slowly, stirring evenly, 1 cup milk. Cook till thickened. Remove from fire, add 1 teaspoonful vanilla. A further decoration of whipped cream makes a delectable addition to this sauce.—Helen Metzger, Pa.

Editor's Note: I am enough of a child to enjoy cottage pudding and the secret of our delight is in the sauce, I am certain. A wholesome idea, too, since that is the best for the child. In following these recipes, let me suggest omitting the salt if you shorten with butter. This pudding makes eight portions. These sauces both work up very thick. I doubled the liquids in both, adding a bit more sugar to each, and had sufficient both times for six hungry boys.

Stamps Please

Editor's Note: When writing us for help or when sending contributions please do not forget to enclose a stamped envelope, on which you have written very plainly, your name and address. Thank you.

Christmas Cactus

PERHAPS my experience will answer some of the questions asked by "S." on the Home Page for March 20th. We have had cactus blooms at Christmas for more than twenty years, and I gladly describe the care we give our plant.

This plant belongs to the desert, and very often is not true to its duty because its needs are not understood. Water is scarce in a desert, so be cautious. It is planted in a flat butter jar without drainage, and watered only when the soil is very dry—usually once a week. Its roots have not been disturbed for twenty years. We feed it three or four times during the summer, giving it manure water from the horse stable at the regular watering period.

Usually we keep it in a south window all summer long, giving it plenty of fresh air. Never carry it to the cellar and do not put it outside, unless you have a place where it gets plenty of sunshine but NO RAIN.

Our plant blossoms freely every Christmas, and for weeks following. At this time we water it a little more. Do be cautious tho, for excess water causes the buds to drop. We cut many fresh blooms for our friends, and always remove the faded blooms. New growth takes place in the spring and early summer.—Claribel Maye, N. Y.

Save Your Hands

I USED to think I couldn't do housework wearing gloves, but I can and I do. Chapped hands and cracked finger ends drove me to it. Now I am happily free from such ailments. Heavy dark cotton gloves, fleece-lined, are best for outdoor chores when feeding the chickens, bringing in wood, emptying ashes, etc. Gloves of grey chamoisette, close-fitting, are fine when sweeping and dusting and shaking rugs. On washday a pair of light ones saves the hands while hanging out the clothes, and again when gathering them in. Keep these in your clothespin bag, and always keep the others in the most convenient place possible.

Housekeepers must wash their hands so often that it is wise to use a mild soap in winter for the toilet and also for dishwashing. Always dry the hands thoroly, and anoint them well with cold cream or mutton suet upon retiring. For spring gardening and pruning shrubbery, Boy Scout gauntlets are advisable. If once you begin wearing gloves you will wonder how you ever got along without them before.—Mrs. E. A. Kern, Pa.

Cleaning the Fireplace

YOU can make those dingy red fireplace tiles look like new if you clean them properly.

First, rub them thoroly with cut lemon.

Next, scrub them, using hot soapsuds and a good brush.

Then, rinse them with clear warm water. Lastly, wipe them perfectly dry, using cotton cloths.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

The Calla Lily

THE Calla is not an Easter blooming lily, altho it might possibly bloom at that time. After blooming, give it a rest by laying the jar on its side, in a shady spot. About August 1, repot it, disturbing the roots as little as possible, and keep it growing healthily. I do not think cutting the blossoms would prevent its blooming again.—Mrs. J. J. Strickland, Pa.

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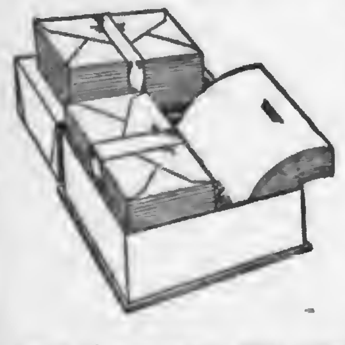

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Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eating chocolate bon bons and wish all of you could share them with me. Don't you? Will some kind friend send me a recipe for candy?

I am fourteen but am so small that people take me to be twelve. I go swimming in summer, ride horseback, have a bicycle, and go ice skating in winter. Old winter will soon be gone. I like spring and summer much better. As I write some poems I will send you one of them called:

The Two Friends

My dog and I are faithful friends,
We read and play together;
We tramp across the hills and fields
When it is pleasant weather.

And when from school with eager haste
I come along the street,
He hurries on with bounding steps,
My glad return to greet.

Then how he frisks along the road,
And jumps up in my face!
And if I let him steal a kiss
I'm sure it's no disgrace.

Oh, had he but the gift of speech
But for a single day,
How dearly should I love to hear
The funny things he'd say!

And what he knows, and thinks and feels
Is written in his eyes;
My faithful dog cannot deceive,
And never told a lie.

Yet, tho he cannot say a word
As human beings can,
He knows and thinks as much as I,
Or any other man.

Come here, good fellow, while I read
What other dogs can do;
And if I live when you have gone,
I'll write your history, too.

I have a large French poodle that can do tricks, too.—Florence Martin, fourteen (X), Carroll County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm at Lake Neaucking. In the summer I drive horses on the horse-fork. In the fall I have to go to school. In the summer I have a flower garden. It did not do well last year. I have two pets, a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Skipper and the cat's name is Tom.—Wilma Crandall, Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—Well, spring will soon be here and all of us will be planting our spring gardens, I know. How many of you have a radio? If you ever have one you will never be without one. A radio is a great invention, I think.

Winter is about gone. It has snowed here this winter some but while the snow is here we certainly make use of it.

There is a small hill in town with a pond at the foot of it. When it snows and the water freezes it is great fun for sleds.

I am sending a picture of my two brothers.—Francis M. Gum, fourteen, Sussex County, Delaware.

MY TWO BROTHERS
Francis M. Gum, Sussex County, Del.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—In the summertime we go out on the mountain after teaberries, sometimes they are as big as cherries. Did you ever taste them, Cousin Ruth?

I am sending you a picture of our home. I take a lot of pictures with the camera I received as a prize in the snapshot contest and sometime I will send you some more.—Bernadine Guillaume, eleven (X), Lycoming County, Pa.

LOOKING DOWN UPON MY HOME
Bernadine Guillaume, Lycoming County, Pa.

I had your picture enlarged, Bernadine, so Forum friends could better see your home and the surrounding woods and mountains. It's a very good picture. I hope there will be others coming sometime.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a Shepherd dog that can sit up and also stand on his hind legs. He is my pet; his name is Spot.

We have three cows. I milk two of them and my brother the other one. We had eighteen steers but they were trucked to Lancaster on Saturday.

Two mules and two horses and a tractor do the field work. One mule is called Pete. My brother and I have lots of fun with him; he is tame.

The painters are painting the house.—B. Earl Swarr, eleven (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I think the page is improving lots. So many girls and boys are joining our little club. Cousin Ruth, I saw there was a girl asked if there was a real Cousin Ruth. I had to laugh when I saw it. Even tho I do not know her I wish she would write me and I would tell her how she could find out if there is a real Cousin Ruth.—Margaret R. Bushey, twelve (X), Adams County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends and Cousin Ruth:—I go to school every day and have a mile to walk. It takes me as long to walk a mile as it would you other boys and girls three miles for I have been crippled since I was four years old.

It is snowing here this morning. It is about four inches deep. We all like to read Pennsylvania Farmer. There are five of us to read it.—Kenneth Smeltzer, (X), Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We had a wonderful winter, plenty of snow and coasting. Now as spring has come we are planning to take plenty of hikes to study nature and hear the birds sing. I like to gather flowers in the summer and plan to take music lessons as I did last summer, but am never to busy to read the Forum page. I am sending you a recipe for my favorite candy:

SEA FOAM

3 cups of brown sugar
¼ cup of water

Boil until brittle and add a pint of English walnuts and pour into the beaten whites of two eggs. Drop into greased pans.—Viola McCoy, (X), Indiana County, Pa.

I hope you won't ever be too busy, even in the glorious summer time when there is so much to do out-of-doors, to read the Forum page and send in contributions to it.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—The snow is nearly all off the ground up here, and the girls and boys of our school have already started playing baseball and tag.

Every spring the creek by our schoolhouse is flooded, and we like to watch the big pieces of ice and sometimes branches of trees that are carried along by the current. Sometimes it is within four feet of the bridge.

As soon as I get any photographs clear enough I will send them in.

Here is a list of good books that I have read. Ivanhoe, Robin Hood, Swiss Family Robinson, King Arthur and His Knights, Oliver Twist, Robinson Crusoe, Alice in Wonderland, Alice Thru the Looking Glass, The Last of the Mohicans. Mother is going to get me "Little Woman" and "Child's History of England."—Marion Snyder, eleven (X), Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—When school closes I help my father. I harrow and roll and ride the binder and build hay and grain. We have twelve head of cattle, nine milk cows, three calves. My sister and I do the milking. I have five sisters and one little brother who is only seven months old. We think he is the only one of the family!—Catherine E. Sites, Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—In the summer I help bring in hay and dig potatoes. We have lots of apple trees but there are not many apples on them.

I had a little rabbit but it died about two days ago.—Ruth Bostell, eleven, Chester County, Pa.

Now Summer's Coming

WINTER is over. Everywhere the out-of doors is showing signs of spring. Soon you'll be planting gardens, working in the fields, fishing in the streams and enjoying sunshine and flowers. The more you have to do and the more fun you have the more interesting letters you can write our page. Don't get so busy that you can't write as often this summer as you have during the winter just gone. I want to hear from you all the year round, but especially in summer when I can hardly make myself stay indoors, and have to. How I envy you the chance to work and play in the out-of-doors.

Has everyone sent in a picture and story of his favorite pet? You all will need cameras this summer when there'll be so many chances to take pictures for the page. Why not try for one now and start the summer right?

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Hester Turner. **Bradford County**, Sybil A. Dunbar. **Clarion County**, Anna Tocke. **Cumberland County**, Robert W. Shearer, Catherine E. Sites. **Fulton County**, Faye Lamberson. **Jefferson County**, Dean Shanafelt. **Lancaster County**, B. Earl Swarr (X). **Lawrence County**, Frances Duncan. **Lehigh County**, Marie E. Gruber. **Susquehanna County**, Marion Snyder (X). **Tioga County**, Reva Belle Rarick. **Westmoreland County**, Lillian Alcorn (X).

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Alma Mildred Mingin (X). **Hunterdon County**, Dorothy Hann. **Salem County**, Anna Gaventa.

MARYLAND

Montgomery County, Dora Linton (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This week you are asked to find a word whose letters are contained in certain other words. The expression "my first," "my second," etc., simply means the first letter, the second letter, and so forth, of the longer word you are to form from the letters you pick out. For instance: you would just naturally know that "my third" must be "E," because "E" is the only letter in "MEN" which is not in "MAN." Some of the others are not so easy, but if you will put the letters down that you are sure of, I think you will have no difficulty in finding all the letters needed to spell this well-known word. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by April 24th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks have been very careless and have been making simple mistakes weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

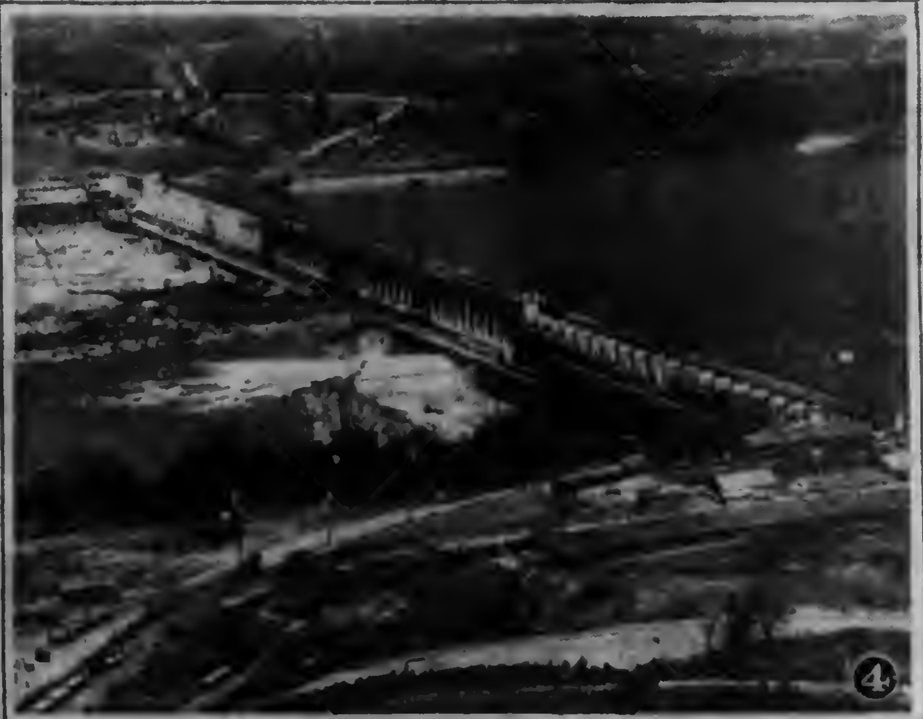
The answer to the puzzle published in the March 27 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: CABBAGE, TOMATO, POTATO, PEA, BEAN, CORN, ONION, BEET, CARROT, SQUASH.

The puzzle prize winners are: Laura Ackerman, age 12, Wind Gap, Pa.; Eva Bubb, age 11, Nisbet, Pa.; David Curren, age 6, Gillett, Pa.; Charles E. Danberry, age 9, Ringoes, N. J.; Irene Davis, age 11, Dayton, Ohio; Maurice Kumpel, age 9, Medford, New Jersey; Mary Motter, age 11, Marion, Pa.; Helen Partka, age 8, Renfrew, Pa.; Richard Ruth, age 7, Newburg, Pa.; Silas Bowman, age 8, East Earl, Pa.

Honor Prize Winner: Edith A. Paisley, age 10, Conyngham, Pa.

My first is in GREAT and also in TALL.
My second in MIDGET and also in SMALL.
My third is in MEN but not in MAN.
My fourth is in RACE and also in RAN.
My fifth is in ANGUISH and also in GRIEF.
My sixth is in CAPTAIN and also in CHIEF.
My seventh is in DOLLAR but not in POUND.
My eighth is in NEAT and also in ROUND.
My whole is the name many Little Folks boast
In a broad land that reaches from coast to coast.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



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1.—Secretary Mellon saying good-bye to Sir Robert Horne just before sailing for Bermuda with his daughter, Miss Ailsa, and his son, Paul, on March 27th.
2.—Fencing on horseback is one of the latest thrills in Hollywood, California.
3.—A scene from the Ponce de Leon celebration in which over 2000 people re-enact the discovery of Florida and the founding of St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, by Don Pedro Menendez in 1513.
4.—An airplane view of the much-discussed Wilson dam and power house at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. A group of eleven southern power companies have submitted a bid for leasing the plant.
5.—The radio slot machine. Drop a nickel in the slot and hear your favorite station.
6.—A group of sailing vessels in the harbor of Miami, Florida.
7.—In this new racing car, Dave Lewis broke the world's record for fifty miles at the rate of 135.78 miles per hour, on March 22nd.
8.—Chief Eugene Little, a typical Sioux Indian, smoking a pipe of peace.

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

HOW THE STORY STARTED

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, Sergeant William MacVeigh concluded his semi-annual report to the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "I have made every effort to run down Scottie Deane, the murderer. I have not given up hope of finding him, but I believe that he has gone from my terratory. . . ." On his bunk in a corner of the little cabin lay his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick, almost to madness after nine months of loneliness.

Half an hour later MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill, 450 miles across the ice to deliver the report, get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One was Bucky Smith, who hated Billy. Tired out the party rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. When he found them Scottie lay on a blanket by the fire, wounded. Bucky and his party arrived only a little later. The corporal insulted Isobel; there was a fight and Billy placed the offender under arrest. The party gone, Billy set off, alone for Point Fullerton.

On the day upon which Pelletier believed he was dying Jim Blake appeared with his story of an Eskimo squaw left at an igloo thirty miles up the coast. Pelletier soon discovers the story to be false. Found out, Blake attempts to kill the sick man who is saved by Kazan—the one-eyed sledge dog. Then Pelletier started his search for the deserted white woman.

(Continued from last week)

PELLETIER stopped to rub his eyes and for an hour after that, as he plodded onward, he mumbled things which neither Kazan nor any other living thing could have understood. But whatever delirium found its way into his voice, the fighting spark in his brain remained sane. The igloo and the starving woman whom Blake had abandoned formed the one living picture which he did not for a moment forget.

He must find the igloo, and the igloo was close to the sea. He could not miss it—if he lived long enough to travel thirty miles. It did not occur to him that Blake might have lied—that the igloo was farther than he had said, or perhaps much nearer.

It was two o'clock when he stopped to make tea. He figured that he had traveled at least eighteen miles; the fact was, he had gone little over half that distance. He was not hungry, and ate nothing, but he fed Kazan heartily of meat. The hot tea, strengthened with a little whisky, revived him for the time more than food would have done.

"Twelve miles more at the most," he said to Kazan. "We'll make it. Thank God, we'll make it!"

If his eyes had been better he would have seen and recognized the huge snow-covered rock called the Blind Eskimo, which was just nine miles from the cabin. As it was, he went on, filled with hope. There were sharper pains in his head now, and his legs dragged wearily. Day ended at a little after two, but at this season there was not much change in the light and darkness and Pelletier scarcely noted the difference. At last the picture of the igloo and the dying woman came and went fitfully in his brain. There were dark spaces. The fighting spark was slowly giving way, and at last Pelletier dropped upon the sledge.

"Go on, Kazan!" he cried weakly. "Mush it—go on!"

Kazan tugged, with gaping jaws, and Pelletier's head dropped upon the food-filled pack.

WHAT Kazan heard was a groan. He stopped and looked back, whining softly. For a time he sat on his haunches, sniffing a strange thing which had come to him in the air. Then he went on, straining a little faster at the sledge, and still whining. If Pelletier had been conscious he would have urged him straight ahead. But old Kazan turned away from the sea. Twice in the next ten minutes he stopped and sniffed the air, and each time he changed his course a little. Half an hour later he came to a white mound that rose up out of the level waste of snow, and then he settled himself back on his haunches, lifted his shaggy head to the dark night sky, and for the second time that day he sent forth the weird, wailing death-howl.

It aroused Pelletier. He sat up, rubbed his eyes, staggered to his feet, and saw the mound a dozen paces away. Rest had cleared his brain again. He knew that it was an igloo. He could make out the door, and he caught up his lantern and stumbled toward it. He wasted half a dozen matches before he could make a light. Then he crawled in, with Kazan, still in his traces, close at his heels.

There was a musty, uncomfortable odor in the snow-house. And there was no sound, no movement. The lantern lighted up the small interior, and on the floor Pelletier made out a heap of blankets and a bear skin. There was no life, and instinctively he turned his eyes down to Kazan. The dog's head was stretched out toward the blankets, his ears were alert, his eyes burned fiercely, and a low, whining growl rumbled in his throat.

He looked at the blankets again—moved slowly toward them. He pulled back the bear skin, and found what Blake had told him he would find—a woman. For a moment he stared, and then a low cry broke from his lips as he fell upon his knees. Blake had not lied—for it was an Eskimo woman. She was dead. She had not died of starvation. Blake had killed her!

He rose to his feet again, and looked about him. After all, did that golden hair—that white woman's hair—mean nothing? What was that? He sprang back toward Kazan, his weakened nerves shattered by a sound and a movement from the farthest and darkest spot of the igloo. Kazan tugged at his traces, panting and whining, held back by the sledge wedged in the door. The sound came again—a human, wailing, sobbing cry!

With his lantern in his hand, Pelletier darted across to it. There was another roll of blankets on the floor, and as he looked he saw the bundle move. It took him but an instant to drop beside it, as he had dropped beside the other, and as he drew back the damp and partly frozen covering his heart leaped up and choked him.

THE lantern light fell upon the pale face and golden head of a little child. A pair of big, frightened eyes were staring up at him, and, as he knelt there, powerless to move or speak in the face of this miracle, the eyes closed again, and there came again the wailing, hungry note which Kazan had first heard as they approached the igloo. Pelletier flung back the blanket and caught the child in his arms.

"It's a girl—a little girl!" he almost shouted to Kazan. "Quick, boy—go back—get out!"

He laid the child upon the other blankets, and then thrust back Kazan. He seemed suddenly possessed of the strength of two men as he tore at his own blankets and dumped the contents of the pack upon the snow. "She sent us, boy," he cried, his breath coming in sobbing gasps. "Where's the milk—'n' the stove—"

In ten seconds more he was back in the igloo with a can of condensed cream, a pan, and the alcohol lamp. His fingers trembled so that he had difficulty in lighting the wick, and as he cut open the can with his knife, he saw the child's eyes flutter wide for an instant, and then close again.

"Just a minute—a half minute," he pleaded, pouring the cream into the pan. "Hungry, eh, little one? Hungry? Starving?"

He held the pan down close over the blue flame, and gazed terrified at the white little face near him. Its thinness and quiet frightened him. He thrust his finger into the cream, and found it warm.

"A cup, Kazan! Why didn't I bring a cup?"

He darted out again, and returned with a tin basin. In another moment the child was in his arms, and he forced the first few drops of cream between her lips. Her eyes shot open. Life seemed to spring into her little body, and she drank with a loud noise, one of her tiny hands gripping him by the wrist.

The touch, the sound, the feel of life against him thrilled Pelletier. He gave her half of what the basin contained, and then wrapped her up warmly in his thick service blanket so that all of her was hidden but her face and her tangled golden hair. He held her for a moment close to the lantern. She was looking at him now, wide-eyed and wondering, but not frightened.

"God bless your little soul!" he exclaimed, his amazement growing. "Who are you 'n' where'd you come from? You ain't more'n three years old, if you're an hour. Where's your mama 'n' your papa?"

He placed her back on the blankets.

"Now a fire, Kazan!" he said.

He held the la[illegible] above his head and found th[illegible] narrow vent which Blake had [illegible] thru the snow-and-ice wall f[illegible] the escape of smoke. Then he w[illegible] outside for the fuel, freeing Ka[illegible] the way. In a few minutes [illegible] a small, bright blaze of a[illegible] smokeless larch-wood was li[illegible] up and warming the inter[illegible] the igloo. To his surprise Pel[illegible] found the child asleep when [illegible] went to her again. He moved [illegible] gently, and carried the dead bo[illegible] the little Eskimo woman thru [illegible] opening and half a hundred pace[illegible] the igloo. Not until then did [illegible] to marvel at the strength whi[illegible] had returned to him. He stretched [illegible] arms above his head, and breat[illegible] deeply of the cold air. It seemed [illegible] something had loosened inside [illegible] him, that a crushing weight h[illegible] lifted itself from his eyes. Ka[illegible] followed him, and he stared [illegible] at the dog.

"It's gone, Kazan [illegible] cried in a low, half credulous [illegible] "I don't feel—sick—any mo[illegible] 's her—"

He turned back t[illegible] igloo. The lantern and the fire [illegible] cheerful glow inside, and i[illegible] growing warm. He threw of[illegible] heavy coat, drew the bear skin [illegible] front of the fire, and sat down w[illegible] the child in his arms. She s[illegible]. Like a starving man Pell[illegible] stared down upon the little thin [illegible]

GENTLY his roug[illegible] fingers stroked back the golden [illegible]. He smiled. A light came into hi[illegible]. His head bent lower and low[illegible] slowly and a little fearfully. At [illegible] his lips touched the child's c[illegible]. And then his own rough grizz[illegible] face, toughened by wind and st[illegible] and intense cold, nestled against [illegible] little face of this new and m[illegible]ious life he had found at the top of the world.

Kazan listened for a time, squatted on his haunches. Then he curled himself near the fire, and slept. For a long time Pelletier sat rocking gently back and forth thrilled by a happiness that was growing deeper and stronger in him each instant. He could feel the tiny beat of the little one's heart against his breast, he could feel her breath against his cheek, one of her little hands had gripped him by his thumb.

A hundred questions ran thru his mind now. Who was this little abandoned mite? Who were her father and her mother, and where were they? How had she come to be with the Eskimo woman and Blake? Blake was not her father, the Eskimo woman was not her mother. What tragedy had placed her here?

Somehow he was conscious of a sensation of joy as he reasoned that he would never be able to answer these questions. She belonged to him. He had found her. No one would ever come to dispossess him. Without awakening her, he thrust a hand into his breast pocket and drew out the photograph of the sweet-faced girl who was going to be his wife. It did not occur to him now that he might die. The old fear and the old sickness were gone. He knew that he was going to live.

"You" he breathed softly. "You did it, and I know you'll be glad when I bring her down to you."

And then to the little sleeping girl: "And if you ain't got a name I guess I'll have to call you Mystery —how is that?—my Little Mystery."

When he looked from the picture again Little Mystery's eyes were open, and gazing up at him. He dropped the picture and made a lunge for the pan of cream warming before the fire. The child drank as hungrily as before, with Pelletier babbling incoherent nonsense into her baby ears. When she had done he picked up the photograph, with a sudden and foolish inspiration that she might understand.

"Looky," he cried. "Pretty—"

To his astonishment and joy Little Mystery put out a hand and placed the tip of her tiny forefinger on the girl's face. Then she looked up into Pelletier's eyes.

"Mama," she lisped.

Pelletier tried to speak, but something rose like a knot in his throat and choked him. A fire leaped all at once thru his body; the joy of that one word blinded him with hot tears. When he spoke at last his voice was broken like a sobbing woman's.

"That's it," he said. "You're right, little one. She's your mama."

ON THE eighth day after Pelletier found the Eskimo igloo Billy MacVeigh came up thru a gray dawn with his footsore dogs, his letters, and his medicines. He had traveled all of the preceding night, and his feet dragged heavily. It was with a feeling of fear that he at last saw the black cliffs of Fullerton rising above the ice. He dreaded the first opening of the cabin door. What would he find? During the past forty-eight hours he had figured on Pelletier's chances, and they were two to one that he would find his partner dead in his bunk.

And if not, if Pelletier still lived, what a tale there would be to tell the sick man. For he knew that he must tell some one, and Pelletier would keep his secret. And he would understand. Day after day, as he had hurried straight into the north, Billy's loneliness and heartbreak weighed more and more heavily upon him. He tried to force Isobel out of his thoughts, but it was impossible.

A thousand visions of her rose before him, and each mile, that he drew himself farther away from her, seemed only to add to the nearness of her spirit at his side and to the strange pain in his heart, that rose now and then to his lips in sobbing breaths that he fought with himself to stifle. And yet, with his own grief and hopelessness, he experienced more and more each day a compensating joy.

It was the joy of knowing that he had given back life and hope to Isobel and her husband. Each day he figured their progress along with his own. From the Eskimo village he had sent a messenger back to Churchill with a long report for the officer in command there, and in that report he had lied. He reported Scottie Deane as having died of the injury he had received in the snowslide. Not for a moment had he regretted the falsehood. He also promised to report at Churchill to testify against Bucky Smith as soon as he reached Pelletier and put him on his feet.

On this last day, as he saw the towering cliffs of Fullerton ahead of him, he wondered how much he would tell to Pelletier if he found him alive. Mentally he rehearsed the amazing story of what came to him that night on the barren, of the dogs coming across the snow, the great, dark, frightened eyes of the woman, and the long, narrow box on the sledge.

He would tell Pelletier all that. He would tell how he had made a camp for her that night, and how, later, he had told her that he loved her, and begged one kiss. And then the disclosures of the morning, the deserted tent, the empty box, the little note from Isobel, and the revelation that the box had contained the living body of the man for whom he and Pelletier had patrolled this desolate country for two thousand miles. But would he tell the truth of what had happened after that?

He quickened his tired pace as the dogs climbed up from the ice of the bay to the sloping ridge, and stared hard ahead of him. The dogs tugged harder as the smell of home entered their nostrils. At last the roof of the cabin came in view. MacVeigh's eyes were like an animal's in their eagerness.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*A Concrete Example of the Possibilities of Al's Tin Hen!* : : *By Leet*

WE GOTTA LETTER FROM AL TODAY. HE SEZ HE'S LANDED A BIG HOTEL MARKET FER OUR EGGS. I'LL MIX UP A BATCH OF 'AL'S EGG MAKING FOOD' AN' TUNE UP THE OLD TIN HEN!
AL'S ELEC. TIN HEN
THAT'S FUNNY! IT NEVER ACTED LIKE THIS BEFORE, IT SEEMS TO BE WORKIN' BUT IT AIN'T PRODUCIN'!
AL'S ELEC. TIN HEN
WHAT TH-?
BING
AL'S ELEC. TIN HEN
NO WONDER, I MUSTA GOT INTO THE WRONG SACK!
CEMENT
EGG FOOD
LEET

News and Notes

RESIDENTS of far-north Spitzbergen are making much ado over the first hen's egg ever laid in that country. The egg is of recent origin. It was laid in a hennery which has just been started in this land where the days and nights are both many months long. During the summer the sun shines twenty-four hours a day and the henhouse has to be darkened a part of the time to keep the birds from working themselves to death. In the winter, when the sun never comes above the horizon, artificial lights are provided for the diligent egg producers.

* * *

Iowa shipped nearly forty times as much butter to New York City during February as Pennsylvania California and Washington each shipped nearly three times as many eggs to the New York market, and Illinois shipped ninety times as much dressed poultry, as Pennsylvania.

* * *

Philadelphia received three times as many cases of eggs by express from Illinois during February as from Pennsylvania, and forty times as much of the city's butter came Minnesota as from the farms of the Keystone State.

* * *

There was approximately one pig, big or little, for every two persons in the United States on March 1, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

* * *

The smallest of all birds, the humming-bird, is able to fly more than 500 miles without a rest. These tiny creatures are known to fly across the Gulf of Mexico, several hundred miles, in a single night. Another bird, the golden plover, makes the 2500-mile trip from Nova Scotia to South America in about forty-eight hours.

* * *

Scientists say that our universe is lens shaped,—something like one saucer placed upside down over another, their rims together. When we on the earth look toward the outside rim we see more stars than when we look toward the sides, because, the distance being shorter, there are fewer stars between us and the limits of the universe. We are told that when we look at the Milky Way we are looking toward the rim, i.e., toward the regions farthest from our earth.

* * *

This lens-shaped universe of ours is estimated to be 100,000 light years in diameter and 10,000 light years thick. A light year is the distance light travels in a year. Light travels 186,600 miles per second or nearly six million million miles (6,000,000,000,000) a year. And astronomers believe that our universe, with its billions of stars, is only one of hundreds of thousands of similar universes.

* * *

Six of the victims of a bad railroad wreck in Pennsylvania some months ago were holders of limited liability insurance policies. The dependents of each of those six men received $7,500 from the insurance company shortly after the wreck. The entire cost of those policies to the insured was $1.00 each.

Did you ever hear this one?—

We must all agree that when it comes to the question of occupation or profession, the character of either should be far greater importance than considerations of priority.

A doctor, an architect and a bolshevik were discussing the priority of their occupations.

The doctor said: "When Adam's side was opened and a rib removed to make woman there was a surgical operation—medicine was the oldest trade."

The architect—"Yes, but when the earth was made out of chaos, there was the building process, the use of materials according to a plan. The architect is therefore oldest."

The bolshevik smiled and said: "But who supplied the chaos?"—De Laval Monthly.

The late Ambassador Walter Hines Page was formerly editor of "The World's Work" and, like all editors, was obliged to refuse a great many stories. A lady once wrote him:

"Sir: You sent back last week a story of mine. I know that you did not read the story, for as a test I had pasted together pages 18, 19 and 20, and the story came back with these pages still pasted; and so I know you are a fraud and turn down stories without reading same."

Mr. Page wrote back:

"Madame: At breakfast when I open an egg I don't have to eat the whole egg to discover it is bad."—Office Cat.

Henry—Gracious, your mudguard is all smashed! Did you bump into something?

Dodge—No, of course not. We were standing perfectly still, and a fireplug skidded right into us.—Punch Bowl.

Judge—Did you, or did you not, strangle this man to death?"

Sippy the Sap—Not guilty, your honor. In the scuffle he cut himself on the chin, and I wrapped a tourniquet around his throat to keep him from bleeding to death.—Sun Dodger.

Husband (as wife reads seed catalog planning spring garden)—Those plants won't bloom for two years.

Wife—That's all right. This is last year's catalog.

"What became of your watch, my boy?"

"Here it is, father."

"What! The watch I gave you had a gold case, and this is silver."

"Yes; but, father, you must remember circumstances alter cases."

Customer—But if you are selling these watches below cost, where does your profit come in?

Dealer—We make our profit out of repairing them.

Eskimos are said to be the only happy people, possibly because they are ever able to keep cool.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

Wife (as they depart from the summer hotel)—Have we left anything, dear?

Husband—You mean, "Have we anything left?"—London Opinion.

Let poets sing their little song
And gaily smite the lyre;
Give me the man who whistles while
He's putting on a tire.

A hen is the only living critter that can set still and produce dividends.—Northwestern Confectioner.

You Can't Cheat Bossy

If you cheat "Bossy" she will cheat you. If you feed her just enough to live on, and expect her to give pails of rich, creamy milk, you're going to be disappointed. She can't make milk in paying quantities out of scanty or unbalanced rations, any more than you can "squeeze blood out of a turnip." If the feeds you give her do not contain all the milk-making elements in correct proportion she can't turn them into milk, for "Bossy" is a cow, not a magician.

Milk consists of protein, sugar, fat, mineral and water. Are all these things in "Bossy's" feed? If any are missing you won't get milk in paying quantities. "Bricks cannot be made without straw," a puzzle cannot be put together with one piece missing; a fire cannot be started without kindling—*and milk cannot be made unless it's in the feed.*

INTERNATIONAL Special Dairy Feed Is Milk in the Making

This great ration is specially compounded to secure maximum feeding results from all homegrown feeds. Special Dairy does just what you want a dairy feed to do—make more milk at less cost.

Special Dairy consists of choice ingredients—rich in nutrients, proteins, fats, starches, sugar and necessary minerals in required amounts. Contains pure rich cane molasses, keeps cows eating and drinking to full capacity—and makes every cow give more milk without increased feed cost.

Get Bigger Milk Checks!

Special Dairy is guaranteed to increase milk production at least "20 Extra Quarts" per each 100-lb. sack over any unbalanced ration. If less production, difference is promptly refunded in cash.

You can utilize home grown feeds to best advantage, get more milk, save on feed, and make more money at every turn by feeding Special Dairy—the ideal concentrate. See local dealer for trial ton today and insist on sack with the red sawtooth border, or write for name of nearest dealer.

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20 Extra Quarts From Every Sack —GUARANTEED!

FREE Spraying Calendar for fruit growers upon Request

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Ground Commercial, Superfine Dusting and Sublimed Flowers.

We recommend the Ground Commercial for manufacture of concentrated Lime Sulphur solution. The Superfine Dusting Sulphur for making Self-Boiled Lime Sulphur, Dusting Mixtures and Dry Mix Sulphur Lime.

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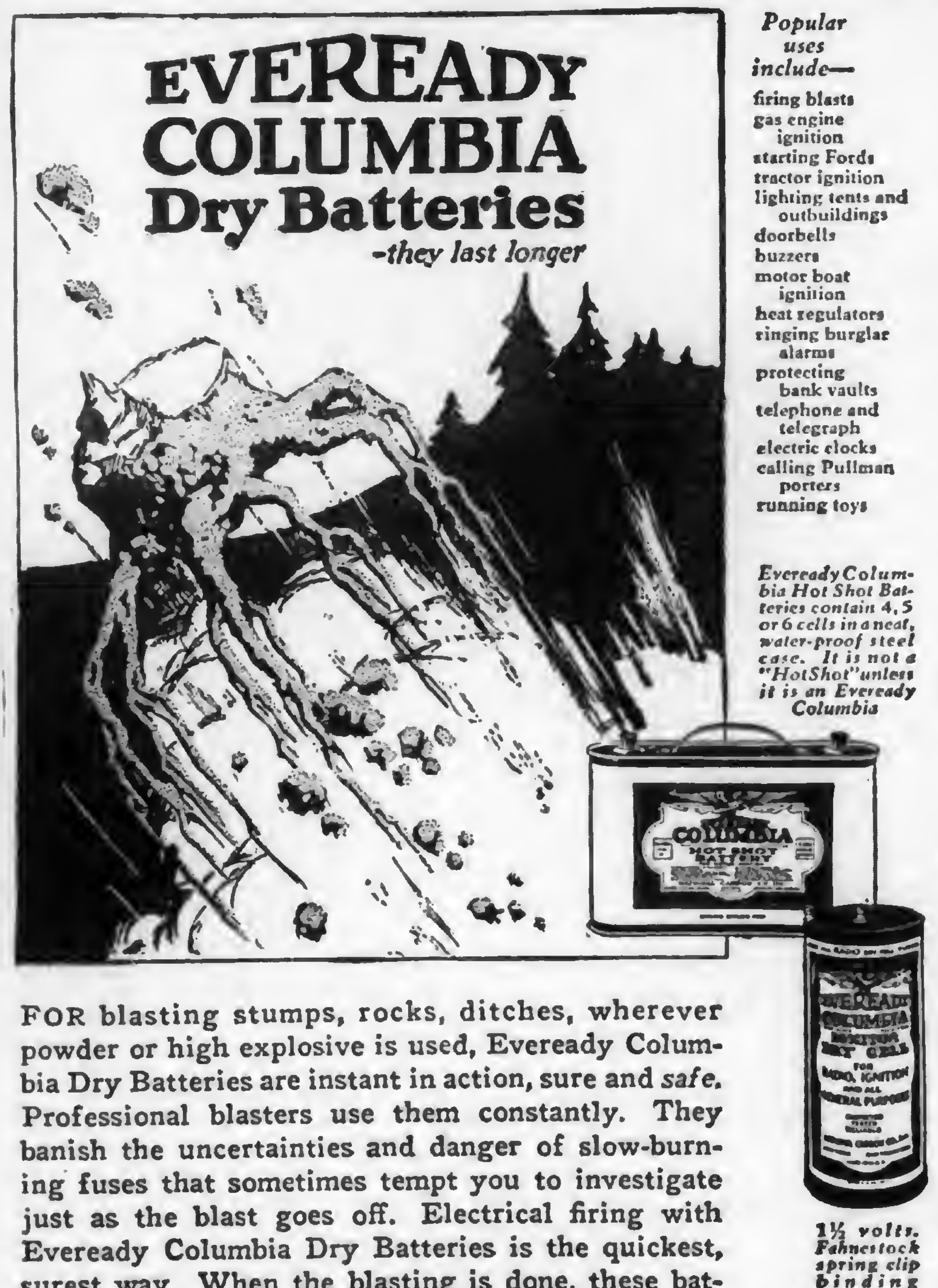

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Eveready Columbia Hot Shot Batteries contain 4, 5 or 6 cells in a neat, water-proof steel case. It is not a "Hot Shot" unless it is an Eveready Columbia

1½ volts. Fahnestock spring clip binding posts on the Eveready Columbia Ignitor at no extra cost

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"Plant your corn, and forget about the crows"

is the message that W. E. Tyler, of Dewittville, N. Y., sends us, and permits us to broadcast to the thousands of corn-growers all over the country. Mr. Tyler, like every other corn-grower, had been losing hill after hill of corn. Scare-crows nor shot-gun could keep his fields clear of the pests. And what the crows didn't spoil, the moles, squirrels and gophers got away with as fast as they could. What to do, what to do, what to do, was Mr. Tyler's daily worry. Every day it became necessary to replant, costing him valuable time and valuable seed-corn. Then he heard of

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Like most other corn-growers, Mr. Tyler didn't believe that anything could stop the awful waste caused by the pesky crows. But he was willing to try almost everything. So he sent for some Stanley's Crow Repellent. He coated his seed-corn with it, and planted it at once, as it is not necessary to wait for it to dry, nor does it clog the planter. And from that day, Mr. Tyler's worries over crows were over for good and all time. If you want to stop your worries too, then do as hundreds of corn-growers are doing. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. "Money Back" guarantee. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500R, New Britain, Conn.

No. I'm not dead, but what is that stuff.
Let's get him out of this quick.
Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

A Wife and Husband Who Have Glorious Times

I CHUCKLED as I read the "first words" of Pennsylvania Farmer women—and I chuckled still more as I read the words of wisdom by the husbands. I suspect those letters have acted as safety valves and a lot of husbands and wives are feeling better. Especially so when they realize that other husbands and wives have trials and tribulations adjusting themselves to married life.

After all it has been just petty grievances that have caused most of the tragedy in homes. Really big issues can be settled—but petty grievances we have always with us.

When the issue of Pennsylvania Farmer came with the grievances of the wives, I tucked it away—I did not want my husband to see it. I did not want him to get a cynical look on his face and say: "Oh the poor women do have a hard time in this life—here is a bunch of abused ones telling their awful stories."

When the next issue came, I read it and laughed. Now I suppose my husband could read thru that series of letters and find his wife had failed him just about as many times as those wives failed their husbands. Let me tell you what I did.

Everything in Readiness

I served an especially nice supper—I put on my most gorgeous house dress—I saw that the furnace fire was fixed and I laid on my husband's reading stand by his big chair the issue of Pennsylvania Farmer wherein the men tell their grievances. Of course, husband picked it up and read it first thing. He said "Here, wife, have you read these stories?"

"Oh, yes," I replied, "I did read them. And now look here, that just set me wondering. I wonder just what I do that gets on your nerves most?"

Now, I know well enough the things I do that he dislikes, or that aggravate weary nerves. I know he writhes when I visit for five minutes over the telephone. I know he gets soul weary hearing the running water in the bath tub every night of his life—I know he likes to have me go to bed when he goes and get settled (I love to prowl about at night, mending and reading)—I know he thinks me absolutely foolish and fussy when I wash up the kitchen floor every day of my life (sometimes twice a day)—Oh, goodness, I know the things he dislikes my doing better than he does himself—

He looked at me thoughtfully for a moment and said: "Wife, I cannot think of a single thing you do that gets on my nerves."

And we have been living together for eighteen years!

After he had made that statement he really believed it.

Oh Yes, He's Human

Now there are things the husband does that used to be tragedy—tracking up the clean floor the minute I had washed it up—carrying my tea kettle to the barn and not bringing it back—continually dropping his clothes where he happened to take them off—but long these things ceased being tragedy and got into the comedy list.

And tragedy cannot stay long in the presence of a well-developed sense of humor.

And I have come to know that if he were particular about little things, he would not be my husband—the man I married—the man I love. It is because he is thinking, thinking continually in terms of big things that I do love him and that he does not notice the little things—like tracking up the floor. I realize that he is a good business man—that he carries big loads on his mind—and I know he could not do the big things so well as he does if he were continually nagged at and fretted at because of little things.

And we have a glorious time living together. And we have the most fun out of every day as it comes.—An Interested Reader.

The Most Intelligent Farm Animal I Ever Knew

Biddy Took a Buggy Ride

A FEW years ago we owned a certain Brown Leghorn hen which we always called the "Buggy Hen" on account of her liking for making a nest in the back of the buggy under the lid. Whenever she was not shut in the chicken coop she always managed to lay her egg in the buggy which was kept in a shed open at one end.

We usually looked for her egg before using the buggy, but one Sabbath we were having children's services at our church and as the services began a half hour earlier than usual we forgot to look in the back of the buggy before starting. In fact, we never gave the hen a thought until we had reached the hitching grounds and my father lifted the lid to get the tie-rope and the hen flew out somewhat frightened.

This was before automobiles were so plentiful as they are now and my father, not wishing to lose the hen, sat down with another man under a tree to watch where she went. There were dozens of buggies about and the "Buggy Hen" tried several of them but did not seem satisfied until she came around to our white horse and buggy again. Then she stopped, looked sideways at the horse, walked around and viewed everything from all angles, then flew into the buggy and proceeded to get a nest ready.

My father hurried and shut her in and then went in to the services. When we came out again to start home the hen had her egg laid.—I. A. T.

Bossy Had Common Sense

THE many acts of intelligence I have seen various farm animals do in the course of my life makes it very hard to select any particular one, but I believe a cow I lately owned and who was called Cherry Blossom (or Blossy for short), is fully entitled to the honor.

Blossy liked to ride in a truck. If I backed the truck up to a bank so she did not have too high a jump, she would climb into it herself and wait without tying. This she actually did the first time I hauled her.

One Sunday morning my neighbor's horses jumped into my oats field which adjoined the pasture but which could not be seen from the house. Blossy came to the bars and mooed till I went to see what was wrong. As soon as she saw me coming she started back to the pasture, but would stop, look back and moo until I followed her. When I saw the horses and started to drive them out, she at once went to feeding again, seemingly happy with a sense of having done her duty.

She was a purebred Guernsey, but thru neglect of a former owner could not be registered. Of course, she was tuberculin tested, and being an intelligent cow she was proud of it. When showing her to visitors she would always turn her head so they could see the tag.

With all her wit and beauty, Blossy never forgot her place in life as heavy producer of six per cent Guernsey milk. Her intelligence was not evinced by any spectacular feat, but by little acts of common sense, which of itself is somewhat uncommon even among humans.—W. A. L.

Roscoe Had Horse Sense

RECENTLY a stray horse took refuge near our barn. Everybody is familiar with stray cats and dogs, but a stray horse is unusual.

The horse was a medium size bay; sound and healthy in every way excepting a sprained leg. We fed and sheltered him, hoping the owner would call for him eventually.

Having a matched team of our own (Reuben and Roscoe), we never ventured to harness or even tie him. When the team was taken out of the stable, naturally Mr. Stray Horse would enter and clean up the mangers. Roscoe noticed this, and eyed him viciously. Being a slow eater, Roscoe always left a generous amount of grain in his manger, which he'd finish up when returned to his stall.

One day the stray horse stood near the stable entrance, unconcerned about anything, when the hired man returned with the team and plow.

On releasing the team, Roscoe hurried over and without warning backed close against the horse and sent him a swift double kick. Fortunately he was too close to injure the horse who galloped away. Roscoe chased him, driving him thru a wire fence that bounded the farm.

On-lookers thought it was a double runaway, and were astonished to see Roscoe turn back from the fence, and deliberately trot back to his manger with a very human like attitude of being well rid of the unwelcome guest.

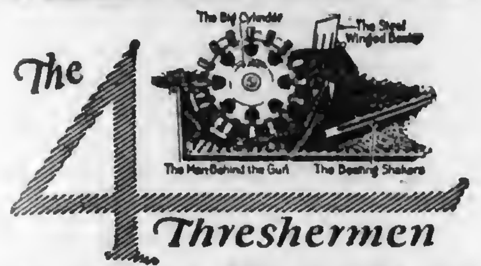
As a result the stray horse kept a safe distance from Roscoe, and was never seen entering the stable again.—M. S.

A Wise Dog and Loving Pullet

THE most intelligent farm animal I ever knew was a dog of ours. He seemed to have more human sense than my young husband. The dog knew how helpless a woman was and my husband did not; he would go away and leave me in a Negro belt, and the dog would stay and watch. Every few moments he would circle the house. Several times Negroes tried to get to the house to see my husband, not knowing he was away. The dog never let them get nearer than twenty yards of the house and when my husband was home the Negroes came and went as they pleased. The dog would not bother them as we had some Negroes working for us.

We had a young pullet take a flock of little peeps when their mother was killed soon after they were hatched. They were running around in the yard alone and the pullet saw them. She began to cluck and scratch and all the peeps stayed with her and she hovered them at night under her wings. I never knew a young woman to do that without big pay.—Lebanon County, Pa.

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—



The 4 Threshermen
That Save All the Grain

The instant the head of a bundle comes from the feeder, the 1st thresherman, the Big Cylinder, tears into it. The big teeth of the cylinder and concaves are set by hand, close enough to thresh every kernel out of the head, but not so close as to crack the grain.

At the speed of a mile a minute, the Big Cylinder throws the flying straw and grain to the 2nd thresherman, the "Man Behind the Gun." The grain goes through its grate, is stopped by the check plate and sent direct to the grain pan. More than 90 per cent of the grain is separated right there, and separated forever, in a Nichols & Shepard Thresher.

The 3rd thresherman, the Steel Winged Beater, then takes a whack at the straw, batting it down to the 4th thresherman, the Beating Shakers that beat, beat, beat the straw, till the last kernel of grain is beaten out and saved.

Roller Bearings, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication and the Tilting Feeder are standard equipment on all sizes.

The construction is practically all steel—the machine will last a lifetime.

Send to us for our book, *"How a Good Thresher is Built,"* that will tell you how the 4 Threshermen will work for any farmer at a reasonable price.

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The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions saving time and crop. Sizes 3½, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

Write for catalog describing Frost & Wood Mowers, Dump Rakes, Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Grain Binders, Corn Binders, Cultivators, etc.

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The cost of threshing is influenced by power, labor and time. And the way to reduce the cost of each of these items is to have a tractor and a separator that are *big enough for your job.*

A 24x38 Rumely Ideal Separator, fully equipped, for example, can be operated by a 15-25 OilPull (3-plow size) with utmost ease and economy. It requires a minimum of power. And the OilPull supplies the power at minimum cost. This is *real economy.*

The Rumely Continuous Flow Principle of Grain Separation secures maximum capacity and thorough separation. This means saved time—and saved time is saved money.

Another time-saving feature is the easy accessibility of all parts. Every oil cup and adjustment is easily reached from *the outside.* This means labor saved—another important economy factor.

Altogether these features reduce the cost of power, labor and time, thereby reducing the cost of threshing to a surprisingly low point per bushel.

Thousands of farmers have proved the efficiency of the Rumely Ideal. For over 70 years it has been a leader. But at no time has its wonderful economy been more pronounced than now. There are sizes of the separator and the OilPull to suit the needs of both the individual farmer and the professional thresherman. Write us for catalogs or see nearest Advance-Rumely representative. Address Dept. A Y

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It has been used for years by more than 100,000 dairy and poultry farmers and by agricultural colleges and experiment stations. We have a big file of letters from farmers and storekeepers praising it. Give it a trial—you will never regret it.

AS A LOUSE POWDER for use on cattle, poultry, horses, hogs, dogs, etc., the dry powder will be found most satisfactory. The dry powder is applied like any other louse powder, and is very effective—a first-class louse powder at 10c a pound.

Your hardware, feed, seed, poultry supply or drug dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct—prompt shipment by parcel post or express.

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Ready Money

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REAL SERVICE—immediately following a fatal accident, **ready money** to care for the unexpected expenses is a welcome relief to those upon whom the responsibility falls. If you should be the next, will your family be protected?

For Readers of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

EVEN if you are careful—and most of us are—you must trust your safety to others—Auto Drivers—Engineers—even Providence. Just a moment's neglect by them and you may be the victim of a serious or fatal accident. A defective steering gear, a tire blown out, an unexpected rut or stone in the road or a sudden bolt of lightning may have disastrous results.

You cannot afford to trust to *luck* when only $1.00 yearly will protect you and your family from immediate inconvenience or want through a serious or fatal accident that may happen to you any day.

To have this needed protection immediately, fill in and return the application today. No medical examination is required.

This Travel-Accident Insurance policy, available to every reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, will pay—

$5,000.00 for loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street, elevated or subway cars as specified in policy—

$2,000.00 for loss of life by wrecking of horse drawn or private motor driven vehicle, bus, taxicab or passenger elevator as specified in policy—

$1,000.00 for loss of life by being struck or knocked down while on a public highway or being struck by lightning, cyclones, tornado, as specified in policy—

$10.00 weekly for 15 weeks for all injuries sustained in the above manners as specified in policy.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER is not in the insurance business but in line with its many years of service, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER has arranged for its readers the best and the greatest protection that can be given for the low cost—and it is available to every member of a reader's family. You owe it to yourself—you owe it to your family. The small cost of $1.00 a year places this protection within the reach of everyone. Send your application now.

$5,000.00

for only **$1** *a year*

Travel Accident INSURANCE

Any representative of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER will be glad to explain this policy to you. Applications must be made on the blank provided.

Notice: Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any and all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

for $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Insurance Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am a reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued thru PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Enclosed is $1.00 (one dollar).

Full name ....Age.....
Print plainly and carefully

Postoffice ....State..........

R. F. D. ....Occupation ....

Full name of beneficiary ....

Postoffice ....State.............. Relationship of Beneficiary ....

I read Pennsylvania Farmer addressed to..........................

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Cows in the Wheat

I have a field of wheat sown for fall and spring pasture. I plan to seed it this spring with grass seed—fifty pounds to the acre—and let my cows work the seed into the soil as they eat off the wheat. Will that plan work all right? I could, of course, keep the wheat down by mowing it and not let the cows in at all. Which procedure would you advise? I would also like to know whether it would injure my alfalfa field to make two cuttings of the usual first cutting so as to keep the alfalfa from getting too coarse. I am not as much interested in tonnage as I am in quality of hay. If such a plan is feasible how high should I let the alfalfa grow before cutting the first time? I have a field infested with thistles. I plan to sow buckwheat thickly to see if that will smother them. What do you think?—A. C. D., Monmouth County, N. J.

Your plan to use a rather generous quantity of grass seed in your wheat would tend to offset the loss of many plants due to tramping by the animals. Nevertheless, if you allow your cows to graze on the wheat field soon after the seed is sown, considerable injury would be done and, at best, the stand of grass would be an uneven one. By modifying the plan to the extent of keeping the cows off the field after the wheat had been eaten off fairly close, the prospects of securing a fair stand of grass would be better.

Your third plan would be the best of the three, namely, to keep the animals off the field entirely after the grass seed is sown. The wheat can be cut green and used as a soiling crop. This will, of course, entail a larger expense in cutting the wheat and hauling it off the field.

Frequent Cutting Shortens Life

The frequent cutting of alfalfa will shorten the life of the crop. This may be offset by the greater value of the hay because of the larger proportion of digestible nutrients. Ordinarily, the first cutting of alfalfa should be ready in your locality about the end of May or the beginning of June. At that time the plants may be anywhere from eighteen inches to three feet tall. It is not likely that you would be ready to cut the alfalfa prior to May 15th. The next cutting would be taken about the middle of June provided normal rainfall conditions prevail. This would give you a good yield of hay of finer quality. At the same time, frequent cutting like that suggested might cause the field to run out in about two years. If, in your opinion, the increased value of the hay due to fineness and greater digestibility would offset the shorter life of the crop, there would be no objection to following the procedure that you have mentioned.

In the irrigated sections of California, and elsewhere, ten good cuttings of alfalfa are taken in the course of a year. An abundant water supply, favorable climatic conditions and a good reserve of lime in the soil make this possible. The alfalfa stands in such localities may last for many years. The alfalfa plants should be at least fifteen or eighteen inches high when cut according to the plan suggested.

The eradication of Canada thistle is made difficult because of the growing habit of this weed. It spreads by means of underground root stalks and cannot be eliminated except by thoro cultivation or by other means that would deprive the plant of an opportunity to develop growth above the surface of the ground.

Since Canada thistle shows particularly bad infestations in spots often limited in area, the use of a cheap grade of building paper to cover these spots might be advisable. By preventing the plants from developing growth above the ground, they can be destroyed within a single growing season. The use of sprays for the control of this weed has not given as economical and satisfactory results as clean cultivation or the covering of badly infested spots with building paper.—J. G. Lipman.

Raising Good Potatoes

I would like to ask you some questions on potato raising. I raised timothy hay on the land on which I expect to plant so I can't have a clover mulch. What is the best way to mulch? The ground is a loam so what is the best kind of fertilizer? What percentage? I expect to plant Irish Cobblers as an early crop and Rural Russets as a late crop. Is that all right for Pennsylvania? What diseases are common in Pennsylvania which may be prevented by spraying and what is the best time for spraying?—G. M., Lackawanna County, Pa.

In preparing land for potatoes it would be well to plow sod land the fall preceding planting. Exposure to the weather improves the texture of the soil and helps to get rid of some of the white grubs and wireworms that are usually found in sod land. However, if land is on a hillside and in danger of washing and erosion during the fall and winter, it is best to plow in the spring.

It would be well to manure the plowed land and to work the manure thoroly into the surface soil. A fertilizer containing about five per cent of ammonia, eight per cent of phosphoric acid and five per cent of potash would best serve your purpose. If manure is available, as suggested, the fertilizer application may be at the rate of 800 to 1000 pounds per acre. If no manure is available and fertilizer alone is to be used, the application might be at rate of 1200 to 1500 pounds per acre.

Varieties for Pennsylvania

Irish Cobblers for early planting and Rural Russets for late planting would be quite satisfactory for Pennsylvania. You will find it profitable to use certified seed potatoes.

The diseases most common in your locality which would be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture are late and early blight. The Bordeaux mixture also will be a substantial help in keeping both flea beetle and leaf-hoppers off your potato vines. Where the control of the Colorado beetle is also desired, it would be necessary to add some arsenate of lead to your spray mixture. The spraying with Bordeaux should begin when the potatoes are about five inches high and an effort should be made to keep the vines covered by spraying every ten days or so.—J. G. Lipman.

Avoid Oat Smut

LOSS from oat smut can be avoided entirely by seed treatment. The use of either formaldehyde or copper carbonate dust is satisfactory for oats and both treatments are easy to apply to the comparatively few bushels of seed used on the average farm. Instructions for carrying out these treatments can be obtained from the local Farm Bureau, the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, or from the Pennsylvania State College.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Have Lead-In and Arrestor Properly Installed

WELL, spring seems to have decided to return at last and most of us welcome the change wholeheartedly. Of course, there are plenty of radio fans who'd like nothing better than a continuous succession of cold "DX Nights" when we can sit by the fireside and hunt on the dials for those faint voices and strains from afar.

Warmer weather gives all of us the opportunity to get outdoors and make the repairs about our dwelling places that a long winter season always makes necessary. While we are at it, we should look over our aerial wires and the outside installation generally to forestall breaks and make what improvements we find possible.

Some of the work we can do to improve the antenna system is to tighten up the guy-wires which support the masts; to inspect screw-hooks and points where the ends of the aerial are fastened to insure security; to scrub and wash the soft-coal smoke and dirt from the insulators; and possibly to replace breaking wires and cracked insulators with new. Sometimes the strands of the wire will become broken during strong winds and since aerial wire of the very best sort is so cheap, the most certain remedy in this case and the least troublesome is to put up new wire.

Important Item Often Ignored

The lightning arrestor is quite an important item in the antenna system. It is astonishing how many people will simply ignore this matter altogether. Everyone using an outdoor aerial should feel it his duty to include this safeguarding device in its make-up. Should he feel, as certainly some do, that the arrestor is not necessary, he should include it if only to insure the validity of the fire insurance policy on the house he lives in. The exact regulations applying in all locations must be investigated and ascertained by an inquiry of the fire insurance company or agent covering the property. In many cases their representative calls to inspect the job and his approval is placed on the policy.

The principle upon which the construction of the lightning arrestor is based is quite interesting. The device itself consists essentially of a tiny gap which is sometimes enclosed in an evacuated glass tube. The gap is formed of two separate points of metal, one of them being connected to the aerial and the other to the ground. During a thunderstorm the atmosphere gathers a static charge of electricity which seeks to discharge to the ground and equalize or dissipate the strain between sky and earth. Metallic objects sticking up into the air permit these charges to leak away slowly and no heavy accumulation is likely to collect over a spot where this slow leakage can go on. Hence, such a point is less likely to receive a bolt of lightning.

Sparks Jump the Gap

Tiny sparks constantly jump across the points of the arrestor. The leakage might go on thru the set to some extent, but the devious path into the house, to the set, around the antenna coil of wire and back again is a strong obstruction and the charge much prefers to jump the gap in the arrestor. In this manner, the radio aerial that is adequately equipped with a good lightning arrestor is a very material safeguard to anyone's property and is similar in results to lightning rods.

Altho the inside type of arrestor is permitted in very many cities, the outside form is really the more effective. In addition, the plan makes possible a far better earth connection than one can secure by merely attaching a wire to the radiator. Bring the aerial lead-in down from the aerial in a curve so that it will be quite far out from the wall until it nears the window. Fasten the arrestor to the wall or a foot out from it and attach the antenna wire to the upper terminal (usually labeled). Do not cut the aerial wire, however, but continue it from that point inside thru the porcelain tubing which you ordinarily provide to bring the wire thru the window-frame.

Don't Need to Cut Wire

Thus the aerial lead is connected to the arrestor and also to the antenna binding post of the set without the necessity for cutting the wire. The ground wire, which you attach to the lower terminal of the arrestor, may be of any convenient size. Some locations require the use of a very heavy ground wire—as large as No. 8. This can be held on porcelain nail cleats driven into the mortar between bricks or into the sheathing boards.

A good lightning ground can not be made by driving a piece of iron pipe into the soil. A far better connection than that is needed. Usually it is most convenient to pass the wire thru a porcelain tubing set in the cellar window-frame and to run the wire thence in the most direct line to the water main at the point where it enters from the street. The necessity for filing the pipe thoroly before tightening on the ground clamp is certainly well understood.

To use this ground wire for the radio ground as well, it is necessary merely to insert a second porcelain tubing in the window-frame where the lead-in enters. A wire from the ground post of the set is run to the bottom terminal of the arrestor. In fact, if this is planned ahead of time, it is possible to start the ground wire at the ground post of the set, run it out the window, wrap it around the lower terminal of the protective device and thence on its way to the cellar water-pipe.

When Ground Pipe Required

Where the law requires a ground pipe outside, simply drive one into the earth about four to six feet and fasten a ground clamp to it. There is nothing to hinder continuing the wire into the cellar, however, where a more effective ground can be had by attachment to the water main.

The two porcelain bushings in the upstairs window-frame thru which the ground and aerial wires pass ought to be at least one foot apart and the wires themselves should NEVER be twisted together as so many are prone to do. Such practice forms a small condenser between aerial and ground and a considerable portion of the valuable energy picked up on the aerial jumps across this way before it arrives at the set.

An efficient installation of the lead-in and arrestor goes a long way toward maximum signal volume. Remember this basic principle—keep the aerial wire and lead-in far from other objects, but the ground wire can be fastened close against the wall if you wish.—B. F.

Dolan—Rafferty, your boy threw a lump of coal at my boy.

Rafferty—That's a Rafferty for you! When he feels that a principle is at stake, he doesn't think of expense."

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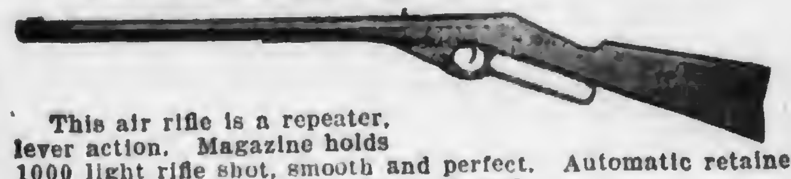
1000 Shot Air Rifle



This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel. 36 inches long. Gun metal barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phi'a., Pa.

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

April 12, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Calif, doz bchs, large, $3.50@4.50; medium, $3@4; small, $2.25@3.25; S C, doz bchs, large, $3.25@3.50; medium, $2.75@3; small, $2@2.50; Ga, doz bchs, large, 3.50@4.50; small and medium, $2.50@3.50. BEANS, green, Texas, hmpr, $4; do, Fla, hmpr, $3@4; poor, $1@2; wax, Florida, hmpr, $2.50@3.50; poor, $1@2. BEETS, Texas, bu, $1.50@2; poor, $1@1.25; Fla, bch, 7@8c; Penna, bbl, 50c@$1. CABBAGE, Texas, ton, $50@65; Texas, crate, $3.50@4.75; poor, $1.50@2.50; Fla, hmpr, $1.40@1.75. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.75@2.25; poor, $1@1.25; N Y, bu, $1.25@1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, $1.25@1.65. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.50@2.75; Oregon, crate, $1.75@2. CELERY, Fla, crate, large sizes, $2.25@3.25; medium and small sizes, $3@3.50. CUCUMBERS, Boston, hot house, box, $11; Indiana, hot house, 2 doz boxes, $3.50@4.50; Ohio, hot house, 24-30-36-inch bskt, $4.75@5.25. DANDELIONS, N J, bu, $1.25@2; Penna, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.50. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $2.25. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1@2.50; S C, hmpr, $2@3.25; Ga, hmpr, $3@3.50; N C, hmpr, $1.25@2; Calif, crate, best, $3.50@6; poor, $1.25@3; Arizona, crate, $4 @ 5.50. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $4@6. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, $3@3.60; poor, sprouted, $1.50@2. ONION SETS, yellow, bu, $2.50@2.75. PARSLEY, La, bbl, $5@6; Texas, bu, $1@1.50. PARSNIPS, N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 30@75c. PEAS, Arizona, crate, $6.50@8; Calif, hmpr, $5.50@5.75; Fla, hmpr, $4@4.25. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $6@7.50. POTATOES, Maine, Gr Mts, 150-lb sack, $9@9.25; do, Red Bliss, 150-lb sack, $8.25; do, Gr Mts, 120-lb sack, $7.25@7.75; do, 120-lb sack, No 2s, $5.75@6; Penna, 150-lb sack, $8.75@9.25; Minne, 150-lb sack, $8.25@8.50; Fla, bbl, No 1s, $18@19; No 2s, $17@17.50; No 3s, $10.50@11. RADISHES, S C, hmpr, $2.50@3.25; Norfolk, 5-pk hmpr, $3.50@3.75; bu hmpr, $3.25; hot house, 100 bchs, $2.50@5. RHUBARB, Calif, box, $3@3.25; N J and Penna, bch, 8@9c. SCALLIONS, N J and Penna, 100 bchs, $1.50@2; poor, 75c@$1.25. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $10@12. SPINACH, Norfolk, bbl, $1.50@2.50; Norfolk, bu, $1@1.25. SWEET POTATOES, Del, hmpr, No 1s, $2.75@3; mediums, $1.50@1.75; East Shore Virginia, barrel, $3@5; New Jersey, hamper, No 1s, $3@3.60; mediums, $2@2.25; No 2s, $1.50@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.95@2.40; mediums, $1@1.50; No 2s, 65@85c. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $4.75@6.25; choice, $1.50@5; Mexico, crate, $2.50@3; poor, $2@2.25. TURNIP GREENS, hmpr, 50c@$1.50. TURNIPS, Va, yellow, sack, $1@1.25; N J and Penna, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, yellow, 40@65c; whites, 20@40c. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $3@5; Del, hmpr, $1.50@2. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75@3; Penna, Rome Beauty, $5.25@6; Md, York Imperials, $4.75@6. Boxes, Winesaps, extra fancy, $1.75@2.65; fancy, $1.75@2.50; Staymans, extra fancy $1.50@1.85. Bushels, Penna, Rome Beauty, $1.75; Winesaps, $1.75@1.85; Starks, $1.25@1.50; Del, fancy Winesaps, $1.75@2. ⅝ baskets, N J, Staymans, 75c@$1.50; Rome Beauty, 75c@$1.35; Paragons, 75c@$1.10; Neros, 75@85c; various poor varieties, 40@65c. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, $5.50@5.75; Fla, qt, 20@45c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, fat, 36c; fair to good, 34@35c; Leghorns, fancy, 31@32c; poor, 29@30c. Roosters, staggy young, 26@28c; old, 22@24c. Broiling chickens, 2-lb avge, 58@60c; smaller, 50@55c. Turkeys, fancy, 45@50c; poor and thin, 35@40c. Ducks, White Pekins, 36@38c; mixed colors, 34@35c; Muscovys, 30@32c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 32c; firsts, 29½c; seconds, 28½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5@6; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $13@14; common, $9@12; Tennessee, choice, $11.50@12; fair to good, $9@10.50; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9@9.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $7@7.50; lambs, extra, $14.50@15; medium, $13@14; common, 12@13.

Hogs — Western, $15@15.25; nearby, handy weights, $13.75@14.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $23@25; country dressed, $21@22; sheep, good wethers, $16@17; ewes, $14@15; hogs, $20; top lambs, $26@28; hot house lambs, each, $14@15.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24; No 3, $20@21; light, clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.70½@1.82. No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.70½@1.78; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 78½c bid; No 3, 75@76c bid; No 4, 72½@73½c bid.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 51¾@52¾c; No 3 white, 50¾@51¾c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 40½c; high-scoring goods, 41½@44½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 40c; 90 score, 39½c; 89 score, 38½c; 88 score, 37½c; 87 score, 37c; 86 score, 36½c; best prints, 92@94 score, 45@46c; cartons, 45@46c; good prints, 88@91 score, 42@43c; cartons, 43@44c; ordinary farmers' prints, 39@41c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 21½@22c; jobbing, small lots, 23½@24c; single daisies, held, 24½@25½c; fresh, 21½@22c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

April 12, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c; creamery butter, 52@65c; fresh eggs, 32c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; guineas, $1.50@1.60 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 35c qt; soup, 13c qt; limas, 20c qt; asparagus, 15c bch; beets, 5@15c bch; cabbage, 5@30c hd; carrots, 10c pt; cauliflower, 20@60c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 25c ea; dandelions, 10c plate; eggplant, 10@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c qt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 10c bch; parsley, 1@3c bch; peas, green, 25c qt; peppers, 5@8c ea; potatoes, old, 40@45c ½ pk; potatoes, new, 30@35c qt; poke, 15c bch; radishes, 10c bch; rhubarb, 13@15c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 20c ¼ pk; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 40@50c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.40 bu; corn, 68c; hay, baled, timothy, $15@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38c; shorts, $38@39; hominy, $36@37; middlings, $41@42; linseed, $58@59; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $40@41; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $43@44; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $33@34; 18 per cent, $37@38; 20 per cent, $39@40; 24 per cent, $45@46; 25 per cent, $48@49; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending April 10, 1926: After a dull, draggy week Saturday's market showed considerable life, both beef steers and cows being in demand. Receipts mostly from nearby feed lots. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers, steady quality improved, top heavies, $9.75; medium weights, $9.65; several lots, $9.25@9.50; bulk, $8.50@9.25. Bulls and heifers slow, about steady. Butcher cows and canners fairly active, fully steady; bulk cows, $4.25@5.25. Calves steady with Friday's market or 50c lower for week; top vealers, $14.50. Hogs inactive, no receipts arriving since Monday.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .39¼	$ .41½	$ .43¾	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.30¾	.31¼	.29½	.30½
Chickens, live, by express (New York)......	...	...	.37	.40
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	9.00	8.00	6.75	1.20
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.37½	9.12½	9.62½	10.01½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.00	24.00	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.70½	1.67	1.74	1.77½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.78½	...	.78	1.81
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.52	.51½	.51	.55½

Hogs—Receipts, 325; market slow to steady. Desirable light weights, 25c higher. Bulk of sales, $14.25@14.50; top, $14.75. Medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $13.25@14; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $13.75@14.50; light lights 130@160 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $14@14.75. Packing sows, smooth and rough, $10.75@13.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 350; calves, 50. Market fairly active for beef steers and bulls, other classes slow. Beef steers steady to strong; better grades, medium and heavy bullocks, 15@25c higher. Common killers steady. Bulls, she stock and canners practically unchanged. Calves steady; top vealers, $14.50.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $9@9.75; medium, $7.75@9; common, $6.50@7.75. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $8.75@9.50; medium, $7.50@8.75; common, $6.25@7.50.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.75@9; common and medium, all weights, $1.50@7.75.

Cows—Good and choice, $6@7.25; common and medium, $4@6; canner and cutter, $2.50@4.

Bulls—Good and choice, beef, 1500 lbs down (yrl. exc.), $6.50@7.50; canner to medium, canner and bologna, $4.50@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $13.25@14.50; cull and common, $5@13.25.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 28@32c.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c lb; dressed, $1@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@50c ½ pk, $2.50@4 bu; cabbage, 10@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@20c stalk; carrots, 3@5c ea; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@25c ¼ pk; beets, 1@5c ea; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 20@25c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 12@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@24c ¼ pk, $1.25@3 bu; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 65c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.68; corn, 72c; rye, 80c; oats, 50c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $40 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42c; do, choice, 41c; do, good, 40c; do, prints, 42@44c; do, blocks, 41@43c; do, ladles, 36@38c; Md and Penna, rolls, 34@35c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 34@35c; store packed, 33@34c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 34@36c; process butter, 38@39c.

Eggs—Market weak; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 1 sale 40 cases, 28c. Closing offerings, nearby fresh-gathered firsts 28¼@28½c; bid 28c. Quotations, fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 28c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 34@35c; 3½@4 lbs, 34@35c; Leghorns and other light fowl, 30@32c. Old roosters, 20@22c. Young chickens, large size, fat, 38@40c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@34c; all kinds, poor and thin, 30@32c; springers, 1¼ lbs and over, 55@58c; springers, white Leghorns, 48@52c. Ducks, White Pekins, 34@35c; Muscovy, young, 33@34c; puddle, 33@34c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 40@45c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

April 12, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, best, $1.75@2; poor, $1. ASPARAGUS, Calif, crate, small $2.50@3.25; medium, $3.50@4; large, $4@4.25. BEANS, Texas, bu hmpr, green, $4@4.25. BEETS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $2@2.50; poor, 75c. CABBAGE, Texas, new, bbl, $3.50@4.25; ton, $60@85. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $2@2.50; poor, $1.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2@2.25. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $3.25@3.50; large stock low as $2.50. CUCUMBERS, Ill and Ohio, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $4.25@4.50; extra fancy, $4.75@5; double extra, $5@5.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25@50c; 10-lb bskt, 85@90c; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, fair stock, $4.50@4.75; poor, $2; Arizona, crate, best, $5@5.50. MUSHROOMS, Pennsylvania, 3-lb basket, $1@1.25. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Indiana, Ohio and Mich, medium to large, mostly $3@3.25; few, $3.50; poor, $2. PEAS, Calif, crate, $7@8; poor, $6. PEPPERS, Cuba, crate, fancy, $7@7.50; poor, $6.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, mostly $8@8.25; N Y and Penna, whites, $8.25@8.50; Maine Gr Mts, $8.75@9; Cobblers, $8.50@8.75; Wisconsin dustys, $8@8.25. RADISHES, M'ss, doz bchs, 10@25c. RHUBARB, Calif, 40-lb crate, $2.75@3.25. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, best, $1@1.10; poor, 25c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $3@3.25; Arkansas, bu bskt, No 1s, $2.25@2.50. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $5.50; choice, $4.50; Mexican, lugs, $3.50@4.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, best, $2.75@3.25; poor, $1; Kings, best, $3.75@4; poor stock low as $2.50; Northern Spys, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2; Hubbardstons, $2.50@2.75; poor, $1.75; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.25@1.40; poor, $1. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, $5.75@6.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, none; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2196; market slow; heavy, $12.50@13.25; medium, $14.10@14.15; light weight, $14.15@14.25; light lights, $14.25@14.50; pigs, $14.40@14.50; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1888; market slow and steady. Sheep, $9.50; clipped sheep, $7.75; lambs, $14.25; clipped, $11.50; spring, $20.

Calves—Receipts, 161; market slow and steady. Choice natives, $14.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $26@26.50; standard timothy, $24.50@25; No 2 timothy, $21@22; No 3 timothy, $18@19; No 1 clover and No 1 clover mixed, $25.50@26; No 2 clover mixed, $19@22; No 3 clover mixed, $15@18; No 2 clover, $18@21; No 3 clover, $14@16; No 1 alfalfa, $28@29; standard alfalfa, $24@24.50; No 2 alfalfa, $20@23.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 48@48½c; No 3 white oats, 46½@47½c; No 4 white oats, 44½@45½c.

Corn—New, No 2 ear, 65@70c; new, no 2 mixed ear, 68@70c; No 2 yellow shelled, 80½@81c; No 3 yellow shelled, 77@78c; No 4, 71@72c; No 5, 68@69c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

April 12, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Unsettled; receipts 13,564 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 39½@40½c; do, extra, 92 score, 39¼c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 38@39c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 33c.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 16,539 cases; fresh gathered extra firsts, 30½@31c; do, storage packed, 31½@32c; fresh gathered firsts, 29¼@30c; do, storage packed, 30½@31c; fresh gathered seconds, 29@29½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 35½@37c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 31@35c; nearby pullets, 21c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 37@38c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 33@36c.

Cheese—Easy; receipts, 150,849 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 21c; do, average run, 20c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@28c; do, average run, 25@25½c.

Live Poultry—Steady; no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 40@63c; fowls, by express, 34c.

Dressed Poultry—Firm; broilers, fresh, 40@60c; chickens, frozen, 28@47c; fowls, fresh, 27@37c; do, frozen, 26@36c; old roosters, 22@29c; turkeys, fresh, 42@51c; do, frozen, 42@60c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1480 head; steady; steers, $7@10.35; state bulls, $4@6.50; cows, $2.50@6.25.

Calves—Receipts, 680 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $6@15.50; culls and little calves, $5@6.50; fed calves, $4.75@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7670 head; irregular; sheep, $3@7; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@14.25; do, clipped, $11@12; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 2740 head; irregular; light to medium weights, $13.25@14; pigs, $14@14.25; heavy hogs, $12.75@13.25; roughs, $10.25@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $33.50; middlings, $33.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $40; nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $32.50; standard middlings, $32.50; flour middlings, nominal; red dog, spot, $40, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $30.75, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $27; No 2, $24@26; No 3, $21@23; sample, $10@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.82¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.90¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.84¼; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.75⅛. CORN, No 2 yellow, 88⅝c; No 3 yellow, 85⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 52½c; No 3 white, 51½c; No 4 white, 50c; ordinary white, clipped, 51½@53½c; fancy white, clipped, 54½@56½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Early fed steer decline mostly regained; close steady; spots, 10@15c lower on better grade kind; stockers and feeders more active, firm; meaty kind 10@15c higher, extreme top heavy steers, $10.75; late top, $10.40; best yearlings, $10.60; a string of 660-lb heifers, $10.25; she-stock strong to 25c higher; light heifers showing advance; bulls, 15@25c higher; vealers, $1.50@2 lower.

Hogs—Fairly active; mostly steady; best 150@170-lb averages topped at $13.70; sorted 200@220-lb averages mostly $13@13.25; bulk 240@260-lb butchers, $12@12.40; majority 270@325-lb butchers, $11.50@11.90; sorted slaughter pigs upward to $14; heavyweight hogs, $11.50@12.25; medium, $11.60@13.25; lights, $12.60@13.70; light lights, $12.90@13.70; packing sows, $10.25@10.85; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs around steady; clippers mostly 25@50c higher; yearling wethers and sheep strong to 25c higher. Tops for week: Fat lambs, $14.25; shearing lambs, $13.50; practical top on fat ewes, $9.50; few at $9.75.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, April 12. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$33.50@34.00
Spring bran	32.75@33.50
Soft winter wheat bran	34.50@35.00
Hard winter wheat bran......	33.00
Standard middlings	31.75@32.00
Soft winter wheat middlings..	33.20@35.50
Flour middlings	35.00@38.00
Red dog flour	39.00@40.00
White hominy	30.50@31.00
Yellow hominy	30.50
Gluten feed	38.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	38.25@38.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	40.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.50@42.50
31 per cent linseed meal.....	52.75@53.20

Millfeed in good demand with supplies light owing to curtailed flour production.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, April 10, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 46@47c; ½-blood combing, 46c; ⅜-blood combing, 45@46c; [illegible] unwashed, 38@40c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, [illegible]; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c; [illegible] unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½ blood, 41@42c; ⅜-blood, 43@44c; ¼-blood [illegible] 43c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 10, 1926.

Cloverseed, domestic, $21; imported, $14.35; October, $15.65. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.40; September, $3.50.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Have had no "plow weather" yet. Oat seeding time is here and very little plowing done. This will mean late seeding and perhaps insufficient tillage. Wheat and rye are now showing last fall's weakness and winter's rigorous treatment. Many farmers complain that alfalfa seeded last August heaved badly and even old plots winter killed severely. Persistent winter weather has held the fruit buds in check and as yet they are not much swollen. All pruning and spraying has been done by those who practice reasonable orchard methods. Fertilizer all hauled, oats has been recleaned and in many instances treated for smut. No garden truck has been planted yet but plants in hotbeds nicely started. Stock generally has come thru winter in good flesh. Clover all been seeded, generally a mixture of medium red and alsike in a two to one blend in order named. Much better success is being realized on pig litters coming now than those that came earlier. Home hatched chicks coming out now with a low percentage of fertility. Certified seed potatoes purchased elsewhere are coming forward in good condition. Markets: beef cattle, 800 to 1000 lbs, 8@8½c live; pork market about over by the dressed carcass; poultry, good fat hens, 30c live; wheat, $1.60; rye, $1.10; corn, $1; shelled oats, 50c; seed oats, 75c; butter, 40c; eggs, 30@35c.—W. M. P., April 8.

Bradford County, Pa.—Roads now opened from snow but some almost impassable on account of mud. Not much hauling being done except on hard roads. Winter grains look promising but haven't started as yet. Orchards being pruned. Farmers busy in the sugar bush. The year promises an average run. Syrup sells very readily at $2 a gallon. More townships being signed up for the T. B. test. Many farmers setting out forest tree seedlings for reforestation. Lots of idle land that should be put to such use. Egg production at its peak now. Very little roup and colds this year. Poultry clubs are well attended. Many people have been sick. The country doctor problem is getting to be a serious one.—G. E. E., March 31.

Broome County, N. Y.—April and hill roads still full of snow. Snow is like ice and the men have found it easier to use a cross-cut saw with one handle when cleaning away drifts than to try to cut it out with a shovel. They saw it into cakes and then throw it out. Tonight we are having as bad a blizzard as we have had this winter except that the temperature is not so low. Farm work will be late. Early potatoes usually planted in April but this year the ground is frozen and half covered with ice and snow. We have had such a long hard winter and so much sickness that the delayed spring is discouraging. Few farmers have potatoes to sell. The stores in the city pay $2.80 for them. Eggs, 28c; butter, 48c. Cows sell very high at farm auctions while horses are cheap. Good hay on cement road brings $10 and $12 ton. Many farmers are finding it hard to pay their taxes. More than the usual number have been turned in unpaid in our town. We surely needed relief more than those with large incomes.—E. M. C., April 6.

Cameron County, Pa.—We are having more winter weather, after nearly a month of sunshine. Quite a blizzard on the first day of April and still snowing. Roads in terrible shape. Not much sickness in county. Eggs selling at 40c in our local stores now. Butter, 50c. All meats high but farmers not getting much for it when they sell.—Q. E. T., April 3.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Temperature thru March has been low, today we are experiencing a blizzard. All buds are quite dormant, even our Japanese plums have buds as of mid-winter. Wheat and rye do not look as well as when we got our first peep at them. Roughage for livestock pretty well fed out on most farms. Roads very bad now and there is very little marketing except of butter and eggs. Some potatoes to market yet and a few farmers have small amounts of hay to deliver. Eggs, 30c; butter, 50@60c; beef, by the carcass or quarter, 10c at local shops; pork, 17c; potatoes, $2.50@3. Coal mines running slow and men seeking employment on state road work, very few apply for farm work and few farmers care for much help at present wage demand.—D. H. W., April 1.

Cumberland County, Pa.—April arrived with several snowstorms and the temperature dropped to the freezing point. Very little farm work done, except a few days hauling manure. Farm sales about over. All livestock, except horses, brought good prices and farmers realized more from their sales than they expected. Farm help scarce and wages high. T. B. testing on the area plan is being completed in several townships in the west end of the county. Potatoes, high, $3; apples, $1 basket; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c; honey, 25c; lard, 22c.—A. L. B., April 1.

Frederick County, Md.—March was exceptionally cold and rough. Grass looking poor and stand very thin. Grain is beginning to brighten up and looks good. Quite a few farmers have manure out. Farmers are cutting wood and sowing clover seed on calm mornings. Farm sales practically all over. Fewer of them than usual. Prices were good. Good cows brought $100 or over. Corn plentiful and low in price. Hogs for feeding scarce and high. Good pigs bringing $5@6 apiece, fat hogs around 13c per lb. Steers low, from 7c to 8c per lb. Apples plentiful and cheap.—R. J. W., April 5.

Juniata County, Pa.—Spring work being delayed by cold, wet weather. Farm sales over. Good prices were realized on livestock and farm equipment. Good cows sold around $100. Hogs from $18 to $20 per hundred pounds. Brood sows sold as high as $118. Not much spring plowing done yet. Manure being hauled to the fields. Farmers are signing up under the area plan for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Many farmers are busy attending to baby chicks. Clover seed being sown. Wheat fields are beginning to get a greener color. Local markets: wheat, $1.65; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; potatoes, $2.50; eggs, 27c; butter, 50c.—C. B. L., April 5.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—First three weeks of March cold with zero weather. A terrible wind and rain storm on the thirty-first did considerable damage thruout the county. Epidemics of measles, scarlet fever and grippe have hampered schools and public business thruout the month. Farmers are busy trimming trees and spraying. Much work usually done in March will have to be completed in April owing to sickness. Poultrymen are housing thousands of tiny chicks. Potatoes, $3; butter, 48@55c; eggs, 35@40c; live poultry, 35@38c, wholesale.—E. A. K., April 5.

Lebanon County, Pa.—March cold to the end and was hard on wheat and grass fields. Farmers busy hauling manure. Most people who bought farms, and tenant farmers who changed their abode, have taken charge of their new farms the last week of March. Wheat fields have begun to show signs of growth. Many orchards were pruned and spraying of fruit trees is now in order. A few more sales are being held but season about ended. Two cars of certified seed potatoes from Michigan have been shipped to Lebanon lately for distribution. There are yet some vacant farms in the County and in some instances adjoining farmers are taking care of same. Small pigs scarce and sell at good prices. Wheat, $1.60; corn, 65@70c; rye, $1; eggs, 27c; butter, 50c; potatoes, $2.70.—P. L. M., April 2.

Luzerne County, Pa.—March very cold here. Roads have been very bad in some places. Many deaths, especially among old people. Recently deaths at the following ages have occurred in this county: 102, 96, 95 and 92 years of age. The man who died at 96 worked in the mines when he was 84 years old. Many contagious diseases have been prevalent all winter. Not much outside work done here yet. After the coal strike every man who could leave home at all went to work in or around the mines. Many expect jobs on the county or state highways as soon as weather opens up. Grangers are very active in this county. A fine new Grange hall is being built at Bloomingdale. Hogs and little pigs are scarce. Not many sales on farms this spring and very few changes known. Corn is up and has been for a long time. We pay $2.40 per cwt., shelled. Eggs, 35c; roll butter, 45c; print butter, 55c; potatoes, $2.50@2.75 bu. Pea coal, per long ton, $8.12; buckwheat size coal, $3 at some breakers. Buckwheat flour, $4.60 cwt.; hay, in some places, $18 ton.—M. G. T., April 2.

Lycoming County, Pa.—Altho ordinarily considerable plowing is done at this time of the year, only a few farmers have tilled the soil thus far. A few farmers began plowing last week, but were unable to continue the work on account of snow and rain. It is a little too early to tell how winter wheat withstood cold weather, some farmers claim the outlook good but others fear it will not be so good. The gardening season also delayed by adverse weather conditions. Most of market gardeners hereabouts have been setting a few plants but the home gardener has so far done little or nothing. Indications point to a good fruit crop. Potatoes are selling at around $2 at the farm; eggs, 30c; butter, 50@55c.—C. I. C., April 7.

Prices and Prospects

PENNSYLVANIA potatoes broke all previous records for the season when they sold at $8.50 to $9.00 per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia on April 7th. The market during the week was active with the sharp advances at shipping points strengthening practically all of the consuming markets. New potatoes from Florida were strong during the early part of the week and on April 2 brought the highest price recorded since 1920. Spaulding Rose sold at $19 to $20 per barrel on the Philadelphia market. Toward the close of the week new potatoes weakened and prices dropped to $17.

High prices brought potatoes from the West into the eastern markets. A report from Yakima, Washington, states that one carload of eighteen tons of baking potatoes was sold to Philadelphia buyers at $18 per ton f. o. b. Yakima. Another car was also sold to dealers in Pittsburgh. It is claimed that this is the first direct f. o. b. sale of Washington potatoes for Philadelphia. Growers in that state expect the f. o. b. market to reach $100 per ton.

The lighter movement and advancing prices at shipping points indicate that supplies are clearing up in many sections. Since March the carlot movement has been decreasing in Northern Maine and Michigan and in Wisconsin. During the week ending April 3, Maine shipped 830 cars compared with 1300 a year ago. The output from New York points increased but it still averages below forty-five cars a day or less than half of last April's movement.

The output from Colorado and Idaho continues heavy and these two states together shipped 940 cars during the week or twice as many as during the early part of April in 1925. During March approximately 19,000 cars of old potatoes were shipped compared with 21,600 during the same month last year.

Wheat Market Weak

The wheat market weakened during the week ending April 3 and prices at several of the markets were forced down to new low levels for the crop. Favorable weather for the development of the winter wheat crop combined with the lack of export demand were the causes of this condition. The rye market declined with wheat and the movement of corn was lighter at most markets. Oats were more active and the market was firm.

Storms and cold weather over a large part of the country restricted hay offerings during the week. Supplies of desirable hay were equal to buyers' needs and sold at steady prices but poorer grades moved slowly. The market for timothy hay averaged firm. Rainy weather and liberal offerings resulted in lower prices in New York. The Boston market held steady with lower grades draggy. Prices at Pittsburgh recovered part of the previous week's decline.

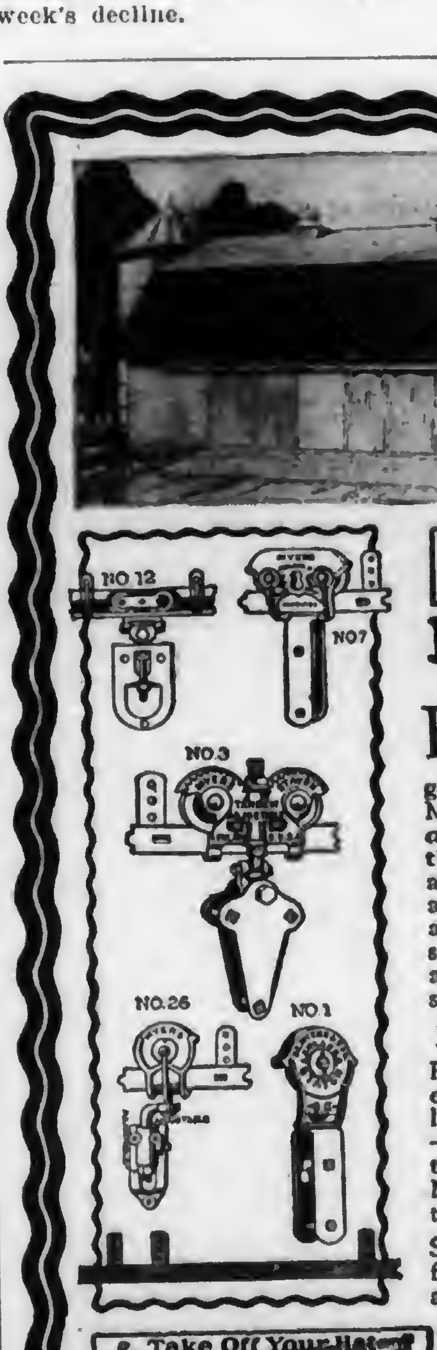
The New York egg market declined during the latter part of the week ending April 7 and the demand became more active for cheaper grades. Nearby white eggs were accumulated with the demand for fancy grades insufficient to clear all offerings. Shipments from the central western states were retarded by bad roads and snow. The market on April 7 closed with nearby extra firsts selling at 33c to 34c per dozen and gathered firsts to extra firsts at 32c to 34c.

Live Poultry Demand Fair

Supplies of live poultry were generally plentiful in New York during the week and the demand was only fair. The market was unsettled and weak for the most part. Express receipts of broilers were in strong demand and prices averaged higher. Dressed poultry was in light supply and the market was steady to firm under a limited demand.

The Philadelphia egg market was irregular during the week. Receipts were heavy and totaled 38,502 cases, of which number Pennsylvania supplied 4273 cases. The holiday trade was brisk and prices held up well, but since that time the market has weakened. On April 7 extra firsts sold at 32½c per dozen and firsts at 31c.

During the trading week ending Wednesday, April 6, the Philadelphia butter market showed little snap and practically all of its actions were in response to moves of the New York and Chicago markets. At the opening of the week the market advanced a cent to 42c, as the result of firmer sentiment caused by rather severe storms thruout the West, centering around Chicago. The advances at Philadelphia weakened the market as the supplies of all grades were in excess of buying demand at all times. As a result sharp declines were recorded on all scores on the closing day.—W. R. Whitacre.



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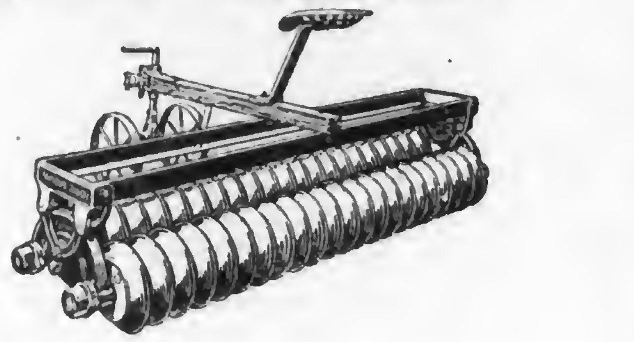

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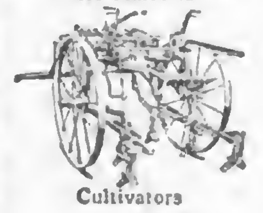
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Hatching eggs one half price of chicks, five per cent discount in lots of 500 and over. Place your order at once, satisfaction guaranteed. Far Green Poultry Farm, G. G. Grubb, Propr., R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

1910 **BABY CHICKS** 1926
30,000 Weekly 9 Cents Each
and up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed; prepaid. Our 16th year. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 30 Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2. McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 29, Phoenixville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Purebred, good laying strains, free range, 13 varieties, 8 cents up. Bank reference, 100% live prepaid. Write for circular and prices.
ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY St. Stephens, Ohio

CHICKS 7½ cts. up for May 26, and later delivery. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns & assorted chicks. Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and information. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No culled [illegible] set. Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

Brookfield's Black Leghorn Chicks
$11 a hundred, from heavy laying strain, free range. Our healthy, strong, vigorous chicks insure your success. Circular.
BROOKFIELD FARM. Box 33. McCLURE, PA.

ARISTOCRAT Quality Baby Chicks—Orders now booked for May shipments. The ideal month for success. Tancred and Wyckoff White Leghorns, $10 per 100. Sheppard Mottled Anconas, $12 per 100. Martin White Wyandottes, $11 per 100, Park's Rocks and Owen's Reds, $13 per 100. 100% live delivery. Circular. Strickler Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

Baby Chicks Before buying your Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns and mixed chicks, write for my very low prices for May and June. Special prices on orders of 500 or more. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
BYRON PEPPER. GEORGETOWN, DEL.

CHICKS
White Leghorns (Barron) - 12c & 20c
Barred Rocks - - - - - - - - 13c
The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes and Minorcas. Also heavy broiler chicks, 9c up to 15c. Eggs for hatching $1.50 a setting. White African Guineas. Eclipse Breeding Farms, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order from this adv. White Leghorns $11.00—100. Barred Rocks, $14.00. R. I. Reds, $15.00. Mixed, $9.00. 100% arrival guaranteed. Delivered free. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. B. Rocks, 11c. Mixed, 10c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed.
Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C. Paradise, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS for May W. Leg. 9½c, English W. Leg. 11c, Mixed 8c. Reduction 500 or more. 100% gtd. Order direct or circular.
TWIN HATCHERY. McAlisterville, Pa.

Honesdale's Big Party

Why the Murrays Do Big Business in a Small Town

MOST Pennsylvania farmers haven't been thinking very much about fairs during the last few weeks. But in one Pennsylvania county farmers have actually been going to the fair during the week after Easter. They didn't call it going to the fair. They called it going to Murray's Big Party, but it was practically the same thing to the people up in the extreme northeastern corner of the state.

The Big Party included about everything to be found at a county fair, and a lot of attractions besides, including free eats served to all comers by "Mother Murray and Mrs. Bob."

A Real Get-Together

This annual big event in Honesdale, the county seat of Wayne County, has grown out of the efforts of a progressive hardware and farm supply concern to provide a real get-together for the farmers of the vicinity,—an affair that would bring profit as well as pleasure to all who attended. The Big Party is a mixture of educational exhibits, fun, farm machinery demonstrations, home convenience displays, good eats, and more fun.

The history of the Big Party dates back to 1836 when a Wayne County farmer by the name of Murray decided to quit farming and go into business in Honesdale. He started out with a little place on Main Street where he sold implements, fertilizer and salt. Business wasn't very brisk, so he sent his oldest son, Bob, out into the surrounding country to try to sell fertilizer. At that time Bob didn't know much about fertilizers, and the farmers knew less. Many of them thought he was trying to sell them gold bricks, so Bob didn't do much business.

When Bob reached the age of twenty-one, the elder Mr. Murray decided to turn the business over to him and his younger brothers, Phil and Quintin. The three brothers put their heads together and decided that the farmers of Wayne County could use commercial fertilizer to good advantage, if anyone could tell them how to use it properly.

Studied until They Became Experts

They decided it was up to them, so they studied the subject until they were fertilizer experts. Then they staged demonstrations on nearby farms, proving that many of the farmers of the county were losing money because they weren't using the commercial plant foods.

In those days power for threshing and other heavy belt work was furnished by horses on tread mills. That didn't seem to the Murrays to be an economical way of doing things, and they persuaded a few farmers to buy gas engines to take the place of the treadmills. Everything went along fine for awhile, and then the engines began to balk.

Now, the Murrays might have thought: "It isn't any of our business if those farmers don't know how to take care of their engines." But that wasn't their way of doing things.

Learned How to Care for Engines

When the engines began to balk, Quintin packed his bag and went to New York, where he stayed an entire season studying gas engines and learning how to take care of them. Then he spent several months in a factory, putting the finishing touches on his gas engine education. When he graduated he went back to Wayne County and told the engine owners how to get good service out of their machines.

The Murrays have followed the same system in all their dealings with farmers. They started their annual Big Party several years ago to help promote this educational work, and to enable them to get better acquainted with their customers, and their customers with them.

This year the company's two large stores and warehouse were devoted to the entertainment of the thousands of visitors. There were demonstrations of everything from kitchen equipment to brooders, from electric pumps to garden tractors, from milking machines to house paint. Between times there were vaudeville acts, chalk talks, music. The display of fruits and vegetables was arranged by County Agent Wakely. Mr. Haswell, of State College, was there to help solve farm plumbing problems. Miss Partick, also of State College, presided over a model kitchen.

It was very evident to anyone visiting Honesdale during the week of the Big Party that the Murrays have prospered, and that they have thousands of warm friends among the farmers of northeastern Pennsylvania. The reason for their prosperity, in the face of stiffest competition, isn't hard to find.

Serve Customers Best, Their Slogan

From Robert J., the president, down thru the whole Murray organization of more than thirty, everyone works with the idea that the firm which serves its customers best is the one that will get the business. And the one that gets the business is the one that can serve its customers best.

The Murrays, being acquainted with their customers personally, are able to supply their wants better than anyone else. They have studied carefully the Wayne County farmer's problems and have in their organization experts who can answer any knotty questions that come up. They have proven themselves big business men even tho they do business in a country town.

Both farmers and merchants will be more prosperous when more of the latter get the idea of service which is exemplified by this Honesdale hardware and implement company.

Tobacco Letter

SPRING weather has hastened the planting season. A large percentage of tobacco farmers are preparing less seed bed space this year than they have in former years, and a few are eliminating the crop entirely.

A lot of tobacco not bought in the early part of the season has been taken up within the past month at prices ranging from six to eight cents per pound thru. The low prices prevailing on this year's crop have caused quite an export demand for low grade. Large shipments of low quality leaf are still being made, and the supply of this type of tobacco is almost exhausted.

A Healthy Sign

The steadily increasing production of five-cent cigars in York County is looked upon as a healthy sign for the Lancaster County growing industry, since the bulk of cigars of this class are made with Pennsylvania fillers. Probably the reduced revenue taxes will still further stimulate the manufacture of the "good nickel cigar," so that the outlook for Lancaster tobacco growers is not entirely gloomy.

All of these factors should be borne in mind by growers when deciding upon their 1926 acreage.—Lancaster, Pa., April 8.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

HILLPOT Quality CHICKS
STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD
Their Quality YOUR Profit
It means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS.
Results—told of by my customers—prove it.
Leghorns-Rocks-Reds-Wyandottes
Safe delivery of full count guaranteed
Send for my '26 Chick Book—FREE
W. F. Hillpot, Box 28 Frenchtown, N.J.

200-300 Egg Strain
20 to 50% Reduction
on all chicks, eggs and breeding stock of the famous
REAM STRAINS
of World's Champion Layers
Most Profitable Poultry Known
306 eggs per year
Write for new prices and story of Mrs. Hoffman, Texas, who made $10,000 profit last year from her flock of Ream Strain foundation.
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box W. Lancaster, Pa.

Riverdale Chix
Our Spring Price List is Now Effective
Light and Dark Brahmas; White Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds; Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Martin Strain Wyandottes—and—Hollywood Leghorns. These are not cheap stock. ALL SMITH-HATCHED from trap-nested parent flocks, kept directly under our supervision. Our free catalogue, price lists and Service Bulletins will be sent, if you ask.
RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,
Dept. 7, Riverdale, New Jersey

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Anconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
From 200-Egg Hens
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

STOP
BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
BUCYRUS, OHIO

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying Free range Flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12.00	" 100
Barred Rocks	14.00	" 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	14.00	" 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	10.00	" 100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots, 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

BUTLER POULTRY FARM
Buy our own S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks at 20c
May 17c, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.
BUTLER POULTRY FARM
R. D. 1, Belsiar, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$60	$115
Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	13	65	120
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	65	125
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.00	15	70	130
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	80	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47	90

White Leghorns, Special Matings ....15c each
Barred Rocks, Special Matings ....18c each
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Parks Barred Rocks, For May Now $12 per 100
Pure strains, healthy stock, strong chix. Special matings, direct pedigree males, $18.00—100. None better. Prices on 1,000. 100% del. postpaid. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders to, S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

PULLETS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING
White Leghorns
Send for Booklet
Low Priced!
Vigorous!
Prolific!
Healthy!
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM
INDIANHEAD POULTRY FARM
Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe
Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices postpaid on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	66.50	126.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited	3.00	5.50	10.00	60.00	100.00

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Order Today
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

1,000,000 Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks
BRED FROM BREEDERS THAT HAVE THE LAYING HABIT—

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11	$53	$100
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13	62	120
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14	67	130
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15	72	140
Parks Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16	77	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18	87	170
Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Wh. Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes	13.00	25	122	240

Catalogue Free—White Pekin Ducklings—Turkey eggs—Custom hatching—Order chicks now. 5% cash discount on all orders received and paid in full 30 days before chicks are wanted. Selected Free Range Breeders—100% live arrival guaranteed. We are not chick brokers—We hatch every chick we sell. Ref. Curwensville Nat. Bank, Curwensville, Pa.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 216, GRAMPIAN, PA.

PEP THEY LIVE
ATHENEON QUALITY HAS MADE THE FINE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY
Thousands of customers acclaim ATHENEON QUALITY, FIRST in vigor, FIRST in growth, FIRST in egg production.

Varieties Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
S. C. White Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Black Minorcas	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
TANCRED LEGHORNS, 213 to 286 egg Blood Lines	11.00	20.00	100.00	

Order direct from this ad or ask for Fine Free Instructive Catalog. Ref.—Athens Nat. Bank. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 54, ATHENS, OHIO.

SCHWEGLER'S **"THOR-O-BRED"** BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"
They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 12¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

KIRKERSVILLE CHICKS
For 20 years we have hatched and raised Chicks of the finest Quality from farm ranged stock. We received more letters highly commending our Chicks last season than ever before. Our great aim has always been to produce the BEST LAYERS.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.25	$12.00	$35.00	$58.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.25	14.00	41.00	68.00
Buff and White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00

Hollywood White Leghorns, Choice, $14 per 100 straight. We specialize in English and Hollywood Leghorns. Order at once for early delivery. Kirkersville Chicks will Suit you and make [illegible]. Reference: Kirkersville Savings Bank KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 51, KIRKERSVILLE, OHIO.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD **SATISFACTORY CHICKS**

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorns and Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120; Light Mixed, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. All orders have our best personal attention and old customers take a large portion of our Chicks each year. Ref. Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free New Catalog. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Box F, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Buy C-M-L-Chicks
OUR BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS are headed by pedigreed males imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Pedigree of the Dams of these Males 285 and the Sire's Dam 316. I do not believe better BARRON LEGHORNS can be found in this country at these low prices. Also Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds at low prices, quality considered. Barron S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Pen No. 1, 20c each, Pen No. 2, 15c each, 1000, 1c less. Marcy's Strain Jersey Black Giants, 35c each. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, 16c each, in 1000 lots 1c less. My Chicks are produced from personally inspected flocks, large, hardy and bred from vigorous, free range stock. They live, Grow and make Profits. Before ordering elsewhere get my Free Catalog with full particulars, or order direct from this ad. Shipped Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

500,000 National Guaranteed Chicks
Bred from fine sturdy carefully selected breeders having free range. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or broilers	$3.25	$6.00	$11.	$53.	$100.
American or English White and Buff Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.	62.	120.
Holly-Tancred White and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.	67.	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas, White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.	72.	140.
Park's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.	77.	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.	87.	170.

Six other breeds. Pekin ducklings, Turkey eggs. Order now. Get chicks when wanted. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank ref. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 404 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS We have been producing Chicks from our pure bred laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guar.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. S. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. PARKS Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box V. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

RAISE CHICKENS
BUY DAY OLD CHICKS
5000 WEEKLY
AT LOW PRICES!
WE SHIP C.O.D.
MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—
they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY.
ORDER TODAY.
Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

MEADOW BROOK CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns—Reds—Rocks
Meadow Brook chicks are making money for others—They will make money for you. Poultrymen testify that they feel SAFE in buying our chicks because they are all we represent them—healthy, thrifty, and true to type.
Order your March and April Chicks NOW! Send for circular and price list NOW!
MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
Stockton, N. J.

WENE Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorn Specialty Breeders
Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds
Old customers have reserved every chick up to April 20th. From this date until May 31st, we can supply Select, Special and Pedigree Matings in Leghorns. Every chick from a mature hen of proven laying ability, selected, blood-tested and certified under State supervision. Also S. C. Wh. Leghorn 8-week-old Pullets, $1.25 each.
Write for free folder and prices.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B Vineland, N. J.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS
The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record. Inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wydts	4.75	8.75	16.50	80.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHIX FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders. Bred for Egg Production
Prices per Hundred

	April	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$9	$8
Wh. & Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12
Marcy Strain B. Giants	30	25	23	20

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited, White and Buff Orpingtons, winners in ten shows. Developed for high egg production. Trapnested. Black Minorcas, Pape's Strain, winners at local shows. Anconas, Sheppard Strain, winners at local shows. Free catalog. Prices right.
Holgate Chick Hatchery
BOX L, HOLGATE, OHIO

Baby Chicks
Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free Illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Special inducements For Early Orders.
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

One Million Baby Chicks For 1926
THIS SMALL ADV. BRINGS BIG VALUE—WRITE. Fifteen leading breeds all on free farm range, bred for egg production, properly culled insures good, strong chicks. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
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Clean, tiny pets, easy to raise in small space. Multiply rapidly; eat grain, hay, vegetable scraps. We supply breeders cheap and buy all you raise at top prices. Contract, price list, etc., FREE. BIG BREEDERS LEAGUE, 4553 Davison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

DOGS WANTED 1 to entire litters of Collie Pups. Miss Georgie Gordon, R. D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Best of breeding, just the dog for your farm. D. WATSON ATKINSON, Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa.

Protect Your Property Buy an Airedale puppy. Six dollars. CLARENCE BOWMAN, R. No. 2, Palmyra, Pa.

MY four year old combination hound, open trailer, wide ranger and true treer. First $15.00 gets him on trial. B. KESTERSON, B-44, Sedalia, Ky.

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VITALITY MILK GOATS, soon fresh, for sick babies, $40-$55. Springers, $35. Yearlings, $25. Best Purebreds $75. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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GUERNSEYS Guernsey bulls of fashionable breeding from A. R. and untested dams. Federal Accredited Herd. Prices and pedigrees on application. WILLOW BROOK FARMS CO., Churchville, Bucks County, Pa.

SEVERAL GUERNSEY HEIFERS and grade cows for sale or will exchange for purebred cows to freshen about July or August. Herd Accredited. J. P. HEISEY, Washington Boro, Pa.

REGISTERED GOOD JERSEYS—Bull and Heifer 3 mos. old. Finely bred and grown. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

FOR THE BEST Guernsey or Holstein dairy calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF, about 3 mos. old. May Rose, dam A. R. record 720 lbs. fat. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

Milking Shorthorns Heifers 2 to 6 mos. old. T. B. tested. H. C. KENNEDY, ULSTER, PA.

Registered Jerseys Heifer calves and bred heifers from dams with records. CHAS. A. LEONARD, Troy, Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

This Sailor Studied Poultry

(Continued from page 3)

to start bad habits, such as toe picking. I use peat moss in the brooder houses and put the chicks in for the first time at night. Then I sprinkle a little fine grit on the moss. The white against the dark background attracts the chicks and in the morning you find them scratching and picking at the grit."

Mr. Zimmerman has a clever arrangement for training the chicks to come in and out of the brooder house without crowding. At each door there is an incline leading to the ground. Fine wire netting runs along the sides of the runway forming a U-shaped enclosure. There are no corners for the chicks to bunch up in and they can easily find their way back to the warmth. As they learn to get in and out the U is lengthened and widened until after a few days they no longer require a guide. This saves time and loss, as it prevents huddling and the usual frantic chase to get the chicks in when a storm comes along.

P. D. claims that water, the cheapest article in a chicken's diet, is the most likely to be neglected. He keeps one two-quart jar of water to every fifty chicks and as they grow larger uses four two and a half gallon fountains to 500 chicks. In the laying houses he uses two large eight-gallon fountains in each room.

The laying pens are models of cleanliness and it is a sight to see the birds at feeding time. Plenty of nests are provided and the roosts are free from drafts. Green feed is provided and a variety offered. Sprouted oats, germinated oats and cabbage are fed on alternate days. This year it is planned to grow mangel beets for a winter feed. During the summer months rape is sown for the birds to run in and peach and apple trees have been planted for shade and fruit.

Old Romeo, a prize winner.

Mr. Zimmerman is an enthusiastic advocate of local markets and sells practically all of his cockerels and eggs in Harrisburg. He has found that there are very few times when it pays him to ship to large city markets. Small eggs are sold to restaurants and the best, as well as dressed poultry, are sold over a stall in one of the market houses. Since only a high class product is handled, a lasting trade has been built up that takes care of his output.

Culling is carried out faithfully at Whiteacres. The owner feels that one of the most important things is to feed the flock properly after it has been culled. "Culling alone is not sufficient since poor feeding can spoil the most carefully culled flock. I don't force my breeders. I cull them twice a year and select nothing but eggs weighing twenty-three to twenty-eight ounces to the dozen for setting. My object is to breed hens of a heavy type that are capable of laying a large chalk-white egg. I like Leghorns with small combs for this section on account of freezing."

This poultryman's naval training has made him a stickler for detail. The birds must be fed on time, their food must be just right and the water fresh and clean. He is enthusiastic about his work and enjoys it. His flock reflects intelligent handling and the many ribbons won at the leading poultry and egg exhibits in this and other states are an evidence of his ability.

Mr. Zimmermann, the sailor-poultryman.

He still likes to tell yarns of the sea, but that is in the past and he is more interested in the future and in that flock of Leghorns.

Feed Market Situation

THE feed market has developed a firmer tone during the past few days as a result of lighter offerings. Prices of wheat feeds and high protein feeds have worked slightly higher but other feeds are practically unchanged.

The continued slow demand of flour has restricted the mill output of wheat feeds and offerings for spot or immediate shipment have become small and are rather firmly held. Offerings for deferred shipment, however, are still easily equal to the demand and prices of the deferred offerings are at 50c@$1 per ton discount under spot prices in most markets.

The linseed meal market has also been strengthened by the small offerings of linseed meal. Argentina flaxseed, however, is beginning to arrive in the United States and meal from this seed is being offered in eastern markets at prices relatively lower than meal from domestic seed.

A further reduction in the production of cottonseed meal and the light stocks of high grade meal have caused a firmer tone in the cottonseed meal market. Offerings of off color and low grade meal continue large and this can be bought at considerable discount under prices of prime meal, which are holding firm. Offers of high grade meal are principally from the southwestern crushers.

Prices of corn feeds remain unchanged and mills are holding hominy feed prices steady in spite of the light demand. Production of gluten feed continues heavy but stocks are small as a result of the increased demand occasioned by reduction in prices to a grass price basis.

The alfalfa meal market is dull.—United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WATCH your horses carefully these days. Guard them against strained tendons, stiff joints, troublesome growths. Treat them with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Keep this wonderful remedy ready for emergencies. For 42 years it has been giving quick relief for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

Won't scar or discolor hair. Apply it yourself. Directions with bottle. Get it at drug stores for $2.00 or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

FARM LANDS

OPPORTUNITIES in Southern California are better now than ever for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 914 Ry. Exchange, Chicago.

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. B. Lewis, Media, Ill.

100 ACRE EQUIPPED FARM—Only $1200; boarding house; wonderful game and fishing country; estimated $5000 wood to market; big 9-room house, running water, also 4-room tenant house and 40x80 barn; good money in boarding house; fertile tillage, abundantly watered pasture, variety fruit, town advantages. Biggest bargain around at $1200 with horse, cow, poultry, implements, thrown in. Details pg. 28 big new Illus. Catalog money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

POTATO FARM—198 acres, 135 tillable in best potato region, northern Pennsylvania. Complete equipment, tractor, planter, sprayer, digger, etc. House, barns, large poultry houses, fruit, woodland, pasture. Near county seat. Good schools. Land bank mortgage can remain. Bargain at fifty-eight hundred to settle estate. Write Mrs. G. B., 73 Belvidere, North Providence, Rhode Island.

15 ACRES fully equipped. 5-room state house, good buildings, fruit, stock, crops, implements, tools. Three blocks off Callahill Street, Perkasie, Pa. $6300. Dolson, owner.

SWINE

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

REGISTERED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE PIGS, the rite foundation for breeding. Get our price before you buy. Write or visit the BEECH EDGE STOCK FARM, Beech Creek, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

Registered Durocs Small pigs, either sex. One service boar and one bred gilt. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.50 each. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, DUSHORE, PA.

BERKSHIRES A few good fall gilts for sale. DAVID H. BRECKBILL, R. No. 4, Lancaster, Pa.

REGISTERED Spotted Poland China Spring Pigs for sale at very attractive prices on Pairs and Trios not akin. Write Brookside Farm, Middletown, Virginia.

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AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MANAGER—Dairy and poultry farm, 200 acres, near Quakertown, Pa. Apply, Bianchi Bros., 13th and Reed Sts., Philadelphia.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW HAS BUNCH ON NECK—LAMBS DIE.—I have a four-year-old heifer which has developed a large hard bunch on her throat just back of the lower jaw bones. It is the size of a quart dipper and is growing rapidly. It does not seem to affect her except she has fallen off some in milk. She will freshen next September. I also lost some lambs from digestive troubles. They lived and thrived until about two or three days of age then one would die from being constipated and maybe the twin mate would die of scours. They were fed clover hay. The cow is fed clover hay with a grain ration of corn, oats, cottonseed and linseed meal. Please give cause and cure if possible.—S. W., Milan, Pa. From the description given I am led to believe that the bunch is an abscess. If such is the case it should be drained promptly and kept clean until healing has occurred. The incision made to drain an abscess in this location, should be made by a veterinarian well versed in the anatomy of the area involved. A teaspoonful of castor oil to a lamb showing either constipation or scours will have a beneficial effect. Individual attention in these cases is advised. You are probably feeding these ewes one-fourth to one-half pound of grain per day. Usually one starts the grain ration several weeks before lambing and continues the grain ration during the nursing period.

COW GIVES MILK IN TWO QUARTERS.—We have a Jersey cow that is ten years old. On coming fresh on January 28 was giving milk from all four teats. After the calf was taken off five weeks later she only milked on two teats. Would you kindly advise us as to the cause, also a treatment or remedy of some kind?—S. K. D., Reynoldsville, Pa. It might be possible that this cow had an infection of these quarters which destroyed their efficiency. Milk the quarters several times daily, massage the udder carefully and endeavor to stimulate secretion. It is difficult to restore the secretion of milk but it is worth trying.

COW URINATES FREQUENTLY.—I have a cow that is constantly trying to urinate. A veterinarian tended her but with no success. She eats well and seems right in every other way only a little thin in flesh. Is there anything you could advise me to do?—H. B. D., Port Royal, Pa. There is evidently some irritation which causes this difficulty. There may be an infection in the kidney or bladder. There is possibility of a calculus in the bladder or lacerations of the vagina. If she has calved recently, the vagina may be lacerated. This cow should be examined by graduate veterinarian as treatment will be based upon a correct diagnosis.

NAVEL SWOLLEN.—I had a purebred cow freshen last Saturday morning. She had twin heifer calves and one of them I noticed yesterday morning had a swelling at the navel, a bunch as large as a teacup which discharges some. Calf eats well. Can you tell me something to cure the calf?—M. B., Spartansburg, Pa. The application of tincture of iodine to the navel once daily may serve to correct the discharge. This enlargement may be a small rupture which will probably disappear during the first few months of the calf's life. If an abscess has developed, free drainage may be required before healing will take place.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
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POULTRY

JUNE, JULY AND AUG. CHICKS—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c; Black Giants, 18c; Heavy Breeds mixed, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Light Breeds mixed, 7c each. Order now. $1.00 will book your order. Catalog on request. Our 10th year. D. W. Gooding, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $16.00; also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

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CUT PRICES on May chicks, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks 13c; S. C. White Leghorns 11c; heavy mixed 10c; light mixed 9c by prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. Chicks of good healthy parent stock. Good chicks, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 6.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS—Free range stock. White Leghorns, S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Mixed chicks, 9c and up, prepaid. 100% live. Circular free. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, R. No. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

DO YOU WANT to increase your poultry profits, then get our prices on eggs and day-old chicks from trapnested pedigreed Barron and Wyckoff White Leghorns. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

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PARDEE'S perfect Pekin ducklings $38. per 100 delivered. Eggs $16. "World's Best" Catalogue. Roy E. Pardee, Chestnut Street, Islip, Long Island, New York.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds 12c; Leghorns 10c; Jersey Giants 22c. Circular free. George Cullen, Elkview, Pa.

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WANTED—Black Giant, Ancona, White Wyandotte hatching eggs, case lots weekly. State quantity and price wanted. Chas. Taylor, Liberty, N. Y.

S. C. BROWN and White Leghorns, 332 egg. Pedigreed. Trapnested. Stock. Eggs $1.00 up. Catalog. V. Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

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SEED POTATOES—Hill selected and certified seed potatoes. Cobblers, Russets. Write for catalogue and prices. Wm. A. Jones, Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.

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PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rocks Baby Chicks, hatching eggs. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

BUFF ROCK hatching eggs, $1.50 for 15. Mrs. S. L. Gilbert, Cochranville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

STORAGE BATTERIES of the Edison Alkaline type do not have the faults of lead acid type. Fortunate purchases from the Government and other large users make possible a real buy. All voltages and amperages. For radio, motor boats, and farm lighting plants. Before buying batteries get my interesting literature stating voltage and amperage desired. End your storage battery trouble by doing this now. Address B. Hawley Smith, 305 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

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ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS $2.00 bushel; Virginia soy beans, $2.50 bushel; cow peas $1.25 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

OLD COINS and stamps wanted; buying list free; stamp and coin collector tells about stamps and coins, 6 months 25c. Kraus, 409 Chestnut, Milwaukee, Wis.

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CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

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WRITE for low price. Delicious extracted Clover Honey. Appledorn, Hamler, Ohio.

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FROST PROOF cabbage and tomato plants. Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, parcel post paid, 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, $1.25 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

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EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $4.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

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How One Crop paid the cost of draining 20 acres

It cost H. M. of Otoe County, Nebraska, $520 to tile drain a 20 acre field. Before draining, the field was under water so much of the time that it was scarcely fit for pasture land. *But the first year after the tile was laid, the field produced a crop of corn that paid the entire draining bill.*

How Savings return Mobiloil's higher price

Like this draining bill, Mobiloil's few cents extra per gallon is not additional expense but a profitable investment.

First, Mobiloil users frequently report a reduction in oil consumption of 10% to 50%. And the marked decrease in carbon and other troubles paves the way to important savings in yearly repair bills. It is because Mobiloil is the cheapest oil to *use* that Mobiloil is asked for by more farmers than any three other oils combined.

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	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc			..	...
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A		..
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Maxwell	...	..	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	..	..		.

No one oil will do!

You wouldn't think of taking the pistons out of your automobile engine and putting them in your truck or tractor engine. But do you realize that the different pistons in these engines may require entirely different grades of oil to properly lubricate and seal them? One grade of oil cannot possibly give you the best results in *all* your farm engines.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 93—No. 17
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1926
$1.00 a year

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Small fruits for the home garden—Page 9.

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Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
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Paige	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
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ESTABLISHED 1880
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We are giving away six of these strawberry plants for the purpose of introducing POULTRY KEEPER into new homes. POULTRY KEEPER is devoted to practical poultry raising. It tells how to make money from poultry. It is chock full of interesting matter concerning poultry raising.

Send $1.00 for two years' subscription to POULTRY KEEPER and we will send you six of these tree strawberry plants free of charge. Address

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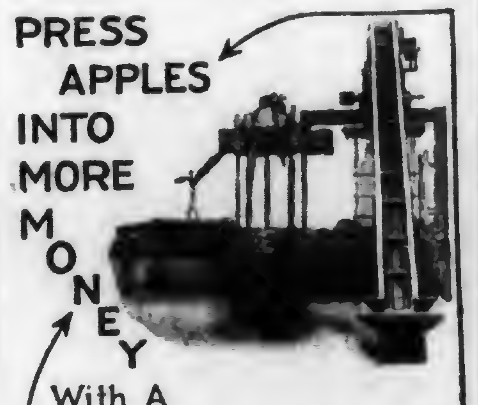
Box 94 Quincy, Ill.



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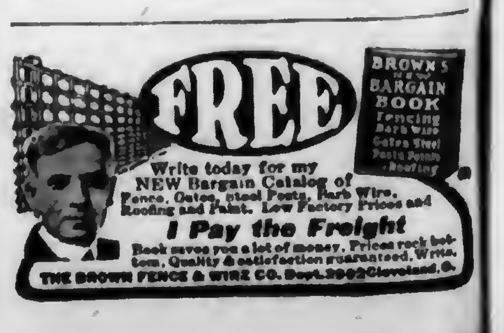

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 17 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY APRIL 24, 1926 Whole No. 1510

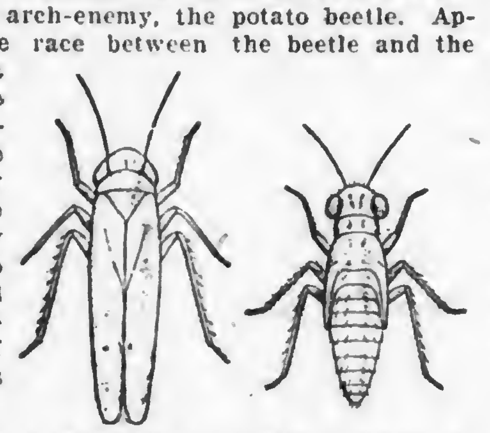
Another Enemy Threatens the Potato

The Leafhopper Is Fast Gaining Ground in Its Race with the Potato Beetle

By H. ROY DENMAN

IN AN article published in 1922 the writer mentioned the probable necessity of a more concentrated attack upon the potato leafhopper. The present undercurrent of opinion relative to this insect precludes any doubt as to the menacing frequency and increasing seriousness of the damage caused by the hopper. Since the early eighties, periodically, serious outbreaks have occurred, and about 1900 it was generally recognized that the hopper had become dangerous.

The economic importance of this pest has developed so rapidly that it now stands second only to our arch-enemy, the potato beetle. Apparently the race between the beetle and the hopper is a losing one for the beetle, as the hopper is by nature more cleverly equipped to withstand the onslaughts of man and his nostrums.


Leafhoppers magnified many times. Only the adult has wings.

The potato farmer has for a time been battling the ravaging beetle. This battle is a yearly occurrence, but the former indefinite appearance of the hopper led to a false sense of security. Then again, the damage caused by the hopper was attributed to dry weather, and called tipburn, the inference being that dry weather caused some physical disturbance within the leaf which made it turn brown at the tips and edges. Furthermore, the adult and young of the leaf hopper are likely to be present in greatest numbers during the period when dry weather prevails. Thus it can be seen that the hopper was working behind a screen, unnoticed and therefore surviving.

The adult leafhopper (also called apple leafhopper) is a winged insect, pale green, about one-eighth inch long, with large white eyes, and six roundish white spots just back of the head. The presence of hoppers in the field is readily noted: upon being disturbed they fly from the vines, resembling a flight of small white moths. They can be closely observed if one remains quiet for a few minutes after the flight. While they attend strictly to their business of banqueting on the under side of the leaf, they will now and then saunter around looking for new fields of endeavor.

The nymph, or young hopper, is wingless, smaller than the adult, and without the green tinge. When nearly mature they are very lively and hop from leaf to leaf.

After feeding upon young apple trees early in the season the hoppers migrate to the potato vines as they appear above ground. Adults and nymphs are equipped with a very delicate beak with which they suck the sap of the leaf. Because of this delicacy in attack there are no evidences of gross chewing or puncturing of the leaf, and it is this lack of visible evidence that has enabled the hopper to escape the suspicion of the grower.

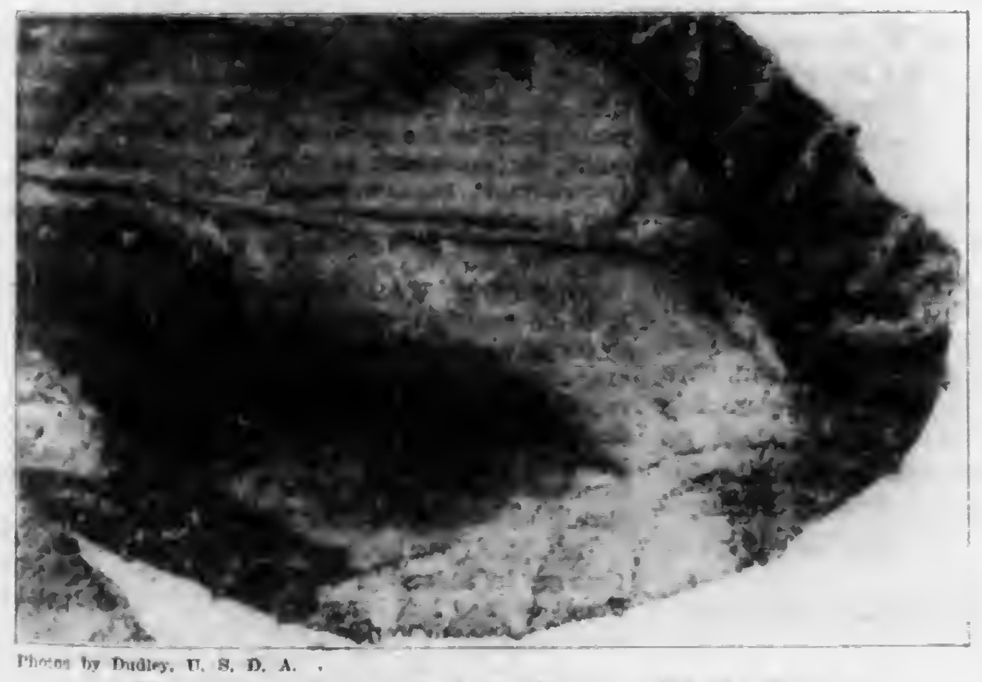
The potato beetle, in the larva or grub form, chews the leaf, and the flea-beetle punctures the leaf, hence the proof against these two is visual. When great numbers of hoppers are present the effect is seen in the premature wilting of the plants. This is the first injury.

When the eggs are laid they are deposited in the skin of the leaf. These eggs are so tiny and transparent they cannot be detected from the outside. When the eggs hatch some mysterious secretion seems to develop which causes the leaf tissues to die, and small, sunken areas dot the leaf. This is injury number two.

For the final sleeping potion the hopper proceeds to poison the plant with what is indefinitely known as "hopperburn." To determine just how much of a wallop this hopperburn could pack, one leafhopper was put in a cage and placed over a healthy potato plant. Some days later the cage was removed and there was the deadest plant ever seen. It looked as tho it had been struck with every bolt of lightning since the time of Adam. Other caged plants kept free from hoppers came thru in top form. The early symptoms of hopperburn are not peculiar to itself. There is merely a slight yellowing and curling at the tip and margin of the leaf, the area eventually turning brown when the tissues die. These symptoms might be attributed to a few other diseases.

Spreading from the tip and margin to the mid-rib and leaving the basal portion of the leaf to remain green is another symptom. At this time we have a stunted plant, brown, curled leaves showing a green base. However, the certain indicator is the presence of a multitude of small, pale-green insects hopping and flying about the plants. It is hardly necessary then to look for the disease, for when you see a leafhopper you also see the disease, for this disease of hopperburn cannot be carried by air, water, man or beast.

While the usual Bordeaux mixture of 5-5-50 will give some control when applied as it usually is, that is, on top of the vines, it will give excellent control when applied to both top and bottom of the leaf. Pressure at 200 pounds is essential. As a matter of fact hopper control calls for a most exacting application. Nicotine sulphate added to the Bordeaux at the rate of one pint per 100 gallons will give quicker action but the additional expense is to be considered. In the eastern potato sections the first application should be due about the latter part of June, and the second application ten to fourteen days later. Ordinarily, the potato farmer who sprays five to six times per season and sprays correctly will have no need to worry about hopperburn.


Photos by Dudley, U. S. D. A.

This isn't a diseased leaf. Leafhoppers did the damage.

A potato field following a severe attack by the leafhopper.

During the summer of 1921 the writer had charge of a large potato operation in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. A small section of a twenty-five-acre field was retained for experimental purposes. This plot did not receive Bordeaux mixture. The leafhopper was first noticed in the middle part of June feeding upon the unsprayed area. Attempts to locate hoppers on the adjacent sprayed field were failures.

In July the unsprayed portion was appreciably lighter in color as compared to the main fields sprayed with Bordeaux. In early August the symptoms of hopperburn were evident, and at the end of the season it was noted that the unsprayed area died off five weeks earlier than the sprayed fields.

Imported Clover Seed

DURING the past few years France, Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom have supplied from ten to twenty per cent of the red clover seed sown in the United States.

Tests, in which foreign seed was compared with that from domestic sources, were started at the Pennsylvania State College in 1916-1917 to determine whether the imported seed could be grown satisfactorily in Pennsylvania. The tests were continued in 1921 to 1925 and the following conclusions have been drawn from the results:

"From our present knowledge we believe that in parts of Pennsylvania well adapted to red clover, the French, north European, and Chilean seed will give as good average yields of hay as domestic seed. However, in the years in which winter injury is severe the clover from American-grown seed will likely prove more hardy."

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 93, No. 17 Phila., Pa., April 24, 1926 Whole No. 1510

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The most disturbing truth is better than the most cherished illusion.—Lothrop Stoddard

Farm Relief Bills

THE latest news is to the effect that the administration at Washington has consented to the inclusion of some form of government financial aid in disposing of surplus farm products. The plan includes the advancement of money up to $100,000,000 to coöperative organizations to finance the handling of surpluses. While this is not all that the more radical of the Corn Belt farmers have been demanding, it is considered as more or less of a surrender on the part of certain administration leaders. Farmers in the East have been luke-warm, if not actively opposed to the propositions which have been put forth recently to solve the surplus problem. Of course, the new scheme is not yet law and it is probable that a bitter fight will be precipitated when it comes before Congress.

Drastic Corn Borer Method

WITH the passing of the winter months, the campaign against the European corn borer in northwestern Pennsylvania opens in earnest. The only known method of controlling this highly destructive pest is to destroy all infested corn stubble, stalks, etc., early in the spring before the insect becomes active. Corn growers in the infested area of the state have been warned to destroy all corn crop remnants before May 15th. Instructions which have been issued by the State Department of Agriculture seem drastic, but the destructiveness of this enemy of the king of grains certainly warrants drastic measures.

The section of Pennsylvania which is now within the corn borer quarantine area includes Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Lawrence, Warren, Forest, McKean, Potter, Elk, Cameron, Clarion, and parts of Butler, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clinton Counties. The seriousness of the situation in this territory, considering the possibility that the borer may spread to the more important corn growing counties of the eastern and southern parts of the state, is fully recognized by those who have seen examples of its ravages.

Secretary Willits has been authorized to use a part of the Department's emergency insect and disease fund to help carry out the clean-up campaign this spring.

Luther Burbank

THE passing of Luther Burbank at his home in Santa Rosa, California, ended the career of the most widely known plant breeder in America. For more than a quarter of a century he devoted himself to studying the laws of plant life, and his knowledge enabled him to perform wonders in the way of combining and modifying tendencies, and in creating new species. The public, not understanding that his work was based upon scientific knowledge of plant life, insisted upon calling him a wizard, a term which he disliked all his life. There was nothing of the magician or wizard about him. He simply applied the laws of nature and worked with them. After a disappointment in a love affair years ago, Mr. Burbank turned his attention to the study of plant life and so engrossing did he find it that everything else was dropped and he became the world's leader in this work. His announcement, made a few weeks ago, that he had become an infidel in religious belief created a sensation and the thousands who wrote him advising, protesting and censuring, unwittingly contributed to his death it is said. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Voting in Philadelphia

THIS morning we turned off the street into a dirty alley in the center of Philadelphia, almost within the shadow of City Hall tower. Walking quite a distance up this alley between a row of billboards and a vacant building plastered with burlesque theatre posters, we came to a dingy, three-story building which was once a saloon,—and possibly is still used for the same purpose. On the side of the building was painted a large sign, advertising So-and-so's beer. The word "beer" showed dimly thru the coat of paint that had been spread over it when prohibition came.

We pushed open a door next to the barroom door and stepped into a long, dimly lighted hallway, which reeked with the fumes of what the anti-prohibitionists call "the real stuff." At the rear end of this hall was a stairway, and at the top we found a door, opening into a large, bare room. At the far end of the room was a long table. Behind the table sat three men, of the type you would expect to find in such surroundings, and one woman.

One of the men pointed to a chair and we sat down. He asked some questions, administered an oath on the open Bible, and told us to take the chair in front of the other two men. They had large books in which they entered our name, age, occupation, weight, height, color of eyes and several other bits of information.

That was all. We retraced our steps down the creaking stairs, out thru the smelly hall, and down the littered alley to the street.

We had performed our duty as a citizen. If we had not gone thru the ceremony in that dingy room over a back-alley saloon, we would not be qualified to vote in the coming primary election. On May 18 we shall go back to that saloon and cast our ballot for candidates for the governorship of Pennsylvania and the United States senatorship.

Land Prices and Farm Income

INVESTIGATION shows that there is a slight advance noticeable at the present in the price of farm land and in farm incomes. The high peak in both was reached in 1920. Between 1920 and 1922 farm incomes slumped rapidly and far, but they began to climb steadily back. The price of farm land dropped more slowly but continued downward to the end of 1925. The rise in farm incomes since 1923 has evidently caused a reaction in land values and is pulling them up. The ratio between the two has not been consistent. In other words, farm incomes are not reflected quickly in land values. If writers and economists would devote more time and space to the consideration of production economics and less to the treatment of land values it would be better for agriculture and all concerned.

As a matter of fact, the steady home-owning farmer has little interest in the subject of land values and gains nothing by the advancement in price. On the contrary, he loses, because he pays more taxes on the higher valuation. The price of land has no influence upon the amount of money received from the crops produced.

Roadside Markets

THE marketing officials of the eastern states met recently in Baltimore and considered the question of roadside markets. One of the speakers was Mr. Andrew S. Phillips, president of the Roadside Stand Association, of Massachusetts. He stated that more than a million dollars worth of produce is being sold each year in his county at roadside stands. Because of the practice of men who go into the wholesale markets and buy their stuff, then go out and pose as farmers, it is necessary, he said, for farmers to organize in order to save the roadside marketing business. This question is one which should be considered by producers in every section where roadside stands are prevalent. Such an organization could, by the adoption of rules, standards and practices, develop the business into one which could be distinguished easily by the traveling public from the "gyp" huckster who drives out into the country with a load of produce and sets up a stand. The assistance of state marketing officials can easily be obtained and they are glad to assist. Modern travel and good roads, coupled with the ever present desire to get fresh fruit and vegetables, make roadside marketing a great and permanent possibility, and it must be saved for and by those to whom it properly belongs.

Washington Letter

HEARINGS ON STANDARD CONTAINER BILL.—No opposition to the Perkins standard container bill developed at hearings on the proposed measure before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, April 9th.

The Perkins bill provides that the standard hampers and round stave baskets for fruits and vegetables shall be one-eighth bushel, one-fourth bushel, one-half bushel, three-fourths bushel, one bushel, one and one-half bushel and two bushels; that standard splint baskets for fruits and vegetables shall be the four-quart, eight-quart, twelve-quart, sixteen-quart, twenty-four-quart and thirty-two-quart basket, standard dry measure. It will be unlawful to manufacture or sell such containers which do not comply with this act.

ODD SIZES WASTEFUL AND DECEPTIVE.—It is an economic waste and conducive to fraud to continue use of the many odd sizes of containers, declared Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who conducted the hearings for the proponents. He said there was a feeling among farmers that fruit and vegetable containers should be standardized to prevent fraud.

A. M. Loomis, representing the National Grange, in indorsing the bill, said that the National Grange had long advocated federal legislation to promote honest merchandising.

It was shown by E. R. Taylor, director, Bureau of Markets of Pennsylvania, that fourteen-quart and twenty-eight-quart hampers were in general use in Pennsylvania cities, for half-bushel and

bushel containers. And they are used for purposes of deception. Owing to the present lack of standards, there is much confusion among purchasers of fruits and vegetables because of the many sizes of containers.

IN THE INTEREST OF AGRICULTURE.—The House has passed several bills of considerable importance to agriculture. These included the Ketcham bill providing for the expansion of the foreign service of the Department of Agriculture; an amendment to the packers and stockyards act of 1921, so as to require every stockyard owner and market agency to furnish reasonable stockyards services upon request without discrimination, and the bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify as free from disease and insect pests, domestic fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds, and nursery stock, and other plants for propagation when offered for export.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS.—Joint resolutions were adopted for United States participation in the third world poultry congress, at Ottawa, Canada, in 1927, and amending the plant quarantine act so as to allow the states to quarantine against shipments, therein or thru, of plants, products, and other commodities found diseased or infected when not covered by federal quarantine.

NEW WHEAT LAND.—A large increase in new land in wheat is reported in the Southwest. Two million acres of newly broken land in northwest Texas, western Oklahoma and Kansas, and eastern New Mexico and Colorado has already been seeded in wheat. It is predicted that by another year 10,000,000 acres of new land will be broken for the first time and seeded to wheat in this area.

The work of breaking and seeding is done by the latest improved machinery, such as is employed on the Pacific Coast. This development is mostly by large land holders and companies that have been recently organized for the purpose of developing the new wheat areas.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

DAM SUPERVISION PLANS.—Inspection of scores of dams thruout Pennsylvania, which has just been announced as the spring program of the Water and Power Resources Board, is planned as another move to make certain of the strength of all such works. This year the engineers in charge will look over every small mill or individual power plant dam with the same care as the larger affairs. In a number of instances dams inspected last year, and on which it was proposed improvements should be made, will be visited again. From what is outlined at the Capitol the inspection of dams is on a more comprehensive basis than ever known before. Incidentally, the inspection will be extended to a number of water supply areas as study is being given to allocation of territory.

RURAL POWER APPEAL.—Papers in the state's end of the appeal to the Superior Court of the electric interests from the rural power regulation of the Public Service Commission will be entered in a short time and it is possible an attempt may be made to have argument heard this spring or early summer instead of waiting until fall. Numerous inquiries are being made at the Commission offices as to effect of the appeal and a statement will be made on the subject in a short time. Governor Pinchot has virtually given notice that he will present electric regulation to the next legislature as part of his final recommendations.

COOPERATION IN FIELD.—All of the field forces of the State Police, Game, Fisheries and Forests and Water Departments have been linked up for enforcement of the fishing, fire protection and pollution laws this spring. This scheme has been working out for several years and this year opening of the trout season has given opportunity to make it effective. The state now has more fire towers in service than ever before and there are many miles of telephones hooked up with elaborate arrangements for summoning men to fight fires. Thus far the state has had few forest fires.

WHEAT OUTLOOK. — According to statements gathered in various sections of the big wheat producing counties the crop prospects are generally favorable in spite of some pessimistic predictions made the early part of the month. In some sections reported damaged the stalks have been found in fair shape and well rooted altho the snowfall was below the normal in the southern and central counties where grain is extensively grown.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS.—Motor vehicles and motor drivers are the subjects of various new laws. The statute against drunken drivers is tightened. The lawful width of motor vehicles is limited to eight feet. So-called "roadside" courts by Justices of the Peace are prohibited. The Department of Motor Vehicles is created as a separate department and taken away from the Department of State, W. L. Dill being placed in charge as the Commissioner by legislative appointment. Municipalities are authorized to name certain streets as "thru" streets upon which vehicles have the right of way over cross streets. Reckless driving is defined and procedure specified.

GOOD FRUIT YEAR IN PROSPECT.—Orchardists in central and southern New Jersey report the fruit crop saved so far as late frosts and freezes are concerned. Blossoms are later in appearing than in many years. By mid-April plum blossoms in the southern part of the state had barely begun to show. All of the other fruit trees will not be in full bloom until the latter part of May or three or four weeks later than in some recent seasons. Peaches and cherries will not be in bloom until the latter part of April. Growers report the prospect of bumper crops of all fruits and claim the hard winter has reduced considerably the damage from fruit tree pests. Practically all of the commercial orchards are now pruned.

SOMERSET GUERNSEY HERD.—A purebred Guernsey cow owned by Mrs. Frances K. Stevens of Gladstone has just completed a yearly advanced registry record in Class A (five years and over) with a production of 8968.2 pounds of milk and 418.5 pounds of butterfat. The animal is named Stonehouse Lustre and is registered as No. 66369 by the American Guernsey Cattle Club. The state association in calling attention to the record quotes the average production of milch cows as 4000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat.—B.

New York Letter

MILK PRODUCERS SEEK HARMONY.—The committee of eleven, consisting of two carefully chosen representatives from the five leading groups of dairymen of the state, with Peter G. Ten Eyck, of Albany, president of the State Federation of Farm Bureaus, as chairman, have held their first meeting, and will meet again in Albany on May 4th. No action was taken, but all expressed satisfaction at the harmonious expression and handling of divergent views. All feel confident that ultimately a harmonious unification will be worked out.

JUVENILE GRANGE POSSIBILITIES.—Florence Auchter, the new state deputy of juvenile Granges, recently organized three juvenile Granges in Yates County, one of the smaller counties of the state. She finds rural boys and girls are thoughtful and attentive and eager to accept office, and to do their work in the best manner, according to accepted parliamentary usage. Each rural community should have some one of these forms of training schools for the young and no adult can do better service to his community or make wiser provision for the future than to foster and persistently support such activities.—M. G. Feint.

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Beat it, Maria, beat it quick!
Gosh all Hemlock
Wow wow
Seed coated with Stanleys Crow Repellent

NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

IF ONE were limited to writing current news of spring work being done it would require little space to tell all that is accomplished so far this season. Compared with average years, vegetation is far behind in development. As this is written, (April 12) buds have barely begun to swell and grass shows green only in favored spots. While it may all be for the best in the long run, the forehanded person begins to have an impatient feeling when he looks at the calendar.

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OF COURSE, everyone with a fairly good memory and an imagination in working order can always tell of a worse season. That helps to allay impatience. I have found two maxims which often help me over tight places. One is, "There is nothing so bad but that it might be worse," and the other is, "There is nothing so good but that it might be better." The first helps when things are going against you, and the other tends to steady one when he is inclined to get chesty over success. I believe it is a good thing to have a stock of sayings and maxims on hand while making the journey of life. After we get them firmly settled as a part of our mental equipment they will bob up in times of need and aid us in steering a straight course.

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SOME twenty years ago, while stopping at a homey hotel in Cambridge Springs I saw hung on the wall above the fireplace a motto which read: "I am an old man and have had many troubles; but most of them never happened." I have known many people who could say that of themselves. They are the confirmed worriers. If anything is not just as it should be, or if a possible mishap suggests itself to the mind, such persons let their imagination have free reign and the imaginary thing becomes for them a reality. A great many of the drawn faces and wrinkled countenances are made so by things which never happened. This does not mean that one should not perceive possible danger and strive to avert it, but it means the wasting of time and energy in useless worrying is a mistake.

ON THE other hand, there are a lot of adopted sayings and maxims which had better be forgotten. Lots of people excuse themselves from making any effort for themselves, or from taking part in public improvement work by such sayings as, "You can't change human nature," or "Everything will turn out for the best," or "It's none of my business." In practical affairs there are and have been many foolish but firmly accepted sayings. Some of them were half-truths while others are based entirely upon ignorance or superstition. I well remember whendairymen generally believed that corn chop was highly injurious to dairy cows.

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IT USED to be firmly believed that salt was extremely poisonous to hogs and chickens, hence none whatever was given them. This is one of the half-truths. Salt given them in quantities such as other animals need is harmful and sometimes fatal; but salt in correct amounts is necessary for best health and development. Early growers of asparagus firmly believed that heavy applications of salt were necessary for best results in growing asparagus. Experiment has shown that little or no benefit follows its application. Planting potatoes and garden truck, setting fence posts and laying roofs, killing meat animals and weaning calves, used to be done and gauged by the moon. In fact, so firmly established are some of these ideas that I could possibly arouse considerable controversy if I should dispute the idea today.

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WELL, I have about filled my space this week and have said nothing about the work done at Neshaminy Gardens. Here is the reason for the above screed: The space must be filled and there has been so little done at the Gardens that it can all be told in three lines. We have pruned the grape vines and some of the trees, sown cabbage and tomato seed and have done some cleaning up. These, together with making the season's plans, have been sufficient to fill in all the decent weather we have had.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Graded Eggs

AN EGG was an egg in my grandfather's day, no matter the color,—brown, tannish, or gray, no matter if speckled in slovenly way! An egg was an egg regardless of size, big, middle-sized, little,—the dull and the wise accepted an egg without questions or whys! An egg was an egg regardless of form, no matter if wrinkles appeared in a swarm, no matter if warped like a shirt in a storm! An egg was an egg with no queries in wait, while a dozen was twelve, and a crate was a crate,—yes an egg was an egg at that earlier date! But now, we've advanced and I say it with zest, and an egg is an egg when it's built at its best, and an egg is an egg when it answers the test.

An egg is an egg in my day (am I right?) if it and those with it are perfectly white without a dark spot or a freckle in sight. An egg is an egg if it's perfectly browned with no other color eye-spying around, if all its companions in color are sound! An egg is an egg in this latterly day if built in a large and a generous way, with no little urchins beside it, I say! An egg is an egg if it's smooth on its shell, if it's handsomely groomed and it's manicured well, if it's comely and trim as a dinner-time bell!

Each egg is an egg that I pack in a crate, and like its companions in color and weight, as plump as a plum and as white as a plate! Each egg is an egg that I'm shipping today, an egg not an egg is put out of the way, —an improvement indeed on my grandfather's day!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Border Planting

GOOD foliage, form, size and a continuous display of bloom are important considerations to bear in mind when choosing plants for the shrub border.

As a rule, the larger shrubs are used in border planting. Whether these tall shrubs are of the stiff, upright habit of growth, exemplified in Hibiscus, Silver Bell, etc., or of a more spreading character, as the Bush Honeysuckle, Japanese Snowball, or High Bush Cranberry, depends upon how and where they are to be used. The more upright shrubs are best in the background, especially in the angles of the shrub bed, with the lower-growing shrubs, such as Japanese Privet, Snowberry, etc., in front to hide the stiff and often "leggy" appearance of the background shrubs.

At other places in the border where an effect of height and breadth is wanted, tall, widespreading shrubs, such as Tartarion Honeysuckle, Plum-leaved Viburnum and Cranberry Bush, should be planted near the edge of the border. Alternate-leaved Dogwood is a splendid shrub for such places.

May Hide Unsightly Buildings

The border planting may also serve for a screen to shut off an unattractive vista or to hide unsightly buildings, either on the grounds or on adjoining properties. A few good shrubs recommended for a combined screen and border are the tall-growing Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica and the varieties of Lonicera bella), Tartarian Maple (Acer ginnala), Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana arborescens), Shad Bush, Angelica tree (Aralia japonica), Common Lilac, and the Privets.

The native White Pine and Hemlock are splendid for this purpose; they not only make an effective screen but their evergreen foliage and graceful habit of growth adds much charm to any planting.

Familiar examples of the type of shrub used as "facers" in the border are Slender Deutzia, Japanese Barberry, White Kerria, Snowberry, Van Houtte's Spirea, Thunberg's Spirea, and Golden Bell.

Lovely autumn effects can be gotten by planting shrubs whose foliage assumes colorful hues with the frosty days of fall; for example,—the glowing purplish-crimson tones of the Sumacs and Flowering Dogwood, the bright scarlet of Chokeberry, and the orange-red of the Barberries.

All Have Good Foliage

The Hydrangeas, Spireas, Viburnums, Dogwoods, and the Bush Honeysuckles (Lonicera in variety) possess in common this attribute of good foliage. Such plants as the Purple-leaved Plum, Golden Privet, Japanese Maple, etc., should be omitted in plantings on areas of small extent, and if used at all should be planted as single specimens. Plants similar to the Loniceras, Spireas, etc., with their less conspicuous foliage color, blend in more harmoniously with the surrounding landscape, thus tending to make the grounds look larger than they actually are.

A comparatively small number of different varieties, say six to ten, planted in fairly large groups of each variety, will produce a more harmonious effect than a "spotty" planting of two or three of twenty or more varieties scattered indiscriminately about the edge of the lawn.

Small flowering trees, such as the Pink-flowered Dogwood, White Fringe, Flowering Cherry, Flowering Almond, etc., can be planted to good effect in the border. The Dogwoods, White Fringe and Hawthorns might make better lawn specimens, for they need plenty of room for proper development, but the Flowering Cherries and Almonds are excellent in border planting.—Mary C. McGovern.

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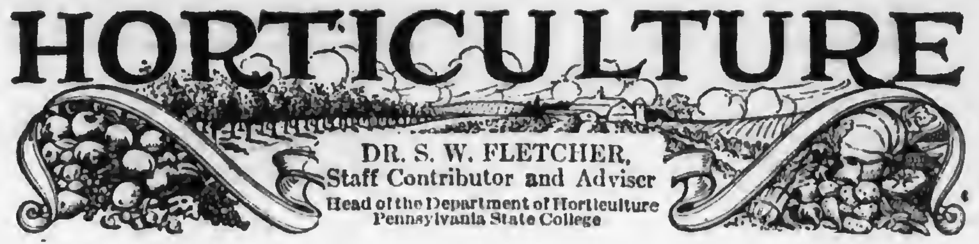

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

The Art of Controlling Insect Pests by Spraying

SUCCESS in spraying depends chiefly on two factors, timeliness and thoroness. By timeliness is meant applying the right kind of spray at the right time. As an aid to growers in this respect, spray schedules have been distributed by the different state experiment stations. You can get one from your county agent. The spray schedule, however, is merely a general or blanket recommendation, which may or may not fit conditions on a certain farm.

The time to spray depends on when the insects emerge, and when the spores of the fungous diseases are scattered. This varies greatly with local conditions. Many counties now have a "spray service," by which fruit growers are notified by telephone or mail just when to apply certain sprays. The recommendations of the spray service are based on local observations of the time of insect emergence and spore dissemination, made by entomologists and pathologists. The spray service makes spraying much more effective than by following a printed spray schedule, without regard to local conditions. See your county agent about the spray service.

Drench All Parts Thoroly

By thoroness is meant putting on enough spray, and in such a form as to completely cover the tree. Merely pointing the spray gun at the tree does not insure success. All parts of the tree must be thoroly drenched. Some men who spray fail to get good results chiefly because they do not apply enough material to do the job; they put two or three gallons of spray on a large apple tree which should have four or five gallons.

The effectiveness of spraying also will depend on the pressure with which it is applied. High pressure breaks up the spray into very small mist-like particles, which spread better. One hundred gallons of spray applied with a high power engine sprayer may be far more effective than 125 gallons applied with a hand pump at low pressure. This is why a power outfit soon pays for itself on any considerable number of trees.

Ninety per cent or more of orchard spraying in Pennsylvania and neighboring states is done with three materials—lime-sulphur solution, arsenate of lead, and tobacco extract (nicotine sulphate). All may be bought ready to dilute and use. In large operations, however, lime-sulphur may be made on the farm at a considerable saving. It should be bought on a guarantee test and diluted according to test. Lime-sulphur is the only spray material that is commonly used for two classes of pests. When used as a dormant or delayed dormant spray (as the winter buds are bursting) it is mainly a contact spray, for killing sucking insects, such as the San Jose scale. When used at a very much weaker strength, in the summer, it is a fungicide for the control of fungous diseases.

Satisfactory Sprays

Lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead are used almost exclusively for apples, pears and quinces. For the stone fruits, (peach, plum, cherry) which are more sensitive to injury by sprays (spray burn) weaker lime and sulphur sprays are necessary, such as self-boiled lime-sulphur, or dry-mix lime-sulphur.

Oil sprays, or red engine oil emulsion, are often used as a substitute for lime-sulphur, in the dormant or delayed dormant spray. They are superior to lime-sulphur in killing aphis and red spider, but inferior in controlling diseases, such as scab. The materials used in dusting are mainly very finely powdered sulphur, to which is added powdered arsenate of lead, commonly at the rate of eighty pounds of sulphur, ten pounds arsenate of lead and ten pounds of some kind of filler.

The equipment for applying sprays is determined by the number of trees to be sprayed. For the home orchard and for small commercial orchards of less than two acres, the barrel sprayer, with a hand pump, may answer the purpose fairly well. The gasoline engine power sprayer, however, is the only really commercial outfit. It costs from $200 to $800. The smaller power outfit will pay for itself on two acres of fruit trees, sometimes less.

The hose should be long enough to circle the tree. The spray rod, with one or two nozzles is satisfactory for small operations, especially with low power outfits; but the spray gun saves much time, and is preferable when the pressure can be kept above 200 pounds.

Dusters cost about half as much as sprayers, but cannot, as yet, be used to advantage for the dormant or delayed dormant treatment; hence dusting is of value chiefly to supplement spraying in the summer treatment of large orchards.

While the time of applying sprays is a local matter, and should be based, so far as possible, on local observations, the following are likely to be the most critical times and the most useful sprays for apples.

Useful Apple Sprays

1. DELAYED DORMANT SPRAY.—Apply just as the winter buds are bursting. Lime-sulphur diluted to test 1.03 (or dilute any standard solution approximately one to eight). Nicotine extract may be added for aphis at the rate of three-quarters pint to 100 gallons of spray. An oil spray may be used instead, with gratifying results on aphis and red spider. For peaches, however, apply this spray, while the buds are fully dormant or not yet opened.

2. PINK SPRAY.—When the blossoms show pink. Lime-sulphur diluted to test 1.008 (or dilute any standard solution approximately one to forty). Add three pounds of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of this spray.

3. PETAL-FALL SPRAY.—Apply within three days after two-thirds of the petals have fallen. Repeat No. 2. It may be necessary to add three-quarters pint of nicotine to 100 gallons, for red bug.

4. CLUSTER-APPLE SPRAY.—Ten days after No. 3. Repeat No. 3.

5. SUMMER SPRAY.—About six weeks later. Repeat No. 4.

These, of course, are merely general suggestions; the best commercial growers in any county may add several more sprays to this schedule. The use of nicotine will vary with the season, depending on the presence of sucking insects.

For peaches, substitute dry-mix lime-sulphur for the lime-sulphur solution, in the summer treatments. In all cases supplement this very fragmentary outline of the subject with the best advice you can get based on local experience.—S. W. Fletcher.

Small Fruits for Home Gardens

Plant Only Healthy Raspberries and Blackberries

THE culture of raspberries and blackberries has declined sharply in recent years, both commercially and in home gardens. This is due mainly to the ravages of a group of degenerative diseases variously known as yellows, leaf curl, mosaic, rosette and blue stem. Affected plants have yellowish mottled foliage and become stunted and unproductive. No remedy is known. The disease spreads rapidly, chiefly by means of a plant louse. Suckers and tips from affected plants carry disease.

The only effective control measure is to set perfectly healthy plants taken from berry patches that have been "rogued," or inspected by plant pathologists, and certified as disease-free. Very few nurseries have clean stock. Your county agent can put you in touch with sources of disease-free plants.

Black raspberry before pruning.

All the brambles require coolness and moisture, hence a heavy annual mulching with manure pays. A new planting should be made every seven or eight years. It will be easier to care for the berries if the rows are kept quite narrow, not over fifteen inches wide, and many prefer to keep the plants in hills three or four feet apart. It also pays to trellis the canes, either tying them to the wires of an upright grape trellis or confining them between two parallel wires fifteen inches apart attached to cross arms on the trellis posts.

To Prevent Dead Canes

Some winters the canes are killed to the ground, or part way. This can be avoided by bending them down in late fall while still pliant, and covering the tips with soil to hold them down. The Latham, a recently introduced variety, is very hardy. All brambles should have the old canes cut out immediately after pruning, but the treatment of the new canes varies with the species.

The young shoots of blackberry and black raspberry should be pinched back when about two feet high to make them branch; red raspberries are not pinched back. Recent experiments show that black raspberries require very heavy cutting back of the side branches in spring, leaving only four or five buds on each lateral. This forces the growth of the buds on the main cane, which produces the best fruit. The larger the number of buds the smaller the fruit. Severe heading back of the laterals reduces the number of berries but increases their size.

Same after usual pruning. This is not severe enough for best results.

The same is true of blackberries except a few varieties which have stronger fruit buds near the tips of the laterals than closer in. Unbranched red raspberry canes are merely headed back to a convenient height, usually about four feet.

Unlike the grape, the largest canes are most productive. At the Michigan Experiment Station canes three-quarters inch in diameter at the ground produce twice as much fruit as canes one-half inch in diameter. One of the best ways to handle brambles in the home garden is to mulch them instead of cultivating them. A heavy application of strawy manure or straw each year, deep enough to keep down weeds, keeps the roots cool and moist and is less trouble than cultivation. The new shoots push thru this mulch easily.

Cuthbert Most Commonly Grown

Among red raspberries, Cuthbert still is grown more than all others put together, tho subject to crown gall and not as hardy as Marlboro. A good succession, from early to late, is June, Perfection, Marlboro, Herbert, Cuthbert. The much tooted "everbearing" variety, the St. Regis, usually is disappointing. Under favorable conditions it produces a fair crop in the spring before Cuthbert, and possibly a very light crop in the fall on the new canes, with scattering berries thru the summer. Under unfavorable conditions, especially in a dry season, it is a rank failure, as is also the Ranere, which closely resembles it. Another highly advertised sort, the LaFrance, is not hardy, and is unproductive in this latitude. One of the most promising of the newer sorts is the Latham, a very robust, hardy variety, with fruit of good quality. It will be worth while, also, to test the Van Fleet, which is a hybrid between Cuthbert and a Chinese species developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is extremely vigorous, producing twelve or more canes that are eight to twenty feet long when the plants are two years old. It is hardier than the Cuthbert, very prolific, but the berries are only fair in size and quality. It roots from the tips, like the black raspberry.

The Snyder—a good market blackberry.

Purple Raspberry for Canning

The present varieties of purple raspberries, such as the Columbian, are so inferior in quality and unattractive that they are not likely to find favor in home gardens for dessert purposes, but are more vigorous and productive than the reds and are excellent for canning. Better quality purple raspberries are promised us by plant breeders.

A good succession of black raspberries, from early to late, is Kansas, Plum Farmer, Cumberland and Gregg. Blackberry varieties are so badly mixed in the nurseries that one can never be sure of getting true-to-name plants, but Early Har-

(Continued on page 11)

Last season thousands of farmers and home gardeners proved conclusively that

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How Our Experts Work For You

IN a recent issue we called attention to the increased cost of feed resold to the users by special salesmen sent out by manufacturers for this purpose.

We called attention to this as we did to the high prices due to pooling feed orders, because we feel that we have only partly done our duty in making feeds. Our interest extends to you as a feeder and our policy is to give you all the assistance we can, to help you prosper.

When we called attention to what the specialty salesmen were costing, we promised to tell you of the men in our organization who give their time in looking after your interests—helping you to save money and make more money.

Who These Men Are

PROFESSOR J. F. LANTZ, a recognized authority on Animal Nutrition who gives personal attention to supervision of formulas and the ingredients used in manufacturing. The one purpose of Professor Lantz is to have the feeds make more milk at lower cost and keep cows in the best condition.

We make the same profit on good feed that we would on poor feed. We believe it is good business to have the feeds make you more money so that you can pay your bills, have something left and be back for more.

When not busy at the office Professor Lantz spends his time with dairymen checking results obtained with Tioga Feeds and comparing results with other feeds.

Nothing is taken for granted.

Mr. E. B. DORSETT for nine years an Institute instructor, has had a lifelong experience in feeding on his own farm. Before coming with us he was at the head of the Department of Markets for the State of Pennsylvania. There are few men as widely known among farmers as lecturer and advisor. Mr. Dorsett gives all his time helping you and other feeders with your problems.

Mr. M. L. ROGERS, a graduate of Cornell University, originally specialized in Poultry Husbandry in which he is a recognized authority. He later devoted himself to the subject of nutrition for all farm animals and is well qualified to help feeders with their problems.

The work of these three men backed by the policy of our company has turned many dairies from losing, to making money. We have never known of a case that did not show increased gain when Tioga Dairy Feeds and Tioga Mineral Food were fed as directed.

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DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

On a Forty-Acre Farm

Would you kindly give me all the information you can in regard to dairying on a forty-acre farm. I have a fine farm of forty acres located in the best farming section of Mercer County. I repaired my buildings and painted and have them in fine shape. I intended to sell and buy a larger farm, but all I could see was years of work and money fixing up old buildings, so decided to stay on small farm and try to make dairying pay. I bought a silo for this year 8x36. What I want to know is does it pay to put up another silo for summer feeding and cut out pasturing altogether except pasturing second crop clover? I buy all prepared cow feed. I would like to keep ten cows or more. Kindly advise me if this would pay. I also would like to know about how much hay one cow will consume in a year feeding one bushel of ensilage at a feed.—W. R. T., Mercer County, Pa.

Whether it will pay you to eliminate pasture entirely, except the second crop clover, depends to a considerable extent on whether all your land is tillable or not. If you have some rough stony land you might much better use it for pasture than allow it to stand idle. On the other hand, if all your land is suitable for growing crops you might then eliminate pasturing to a large extent.

At the Pennsylvania State College we have no pasture for our dairy cows except that obtainable in a half dozen exercise lots about one-half acre each. Of course, the cows are out daily for exercise, but they get no pasture except small amounts picked up from the exercise paddocks.

Our herd is used primarily for student judging purposes. In addition to the students, there are a considerable number of farmers' judging contests and boys work with the herd. In the second place, the herd is used for experimental work. Experiments are almost constantly in progress dealing with the values of different feeds and different rations.

Production of College Herd

Several cows are usually dried up every year thru experiments of one kind or another, and some of the animals have died as the result of certain experimental work, yet in spite of these handicaps, the college herd of sixty-nine cows last year averaged 8548 pounds of milk and 342 pounds of butterfat for all ages and all breeds, including Holsteins, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Guernseys, and Jerseys. This shows that it is entirely possible to keep a herd in high state of production by the use of silage, hay, etc., the year around instead of pasture. It must be stated, however, that this method calls for more labor than the pasture method.

A new bulletin, No. 195, free for the asking at the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College, on the Development of Kentucky Blue Grass Pastures, gives evidence that the proper handling of a permanent blue grass pasture will probably turn off more feed than the same amount devoted to other forage crops.

A thousand-pound cow will eat from eight to ten pounds of hay daily besides a bushel of silage at a feed. This would mean about one and one-half tons of hay per cow yearly, if she is fed hay and silage the year around. Feeding is only half the battle in the production of milk at low cost. The cow herself is of equal importance.

There are good and poor cows of all breeds. It is important to get cows that are normally high producers. The only way to make sure of this is to keep individual records of production on each cow in the herd either by weighing and testing the milk yourself or by having it done thru a cow testing association.

Buy High Producing Cows

In the purchase of cows, it is always desirable to secure them from parties who have kept records, preferably thru a testing association. In this way you can know at the outset whether the cow is naturally a high producer or not. You can afford to pay considerably more for a high producing cow and still be ahead of the game financially as compared with paying a low price for a low producer.

The sire is also an important factor in profitable dairying. A purebred sire backed by high records of production is a prime essential. The use of such a sire can be secured most economically thru membership in a cooperative bull association. If one of these associations is not in operation in your community, it would pay you to get in touch with your county agricultural agent, who will gladly attend to the organization of such an association if the proposition is feasible in your community.—A. A. Borland.

Ayrshire Record Cow

THE Ayrshire Cow, Briery Lass, owned and developed by the Director, Canadian Government Experimental Farms, at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec, has just completed a 365-day record under the rules of the Canadian Record of Performance. This constitutes a Canadian world's record for the breed for butterfat production, producing 22,035 pounds of milk and 979 pounds of fat, average per cent fat, 4.44.

The former world's record Ayrshire butterfat producer was a United States cow, Lily of Willowmoor, owned by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Washington, with a record of 22,596 pounds milk and 955.56 pounds of fat.

During the making of this record, Briery Lass produced 110 pounds milk in one day and 3040 pounds of 4.2 per cent milk in one month. These also are world records for the periods of the breed. In addition, Briery Lass has a previous yearly record in her mature form of 16,047 which gives her an average of 19,042 pounds of milk and 786.5 pounds of fat for two consecutive lactation periods.

Organizations Unite

REPRESENTATIVE directors of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation met recently with the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Farmer's Cooperative Federation, Incorporated, to effect a union or consolidation for a year in order to buy feeds in large quantities. These two organizations, joining with the West Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, arranged to buy feeds of a western milling company.

The headquarters of this new service, or buying organization, will be in West Chester. The offices of the Pennsylvania Farmer's Cooperative Federation in the Heed Building, Philadelphia, will be closed for the present.—J. G.

TATTOOING HOGS

New Method Devised for Detecting Origin of Disease

DR. F. E. MURRAY, veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture has devised a simple method for placing tattoo marks on hogs so that they may be readily identified after slaughter. The principal need for such identification is for detecting the origin of diseased hogs found at slaughtering places and to trace the channels thru which infection spreads.

The form of the instrument considered most suitable for tattooing hogs consists essentially of a metal holder about eighteen inches long, slotted to receive five blocks of Babbitt metal in which phonograph needles are embedded with the points protruding about a quarter of an inch. The needles are arranged to form numbers and letters.

Automobile Enamel as Pigment

Ordinary black automobile enamel is used as a tattooing pigment. It is applied to the needle points with a brush. The mark is applied by merely striking the hog smartly with the instrument, usually on the fore part of the back. Tattooing causes no injury to the meat or inconvenience to the hogs.

A tattoo mark, properly applied, resists all attempts to remove it and, after death, is as permanent as the skin itself. It is a definite means of preserving the identity of hogs between farm and market. Extensive tests have demonstrated the practicability of the device in tracing the origin of animal disease and in identifying the ownership of diseased animals in mixed shipments. Numerous other practical uses suggest themselves, such as tracing the source of animal parasites, experimental work involving the study of dressed carcasses and identifying ownership in cooperative marketing.

Described in Bulletin

A description of the instrument, methods of using it, and various practical uses for such identification marks, are described in Miscellaneous Circular No. 57. A copy of the circular may be secured as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Small Fruits

(Continued from page 9)

vest, Eldorado, Taylor and Ward are good. A new variety, the Nanticoke, which originated in Maryland, ripens after other varieties are gone and has high quality.

Those who desire extra early blackberries will grow the Lucretia or Mayes dewberries, tying the long trailing vines to stakes. In southern New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania the Evergreen blackberry, which is much cultivated on the Pacific Coast, may be grown. It is not hardy and the canes may have to be lain down. It ripens in August and September. This variety is really a dewberry or trailing blackberry of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It should be grown on a wire trellis and the canes closely confined. It is especially valuable for canning.

Two Vital Problems

Two problems in blackberry culture are how to keep down the suckers and how to avoid the thorns. The rigid confinement of canes on a trellis solves the second problem. There are several varieties of so-called thornless blackberries but none is of much account. Undoubtedly the plant breeders will eliminate the thorns eventually.—S. W. Fletcher.

When They Go On Grass? What Then?

Grass Alone Won't Make Milk

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The Gospel of Good Feeding

Very soon your cows will go to fresh pasture. They like it and it stimulates them. It is good as far as it goes, but they cannot eat enough to maintain their condition and their full flow of milk on grass alone.

In 100 pounds of average pasture grass there is 3.7 pounds of digestible protein, but only 15.9 pounds of total digestible feed. That is not enough. Your cows would have to eat 150 to 170 pounds of grass a day. They cannot graze or hold 100 pounds.

The Voice of Authority

By Prof. W. J. Fraser, Illinois Experiment Station: "It would require 30 acres of pasture to support an ordinary cow. To graze this area she would have to travel 30 miles a day and have a muzzle two feet wide."

By Prof. Hopper, Kentucky Experiment Station: "I clipped 100 pounds of bluegrass and it filled three gunny sacks." A cow cannot hold this much grass.

Your cows will go right on making milk but they will not make it all out of grass. They will draw protein, fat and mineral matter from their own bodies to fill the milk pail. They will get poor, exhaust themselves, become unprofitable and go dry weeks or months before they should.

Give your cows a balanced grain mixture with their grass. Feed three to eight pounds daily per cow according to yield. Grass is laxative, therefore you should avoid laxative concentrates. The following ration is one of the best you can feed:

Corn Gluten Feed 300 pounds; ground corn 300 pounds; ground oats 200 pounds; wheat bran 200 pounds. Start this ration when cows go to pasture and they will go through the summer and into the fall—in fine condition and full production.

This Valuable Book Free

"The Gospel of Good Feeding" is a brand new book of 64 pages. It gives you the newest ideas on feeding. It will help you to make more money—day in and day out—summer and winter. It contains 28 rations for dairy cows, steers, hogs, sheep and poultry.

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No. 37

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You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

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Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used for years in the big dairy country Sweden, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with abortion. Frank Halfman, Crown Point, Ind., writes: "Two years ago, I lost every calf from my herd of forty cows. All remedies failed until I used yours. I have never lost a calf since."

C. C. C. (Cow, Calf, Control) is guaranteed to absolutely stop abortion or the treatment cost is refunded. Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer.

Simply send your name and address without further obligation on your part to Froberg Remedy Co., 16 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

A GOOD Stave Silo LOW in Price

Get a Crasco and you get a silo that's well made of quality materials. Years of experience behind it—experience in making superior silos such as the famous Craine Triple Wall.

And—for delivery before May 24th, you get a roof frame without charge. Why not have it? Write today.

CRAINE SILO COMPANY, Inc.
Box 300
Norwich, N. Y.

CRASCO SILOS

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 510, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa,** for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 510 Waterloo, Iowa

One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy **Cures Gapes**

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

Make this year's farm work easy! Do plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating and other work in less time, with less labor and with bigger profit than ever before. Costs 15c an hour to run. The

Centaur Small Farm Tractor

has an implement attachment for every job on the farm. Does all belt and draw bar work. Write for booklet and low price TODAY. Address

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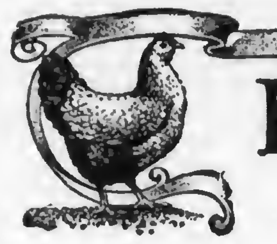

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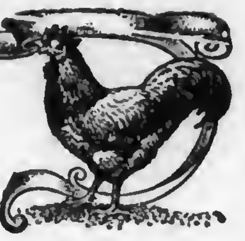

Internal Parasites and Treatments for Birds

(Continued from last week)

THE worst internal parasites of the fowl are the intestinal worms, which, if numerous enough, may cause death. It is only within the past few years that the importance of poultry worms has been fully realized. The New Jersey Experiment Station states that fully one-half of the diseased chickens sent in for diagnosis during the spring and summer are affected by worms. A light infestation means lessened production; a heavy one, emaciation and death.

Three kinds of round worms, two of which are a couple of inches long, and the other, only half an inch long, commonly infest fowls. They are often seen in the droppings. There is also a tapeworm, about five inches long when full grown, which is especially dangerous. Segments of these worms are sometimes passed.

Tobacco is commonly used in treating the birds for worms. If the infestation seems heavy, this is the treatment recommended by the New Jersey Station:

Mash Mixed with Tobacco Liquid

For each 100 birds, take one pound of finely chopped tobacco stems, and steep in enough water to cover them for two hours. Make a moist mash with the liquid and stems, using the regular dry mash. The birds should be fed lightly the day before, and starved on the day of treatment. This mash is fed at 2:00 P. M. It should be spread out so that all the birds can have access to it.

At 4:00 P. M. feed another moist mash with twelve ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in the water used to mix it. This treatment should be repeated in a week. It is advisable to remove all droppings and litter the next day after using this treatment and replace with fresh straw.

Birds so treated are liable to drop in their egg yield, but will later pick up. A milder treatment, when the infestation is not heavy, or for a preventive, is the use of two pounds of tobacco dust per 100 of mash, fed for a month. One pound is used for young pullets on range.

When but a few birds are to be treated, a teaspoonful of oil of turpentine, given before feeding in the morning, followed in three hours by a tablespoonful of castor oil, is effective.

The lye treatment, recommended especially for tapeworms, is outlined below.

Withhold food for a day. Mix one tablespoonful of lye with four quarts of whole grain. Cover with water, and let simmer for three hours.

In the morning, feed all of this that the birds will eat. Provide plenty of drinking water. At 4:00 P. M. give a moist mash, containing Epsom salts at the rate of one pound per 100 birds.

The gape worm is another internal parasite infesting the trachea of young chicks, causing them to gasp for breath. This small worm can be removed by a horse-hair loop.

Preventive Measures Important

Preventive treatment is important in dealing with worms. Frequent plowing of lots, with heavy liming, and use of a green crop will help to lessen the danger. I use a double yarding system, where the birds are pasturing off a green crop in one yard while another is growing in the second. This gives the ground a chance to sweeten up when not in use. My young stock have free range on a large grass meadow where the danger of infestation is very slight. Raising clean healthy birds in a little bare lot is a tough proposition.

Cleanliness inside the house is also a means of prevention. Litter and droppings should be removed at frequent intervals, and spread beyond the reach of the birds. Occasional use of a disinfectant is good. To keep the hens off the dropping boards where they are liable to pick up worms, two-inch poultry mesh can be tacked under the roosts, and fastened down at the back and front of the dropping board. This also keeps the hens from getting on the nests with dirty feet, and soiling the eggs.—R. L. Sharring-Hausen.

Brooder House Litter

ABOUT an inch of fine sand makes a good foundation for the brooder house litter. But the sand must be covered or it will become very hot around the brooder stove and dry out or blister the feet of the chicks. Alfalfa or clover chaff has often been used with good success as litter for the colony houses. It furnishes bits of green feed for the chicks and absorbs the dirt.

Some poultrymen have recently been advising bran for litter around the brooder stoves. They find their chicks eat too much hay or straw chaff with a resulting clogging of the digestive system. Bran is bulky material and if a 100-pound sack worth $2 will save the life of a few chicks it will be an economical litter.

Feed Them on Newspapers

It is only necessary to use bran for the first litter and after the first cleaning of the house the chicks will be larger and not so apt to fill up on bits of tough hay which may make them crop bound. Feeding the chicks on newspapers helps to furnish a clean feeding surface for the scratch grain. The papers can be folded to give a clean surface at each feeding. It is surprising how much poultry manure can be taken from the house on these feeding papers after they have been left before the chicks for a few hours.

On farms where sand cannot be obtained I consider it best to use only litter on the floor around the brooders. Grit can be scattered on the papers and placed in low hoppers. If garden loam is placed on the colony house floor it is soon turned to dry dust by the heat from the stove. This dust is constantly kicked into the air by the chicks. It seems to give them sore eyes and clogged nostrils and is unhealthy for the caretaker who must often enter the colony house.—R. G. Kirby.

Foresters' Field Day

THE Penn State Forestry Society will reenact the pioneer exploits of covered wagon days on Saturday, May 15, when the foresters plan to stage their first annual field day exercises. The program for the day will include rifle and revolver contests, endurance races over the mountains and streams, and other woodmen's competitions.—A. L. B.

A New White Diarrhea Tablet

Diarrhea among small chicks has become so prevalent that it has engaged the attention of our foremost men of science.

At the instance of Dr. Hess & Clark a group of veterinarians and chemists have made diarrhea in chicks a subject of scientific research.

These men have evolved an entirely new tablet for White Diarrhea—in fact, any form of diarrhea affecting poultry.

Dr. Hess & Clark are now manufacturing this new diarrhea tablet and placing it on the market this season for the first.

You will want this new tablet, which is the last word in medical science for White Diarrhea, either as a preventive or as a remedy.

You can secure this tablet from any Dr. Hess & Clark dealer. Ask for

Dr. Hess WHITE DIARRHEA TABLETS

Then follow these simple directions: Crush and dissolve just 4 tablets in each gallon of drinking water (one tablet to a quart). Stir once thoroughly, then let your chicks run to it; they will doctor themselves.

Make a fresh solution each day.

Our guarantee covers this tablet absolutely. DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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We have always handled only tested and proven products. When you buy from us you know you are getting the best.

Write to us TODAY.

EDWARD L. HAND & CO.,
521 Arch St., Box F, Phila., Pa.

Free Test.

Avicol For White Diarrhea

In few hours, disease is stopped and sick chicks full of pep,

It's easy to stop losing chicks from white diarrhea. All you need do is drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Thousands of poultry raisers, year after year, raise nearly every chick in every hatch, by this simple precaution.

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, will amaze you. Write for free sample, or send 50c for a full-sized package to **Burrell-Dugger Co., 673 Nelson St., Indianapolis, Ind.** It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

HILLPOT Quality STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS

Their Quality YOUR Profit

It means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS. Results—told of by my customers—prove it.

Leghorns-Rocks-Reds-Wyandottes

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Send for my '26 Chick Book—FREE

W. F. Hillpot, Box 28 Frenchtown, N.J.

WENE Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS

Until further notice, we can supply Select, Special and Pedigree Matings in Leghorns, hatched from our own farm flocks. Every Chick from a mature hen of proven laying ability, selected, blood-tested and certified under State supervision.

S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Our Own Matings
Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds
S. C. Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 8 weeks, $1.25

Write for Chick Prices and free folder.
S. C. White Leghorn Specialty Breeders

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, Vineland, N. J.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00
Wh Rocks, Wh. Wydts	4.75	8.75	16.50	80.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
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Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

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Buy our own S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks at 20c

May 17c, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.
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1910 BABY CHICKS 1926
30,000 Weekly 9 Cents Each

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High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices

White and Brown Leghorns	12c each
Barred, White and Partridge Rocks	14c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14c each
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Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid	50	100	500
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$7	$12	$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas	7½	14	65
White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15	70
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15	70
Mixed, $10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	12	60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 9, Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
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DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

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For quick action order from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Duns or Bradstreet, Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog. If it is QUALITY you want try our Chicks this season before it is too late. Let us know your exact wants if you do not find it in this price list. I want your business and you may rest assured that I will take care of you RIGHT.

100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Prices on	50	100	500
Barron Strain White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$78.00
Brown Leghorns, (Everlay) Buff Leghorns, (Heasly)	8.50	16.00	78.00
Improved Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	9.00	17.00	82.00
Thompson and Parks Barred Rocks, White Rocks	9.00	17.00	82.00
Pape Black Minorcas, White Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.00
Tompkins Reds, Martin White Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Best Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.00
Very Best Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	16.00	30.00	

I am now the ONLY one of the Uhl family owning and operating a Hatchery. BE SURE to address as below.

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BEAUTIFUL WONDERFUL WINTER LAYERS!

Long, deep bodied—clear eye, big-looped combs. Large white eggs—always command top market prices. Acknowledged leaders in every state in union. Backed by 26 years' successful breeding.

Special Official High Record Matings containing International Egg Laying Contest winners with Official Records from 208 to 304 eggs. Mated to males that trace 3 times to hens with Official contest records 304 to 311 eggs.

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Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from Pure Bred Accredited Flocks. Order Now for Early and Future Delivery.

VARIETIES PRICES ON	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$7.25	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.25	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.75	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00
Jumbo Brahmas and Buff Minorcas	$1.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light 10c; Heavy 12c. TERMS CASH. Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% Live Delivery. Catalogue Free. Order from this Advertisement. Bank References.

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QUALITY EGG PRODUCTION AND EXHIBITION CHICKS. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey Black Giants, Bamburgs, Polish Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	139.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	193.00
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Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 10k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box V-2, Gambier, Ohio.

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Ohio accredited chicks. Every bird in our flocks has been selected and legbanded by experts trained by the POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. YOU KNOW YOU ARE GETTING HIGHEST QUALITY AND EGG PRODUCTION IN HUBER'S CHICKS. No guess work or no uncertainty. If better chicks could be produced we would produce them.

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5000 WEEKLY AT LOW PRICES! WE SHIP C.O.D.

MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.

Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.

Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY. ORDER TODAY.

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BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Anconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
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All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
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Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
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RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

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From heavy laying Free range Flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	per 100
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Barred Rocks	13.00	" 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	13.00	" 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	9.00	" 100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots, 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

CHIX FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders. Bred for Egg Production

Prices per Hundred	April	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$9	$8
Wh. & Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12
Marcy Strain B. Giants	30	25	23	20

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

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Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
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Ohio Accredited, White and Buff Orpingtons, winners in ten shows. Developed for high egg production. Trapnested. Black Minorcas, Pape's Strain, winners at local shows. Anconas, Sheppard Strain, winners at local shows. Free catalog. Prices right.

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	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS 7½ cts. up for May 26, and later delivery. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns & assorted chicks. Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and information. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

Baby Chicks Before buying your Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns and mixed chicks, write for my very low prices for May and June. Special prices on orders of 500 or more. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c. B. Rocks, 11c. Mixed, 8c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading the candy receipes closely and wish more girls would put more in their letters to put in the paper because I love to make candy. I'm going to give you a cake recipe.

BOOTH CAKE

3 eggs
¾ cup butter
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1½ cups sugar.—Reta Folk, twelve, Carroll County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We play ball at school. We had a lot of sledding this year. I liked it very much. We have a

FEEDING MY FLOCK
Emma R. Rupp, Lehigh County, Pa.

four-tube radio. It has a loud speaker. We have had as far as Los Angeles, Atlanta, Georgia; Florida, and Tennessee.—Hester Turner, Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a little calf only about two weeks old. I'll send you a picture of it later. I have three pet chickens. Here is a poem of mine:

SPRINGTIME

The bluebirds have homeward flown,
To spend another summer,
The robin with his breast of red
Is really a welcome comer.

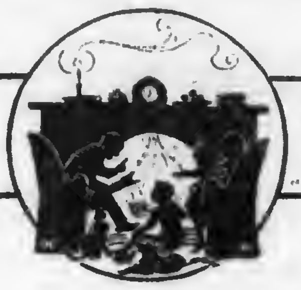
I love to hear them singing,
From the treetops high and low,
And see the grass come peeping
From beneath its coat of snow.

The children love to see it,
They can play the whole day long,
You can hear them all rejoicing
In some happy little song.

The school days they are over
Vacation time has come,
The boys go down to the good old creek
To have their share of fun.

The girls play with the baby-dolls,
Which are so cute and sweet.
In the evening you hear mother say
"Kids, be sure and wash your feet." — Rose McLafferty, (X), Butler County, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.



Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I wish you were with us when we boil syrup; I think you would be interested in it.

I like to help my father churn butter. My oldest sister has just come home for an Easter vacation. We have twenty pupils in our school. Our school is out May 5th.

My father goes to conference this week. We have a writing contest at our school April 24. I am going to take it.—Carolyn Schenk, ten, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We are going to get a new consolidated school next year. A bond issue for the new school was up the first of last month and on March 16 a voting project was held and the bond issue passed by a vote of a large majority. We were all happy that it passed because we needed a new school so bad.

I am in the seventh grade. We have three cats and an Airedale dog whose name is Laddie Boy. I am sending you a recipe for a cake my sister bakes quite often and I think it is good.

ONE-EGG CAKE

1 cup sugar
¼ cup of lard
1 egg
2 cups of flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla.

This can either be baked in layers or solid.—Virginia Jameson, twelve (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Now I can thank you for my pencil box. It just came yesterday when I was home to get it myself from the mailman. I like it all very much, and, anyhow, I could not use the skates now, as it is too warm.

We live so far from our school it is always five o'clock when I get home and half the way is up hill.

I thank you very much for the badge and my pencil box.—Annabel Bonzo, (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have four geese and three ducks. The geese have laid fourteen eggs. The ducks are mine. My father bought a duck hen at my girl friend's place. My ducks have not laid yet. Here is a recipe:

ANGEL CAKE

Beat whites of eight eggs until frothy, add teaspoon cream of tartar and beat until stiff. Then add gradually while stirring one cupful fine sifted sugar. Fold in three-quarters cup flour mixed with one-quarter teaspoon salt sifted four times, three-quarters teaspoon vanilla. Bake in ungreased pan about fifty minutes.—Mildred Highlands, eleven (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received the membership pin and thank you for it. I am sending you a picture of our family of children. My brothers, my sisters, and myself. My big brother and little sister next to the baby are not in it. We all are ready for play.

The weather feels as if it was spring and, oh, how glad I will be so all the little ones can go out again. Daddy made us a swing and some see-saws.

Mother is busy ironing and little sister is just waking up and I am going to take her out for a little fresh air.—Dora Linton, eleven (X), Montgomery County, Md.

WE ARE SEVEN
Dora Linton, Montgomery County, Md.

What glorious times you children must have together. Of course, you all help mother, I suppose, but after the work is done there must be lots of play time to enjoy.

COUSIN RUTH.

Robert Shoop,
Dauphin Co., Pa.

Paul Veon,
Beaver Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have two horses, Nellie and Bill. Bill will open the barn door all by himself. For pets we have four cats and a dog. The dog's name is Rover. He will chase the cows, play hide and seek, ball and tag.

I go about every Saturday morning with my father. He has to take the milk four miles to the creamery. I expect to have a pony soon.—Ruth Cunningham, eleven, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Can You Guess These?

1. Why is a dog warmer in summer than in winter?
2. Why is a bad boy in school like a postage stamp?
3. What has a tongue but cannot talk?
4. Why is blind man's bluff like sympathy?
5. Why is a mouse like grass?
6. What goes up and down the hill but never moves?
7. Why is a dirty boy like flannel?

—Margaret R. Bushey, Adams County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Virginia Althoff (X). **Armstrong County**, Elsie M. Bish, Orpha Davison. **Bradford County**, Alice A. Neuman, Winifred Woodruff (X). **Centre County**, Freda Brown (X), Charlotte E. Klinger (X). **Cumberland County**, Mildred Highlands (X). **Erie County**, Clara L. Vogt. **Fayette County**, Violet Ansell. **Franklin County**, Mary Ellen Magee (X). **Lancaster County**, Emma Bowell (X), Blanche C. Farrell, Martha Richter (X). **Lawrence County**, Annabel Bonzo (X), Virginia Jameson (X). **Luzerne County**, Frances Baluta. **Susquehanna County**, Ruth Cunningham. **Wayne County**, Andrew Doherty (X), Carolyn Schenk.

Three Recipes for Deviled Eggs

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We sure are having nice weather now. I saw robins yesterday by the dozens. It will soon be time to make a garden.

I saw by Pennsylvania Farmer that Mrs. Lillian Stout wanted the recipe for deviled eggs. Here it is:

DEVILED EGGS

Cut hard boiled eggs in halves, lengthwise; remove yolks, mash thoroly and add boiled salad dressing until moist enough just to hold its shape. Season rather highly with salt, pepper, celery salt, and paprika. Refill whites lightly, and arrange on lettuce leaves. You may vary the flavorings by adding to some of the mixture, chopped celery, olives, grated cheese or nut meats.—Mary Ellen Magee, fifteen (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have two farms. I like the farm and my best fun is to help in the hay field in summer. We have a milking machine so I don't have to help milk.

I saw Mrs. Stout looking for a recipe for deviled eggs.

DEVILED EGGS

Remove the shells from cold hard-boiled eggs, cut in halves and remove the yolks, put in a bowl, add pepper, salt, butter and vinegar to taste, mix it well with a spoon until smooth, then put the mixture back in the whites; fine for lunch.

Cut open six hard-boiled eggs and make the filling of the yolks. Mash fine with fork; add one teaspoonful of butter, one-half spoonful of sugar, pinch of salt and pepper and mustard to taste; add enough vinegar to moisten and fill the whites. A little chopped ham, lettuce, parsley or cheese may be added if wished. Serve on lettuce leaves.—Clara L. Vogt, Erie County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am living on a sixteen-acre farm with my mother, six brothers and one sister. I work in the house most of the time. I am glad I can help Mrs. Stout in her request for recipes. I am sending you a recipe for deviled eggs. I have tried some of the recipes on the Forum page and found them very good.

DEVILED EGGS

Boil slowly the desired amount of eggs for twenty minutes, this is to make them digestible. When cool remove shells. Cut into halves crosswise, take out yolks without breaking the whites, rub the yolks to a cream with a little melted butter. Add a little mustard or sauce from the chow-chow bottle, a little chopped pickle, salt and pepper to taste, put the mixture back in the whites of the eggs.

They are also good if the mustard or sauce and chopped pickle are omitted and chopped onion and vinegar are used instead.—Elsie Bish, fifteen, Armstrong County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Do you remember about the animal that carried the heavy life insurance? Well, when you have solved this week's puzzle, you will have the name of something that may some day prove fatal to that animal. You will notice that the words read across in this puzzle, and you will, also, see that one letter is missing from each word. Now think a little what the letter must be which will complete the word in each line, and when you have all of them you will have a word which is composed of the letters running from the upper left hand corner to the lower right hand corner of the puzzle. When you have found this word, send it to me on a POSTAL so that it reaches me by May 1st. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks have been very careless and have been making simple mistakes weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the April 3 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: A HAPPY EASTER TO ALL OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

The puzzle prize winners are: Herbert R. Adams, age 11, Centerport, Pa.; Isabel Elliott, age 12, New Alexandria, Pa.; John Farence, age 10, Dillsburg, Pa.; Elma Foster, age 11, Wiconisco, Pa.; Clarence B. Hollinger, age 9, Hershey, Pa.; Ethel Steinmaker, age 6, Rochester, Pa.; Marion I. Stradley, age 11, Wellsboro, Pa.; Velma White, age 13, White, Pa.; Roberta Wilson, age 10, Meshoppen, Pa.; Ruth Wilson, age 8, Meshoppen, Pa.

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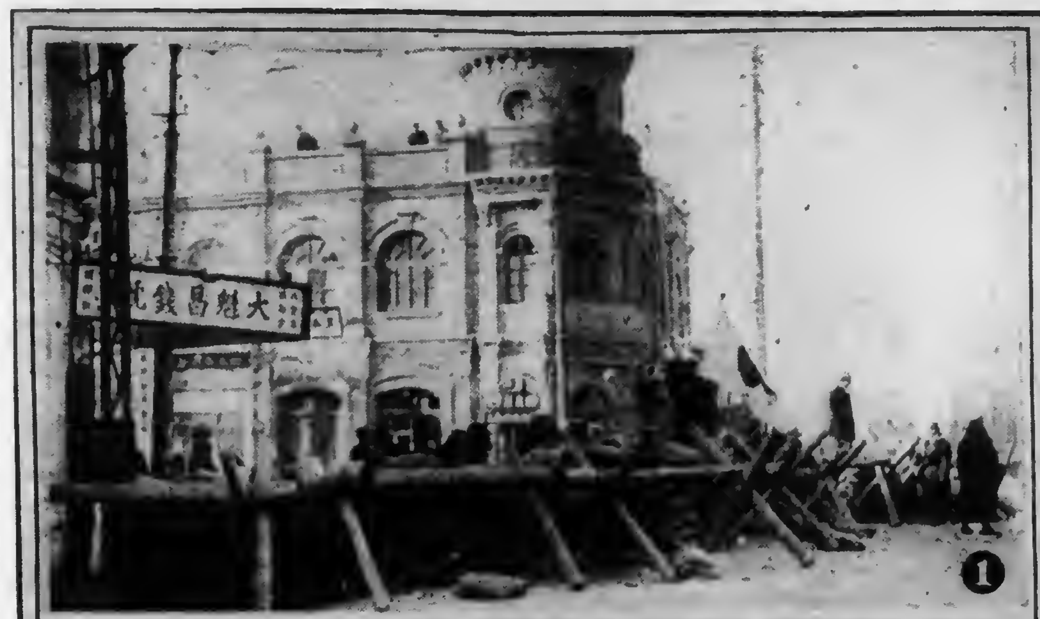
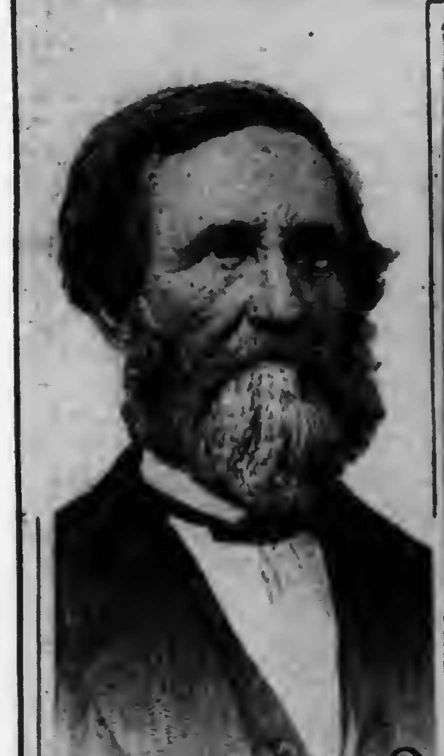
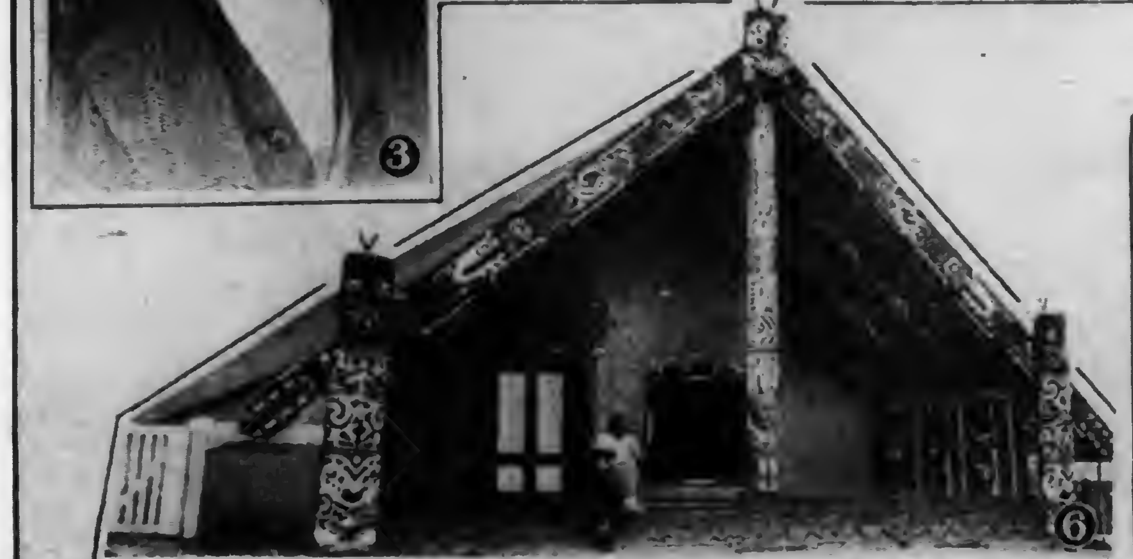
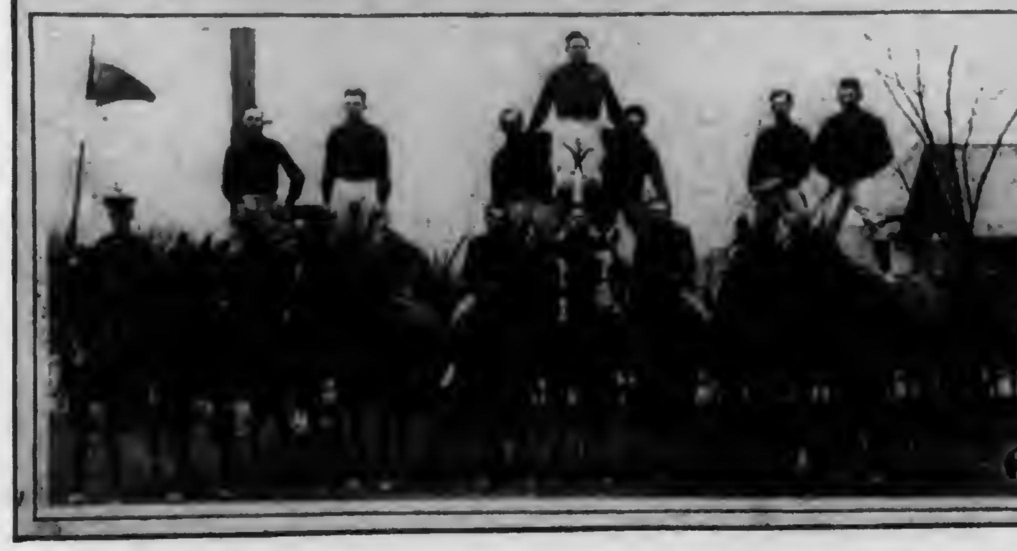
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—A view of Tientsin, China, showing infantry left to cover the retreat of Le Ching-lin's troops.
2.—Waiting for the party to begin.
3.—This portrait of Dr. Crawford W. Long, who first performed a surgical operation with the aid of an anesthetic in 1842, was taken from an old print in the Library of Congress. A statue of Doctor Long was unveiled in Statuary Hall in the Capitol on March 30th.
4.—These century-old oaks, covered with Spanish moss, are close to the site selected for the National Memorial University to be erected near Savannah, Georgia.
5.—Cuno Krebs, a Great Dane, was one of the largest of the entries in the dog show held in Chicago last month.
6.—The exterior of a Maori house in New Zealand shows carvings similar to those found on the totem poles of the Alaskan Indians.
7.—Troopers of the United States Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., in pyramid formation.
8.—President and Mrs. Coolidge entering the church where they attended Easter services.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Have You Some Good Ideas?

Amusement and Instruction for Little Folks

I WOULD like to see a discussion of how to amuse and instruct a little child, under school age. Of course I have ideas, but I am always looking for more. It is too bad they don't have nursery schools all over the country, where little children can learn as fast as they are able, under direction of a good teacher, who understands little children better than many mothers.—Mrs. Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

For fourteen years while teaching six-year-olds in city schools where kindergartens were not connected with the school systems, I wished I could tell mothers just a few things to teach the little child before his first school morning in September. I can advise you today with no "fear and trembling" for I have linked with this teaching experience, that of being a mother, and I hope we may have a very worth while discussion of this big business so near the heart of all mothers.

The First Lessons

First, teach the little one, the very little one, habits of cleanliness, sanitation and health. Most children at the age of two will happily take care of their own noses if pockets adorn their clothing and interesting kerchiefs are always at hand. I used to spend two dollars monthly for gauze to equip children who came to school without this necessity. The first cool day found me teaching this form of sanitation which mother should have started at the baby's cradle.

They should have learned long before school age to avoid public drinking cups and public towels and wash cloths. This training must date to the first home impressions and its importance must ever be emphasized. Be sure you have enough wash cloths to go round if you try to teach a child.

And what about buttons, shoe ties, glove snaps, overshoes and buckles? And can you imagine that dozens of children do not really know their own clothing? I have often found that to be too true. One day in our Great Northwest when I expressed views about three and four year old children taking care of themselves if mothers managed to have all their clothing in good order, a very well meaning woman made exceptions. She said, "Well, I just love Jack so much that I want to button his clothes, tie his shoes, and do all such things for him as long as I can." She did not love him enough to let him get a few years of helpful home practice, so that he would be spared the heartache and anguish I have so often seen with beginners—the inevitable result of harmful doting mothering.

Fun for the Tiny Tots

Managing ties will amuse tiny tots for many days, and can be rigged up on a simple frame using gayly colored ribbons or tapes. After they have completely triumphed with the tying process itself, they will need no one to tell them shoes are tied the same way. They are just like parents, and learn to do by doing.

Buttons and buttonholes hold weird fascination for the babe in arms. When our little girl was less than two, she had great fun opening her father's shirts. He enjoyed it as much as she, and after they closed them together a few times, she played the double game alone, so we feel sure no teacher will ever be called to the basement to find her weeping and struggling over buttons.

I saw a fourth grade boy terribly humiliated last fall because his mother insisted he wear a pair of rubbers so tight he could not manage them himself.

Put yourself in the child's position, mother, and you will see that this training which leads to self-confidence is as vital as the series of processes when the little one learned to creep, to toddle, to walk, to run. See that the clothing is right—exactly right—and can be managed entirely by the wearer.

From the earliest possible age, children should handle things. They may prefer the rows of shining pots and pans to their own expensive toys. Let them have them even if you must wash them again. Think how eager they are to learn, and how much the touch, the sizing up, the sounding, is teaching them. Our little girl, now three and one-half years old, played for forty minutes on Monday with the rotary egg beater. She tried dozens of tricks, and I am sure learned at least one new idea each minute.

I am thoroly convinced they will find what amusement is most instructive for their own particular stage of development if they may have a thing or two which really appeals to them. Handling and exploring must not be confused with destruction, for there is no connection whatsoever. This same little girl in our home has all her toys, even her first rattle, and has never damaged any equipment in the kitchen, where she has spent numberless happy hours. Two essentials in gaining muscular control and mental development are provided by the handling of things and by free play.—Household Editor.

Good Hard Soap

IT IS a pretty safe proposition in making soap to carefully follow the recipe on the box of lye; and to the extent that that is carefully followed we may expect results. You doubtless know that the usual meat scraps such as rind and the like contain substances other than fat. And even cracklings may vary in the fat content. If after carefully following directions on the box you find there is a surplus of lye or the lye seems to separate from the fat try using more fat cautiously.

You cannot thicken lye by cooking it. It thickens by combining with fat and becoming saponified. If the recipe calls for salt be quite exact in its use.

How Lye Thickens

You can experiment a little in this way. If there seems to be considerable lye in the bottom after the soap has cooled and the hard part removed try adding fat to the settlings and watch the results. You may thus be able to find the cause of your difficulty.

Usually when the soap is cut there will be a bit of settlings in the bottom of the pan. This I have thought was due to the fact that there was more or less tissue, of which I spoke, in the meat.—May H. Mumaw.

Serve the Foods in Season

THIS is the season of the year which many farmers' wives designate as "between hay and grass" because winter vegetables are getting old and fresh ones have not yet arrived. Many families must now draw heavily on their canned supplies of both meat and vegetables. Canning is hard, hot work and a liberal use of foods that are plentiful at this season will help to conserve canned supplies.

Many gardens have a row or two of parsnips and salsify. These can be served in a variety of ways. Our favorite way with parsnips is to boil in salted water until tender, letting the water boil away so as to save all the flavor and minerals; add pepper and a liberal lump of butter or drippings (drippings are really best); pull back where they will not burn and fry to a delicate brown, stirring occasionally. Salsify makes a good substitute for oyster soup. Horseradish is at its best now and is delicious with boiled pork.

Eggs are plentiful and cheap, and there are so many ways of serving them that everyone ought to be suited. Milk and egg desserts are much easier to prepare than so much baked stuff and are more digestible, too. Milk should always be in season on a farm. Cottage cheese is a fine supper dish. Now is the season to prepare to put down a big crock of water glass eggs so one may use all one wishes when eggs are high without fear of feeling extravagant.

Maple syrup is in season, too, and if you serve griddle cakes and maple syrup or warm biscuits and maple syrup the men folks won't miss the dessert.—Mrs. Perley W. Lawton, Pa.

Greens for the Picking

"DO YOU know," a dear old lady said to me, "I just love to go out and gather wild things. It makes me feel nearer to the Father Heart of God as I pick wild flowers or plants that He, alone, has planted and care for. I like wild greens better than those grown in our gardens."

We were gathering as we talked and soon had a basket full of wild mustard, lamb's quarters, patience, and goose tongue. There are many edible weeds besides these, for dandelion, water cress, yellow dock (long curly leaves), milkweed, purslane, sorrel and others have untold food value.

Use them when they are very young and tender, either serving them as boiled greens with butter or uncooked in salads. Cress can be found as early as February, and all thru the spring months some green is at its best till in early summer purslane finishes the list. About May 1 you should be on the lookout for wild mustard and lamb's quarters. Why should our glorious country spend millions annually for tonics when nature provides them abundantly for the gathering?—E. May Willis, Md.

Prize Winning Hints

TO SEW backwards with the sewing machine, release the presserfoot slightly, draw the material slowly towards you, keeping the machine in the same motion as when sewing toward you. This is a wonderful help in making pockets, hemming towels, and all sorts of darning.

Often at this season weak spots are discovered in curtains. Before laundering them, use the described method and if thread near the same weight is used, the mending is scarcely visible.—Mrs. G. Cleve Blake, Pa.

We are ready now to answer all inquiries concerning the hem-stitching attachment which Mrs. Faulstitch praised so highly in the first prize winning letter of this series. She has been seriously ill so the delay in answering inquiries received is pardoned. Her attachment is very inexpensive and fits any machine. A stamped envelope, self addressed, sent to Home Page Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa., will bring a quick reply.

The Most Beautiful Bible

"IT IS the most beautiful Bible I have ever seen," exclaimed a richly-clad lady to two friends. She spoke of its costly binding, its perfect print, its shining gold edges. Her hearers nodded appreciatively. They too loved books, and especially the Book of books.

After a moment the second lady spoke pensively.

"Strange, but to me the most beautiful Bible is a very plain one which my mother used to read to me when I was just a wee mite of a girl. Worn from much handling, even torn, but I have always loved that Bible more than others."

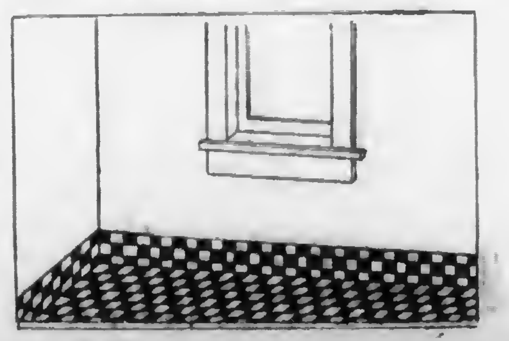
"I can understand that," spoke up the third lady. "To me the most beautiful Bible is one which my grandmother read aloud while I sat upon her knee. The Bible of our earliest recollection is ever the most beautiful."

"I had not thought of that," said the first lady, "and I've been neglecting reading the Bible to my little Marie! I'm afraid her earliest recollection will be of Mother Goose stories unless I soon begin."—Dora Mon Dore.

A Linoleum Baseboard

A KITCHEN can sometimes be made more attractive, and at the same time easier to keep clean, by using linoleum to cover the baseboards. If the baseboards are old and badly marred and worn, this improvement is well worth the cost.

Try to get the designs to match, making it look as if the linoleum on the baseboard and that on the floor were the same piece.—A. C. Wilson.



FASHION POINTERS

Colors and Fabrics Most Popular This Spring

COLORS this spring are misty, chalky, or grayed.

Navy blue will be very popular. Light blues all have a suggestion of rose to give them the misty look. Grayed greens and flesh color will be seen while yellow will be little used. White will be very prominent, and so will black, and black and white combinations are very good.

Silks for early spring and summer will be used largely. Cotton materials are more fascinating than ever with small-figured ones most popular, carrying out the misty tones.

Bordered materials are excellent, using the border at the skirt bottom or in the making of the blouse section. Avoid too many across lines.

Skirts have circular flares or are pleated, and are twelve inches from the floor.

Every country woman will want at least one popular smock. For every-day use make them full length and with short sleeves.

Printed silks wash beautifully again and again. Wash in a solution using one tablespoon neutral soap to each gallon tepid water. Rinse thoroly. If the garment is a dress, dry by putting it on a clothes hanger over a man's white shirt. Draw the shirt sleeves thru the dress sleeves and pin a Turkish towel up inside the shirt, so that no parts of the silk touch. Wringing should be done by placing the silk between two dry Turkish towels and rolling them up tightly. Ironing is unnecessary, tho hems may need a bit of smoothing.—E. R. Dilts, N. J.

Spread Cheer

WHAT is your mission here on earth? To spread trouble, dread, doubt, fear, or to be a distributor of joy, peace, happiness and faith?

My daughter (an expectant mother) came home today and said: "Oh, mother, I got so blue at home. Mrs. J. came in and told me Mrs. K. and her baby died. Yesterday Mrs. B. told me an awful sad story she heard in the city. It makes me tremble to hear that stuff, I wish they would not tell me things like that."

Had these same women talked of glad, peaceful, happy things of which they surely know a lot, how different would have been the effect on the hearer. When one is ill some folks always start the conversation with, "Well, how are you feeling today?" Thus bringing to mind every little pain and discomfort that has been overlooked before. Just to recount one's afflictions has a depressing effect. Yet some folks seemingly enjoy invalidism. Shed cheer, not gloom. It's just as easy and so much more appreciated.—Kate, Pa.

Sand for Cleaning

WHEN the bottom of a skirt becomes soiled, as even knee-length ones will, cover the soiled section with damp sea sand, roll up and let stand two or three hours or until the sand dries. Shake out and the stain will have disappeared. Clean white sand must be used.—Mrs. Lalia M. Thornton, N. Y.

Frostproof Plants

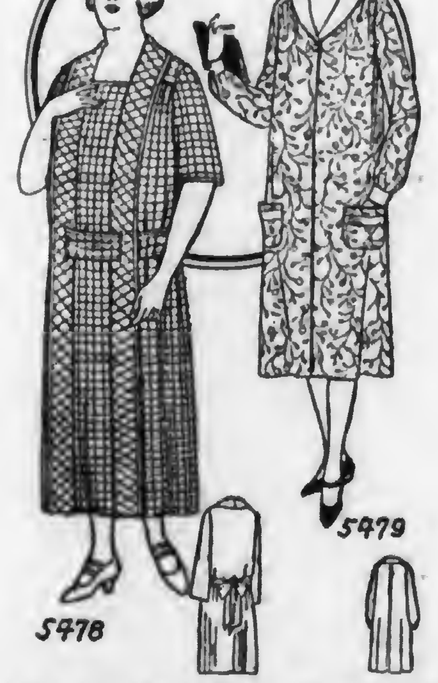
THERE may be some folks who are not aware of the recent success with frostproof plants. Last year we bought 500 cabbages and set them out April 15, using 100 in the garden and the balance on poorer soil. We had cabbage a month before any of our neighbors, and I sold many more than was needed to pay for the plants.

Our springs seem to be growing colder and we may not get them out this year before May 1st. But I do want to emphasize the fact that freezing weather did not affect these frostproof plants. — Owl Hollow Farmer's Wife, Pa.

A Smock Is "Just the Thing"

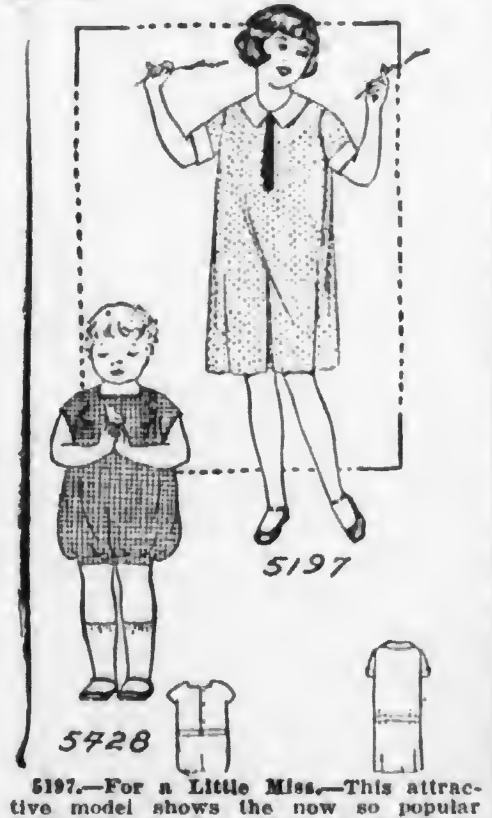
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5478.—One-Piece Dress.—This style has slenderizing lines and is becoming to youthful and to mature figures. Gingham with linen would be fine for this, or ratine with binding in a contrasting color. Taffeta, too, will be attractive for this style. Eight sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 6¼ yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot of the dress is 2½ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



5479.—Popular Style.—The artist's smock has now invaded the office, kitchen and school house, and will be also worn in the garden during the coming season. It is especially pleasing in the new prints, cretonnes, and in tub silk. Ten sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years for misses, and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure for ladies. A 38-inch size, if made as illustrated, will require 4 yards of figured material and ⅜ yard of plain, 40 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.

5428.—Play Garment.—Gingham, seersucker, chambray or crepe could be used for this design. Three sizes: 6 months, 1, and 2 years. A 2-year size requires 1½ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5197.—For a Little Miss.—This attractive model shows the now so popular kick plait at the center of the front. The fulness of the back is confined by a belt. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. For collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material ¾ yard 27 or 36 inches wide is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

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ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

HOW THE STORY STARTED

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick almost to madness from loneliness. Leaving the sick man MacVeigh set out for Forth Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane and get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One was Bucky Smith, who hated Billy. Tired out the party rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. Bucky and his party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

Just when Pelletier believed he was dying Jim Blake appeared with a story of an Eskimo squaw left at an igloo up the coast. Pelletier discovers the story to be false. Blake attempts to kill the sick man, who is saved by Kazan—the one-eyed sledge dog. Then Pelletier starts a search for the deserted white woman which ended abruptly when he found a dead Eskimo woman and a living baby—Little Mystery he called her—in a nearby igloo. Eight days later MacVeigh returned to the cabin.

(Continued from last week)

"PELLY, old boy," he gasped to himself. "Pelly—"

He stared harder. And then he spoke a low word to the dogs, and stopped. He wiped his face. A deep breath of relief fell from his lips.

Straight up from the chimney of the cabin there rose a thick column of smoke.

He came up to the door of the cabin quietly, wondering why Pelletier did not see him, or hear the three or four sharp yelps the dogs had given. He twisted off his snowshoes, chuckling as he thought of the surprise he would give his mate. His hand was on the door-latch when he stopped. The smile left his lips. Startled wonderment filled his face as he bent close to the door and listened, and for a moment his heart throbbed with a terrible fear. He had returned too late—perhaps a day—two days. Pelletier had gone mad!

He could hear him raving inside, filling the cabin with a laughter that sent a chill of horror thru his veins. Mad! A sob broke from his lips, and he turned his face up to the sky. And then the laughter turned to song. It was the sweet love-song which Pelletier had told him that the girl down south used to sing to him when they were alone out under the stars. Suddenly it broke off short, and in its place he heard another sound. With a cry he opened the door and burst in.

"My God! Pelly—Pelly—"

Pelletier was on his knees in the middle of the floor. But it was not the look of wonderment and joy in his face that Billy saw first. He stared at the little golden-haired creature on the floor in front of him. He had traveled hard—almost day and night—and for an instant it flashed upon him that what he saw was not real. Before he could move or speak again Pelletier was on his feet, wringing his hands, and almost crying in his gladness. There was no sign of fever or madness in his face now. Like one in a dream Billy heard what he said.

"God bless you, Billy—I'm glad you've come!" he cried. "We've been waiting 'n' watching, and not more'n a minute ago we were at the window, looking along the edge of the bay thru the binocular. You must have been under the ridge. My God—a little while ago I thought I was dying—I thought I was alone in the world—alone—alone. But look—look, Billy—I've got a fam'ly!"

LITTLE MYSTERY had climbed to her feet. She was looking at Billy, her golden curls tousled about her pretty face, and gripping two or three of Pelletier's old letters in her tiny hand. And then she smiled at Billy, and held out the letters to him. In an instant he had dropped Pelletier's hands, and had caught her up in his arms.

"I've got letters for you in my pocket, Pelly," he gasped. "But—first—you've got to tell me who she is, and where you got her—"

Briefly Pelletier told of Blake's visit, the fight, and of the finding of Little Mystery.

"I'd have died if it hadn't been for her, Billy," he finished. "She brought me back to life. But I don't know who she is, or where she came from. There wasn't anything in his pockets or in the igloo to tell. I buried him out there—shallow—so you could take a look when you came back."

He snatched, like a starving man for food, at the letters MacVeigh pulled from his pocket. While he read Billy sat down with Little Mystery on his knees. She laughed, and put her warm little hands up to his rough face. Her eyes were blue, like Isobel's, and suddenly he crushed his face close down against her soft curls, and held her so close to him that for a moment she was frightened. A little later Pelletier looked up. His eyes shone, his thin face was radiant with joy.

"God bless the sweetest little girl in the world, Billy," he whispered huskily. "She says she's lonely for me. She tells me to hurry—hurry down there to her. She says that if I don't come soon she'll come up to me! Read 'em, Billy!"

He looked in astonishment at the change which he saw in MacVeigh's face. Billy accepted the letters mechanically, and placed them on the edge of the bunk near which he was sitting.

"I'll read them—after a while," he said slowly.

Little Mystery clambered from his knee and ran to Pelletier. Billy was staring straight into the other's face.

"You're sure you've told me everything, Pelly? There wasn't anything in his pockets? You searched well?"

"Yes. There was nothing."

"But—you were sick—"

"That's why I buried him shallow," interrupted Pelletier. "He's close to the last cross, just under the ice and snow. I wanted you to look—for yourself."

BILLY rose to his feet. He took Little Mystery in his arms again, and looked closely in her face. There was a strange look in his eyes. She laughed at him, but he did not seem to notice it. And then he held her out to Pelletier.

"Pelly, did you ever notice eyes very closely?" he asked. "Blue eyes?"

Pelletier stared at him amazed.

"My Jeanne has blue eyes—"

"And have they little brown dots in them, like a wood violet?"

"No-o-o-o—"

"They're blue, just blue, ain't they?"

"Yes."

"And I suppose most all blue eyes are just blue, without the little brown spots. Wouldn't you think so?"

"What in Heaven's name are you driving at?" demanded Pelletier.

"I just wanted you to notice that her eyes have little brown spots in 'em," replied Billy. "I've only seen one other pair of eyes—just like hers." He turned toward the door. "I'm going out to care for the dogs, and dig up Blake," he added. "I can't rest until I've seen him."

Pelletier placed Little Mystery on her feet.

"I'll see to the dogs," he said. "But I don't want to look at Blake again."

The two men went out, and while Pelletier led the dogs to a lean-to behind the cabin, Billy began to work with an ax and spade at the spot his comrade had pointed out to him. Ten minutes later he came to Blake. An excitement which he had tried to hide from Pelletier overcame his sense of horror as he dragged out the stiff and frozen corpse of the man. It was a terrible picture that the dead man made, with his coarse bearded face turned up to the sky and his teeth still snarling, as they had snarled on the day he died.

Billy knew most men who had come into the north above Churchill, but he had never looked upon Blake before. It was probable that the dead man had told a part of the truth, and that he was a sailor, left on the upper coast by some whaler. He shivered as he began going thru his pockets. Each moment added to his disappointment. He found a few things, a knife, two keys, several coins, a fire-flint, and other articles—but there was no letter or writing of any kind, and that was what he had hoped to find. There was nothing that might solve the mystery of the miracle that had descended upon them. He rolled the dead man into the grave, covered him over, and went into the cabin.

Pelletier was in his usual place—on his hands and knees—with Little Mystery astride his back. He paused in a mad race across the floor of the cabin and looked up with inquiring eyes. The little girl held up her arms, and MacVeigh tossed her half way to the ceiling and then hugged her golden head close up to his chilled face. Pelletier jumped to his feet; his face grew serious as Billy looked at him over the child's tousled curls.

"I found nothing—absolutely nothing of any account," he said.

He placed Little Mystery on one of the bunks, and faced the other with a puzzled look in his eyes.

"I wish you hadn't been in a fever on that day of the fight, Pelly," he said. "He must have said something—something that would give us a clue."

"Mebby he did, Billy," replied Pelletier, looking with a shiver at the few things MacVeigh had placed on the cabin table. "But there's no use worrying any more about it. It ain't in reason that she's got any people up here—six hundred miles from the shack of a white man that'd own a little beauty like her. She's mine. I found her. She's mine to keep."

HE SAT down at the table, and MacVeigh sat down opposite him, smiling sympathetically into Pelletier's eyes.

"I know you want her—want her bad, Pelly," he said. "And I know the girl would love her. But she's got people—somewhere, and it's our duty to find 'em. She didn't drop out of a balloon, Pelly. Do you suppose—the dead man—might be her father?"

It was the first time he had asked this question, and he noted the other's sudden shudder of revulsion.

"I've thought of that, Billy. But it can't be. He was a beast, and she—she's a little angel. Billy, her mother must have been beautiful. And that's what made me guess—fear—

Pelletier wiped his face uneasily, and the two young men stared into each other's eyes. MacVeigh leaned forward, waiting.

"I figured it all out last night, lying awake there in my bunk," continued Pelletier, "and as the second best friend I have on earth, I want to ask you not to go any farther, Billy. She's mine. My Jeanne, down there, will love her like a real mother, and we'll bring her up right. But if you go on, Billy, you'll find something unpleasant—I—I—swear you will!"

"You know—"

"I've guessed," broke in the other. "Billy, sometimes a beast—a man-beast—holds an attraction for a woman, and Blake was that sort. You remember—two years ago—a sailor ran away with the wife of a whaler's captain away up at Narwhal Inlet. Well—"

Again the two men stared silently at each other. MacVeigh turned slowly toward the child. She had fallen asleep, and he could see the dull shimmer of her golden curls as they lay scattered over Pelletier's pillow.

"Poor little devil!" he exclaimed softly.

"I believe that woman was Little Mystery's mother, Billy," Pelletier went on. "She couldn't bear to leave the little kid when she went with Blake, so she took her along. Some women do that. And after a time she died. Then Blake took up with an Eskimo woman. You know what happened after that. We don't want Little Mystery to know all this when she grows up. It's better not. She's too little to remember, ain't she? She won't ever know."

"I remember the ship," said Billy, not taking his eyes off Little Mystery. "She was the Silver Seal. Her captain's name was Thompson."

He did not look at Pelletier, but he could feel the quick, tense stiffening of the other's body. There was a moment's silence. Then Pelletier spoke, in a low, unnatural voice.

"Billy, you ain't going to hunt him up, are you? That wouldn't be fair to me, or the kid. My Jeanne'll love her, an' mebby—mebby some day your kid'll come along an' marry her—"

MacVeigh rose to his feet. Pelletier did not see the sudden look of grief that shot into his face.

"What do you say, Billy?"

"Think it over, Pelly," came back Billy's voice huskily. "Think it over. I don't want to hurt you, and I know you think a lot of her, but—think it over. You wouldn't rob her father, would you? An' she's all he's got left—of the woman. Think it over, Pelly, good 'n' hard. I'm going to bed—an' sleep a week!"

BILLY slept all that day, and the night that followed, and Pelletier did not awaken him. He aroused himself from his long sleep of exhaustion an hour or two before dawn of the following morning, and for the first time he had the opportunity of going over with himself all the things that had happened since his return to Fullerton Point.

His first thought was Pelletier—and Little Mystery. He could hear his comrade's deep breathing in the bunk opposite him, and again he wondered if Pelletier had told him everything. Was it possible that Blake had said nothing to reveal Little Mystery's identity, and that the igloo and the dead Eskimo woman had not given up the secret? It seemed inconceivable that there would not be something in the igloo that would help to clear up the mystery. And yet, after all, he had faith in Pelletier. He knew that he would keep nothing from him, even tho it meant possession of the child. And then his mind leaped to Isobel Deane.

Her eyes were blue, and they had in them those same little spots of brown he had found in Little Mystery's. They were unusual eyes, and he had noticed the brown in them because it had added to their loveliness, and had made him think of the violets he had told Pelletier about. Was it possible, he asked himself, that there could be some association between Isobel and Little Mystery? He confessed that it was scarcely conceivable, and yet it was impossible for him to get the thought out of his mind.

Before Pelletier awoke he had determined upon his own course of action. He would say nothing of what had happened to himself on the barren—at least not for a time. He would not tell of his meeting with Isobel and her husband, or of what had followed. Until he was absolutely certain that Pelletier was keeping nothing from him, he would not confide the secret of his own treachery to him. For he had been a traitor—to the law. He realized that. He could tell the story, with its fictitious ending, before they set out for Churchill, where he would give evidence against Bucky Smith.

Meanwhile he would watch Pelletier, and wait for him to reveal whatever he might have hidden from him. He knew if Pelletier was concealing something, he was inspired by his almost insane worship of the little girl he had found, and who had saved him from madness and death. He smiled in the darkness as he thought that, if Pelletier were working to achieve his own end—possession of Little Mystery—he was inspired by emotions no more selfish than his own in giving back life to Isobel Deane and her husband. On that score they were even.

He was up and had breakfast started before Pelletier awoke. Little Mystery was still sleeping, and the two men moved about softly in their moccasined feet. On this morning the sun shone brilliantly over the southern ice-fields, and Pelletier aroused Little Mystery so that she might see it before it disappeared. But to-day it did not drop below the gray murkiness of the snow-horizon for nearly an hour. After breakfast Pelletier read his letters again, and then Billy read them. In one of the letters the girl had put a tress of sunny hair, and Pelletier kissed it shamelessly before his comrade.

"She says she's making the dress she's going to wear when we're married, and that if I don't come home before it's out of style she'll never marry me at all," he cried joyously. "Look there—on that page—she's told me all about it. You're—you're goin' to be there ain't you, Billy?"

"If I can make it, Pelly"

"If you can make it! I thought—you was going out of the service when I did."

" I've sort of changed my mind."

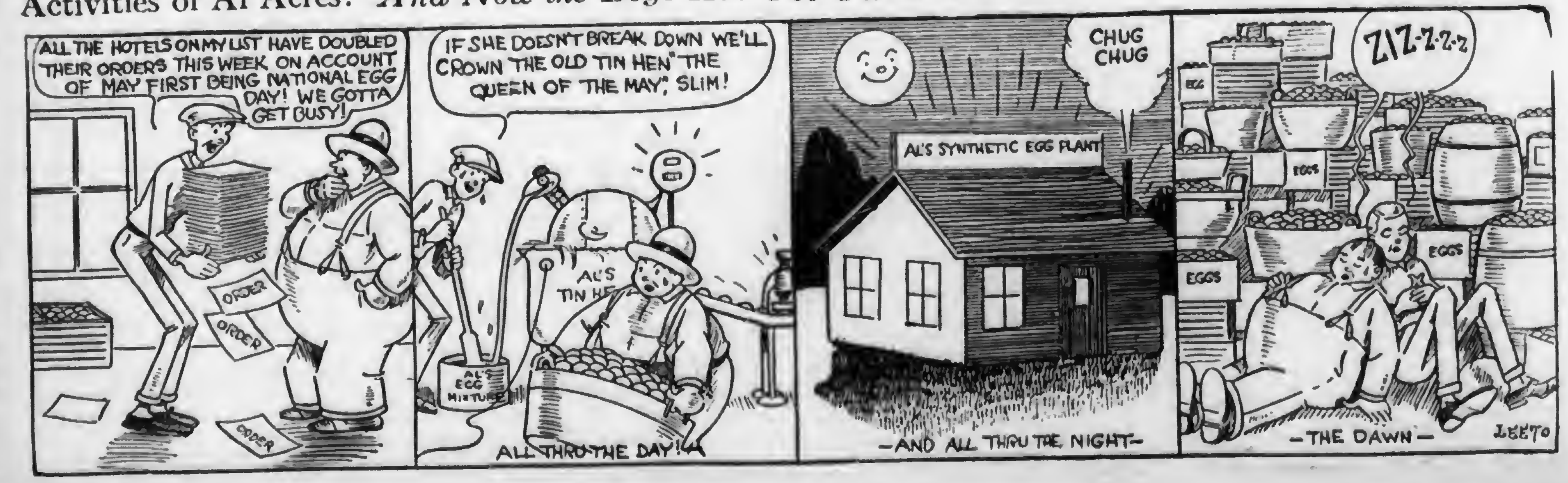
"And you're going to stick?"

"Mebby for another three years."

Life in the cabin was different after this. Pelletier and Little Mystery were happy, and Billy fought with himself every hour to keep down his gloom and despair. The sun helped him. It rose earlier each day and remained longer in the sky, and soon the warmth of it began to soften the snow underfoot. The vast fields of ice began to give evidence of the approach of spring, and the air was more and more filled with the thunderous echoes of the break-up.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*And Now the Boys Are Too Tired to Cackle* . ; : : *By Leet*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ZIZ-Z-Z-Z
EGGS
EGGS
EGGS
—THE DAWN—
LEETO

News and Notes

SEVERAL attempts have been made to establish on American farms the llama and alpaca, domestic animals found in the Andes Mountain regions of South America. They are used as beasts of burden, and yield hair used in making cloth. All attempts to grow them in the United States have failed, as they cannot stand our climate. Daniel Webster was one of the first to give them a trial. The Peruvian government gave him several when he was Secretary of State.

* * *

It is estimated that there are twenty million wooden plows in use in India. These primitive implements, sticks tipped with iron, are very similar to the type used by farmers of India a thousand years ago.

* * *

In 1889 an eccentric New York banker, who had set out to sail around the world in his own yacht, stopped at a little town off the coast of England. He lived in his boat, anchored in that same spot, until he died a few days ago,—thirty-six years on a boat without going anywhere.

* * *

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* * *

Mad dogs don't "just go mad," says the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. They must have been bitten by rabid dogs or contracted the germs of rabies in some other way. Rabid dogs don't go out of their way to bite other animals or people. They bite only when interfered with. Quite often more cases of rabies are reported during the winter than during "dog days" of late summer.

* * *

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THICK TOUGH

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April 19, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $1.75@2.25. ASPARAGUS, S C and Ga, crate 1 doz bchs, small, $3@4; medium, $4.50@5; large, $5@6. BEANS, Texas, bu hmpr, green, $3@3.50. BEETS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $1.75@2.50. CABBAGE, Texas, new, bbl, $2.75@3.50; ton, $50@65; Fla, 1½-bu hmpr, $1.25@1.75. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $1.75@2.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.75@2; poor, $1. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $3@3.50; large, $2.75@3. CUCUMBERS, Ill and Ohio, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $1.25; extra fancy, $4.50@4.75; double extra, $4.75@5. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $3@3.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hothouse, 3-lb bskt, 40@45c; 10-lb bskt, $1.50@1.60; Iceberg, crate, Calif, Imperial Valley, fair stock, $3@4; poor, $1.50; Arizona, crate, best, $4@4.50; poor, $2. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Indiana and Mich, medium to large, mostly $3.25@3.50; few, $3.75; poor, $2; Texas, new, bu crate, yellows, $3. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly and plain, $6. PEAS, bu hmpr, $5.50@5.75. PEPPERS, Cuba, crate, fancy, $6@6.50; Fla, fancy, $8@9. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals and Wisconsin Dustys, $7.75@8; Penna, whites, mostly $8; Maine Gr Mts, $8.50@8.75; new, Texas, Bliss Trimphs, U S No 1 sacked, 100 lbs, $8.25@8.50. RADISHES, Miss, doz bchs, 10@20c. RHUBARB, Calif, 40-lb cartons, $2.75@3; poor $2. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, best, $1.50@1.60; poor, 25c; Virginia, bu bskt, $1.15. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $3@3.25; Arkansas, bu bskt, No 1s, $2.25@2.40. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $5.50; choice, $4.50. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 75c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3@3.75; poor, $2; bu bskt, Baldwins, best, $1.25@1.40; poor, 50c. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, $4.75@5; poor, $2; 24-qt crate, $9.50@10.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 3. Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2055; market steady, to higher. Heavy, $12.50@12.75; medium and light weight, $13.75@14; light lights and pigs, $14@14.25; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1170; market steady to strong; clipped sheep, $8.25; clipped lambs, $12.75; spring lambs, $17.

Calves—Receipts, 220; market steady. Choice natives, $12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27@27.50; standard timothy, $26@26.50; No 2 timothy, $22.50@23.50; No 1 clover mixed, $26@26.50; No 2 clover mixed, $20@23; No 3 clover mixed, $15@18; No 1 clover, $26@26.50; No 2 clover, $20@23; No 3 clover, $14@16; No 1 alfalfa, $28@29; standard alfalfa, $24@24.50; No 2 alfalfa, $20@23.

Oats—No 2 white, 43@49½c; No 3 white, 47½@48½c; No 4, 45½@46½c.

Corn—New, No 2, yellow ear, 74@75c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 75@76c; No 2 yellow, shelled, 81@81½c; No 3 yellow, shelled, 77½@78½c; No 4 yellow, shelled, 73@74c; No 5, 71@72c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

April 19, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.15; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.50; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $12@13; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $10@11; fair to good, $8@9.50; common, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5@6; common $2.50@3.50; ewes, nearby, fat, $5@6; lambs, extra, $13@13.25; medium, $11@12.25; common, $8@10.

Hogs—Western, $15@15.25; nearby, handy weights, $12.50@13.75.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $23@24; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, good wethers, $16@17; ewes, $14@15; hogs, $20; top lambs, $26@28; hothouse lambs, each, $14@15.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24; No 3, $20@21; light clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.75@1.86½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.75@1.77; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export, No 2, 79@79½c; No 3, 77@78c; No 4, 74@75½c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 53@54c; No 3 white, 52@53c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 39c; high-scoring goods, 40@42c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 38c; 90 score, 37½c; 89 score, 37c; 88 score, 36c; 87 score, 35½c; 86 score, 35c; best prints, 92@94 score, 41@42c; cartons, 42@43c; good prints, 88@91 score, 40@41c; cartons, 41@42c; ordinary farmers' prints, 36@39c.

Cheese—Quiet and without important change. New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 21@21½c; jobbing, small lots, 23@23½c; single daisies, held, 24½@25½c; fresh, 21@21½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

April 19, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@58c; creamery, 52@65c; fresh eggs, 28@30c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25 ea; guineas, $1.40@1.60 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; squabs, 35@45c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15c bch; beans, string, 35c qt; lima, 35c qt; beets, 15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@35c hd; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 25@60c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 25c ea; dandelion, 5@10c plate; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 1@3c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15c bch; potatoes, old, 40@50c ½ pk, new 35c qt; radishes, 5@8c bch; rhubarb, 10@15c bch; salisify, 10c bch; scallions, 10c bch; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Feeds (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.45; corn, 72c; hay, baled, timothy, $15@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $39@40; hominy, $37@38; middlings, $42@43; linseed, $58@59; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $41@42; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44@45 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $41@42; 24 per cent, $46@47; 25 per cent, $49@50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $43@44.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending April 17, 1926: Market opening slow on beef steers, quality mostly medium to good. Compared with week ago, about steady; top, $10.10; load choice 1450-lb averages, several loads, $9.25@9.60; bulk, $8.50@9.25. Bulls and heifers slow, steady. Cows fairly active, demand for medium and common grades, fully steady; bulk, $4.50@5.50. Calves, steady at week's decline; top vealers, $14; bulk, $12.50@13.25. Hogs, no receipts.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .38	$ .39¼	$ .42	$ .44¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.30¾	.30¾	.31½	.31¾
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	8.50	9.05	6.75	.90
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.32½	9.32½	9.50	9.62½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.00	24.00	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.80¾	1.76½	1.68	1.63
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..........	.79¼	.78½	.77	1.30½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.53½	.52	.49¾	.55½

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 6 cars; 5 from Penna, 1 St Paul, containing 145 head; 476 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 621 head. Receipts for week ending April 17, 1926: Cattle, 26 cars; 23 from Penna, 1 St Paul, 1 West Virginia, 1 Indiana, containing 570 head. 1065 head trucked in from nearby. Total: cattle, 1635 head, 43 calves, 406 hogs. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 12 cars containing 285 head, 786 head trucked in. Total: cattle, 1071 head, 13 calves, 212 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@9.75
Fair to good	8.50@9.00
Medium to fair	8.00@8.50
Common to medium	6.50@8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.25
Medium to good	5.00@6.00
Common to medium	4.00@5.00
Canners and cutters	2.50@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.00@14.00
Medium	10.25@13.00
Common	5.00@10.25
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs..	13.25@14.00
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.00@14.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs....	14.25@14.75
Rough stock	10.75@13.25

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40c; do, choice, 39c; do, good, 38c; do, prints, 40@42c; do, blocks, 39@41c; do, ladles, 34@35c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@34c; W Va, rolls, 32@34c; store packed, 31c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 32@34c; process butter, 36@37c.

Eggs—Market about steady; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 1 sale, 25 cases, 28¼c. Closing offerings, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 28½c; bid 28¼c. Quotations, fresh-gathered, firsts, free cases, all sections, 28¼c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 35c; 3½@4 lbs, 34@35c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@32c; old roosters, 20@22c. Young chickens, large size, fat, 38@40c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@34c; all kinds, poor and thin, 30@32c; springers, 1¼ lbs and over, 55@58c; springers, White Leghorns, 48@52c. Ducks, White Pekins, 34@35c; Muscovy, young, 33@34c; puddle, 33@34c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 40@45c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; separator, 60c. Eggs, 28@30c doz.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c lb; dressed, $1@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@50c ½ pk, $3@4.50 bu; cabbage, 10@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@20c stalk; carrots, 2@5c ea; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c box; beets, 1@5c ea; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 12@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.25@$3 bu; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 65c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.68; corn, 72c; rye, 80c; oats, 50c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $40 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

April 19, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Steadier; receipts, 6954 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 38¾@39c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 38c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 36½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs—Firm; receipts, 20,050 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 30½@31¼c; do, storage packed, 31½@32½c; fresh gathered firsts, 29¾@30½c; do, storage packed, 30½@31¼c; fresh gathered seconds, 29@29½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 36@37c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 31@35c; nearby pullets, 31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 37@39c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra firsts, 33@36c.

Cheese—Weak, receipts, 114,745 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy special, 21c; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, average run, 19@20c; state, whole milk, flats, held, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry—Steady; no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 35@55c; fowls, by express, 31@36c.

Dressed Poultry—Firm; broilers, fresh, 40@60c; chickens, frozen, 28@47c; fowls, fresh, 28@38c; do, frozen, 27@37c; old roosters, 22@29c; turkeys, fresh, 42@54c; do, frozen, 43@60c.

Beans—Market dull and easy, lb, fair to choice marrow, 7½@8c; pea beans, 4¾@5¼c; red kidney, 8½@8¾c; white kidney, 7@7½c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; steady; steers, $7@10.25; state bulls, $4@6.65; cows, $2.50@6.

Calves—Receipts, 670 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $6@14; culls and little calves, $4@6.25; grassers and fed calves, $4.50@6.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6310 head; steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, common to prime, $10@14.90; do, clipped, $11@12.50; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 1440 head; steady; light to medium weights, $13.25@14; pigs, $14@14.25; heavy hogs, $12.75@13.25; roughs, $10.25@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $35; middlings, $35, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $41, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $34; May shipment, $33.60; standard middlings, $33.50; May shipment, $33.60; flour middlings, May shipment, $39.60; red dog, $40; May shipment, $39.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.60, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $28; No 2, $25@27; No 3, $22@24; sample, $10@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.98⅛; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.90⅛; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.92⅛; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.83⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.65¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, 90⅝c; No 3 yellow, 87⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 54c; No 3 white, 53c; No 4 white, 51½c; ordinary white, clipped, 52½@54½c; fancy white, clipped, 56@58c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.03½. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, 82¼@85¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; better grades weighty fed steers, 10@15c lower; fat steers predominating in run; practical top on matured and yearling steers, $10.65; specialties scaling 1293 lbs, $10.85; with part load of yearling, $10.75; mixed yearlings upward to $10.40; choice light yearling heifers, $10.35; stockers and feeders, 25@35c higher; she stock very scarce; fat cows mostly 50c higher; heifers sharing advance; canners and cutters 15@25c up; bulls strong to 15c higher; vealers steady to 25c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 4000 head; active; strong to 10c higher; lighter weights in best demand; bulk of 260@350-lb butchers, $11.50@12.25; desirable 225@240-lb butchers, largely $12.50@12.80; bulk better 180@210-lb weights, $13@13.50; majority sorted 160 pounds down, $13.60@13.80; top on 150 pounds, $13.90; few choice killing pigs up to $14; packing sows, $10.40@10.90; handy weight stags up to $10.75; heavy weight hogs, $11.40@12.50; medium, $12@13.25; lights, $12.70@13.80; light lights, $12.90@13.90; slaughter pigs, 13.35@14.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs generally $1@1.25 higher; yearling wethers, 50c@$1 higher; fat sheep strong to 25c higher; shearing lambs mostly 50c up. Week's top: Fat wool lambs, $14.50; shorn lambs, $12.50; shearing lambs, $13.75; yearling wethers, $12.50; mixed twos and aged wethers, $11; practical top on fat ewes, $9.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston April 17, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 44@45c; fine unwasehd, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 41@42c; ⅜-blood, 43@44c; ¼-blood, 42@43c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio April 17, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, $14.35; October, $16.05 bid. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.40; September, $3.50 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday April 19th. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran ....$	35.00
Spring bran	34.50
Soft winter wheat bran......	36.00
Standard middlings	33.20
Soft winter wheat middlings	33.70
Flour middlings	36.00@41.00
Red dog flour	39.50
White hominy	33.20
Gluten feed	38.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	38.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	43.00
34 per cent linseed meal	54.20

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Feed Market Situation

THE feed market has become decidedly firmer during the past week. Interior northwestern mills are reported running at only about twenty-five per cent of capacity and hard winter wheat mills of the Southwest at not more than fifty per cent of capacity. Offerings of wheat feeds for immediate shipment are limited and prices have been advanced about $1.50 per ton. Demand has not broadened greatly, however, and feed for later delivery can be bought at a discount of 50c@$1 per ton under spot prices.

The linseed meal market also remains very firm, altho prices have not changed materially. Crushers are reported to have practically no stocks of meal and to be well sold up on their current production. Light receipts of domestic flax are restricting the production of linseed meal except by those crushers which are using imported seed. Meal from Argentina flaxseed is now being offered in eastern markets, but this meal is slightly lower in protein content than the meal from domestic seed.

Cottonseed Meal Advances

Prices on cottonseed meal have also been advanced about 50c for the best grades of meal, altho the lower grades can still be bought at discounts of $1@3 per ton below the prices of prime meal. Stocks of cottonseed meal are of good volume altho they are being reduced fairly rapidly by a more active demand both by domestic and export buyers.

Corn feeds also are holding firm. The grass price quotations recently made by some of the gluten feed manufacturers were withdrawn April 10, as production during the period covered by these prices had been mostly contracted for. Hominy prices were advanced about 50c per ton during the week.

Alfalfa meal continues dull because of the limited demand. Offerings in the Southwest, however, are becoming smaller and the market has become slightly firmer in that territory.—United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

County News and Comment

Centre County, Pa.—Have had cool weather up to present. Very few days without snow. The numerous farm sales have been well attended and prices have been high, especially pigs which are scarce and in great demand. Many families have changed homes. Wheat looks bad, owing to repeated freezing and thawing. Some plowing done on elevated land facing the sun. Many tractors have been bought this spring by farmers in the county. Prices: wheat, $1.60; rye, 80c; corn, 70c; oats, 35c; apples, 60c pk.; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; lard, 18c.—A., April 6.

Clarion County, Pa.—April coming in with snow and freezing weather. Wheat and grass fields very brown. Conditions of wheat fields look bad at present. Not much plowing done yet. Most farmers done hauling manure. Grass seed to be sown. Most people in section will have to feed for next month or six weeks. Grain feed seems plentiful. Public roads in bad condition. Farm sales about over. Not many renters changing farms. Some few buying farms of their own. Governor Pinchot has granted some new road to be built thru this section this summer. Prices: butter, creamery, 50c; eggs, 25c; hogs, 15@16c; veal, 14c; wheat, $1.60; oats, 45c; corn, 45c; potatoes, $2.25@3.25.—C. R., April 6.

Montgomery County, Pa.—March has been a very hard month on grain and grass fields. A good many soy beans will be planted this spring, sweet clover is gaining in popularity. A few farmers have started to plow on the high places. Not as much oats will be sown this spring. A good many farms have changed hands and some will lie idle. The baby chick business is now at its height, the prices are about the same as last year. Dairy cows are in strong demand. Efforts are being made to form another cow testing association. The grain and feed market took a sharp slump. Prices: wheat, $1.60; corn, 75c; oats, 70c; eggs, 32c; chickens, 30c; veal calves, 13c.—C. N. D., April 6.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the last month has been unseasonably cold with quite a bit of cloudy weather. No plowing to speak of as yet except in Richfield section. Pruning is about all completed except some of berries and they will be finished in about a week. Roads are fair. Markets are very small now as there is very little stuff from around here but what produce there is is bringing a good price. Chickens are doing well and eggs are bringing a fair price.—N. D., April 12.

Potter County, Pa.—April came in with an all-day snowstorm. Dirt roads very muddy and no cars are used on many of them. Fires are burning in the sugar camps. It has been a favorable season for syrup-making, but there are few large maple groves left. Many farmers are buying hay and there is only a hint of green in the pastures. There is much interest in dairying and cows bring good prices. Few farm sales. Many farms idle for lack of tenant farmers. A few potatoes are being shipped at the unusual price of $3 per bushel. Butter 45c; eggs, 30c; hay, $10@12. Few pigs offered for sale. Veal calves selling for 10c lb.—M. C. S., April 10.

Tioga County, Pa.—There have been no really warm days yet. Last night thermometer dropped to fourteen. There were frequent snow squalls in April. The sugar season has been short but busy. There has been the largest run in several seasons. Many farmers have already made three times as many gallons as last year. A few farmers are quitting but in late running bushes there will be more good runs yet. Ground too wet in most places for plowing. Dirt roads have been very bad but are now drying up. Quite a few farmers are buying hay. Roughage rather scarce, too, as the long feeding season has taken more than common. A few prices: maple syrup, $1.75@2; good veals, 12c; eggs, 27c; potatoes, $2.50; hay, $15 in the barn.—P. W. L., April 13.

Prices and Prospects

THE old potato market was very active during the early part of the week ending April 14, but toward the close an unsettled condition prevailed in many of the largest markets. Prices generally held up well but buyers were holding off due to the heavy supplies and the high price levels. On April 14 there were 133 cars on track in Philadelphia and in Chicago there were 402. On the same day Pennsylvania round whites sold at $8.00 to $9.00 per 150 lb. sack in Philadelphia, $9.00 in Baltimore and $8.00 to $8.50 in Pittsburgh.

The total supplies of old potatoes on hand are light and the unseasonable cold weather has helped to sustain consumption. Unfavorable weather in Florida has held back the active movement of new stock and the combination of conditions has resulted in the present high range of prices. Dealers feel that the lull in the market will pass as soon as supplies start to work out into the trade. It is only natural that when two sacks of potatoes cost $18.00 buyers will be wary. Last year at this time they could get the same amount of potatoes for around $2.50.

Some price reductions may be made to start more active buying but it is likely that the market will recover. It would be purely guess-work to predict future prices for old stock.

Nearby White Egg Receipts Liberal

Nearby white eggs were in liberal receipt on the New York market thruout the week ending April 14th. Prices worked lower during the early part of the week, but trading was more active toward the close due to the light receipts of Pacific Coast stock. This also resulted in the larger chain stores buying nearby eggs. Some stock was forced into storage to avoid loss. The high cost of the bulk of receipts continues to be the chief strengthening factor.

Continued light receipts of live poultry caused the New York market to hold firm. Prices advanced with light fowl in particular demand. Old roosters sold well while the few express fowl that arrived were in active demand. Express broilers also sold well. Fresh-killed poultry was in light supply but trading was quiet. Broilers were in limited receipt and worked out at extremely high prices. This applied chiefly to fancy and large stock, for small broilers from nearby sections were offered at comparatively low figures.

The butter market was unsatisfactory thruout the week ending April 14. Opening last Wednesday in an easy position the market declined a cent at Philadelphia during the day on 92 score to 41c. The following days brought no relief and with continued heavy supplies on the market together with heavy receipts and light to moderate demand, futher declines were recorded. The Philadelphia market on 92 score closed Wednesday at 39c and at New York at 38½c. Lower scores have also been lowered in price with the price on "undergrades" goods a matter of negotiation between buyer and seller.

Winter Wheat in Better Condition

The winter wheat crop in all sections of the country was reported on April 1 to be in better condition generally than for any other year on this date since 1921, when it was ninety-one per cent of normal. The season is backward with snow still covering the ground in the mountain and northernmost counties.

The generally excellent condition of the winter wheat tended to depress the market during the week ending April 10, but there was some improvement in the foreign demand. Prices were not materially changed but the demand in general was more active. The corn market held fairly firm with a more active demand. Oats were firm under moderate receipts and an active demand. The rye market has improved somewhat.

The demand for hay was more active thruout the week due to the unseasonable cold weather and delayed pasturage. Poorer grades were barely steady at most markets. Timothy hay was generally firm. Top grades closed about 50c higher at New York and the Boston market was unchanged. Bad roads in Ohio cut down receipts at Pittsburgh and prices held firm. Pastures in Pennsylvania were late in starting and show very few signs of life. Hard, cold winds have been quite severe on many fields.—W. R. Whitacre.

Your Water Supply need NOT Perplex you

"How can I know what Water System to install?" is the question many puzzled suburban or country home owners are asking.

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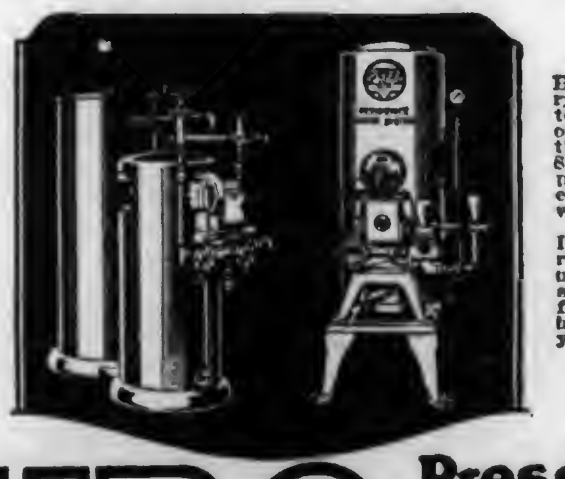

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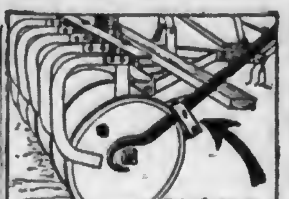

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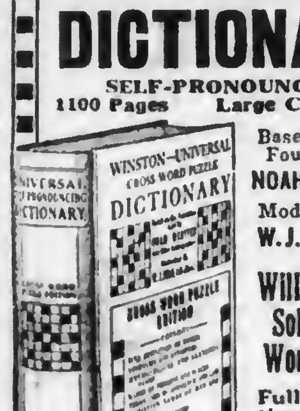
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Prices for May & June	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
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Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

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S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns...	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	66.50	126.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds.........	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes ..	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.00	115.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs,	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavy) not accredited.. ..	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
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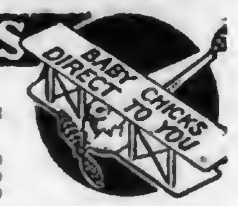
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English and Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns..	$7.25	$14.00	$41.00	$67.00	$130.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	7.25	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes...........	9.00	17.00	50.00	83.00	160.00
Columbian Rocks, Jersey Giants	10.50	20.00	57.00		

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100 straight. Light Mixed, $10 per 100 straight. Get our ACCREDITED chicks this year. Ref.—Knox County Savings Bank. Free Catalog.
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S. C. White Minorcas, 50, $10.75; 100, $20; 500, $90. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $44. PARKS Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

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LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set. Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS Order from this ad. White Leghorns $11.00—100. Barred Rocks, $14.00, R. I. Reds, $15.00. Mixed, $9.00. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered free. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

Baby Chick Reduction for May
Barred Rocks 10c each. White Leghorns 12c each Prepaid parcel post.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

CHICKS
White Leghorns (Barron) - 12c & 20c
Barred Rocks - - - - - - - - 13c
The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT Quality Baby Chicks—Orders now booked for May shipments. The ideal month for success. Tancred and Wyckoff White Leghorns, $10 per 100. Sheppard Mottled Anconas, $12 per 100. Martin White Wyandottes, $11 per 100. Park's Rocks and Owen's Reds, $13 per 100. 100% live delivery. Circular. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns; Barred Plymouth Rocks; White Wyandottes; Safe delivery guaranteed.
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CHICKS for May. W. Leg. 9½c, English W. Leg. 11c, Mixed 8c. Reduction 500 or more. 100% gtd. Order direct or circular.
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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

The Dangerous Wells

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been a reader of Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time and have never read anything in regard to the dangerous, old dug wells which are scattered thru the rural districts. They are often left open and uncovered where little children, or anyone going thru the field, would be liable to fall from twenty-five to sixty feet. It is too bad there is no law to compel owners to make them safe.—A. B. N., New York.

Isn't It Worth While?

TO THE EDITOR:—In reading letters about "Things I Wish My Husband Wouldn't Do," my mind turns back to an article written by a young farmer, published in your paper several years ago. He wondered what the coming farmers would do for wives as most of the girls preferred to go to town. When we read or hear complaints similar to those published in your paper of March 27 can we wonder why?

Of course, all farmers are not alike but can we blame the girls for being afraid to take the risk when there are so many neglected ones?

Of all lives, the life of a farmer's wife needs something outside her daily duties to relieve the monotony, and of all women, the farmer's wife deserves an equal partnership in business and pleasure as well as work,—she usually gets a big share of work along with the rearing of the family.

Can we censure the girls for preferring to earn their own living and be independent rather than take the risk of being an unpaid domestic as many farmers' wives are, compelled almost to beg for money for the mere necessities of life?

We can read items and books anytime telling how a woman may keep her husband's love. Are men never concerned about how to keep their wives' affection? Don't they think it worth while to try to keep their wives happy and attractive by a little attention to their wants and pleasures?

Now, someone is thinking the writer is surely a sour old maid. Oh, no! I am a farmer's wife with a bank account and an automobile of my own, fortunately, or I might be hunting a job to earn money to start a bank account.

It seems to me that these are subjects that need discussion just as much as crops, stock or poultry—Mrs. Independent.

Another Thistle Treatment

I READ something in your paper about Canada thistle, and since I have had some experience helping my neighbors get rid of them I shall pass it on.

The best way to eradicate the thistle is to put in corn. As soon as you cultivate the corn for the last time go thru with the hoe and scratch them off every three or four days,—the oftener the better. The more it rains the better, as it rots them away. Keep this treatment up until the winter.

Last year I commenced about the tenth of July, and in four weeks the thistles were fewer. I don't give up. The second year I take them out with the potato fork as I find them. If in the oats I make a hole with an iron down beside the thistle, and pour in slowly a strong salt water solution.

I am quite sure if the farmers follow my method there won't be a second year. Just try it.—Oscar M. Myers, Bucks County, Pa.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Too Much Noise

About two months ago I purchased a radio receiving set which operated very satisfactorily until recently. Now I cannot get anything but local stations and they come in very noisy. The noise is sometimes a roar which continues when the aerial and ground wires are disconnected also when the two tubes nearest the front are removed, other times it squeals and howls when trying to tune in stations chiefly on wavelengths between 325 and 450 meters, other times it has a scraping, scratching sound accompanied by clicks. The trouble started while using dry B batteries. I have a very good ground connection to a cold water pipe. Have gone over aerial carefully, also tried indoor and light socket aerials, changed tubes, put in a set of new tubes, checked tube sockets for poor contact, etc. The lead in wire passes very close to the telephone wire but at right angles.—J. B. B., Cambria County, Pa.

Since you have checked your set for poor contacts and defective batteries and have inspected your aerial and ground for loose connections, the trouble is apparently in the set itself. I hope you purchased this set from a reliable dealer who will be willing to test it for you free of charge. It is possible that one of the audio transformers is burned out and needs replacement. Unless you are well acquainted with radio I would hesitate to suggest that you attempt any repairs yourself.

The proximity of the telephone could not appreciably affect the set.

The B eliminator would have been the most satisfactory source of high voltage. The type of set you have is prone to whistle when you are tuning on short wavelengths.—B. F.

B Power Supply

What do you think would be the best to operate a radio? We have electric current in the house. Which would you advise a B eliminator or B wet batteries? I can get either at about the same price.—F. D., Dauphin County, Pa.

You write to ask advice on the purchase of B power supply. If you purchase a B eliminator, listing at around $35 to $50 we believe this will prove just as satisfactory as batteries and the upkeep will be very slight. It also calls for no attention.

Should you intend using it on a superheterodyne or a sensitive R. F. set having more than two stages of radio frequency amplification, the B batteries of the storage variety might prove a little quieter in operation. On ordinary sets no difference can be detected except with low priced B eliminators.—B. F.

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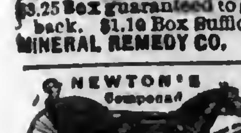

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REGISTERED GOOD JERSEYS—Bull and Heifer 3 mos. old. Finely bred and grown.
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EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF, about 3 mos. old. May Rose, dam A. R. record 720 lbs. fat.
LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

HIGH TESTING, heavy milking Holstein or Guernsey heifers, practically purebred, tested 7 weeks, $5. $105 crated. Fore & Son, Whitewater, Wisc.

FINE BROWN SWISS CATTLE, both sexes, T. B. tested. Come and see the goods or write us.
G. E. BOWN & Son, Forksville, Pa.

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500 CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE, DUROC pigs for April, May and June delivery, 8 weeks old, $7.00. Purebred and high grade pigs $8.00.
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150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

REGISTERED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE PIGS, the rite foundation for breeding. Get our price before you buy. Write or visit the
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SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

Registered Durocs Small pigs, either sex. One service boar and one bred gilt. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

REGISTERED Spotted Poland China Spring Pigs for sale at very attractive prices on Pairs and Trios not akin. Write Brookside Farm, Middletown, Virginia.

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed.
W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers.
LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

DOGS WANTED I buy entire litters of Collie Pups.
Miss Georgia Gordon, R. D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

MY four year old combination hound, open trailer, wide ranger and true treer. First $45.00 gets him on trial. B. KESTERSON, B-44, Sedalia, Ky.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Best of breeding, just the dog for your farm. D. WATSON ATKINSON, Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa.

GOATS

VITALITY MILK GOATS, soon fresh, for sick babies, $40-$55, Springers, $35, Yearlings, $25, Best Purebreds $75. Boldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY'S best leaf tobacco. Guaranteed 3 lbs. chewing $1.00. 4 lbs. best smoking $1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking $1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2; cigars $2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free, Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF smoking tobacco; aged in bulk; two years old, mellow and sweet, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $1.75. Pipe given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 178 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SELL GUARANTEED PAINT—Big commissions; no collections nor deliveries. See our ad on page 2 for details. Davis Paint Company, Kansas City, Mo.

MANAGER—Dairy and poultry farm, 200 acres, near Quakertown, Pa. Apply. Bianchi Bros., 13th and Reed Sts., Philadelphia.

ROCKS

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—The kind that fill the egg basket in the winter time, 15 eggs $1.25 by parcel post. William H. Shaffer, Farmington, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rocks Baby Chicks, hatching eggs. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

BUFF ROCK hatching eggs, $1.50 for 15. Mrs. S. L. Gilbert, Cochranville, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

PIGS SICK AFTER EATING GARBAGE.—I wish to ask you why our pigs got sick. We fed them things from a boarding house and they ate it all right for quite a while and then they would not eat any. We tried to give them corn and sour milk but they would not even touch it. They got so sick that they could not walk.—R. S., Gouldsboro, Pa. One of the problems relating to garbage feeding is that of hog cholera. This disease may be spread thru the meat rinds usually found in garbage and which are not cooked and which serve as a means of infecting susceptible animals. We would advise that you have your graduate veterinarian use the serum virus treatment as a means of producing an immunity in the new purchases of hogs in order that additional losses may not occur. As you understand, if this is hog cholera, any new animals brought into these quarters are apt to get the disease and you will continue to have losses. The premises should be thoroly cleaned and disinfected and left free of any animals for some time.

THRUSH.—I have a 1400-pound mare seven years old, in good health and flesh. Last fall she went lame in front feet and got better, then went lame again. She has the thrush and have applied pine tar, but it did not help her much. What cure would you advise for her?—A. L. W., Fairview, Pa. The horse's feet should be thoroly cleaned and the stall kept dry by providing plenty of clean, dry bedding. Cut away all unnecessary or diseased tissue. Apply formalin full strength and repeat on second day. It may be necessary for your graduate veterinarian to pack the feet with an antiseptic pack and bandage.

DOG HAS SWELLINGS.—I have a fox terrier and at times his head swells and he gets lumps on his body. They last for a few minutes. He is also subject to worms, altho I have given him worm medicine. Could you tell me what to do or give him?—W. P. G., New Providence, Pa. You would do well to secure some dependable worm medicine and remove the intestinal parasites. The diet is probably rich in carbohydrates, such as bread, macaroni or potatoes. Feed the dog largely on a meat and vegetable diet, giving doses of castor oil two or three times during the month. Unless these swellings are abscesses accompanying or following distemper you should note improvement.

THRUSH.—I have a horse that has a thrush in one hind foot. Can you tell me what to do?—J. F. S., Burns, N. Y. First clean the foot thoroly, cutting away any tissue that is abnormal. Apply iodine or other antiseptic to the part. Clean the stall and keep it dry as filth will prolong the condition. It is frequently necessary to consult your local graduate veterinarian in handling these cases.

HORSE FAILS TO PUT ON WEIGHT.—I have a mare nearly nine years old. I have been feeding her two quarts of oats three times a day all winter and gave her the best of care, and A-1 timothy hay. For some reason she is getting thin. She eats enough and seems healthy. I have a horse on the same feed and care and he is taking on flesh and doing fine. What do you think could be wrong?—D. T. S., Murrysville, Pa. With good feed and plenty of exercise this mare should improve. The fact that she doesn't indicates some abnormal condition which should be cared for by your nearest graduate veterinarian. It may be her teeth, intestinal parasites or some other obscure condition that would escape the notice of one not especially trained in diagnosis.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 50,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
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POULTRY

JUNE, JULY AND AUG. CHICKS—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c; Black Giants, 15c; Heavy Breeds mixed, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Light Breeds mixed, 7c each. Order now. $1.00 will book your order. Catalog on request. Our 16th year. D. W. Gooding, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $16.00; also many other breeds. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte chicks, full of pep, from a healthy, purebred flock $14 per 100. Also R. I. Reds, $13; White Leghorns, $12. Post paid. May prices $1 less per 100. Guaranteed safe delivery. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

CUT PRICES on May chicks. R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks 13c; S. C. White Leghorns 11c; heavy mixed 10c; light mixed 9c by prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. Chicks of good healthy parent stock. Good chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 5.

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BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds 12c; Leghorns 10c; Jersey Giants 22c. Circular free. George Cullen, Elkview, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 93—No. 18
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1926
$1.00 a year

A frank discussion of the Bang Bacillus Disease which is causing heavy losses to eastern dairymen.—Page 3.

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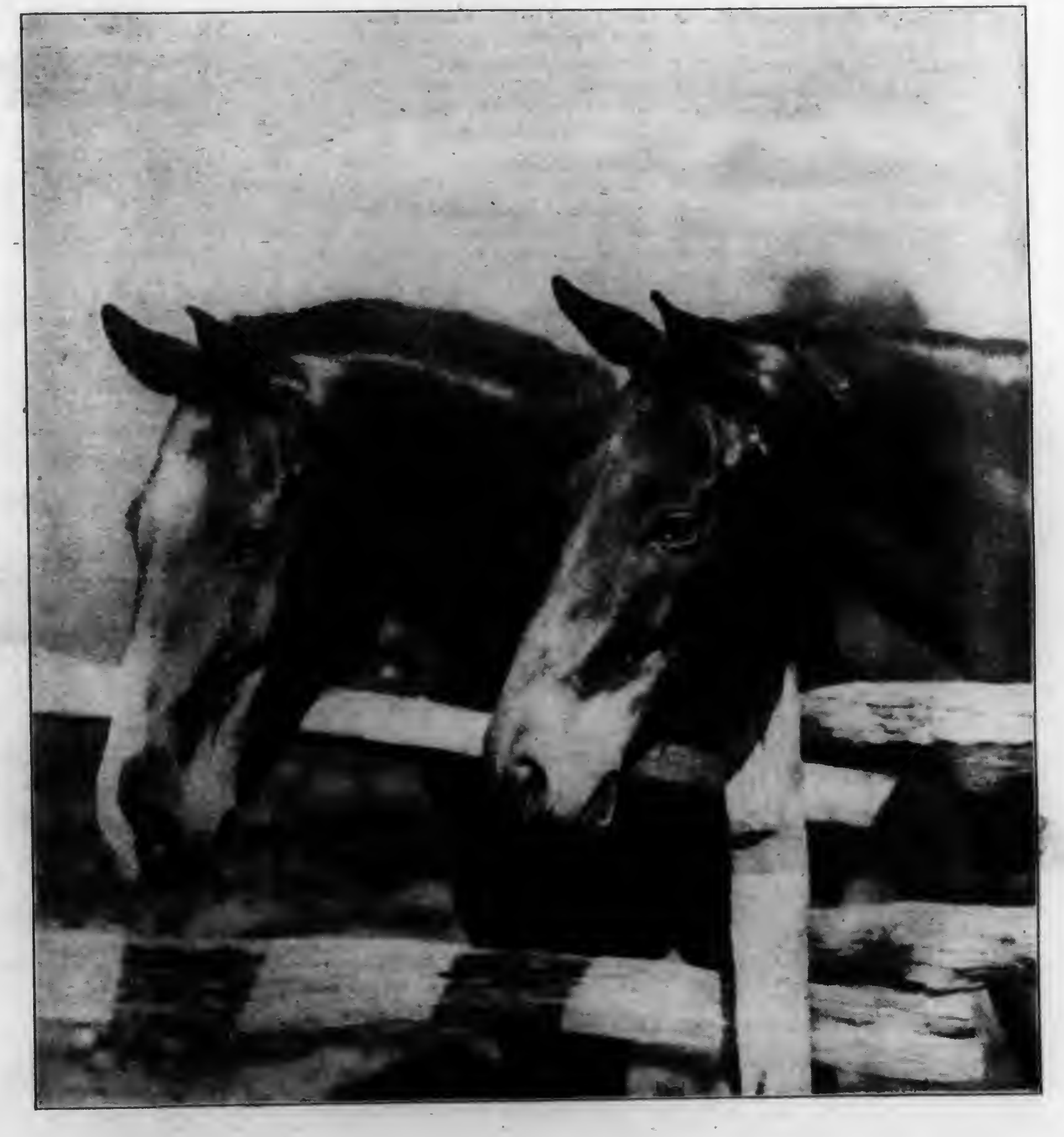

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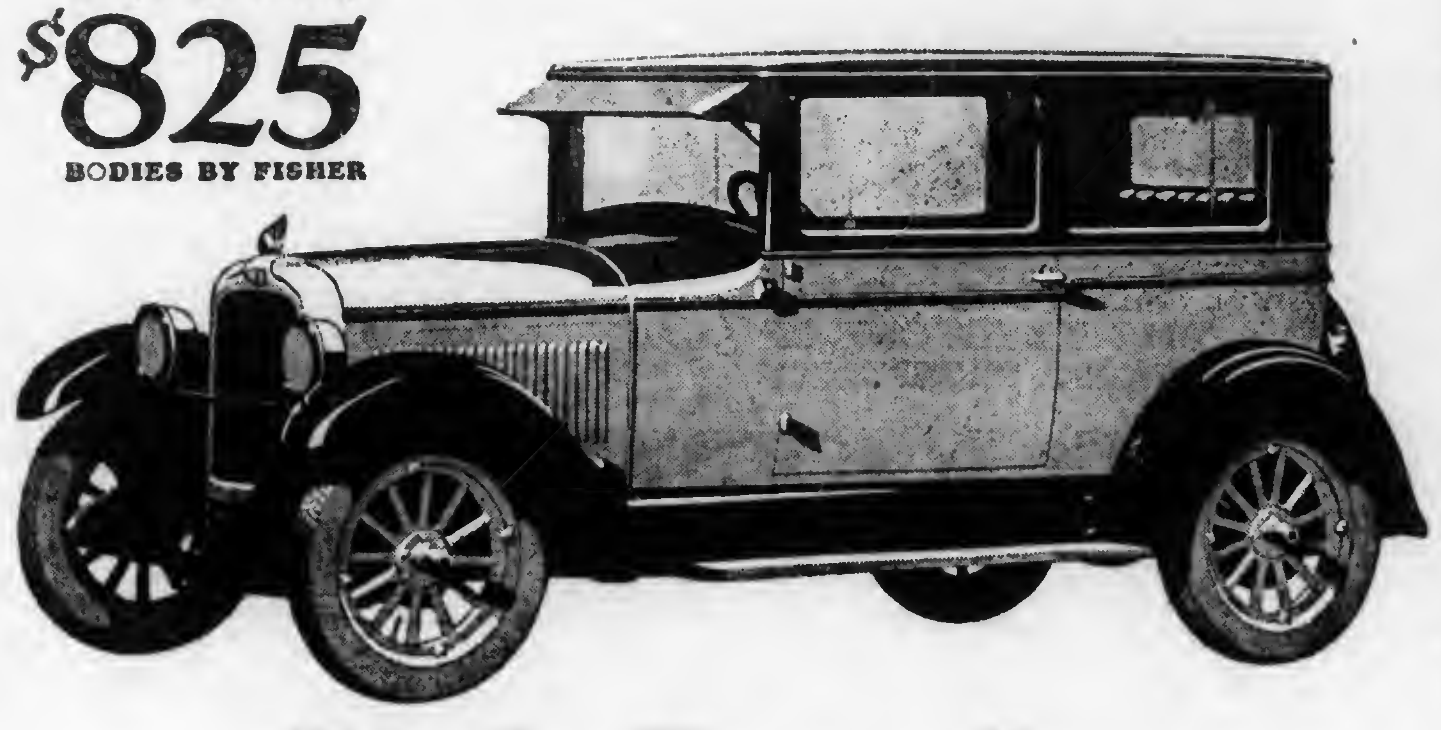

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33x4	15.00	16.00	3.35
34x4	15.50	16.50	3.45
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 18 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MAY 1, 1926 Whole No. 1511

The Truth about Contagious Abortion

The Bang Bacillus Disease Is Causing Heavy Losses to Pennsylvania Dairymen

By J. N. ROSENBERGER, V. M. D.

SOON after the microscope began to be used in medical laboratories, animal and human diseases were separated into two classes, infectious and non-infectious diseases. The infectious diseases are often spoken of as contagious and transmissable diseases. An infectious disease includes all that class of ailments where a specific micro-organism, bacillus or germ causes the disease. The following are good examples of transmissable diseases: tuberculosis, hog cholera, lock jaw, foot and mouth disease and contagious abortion.

Contagious abortion disease in cattle is often called slinking of calf, premature birth or abortion. This disease would be better described by its more proper name if it was called "Bang Bacillus Disease." The specific bacillus (germ) which causes Bang Bacillus Disease in cattle was discovered by a Danish scientist named Bang in 1896, fourteen years after Professor Koch discovered the bacillus (germ) which causes tuberculosis in cattle. In 1890 Professor Koch invented tuberculin, now extensively used in testing cattle for tuberculosis.

Long before the discovery of the cause of Bang Bacillus Disease, history shows that dairymen suffered heavy losses from it. In spite of the relatively greater economic importance of Bang Bacillus Disease, as compared with tuberculosis, less progress has been made in eradicating it. It is a no-visible-lesion disease. It is true that visible lesions are not always found in animals reacting to the tuberculin test, but in the great majority of cases, lesions are found.

Consider It As Blood Disease

Bang Bacillus Disease is better understood by the laymen, when they consider it more in the light of a blood disease. It is not, therefore, so easy to demonstrate its presence and this, perhaps, accounts for a part of the lack of progress made in eradicating abortion. It is certainly responsible for the great lack of interest on the part of public health authorities.

There is sufficient evidence at hand to indicate that Bang Bacillus Disease is of public health importance. This germ has been accused of causing rheumatic fever in both animal and man. Some experimental work tends to show that it plays an important part in causing other human ailments.

While there are proponents and opponents as regards the public health importance of this disease, all who know anything about it are agreed that it is the most destructive disease with which the cattle breeder must contend. It is estimated that this disease causes annually losses in excess of those caused by tuberculosis. Carefully kept herd records show that this disease often wipes out the value of an entire herd in a period of less than five years.

With such stupendous losses, dairymen as well as sanitarians should take definite and positive steps to protect clean herds against Bang Bacillus Disease. While the disease can be eradicated from infected herds by means of the blood test used in connection with sanitary measures, it often requires more than a year to do so and may even mean the sacrifice of many valuable animals to accomplish it.

The disease is most often introduced into clean herds thru the purchase of infected animals, tho there are other possible means of introducing it into a clean herd, such as using unpasteurized, infected creamery products. On the other hand, it is surprising to know how easy it is to keep the disease out of a clean herd when a few simple rules are followed.

No animal should be added to any clean herd until after passing at least two properly conducted negative blood tests, made on unbred cattle. Notwithstanding this most important fact, many herd owners expect one blood test, even on pregnant animals, to tell the whole story. This is not possible.

Getting rid of one disease only to contract a worse one is like stepping from the frying pan into the fire, yet that is what dairymen often do when purchasing new animals to take the place of those which reacted to the tuberculin test.

Eradicating tuberculosis in herds of cattle where the extent of the disease is small offers no particular restocking problem, whereas, eradicating the disease in herds where it has gained considerable headway—infecting a third to half the animals,—offers a very serious restocking problem. With pastures fenced, silos built, and often partly emptied, stables completed to carry, say twenty head of cattle, the removal of thirty to fifty per cent of the herd creates an additional loss to the owner to that arising from condemned animals.

Coral, a product of the Guernsey farm of Walter W. Little, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Must Buy New Stock to Balance Things Up

Placing the overhead expense arising from unbalancing the herd with dairy equipment, makes one animal carry the overhead expense which two animals should bear. This uneconomic condition forces the farmer to go into the market for additional cattle in order to again balance the herd with the equipment.

An old saying is "A burnt child dreads the fire." These men look out for tuberculosis when purchasing additional animals. They want no more tuberculosis on the farms. But many of them, while insisting on having cattle free from tuberculosis, pay little or no attention at all to having cattle free from Bang Bacillus Disease. Few, if any, of them even use the blood test as a means of avoiding the introduction of this, more to be dreaded, disease into their herds.

The writer knows personally of several cases where following a heavy loss from tuberculosis a still greater loss was caused by introducing Bang Bacillus Disease into the herd. In one case all the cattle were destroyed on account of tuberculosis. When restocking all but two animals were carefully blood tested. Ten days after adding the two untested cows one of them aborted. Two weeks later the other aborted. Laboratory examinations verified the presence of Bang Bacillus Disease.

In spite of all effort to keep the disease from gaining entrance into the main herd, every cow aborted during the first year except one. Fully half the animals aborted the second year. While less and less abortion has occurred each succeeding year,—at the end of five years, still a few cows abort. During this period six well-bred animals were sent to the butcher on account of sterility attributed to abortion. Six other valuable cows still remain positive to the blood test and for this reason alone cannot be sold to good advantage.

The owner figures that his loss already exceeds $3000 on the thirteen original animals purchased and later infected thru the careless purchase of two animals which had not had the blood test.

To avoid repeating this owner's unfortunate experience read and study carefully Bulletin 404, written by Doctor M. F. Barnes, specialist on abortion for the State Bureau of Animal Industry, which may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Horse Collars

THE upper part of a horse's shoulder is soft bone and cartilage. The lower part is the joint. The pull of the collar should come between these two points or there will be trouble. A collar that hangs too low throws too much strain on the shoulder joint and may cause lameness in the lower point of the shoulder, and a collar that throws too much strain against the upper shoulder muscles may cause fistulas, galls, etc.

If you want your teams to pull their full load thruout the season without suffering or being laid up with sore shoulders, examine the collars on your horses to see whether they fit properly or whether pressure is too low or too high. A collar that fit last fall may be so tight in the spring that it will choke the horse and a collar that fits now will be too loose later in the season when the horse has been worked down by the spring jobs, so it is advisable to examine the collars occasionally and make sure that they continue to fit properly. If you use a sweat pad in hot weather see that the collar allows room for it without choking the horse. Otherwise, your remedy may be worse than the trouble.

Points to Observe When Buying

Because of the difference in the neck of the modern heavy type draft horse and the old fashioned horse the collars are not made the same. Be sure that the collar which you buy is designed for your horse and is well made. A poorly made collar may fit when new but it will lose its shape quickly when used.

Leather of the best quality, hand-stretched before cutting, tough, long rye-straw for packing, are marks of a good collar. A collar stuffed with chaff, or short broken straw, cannot hold its shape under the stress of hard work.

In order to save trouble and delay in rush seasons it always pays to buy good harness.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 18 Phila., Pa., May 3, 1926 Whole No. 1511

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Without true friends the world is but a wilderness.—Francis Bacon

Facing the Facts

THE publication of the article which appears on page three of this issue is nothing less than a painful duty. Dairymen have too many troubles now, with the tuberculin test, new sanitary regulations, western competition, and a lot of other things to worry about. But the facts about contagious abortion are not changed by ignoring them. There is nothing to gain and everything to lose by refusing to face the issue now while strenuous efforts are being made to put dairying on a sound basis.

Political Advertising

IT OUGHT not to be necessary to state periodically that political advertisements carried in Pennsylvania Farmer convey no endorsement on our part of the candidate or party. The advertisers tell their story and pay for the space the same as other advertisers. We reserve our right to knock or boost any candidate, party, or platform as we see fit. Political advertising in newspapers has taken the place of the old time political rally, which was the method of getting political ideas before the people a generation ago, and we believe it is a better way of doing it.

Bad Milk in New York

MILK and cream have gotten mixed up with some of New York's dirty politics and an effort is now being made to clean up the resulting unsavory mixture. It is reported that some of the lesser officials in the city's milk inspection system discovered that it was a comparatively simple matter to extort graft money from the smaller dealers by threatening to take away their licenses if they didn't "come across." In return for the graft money the officials looked the other way when those same small dealers imported milk and cream from sections which do not live up to the sanitary regulations imposed upon dairymen in the New York territory. Improved transportation facilities have made it possible to ship milk a thousand miles or more. So it was an easy matter for crooked buyers to go out in the Middle West and pick up anything that looked like milk or cream, without regard to its quality, and ship it into New York at less than the cost of producing first class nearby milk under strict health regulations.

The most important result of this whole affair is that it has made eastern milk producers realize that this talk of competition with western milk is not just somebody's pipe dream. Eastern dairymen of the future will have to work out their own salvation by learning to make the most of their one great advantage,—their proximity to the great consuming centers.

Now They Spray Eggs

COMMENTING on the current egg market situation, Mr. J. C. Huttar, of the Cornell University Poultry Department, makes these observations on the competition in New York between nearby and Pacific Coast eggs.

"The eggs which have come all the way across the continent have commanded higher prices for the best grades than the best nearby eggs could get for the past two weeks. While a good many of the western eggs are now diverted from New York to other markets, the next two to three months receipts for the former city have been contracted for already. In fact, the demand for these eggs is so great that auction sales have been discontinued since March 6th.

"In my opinion two factors are largely responsible for their reputation and popularity. Firstly, the strict and reliable system of grading, selection and packing is now well known and can be depended upon. And secondly the treatment of all eggs with an oil spray before they are shipped East retains the quality for fresh consumption as it retards evaporation and deterioration and greatly increases their storage qualities. In fact, storage men prefer these eggs to our freshest state eggs."

Reduce the Delivery Costs

IT IS estimated that the food which appears on a city family's table costs about two and one-third times as much as the same food on a farmer's table. The extra cost is due to transportation, storage and distribution. Evidently, that difference is too much. It puts a heavy tax upon the city consumer and reduces the price which the producer receives for it. Without question, the biggest economic problem before the public is the reduction of distribution costs. How shall it be solved? It probably will not be until there is an understanding of the fact that the problem is a mutual one; that the city consumer and the country producer must tackle it together as they have done in some European countries. As long as farmer cooperative associations are looked upon by city people as menacing their rights, and as long as consumers' leagues are suspected of being wholly selfish, little progress will be made. But when the two classes get wise enough to sit down together and work out a cheaper plan than the present one, there will be some prospect of reducing the costs of distribution.

Be a Real Citizen

THE primary election in Pennsylvania will occur on the eighteenth of May. That day will show just how many people there are who appreciate their citizenship. Every one who does appreciate it and feels a citizen's responsibilities will go to the polls and vote. He will not consider plowing, harrowing and planting more important than voting. Not in recent years has there been a more important election. The results of the coming election will show the world whether or not the whole state is "corrupt and contented" as a writer once said of Philadelphia. The worst political machine in the state is making a Herculean effort to get control of the entire state. If it does it will be because the so-called "best people" neglect to register their sentiments in votes. A voter who stays at home on election day gives half a vote to the opposition. Sins of omission are as black as sins of commission.

Sign Your Name

IN SPITE of the frequent requests which we make to letter writers to sign their names to letters and articles we continue to receive many signed with nothing more than the initials or a pseudonym. It is a universal rule among publishers to insist upon the right name of a writer, altho an assumed name may be used in the published article. A little thought will show the reason for this rule.

We answer a great many questions direct during the year, altho only a small proportion of them are published in the paper. This is because the questions are only of minor importance, or because they are purely personal or local in their application. When such letters contain no name and address no answer can be sent, yet the writer probably censures us for neglecting to answer. Another kind of letter sometimes received is one attacking some person, official, party or class. The writer of this kind of letter usually fails to sign his or her name. Of course, such communications go into the waste basket.

When Will Others Follow?

TWO weeks ago we made note of the announcement of a large Philadelphia milk distributor that all of its milk is now secured from tuberculin tested herds. The reaction to that announcement, and the warning of another large distributor to the effect that all of its producing herds must be tested before a certain date, has been about as expected. Requests for the test come in from the affected areas much faster than the Bureau of Animal Industry is able to take care of them.

The question now facing dairymen is this: Will other Pennsylvania cities put up barriers against milk from untested herds, now that they have seen how these Philadelphia distributors have been able to secure a large volume of tested milk? The answer to that question is exceedingly important to the man whose herd hasn't received the tuberculin test.

Proper Feeding of Chicks

THE widespread change in the methods of raising chicks as compared with those of former times makes necessary a different and better system of feeding baby chicks. When a brood of little chicks was hatched by old Biddy she took a large part of the care and responsibility. She selected much of their food and she knew what they needed. The result was that they usually lived and thrived right from the start. Now, when the great majority of chicks are hatched in incubators and mothered by a brooder, the selection of their feed depends entirely upon human beings who are frequently not able to choose the right combination. For this reason most people would do better to buy ready mixed feeds from those who have made a careful study of the matter and whose experience teaches what is the best. We write this, not for the purpose of boosting chick feeds but in the interest of those who have trouble in raising their chicks because of feeding troubles.

Washington Letter

ANOTHER FARM RELIEF BILL.—A farm relief bill carrying the recommendations of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has been introduced in the House by Representative Tincher and in the Senate by Senator Capper, of Kansas. It provides for a federal advisory board and a farmers' marketing commission. The machinery for its operation is similar to that provided in the Corn Belt committee bill.

The commission is to keep advised upon all matters affecting trade in farm products, determine by surveys whether a surplus exists and upon request advise with cooperatives as to the marketing of agricultural products. Its chief function, however, is to make loans to cooperatives.

FARM POSTAL RATES.—A bill providing for the reduction of postage rates on farm products has been approved by the Senate Committee on Post Offices. It provides that the Postmaster General may direct that the rate of postage on farm products mailed directly from farm, orchard or garden for delivery at the post office from which such routes start, or on such route shall be one-half the regular rate otherwise applicable. It also provides that the Postmaster General may allow rural carriers a commission to be fixed by him, on the postage so received for the service in addition to the regular salary for a period of three years. This is another attempt to stimulate direct producer-to-consumer marketing.

BUTTER PRICE STILL ON DECLINE.—Notwithstanding the increase in the tariff duty on butter from eight to twelve cents a pound, by order of President Coolidge, the price of butter continues to decline. In fact the situation is described as "demoralized" as the fall in prices below 39c at New York on 92 score fails to stimulate buying. Butter production is increasing, however, with a heavy surplus over last year. If present conditions continue, the carry over on May 1 will exceed the holdings on that date of any preceding year by several million pounds.

In the report of the United States Tariff Commission on the cost of producing butter in the United States and Denmark, it is shown that there is a difference of 14.98 cents per pound in the production costs of American and Danish butter, in favor of the Danish producers.

AIRPLANE FOR DUSTING PURCHASED.—An airplane has been purchased by the Department of Agriculture that is especially constructed for experimental work in dusting farm crops to control insect pests. Heretofore, 500 pounds of calcium arsenate in dust form was carried, but this new machine is designed to carry 1000 pounds. Three pounds of the poison are used to the acre of cotton. It is planned to study ways of widening the cloud of dust and flying closer to the plants.

WHAT DO AMERICANS EAT?—The relation of American food production, food distribution, food consumption and the nutrition and health standards of the American family was the subject of a general conference on food habits at the Department of Agriculture, which was attended by many nutrition specialists and home extension workers.

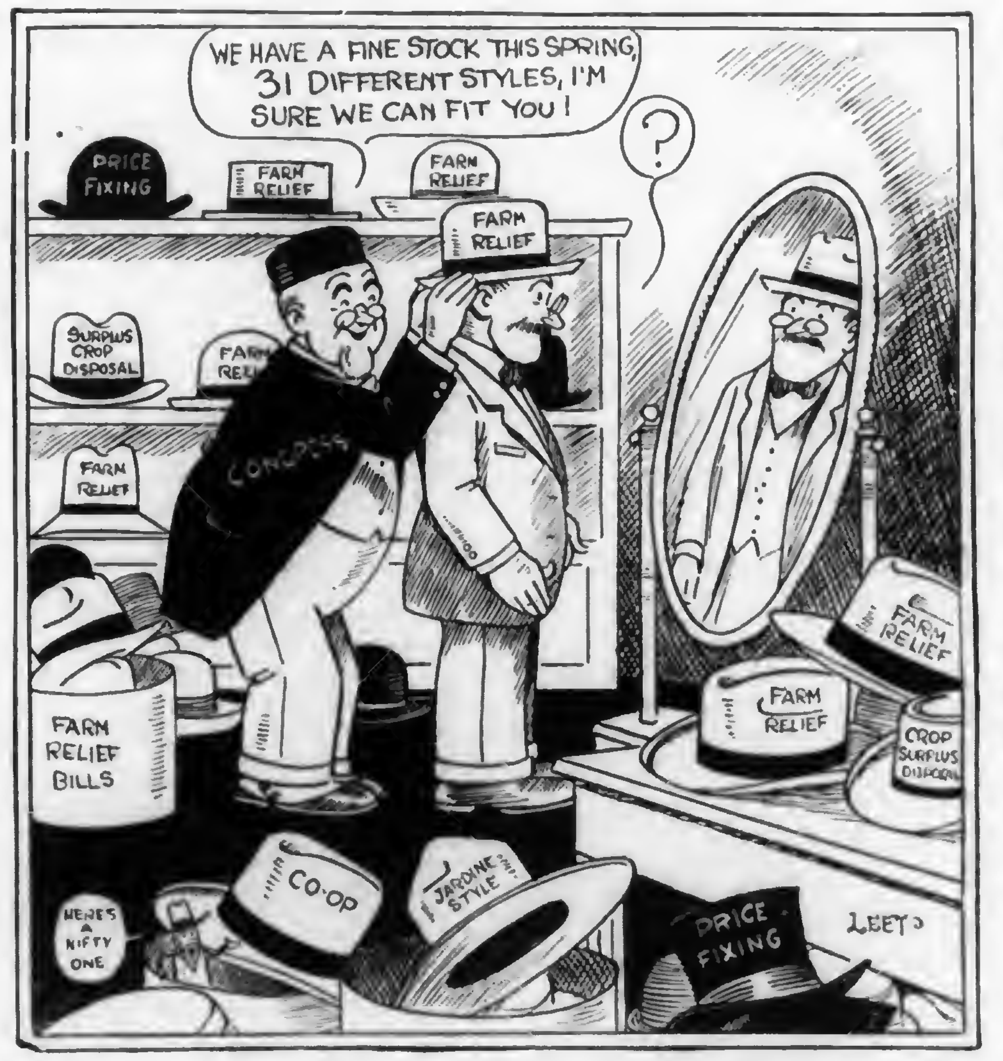
Among the questions discussed were: What is the average American family eating, and how far does it fall short of what is should eat from the standpoint of nutrition and health?

In giving his endorsement to this conference, President Coolidge said that national economy is based upon a combination of efficient production and wise consumption. The home is the greatest consumer of agricultural products. If this consumption is to be guided along lines that make for health and physical efficiency, more detailed facts must be known about present food habits.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.—This year marks the twentieth anniversary of cow testing associations in this country. Starting with one association in Michigan twenty years ago, there are now 777 cow testing associations thruout the country. Cow testing work is being carried on in thirty-seven of the forty-eight states, and thirty-four states are using the Bureau of Dairying's forms. There were 330,000 dairy cows on test January 1, 1926, being about one per cent of the whole number of cows in the country. Cow testing association work has invariably resulted in a marked increase in average milk production per cow in the herds under test. And with the increase in pounds of butterfat per cow comes a remarkable increase in income over cost of feed. It was the conclusion of the Dairy Bureau specialists as well that the man who does not know what his cows are doing is the one who fails in the dairy business.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

HUNTING HANDS.—According to reports coming to state employment offices from counties high on the farming list, labor is in considerable demand and men who have not yet secured skilled hands are out of luck. Several places report need of tenant farmers. Organization of construction forces by road contractors and brisk times in certain lines of industry have taken much of the available labor and state agents say they have been unable to supply all of the requests.



We hope he gets fitted before closing time.

TIGHTENING UP ON BORER.—State agricultural authorities, who have been rather lenient in regard to the quarantine against the corn borer, have been tightening up the lines particularly in communities where the cooperation so essential to successful operation of a campaign against the pest has been lacking. The present plan is to give farmers in the counties quarantined opportunity to get rid of all cornstalks or stubble and make an inspection. Next fall, however, there will be no leniency and the requirements that be enforced with the possibility that regulations may extend to the storage of corn on the ear.

FARMERS DATED UP.—State livestock authorities are not disposed to take seriously the movement launched in eastern counties against tuberculin tests because of the large number of farmers who have asked for inspection. From what is said here the efforts to organize against the testing system have not had much effect and the bureau has engagements for its field force to inspect which will require from six to eight months to fill, as the list stands now. One estimate made at the Capitol is that by the end of the Pinchot administration half of the dairy cattle in the state will have been under supervision. If this works out it would be one of the most remarkable efforts in such work ever known in Pennsylvania.

MUST FINISH OILING.—Orders have been renewed at the State Highway Department for the completion of all oiling on roads before July 1st. It is said the great bulk of the work will be completed by the middle of June and to that end immense quantities of material have been ordered and men in charge told to get the job out of the way before the heavy summer travel starts.

FARMER ON COMMISSION.—Richard E. Reitz, Jefferson County farmer and orchard owner, has qualified as a member of the State Game Commission on which he was appointed as representative of the farming interests. He is the first farmer to be appointed and in a statement Governor Pinchot commends his experience as a game and fire warden as valuable for the state.

GOING AFTER STATIONS.—As a result of the new state laws requiring all dealers in gasoline to obtain permits for the sale of liquid fuels it is probable the next month may see a number of stations disappear from the roads because state authorities plan to vigorously enforce the provisions. There are heavy fines for failure to obtain a permit and dealers who refuse will be forced out of business. All stations are to be inspected by highway patrolmen next month and they will report where no permit is displayed. The state will then sue.

ROAD FORCE FORMED.—The highway force in charge of the patrol work in the Japanese beetle campaign is being rapidly mobilized. It has been formed for active duty this month and meanwhile intensive farm and nursery inspection has been under way so that the men on the roads will be familiar with all lines and the movements of produce can be checked up. A much more successful campaign is anticipated this year than last because of the changed public attitude. A number of automobiles will be used in patrol work—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

TEN FOOT PARKING SPACE.—One of the regulations of the newly organized Farmers' Roadside Market Association of New Jersey provides that standard markets must be ten feet from the highway. The purpose of this regulation is to relieve traffic congestion, provide safety for patrons and give added display opportunities for the owner's products. The association will make it a point that prices must be reasonable and based upon nearby market quotations, due consideration being given to superior quality. The marketing of produce at the stands must be made profitable to both the farmer and the consumer, the association maintains, for permanence in the plan.

OPEN HOUSE FOR EGG PRODUCERS.—In an effort to demonstrate the benefits of cooperative marketing and control of volume during the period of heavy production, the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers has invited any and all egg producers in the East to use its marketing facilities for the next six or eight weeks. The association is in good shape, has made good progress during the winter, and is using this open house method for increasing membership and volume of products to go thru organized marketing channels.

CANHOUSE GROWERS WANT TARIFF.—Tomato growers in the southern part of the state have united with producers in Maryland and Delaware to demand an increase in the tariff on canned tomatoes. The South Jersey growers, thru the New Jersey Federation, are cooperating with the National Canner's Association and the Tri-State Association to convince Congress of the justice in such action. The Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation is also cooperating. Heavy imports of canned tomatoes this last year increased decidedly the already large domestic over-production and serious consequences are to be expected in the future if large accumulated stocks make it impossible for the canhouses to contract on futures.

STATE-WIDE FARMERS' PICNIC. The New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and New Jersey State Grange, cooperating, will stage a state-wide farmers' picnic in South Jersey this summer. The date is tentatively scheduled for mid-July, the place and detailed arrangements to be worked out by a sub-committee of the executive committee of the former organization at an early date. Indications are that the location will be at one of the established picnic grounds in either Cumberland, Atlantic or Salem County.—B.

New York Letter

COMMITTEE OF ELEVEN.—Since the selection of the committee of eleven to represent the interest of the five leading factions among milk producers there has been much conjecture as to whether these men will promote the desires of their constituency or their own personal plans, and still, at the same time, develop a plan big and wise enough to protect the industry in general in this section of the country. It is a big order. Some of the men are plain farmers with no experience in the business world. Others are officials of national prominence. The saving factor is that none are self appointed. Each represents the choice of his branch of the industry. This puts the big official on the same basis as the inexperienced producer as it shows that real producers put real confidence in these men. It is a matter of surprise that there has been so far such unanimity of dairymen generally in accepting the simple and comprehensive plan adopted at the first rally of producers, when the full power of the menace of western milk and other influences burst on producers alike all over the state. The committee of eleven are busily preparing for constructive work at their second meeting to be held in Albany early next month.

CATTLE SELL WELL.—A Tompkins County sale of purebred Holsteins last week brought nearly $10,000 for fifty animals. Buyers were present from five states. Nineteen mature cows brought an average of $215 each, while one went for $400. Cows generally are in good demand at good prices, as so many herds are depleted by the tuberculosis test. More and more the buyer, however, demands a high class animal.—M. G. F.

FORD CARBON ARITHMETIC

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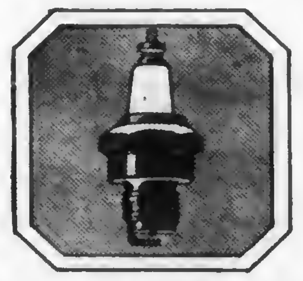

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Drain off the old oil in your Ford engine. Pour in 4 quarts of Mobiloil "E." Then drive up some familiar hill and note the result. You will find new smoothness in running. As the months pass, you will notice a reduction in carbon and spark plug troubles.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

WHEN compared with previous years, the present season is far behind schedule. The fruit bloom was practically over at this time, April 20, four years ago. Today, no tree or shrub has begun to show its colors in the vicinity of Philadelphia. We set 4000 asparagus roots on the sixteenth and seventeenth in the coldest, strongest north wind we ever worked in. It was extremely disagreeable work,—but it had to be done. The soil is in good condition to plow and cultivate but the soil temperature is so low that it is not worth while to plant as seed would not germinate. No doubt the man who prophesied sometime ago that this would be a summerless year is chuckling in ghoulish glee. I hope he will be roasted later.

* * *

MY COMMENTS a few days ago on the overhead costs of maintaining official advisers, inspectors, etc., produced some strong but sympathetic letters. There are those who believe that we should dispense with all such and thus relieve the public of the cost of maintaining them. This is an extreme position and I do not agree with those who think that there is no need for maintaining a readily available source of information. Scientific knowledge in every field has increased so greatly during the past twenty-five years, and this knowledge is so vital to success, that the layman in any business cannot possibly have it at his finger tips. There is need, however, to guard against the creation of positions of this kind so that their number will not be greater than the real needs. The army of censors, advisers, inspectors, teachers, leaders, directors, etc., is already immense with still more seeking positions. Farmers must not imagine that agriculture furnishes the only field, yet no line except public health and public morals furnishes a greater opportunity for official positions.

* * *

ABOUT fifteen carloads of seed potatoes have been unloaded in our home town. This is about the usual amount but they sold at an unusual price,—about $3.75 per bushel. About the usual acreage will be planted if we may judge by the amount of seed bought. Those who plant fifteen to twenty bushels per acre will start the season with the handicap of a high seed cost.

* * *

PRUNING young peach trees is a much more tedious job where the Oriental peach moth worked last year. The moth bores into the soft ends of growing twigs, causing the ends to die and drop off. Then two or three new branches start out, making it necessary to do more work in pruning. Besides this, the growth of the branch is somewhat dwarfed because of the setback. We are giving the peach an early and thoro cultivation this spring with the hope that many of the larva may be destroyed. Our orchard is not heavily infested, but we had enough to show what the moth is like.

* * *

WE ARE planning to use the ground in which we had late potatoes last year for cantaloupes. (It may be remembered that I started out to teach the public that the right name is muskmelon, but I did not succeed.) The piece was sown to rye last fall and this is making a fair growth. It will be plowed down a couple of weeks in advance of planting and the ground thoroly cultivated. Our unusual success last year in raising and selling cantaloupes encourages us to extend our acreage this year.

* * *

A YOUNG man applied for a job at Neshaminy Gardens the other day. He said he could run the tractor, the car and the truck and do anything that was to be done. That sounded all right, even tho he didn't look it, but he wanted four dollars a day! We let him look elsewhere. He said he could get it on public works. I suppose he can, but the incident is illuminating to the whole matter of farming in these days. No kind of farming can pay four dollars per day to all who are engaged in it, and because it will not, farm workers are leaving the farms at the rate of half a million a year. When and if this inequality is remedied the whole agricultural question will be solved.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Pete, the Speeder

OUR Pete has tackled speeding and driving fast as sin, tho that is not his breeding nor has it ever been. Just how he got the habit, St. Peter only knows, but going like a rabbit in chase behind its toes, has been Pete's custom lately, it has as sure as fate, he will not drive sedately, he has "the bug" of late. Last night young Otto Winety whose car has mighty power came down the trail at ninety, or eighty, miles per hour. In turning he went smashing against a picket fence, the busting and the crashing was startling and intense; a wheel was knocked to slivers in two small seconds' time,—it gives my soul the shivers to witness such a crime,—and Otto, badly shaken, with ribs and rafters split, was gathered up and taken to Bingville—think of it!

"Look there!" I said to Peter with all the force I had, "That chap, you see, was fleeter and smarter than his dad! He thought space needed killing, he had no time to spare, he couldn't stand for milling between the here and there! When he was there, poor jigger, and wanted to be here, he thought to pull a trigger and split the atmosphere!

"Well, Pete, you see the folly of such a state of mind; it busts up men, by golly, and leaves its wrecks behind! This space that's all about us has rights the same as we, and it can beat and rout us at times, as you can see! Don't try to murder distance! It can't be done, that's all! It puts up stiff resistance and never takes a fall!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

Will You Wear Vare's Yoke?

Shall He Control This State
and
Be Your Spokesman in the U. S. Senate?

Is home rule and representative government to prevail, or shall the domination of commercialized politics be fastened upon every county and community in Pennsylvania?

The decent Republicanism of Pennsylvania has been challenged. Bill Vare, head of the Philadelphia Machine, seeks to gain control of the Republican Party of this State in the Primary of May 18, and at the same time have himself nominated for the United States Senate.

This is the real purpose of the Vare-Beidleman Combine.

That is why the bosses tried to lull you to sleep in this campaign by discouraging local contests. They thought they could get you to stay out of the Primary. They didn't want the country vote to cut down their machine-controlled city majorities.

For years the ballot-box frauds of the Philadelphia Machine have been off-setting your vote.

Are you going to permit the nomination of Vare to the United States Senate, and of his ally, Beidleman, to the Governorship of Pennsylvania?

You know the cost of loose and wasteful administration by professional politicians.

If you don't want the Vare-Beidleman Combine to control this State and the millions that will be spent during the next four years for your roads, schools, charities, etc.—

Vote ←
The Whole
Pepper-Fisher-Smith-Woodward Ticket
Republican Primary,
Tuesday, May 18

PEPPER-FISHER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Advertisement

Paint that *wears!*

THE Dutch Boy trademark guarantees your getting lead paint of the highest quality. There are also made under this trademark: flatting oil for use with white-lead in decorating interiors; also red-lead, solder, and babbitt metals.

PAINT has a hard life. Storms rage against it. The sun beats down mercilessly on it. The important question is, "What paint can I use on my farm buildings which best resists the attacks of the weather?"

To many farm-owners the outstanding fact about Dutch Boy white-lead paint is its ability to stand up against the weather. This paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and pure linseed oil wears—and wears—and *wears.*

The tough, moisture-proof, elastic covering of Dutch Boy white-lead paint is long-term insurance against decay. It protects property and keeps it protected. It is an all-lead paint, and it is the lead which gives paint its weather-resisting qualities.

Invest in Dutch Boy white-lead paint the next time you paint. You can get at a remarkably reasonable cost the complete protection this paint gives. One hundred pounds of Dutch Boy white-lead makes seven gallons of pure lead paint.

Write for new paint booklets

"Decorating the Home" is a new free booklet, illustrated in color, which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet that gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry about the farm, if you will write our nearest branch for Booklets F.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

Dutch Boy White-Lead

Makes an all-lead paint

Eureka

Traction Sprayer

Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

In stock near you. Write today for catalogue on Eureka Sprayers and Potato Machines

Eureka Mower Co., Box 1406 Utica, N.Y.

FREE Spraying Calendar for fruit growers upon Request

Dusting Mixtures

Made from the highest Quality superfine Sulphur, finely pulverized high Calcium hydrated Lime and Lead Arsenate Powder.

Also Manufacturers
Lead Arsenate 10% Paste

Write for complete information.

MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL CO.
CAMDEN, N. J.
Philadelphia Boston

"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1.00 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, best varieties, True to name. This offer is to new Customers and get our Free Catalog.

ERNST NURSERIES, Box 1, Eaton, O.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS NURSERIES SALISBURY, MD. Catalog FREE
Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants in the World

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS 150 Sen. Dunlap 150 Warfields POST PAID $2
HAMPTON & SON, R. 6, BANGOR, MICH.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Garden and Truck Crops

The Market Pays Well for Quality and Bunching

DEALERS and farmers are complaining that the market for rhubarb does not seem to hold up as well as in the past and that prices are lower. They offer numerous explanations, such as more liberal supplies caused by increased acreage.

The greater variety of southern and western vegetables that come into the early markets may affect the demand to some extent. Hothouse rhubarb, principally from Michigan, is now offered in Philadelphia during the winter months and in the spring California begins to ship carloads of rhubarb to this market. The combination of both hothouse and California stock seems to take the edge off the market for the nearby stock.

All these are conditions that affect the market but there are some farmers who manage to get top prices for their rhubarb all thru the season. The reason for this is that they grow a high quality of rhubarb and secondly because they pack it attractively in a way that the buyers prefer.

Put Plenty in Bunches

It does not pay to be stingy in bunching the stalks. The bunch should be of a size that can be grasped with the thumb and forefinger. When the rhubarb has developed this will run from about three to four stalks to the bunch. Small bunches never bring the price of full ones and on a poor market an extra stalk may sell your rhubarb when otherwise it would go begging. Some of the best growers recommend that the depressed side of the stalk should be turned in when making the bunch. The outer side is of a darker red color, which is preferred by the buyers. This practice also makes a better shaped bunch. A variety that produces dark red stalks is best when shipping to Philadelphia.

The bunches are usually tied with twine close to each end and dealers generally prefer that the entire leaf should be left on the stalk, as it is more attractive and the rhubarb keeps better. The trade desires that the bunches be tied in bundles of twenty or twenty-five. There is some difference of opinion as to which number is preferable. Some dealers prefer to have bundles of twenty-five early in the season when the stalks are small and twenty later in the season, but in general the twenty-five bunch package seems to be the most popular.

The reason that this number or unit is preferred is because in most cases the rhubarb is sold in lots of 100 and either four or five bundles are required to make up the order. It simplifies bookkeeping and helps the dealers keep their farmers' accounts straight. The bundle of twenty-five is convenient to handle and is popular with both large and small retail stores.

A Matter of Preference

Some of the best rhubarb that comes into this market is alternated in the bunches. In making the bundle the first bunch is placed with the leaves at one end and the next is reversed, and so on. Other growers place all the leaves at one end, but this is largely a matter of personal preference. The latter method has one advantage in that when a dealer is forced to carry some of the stock over for another day, he stands the bunches on the concrete floor and sprinkles the tops. This freshens the rhubarb and it has a much better appearance than it would have otherwise.

Some of the rhubarb that brings top prices is packed in bundles, tied with red tape and a printed label wrapped around it. The advisability of this practice is the same as with asparagus. When the output is sufficient to warrant the expense and a high class product is packed it pays.

The points given above are not theory but are the opinions of men who handle fruits and vegetables every day in the year, and have seen them proved in hard cash.—W. R. Whitacre.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Which Aerial Better?

Will you kindly give me a little advice concerning the aerial for my radio? I have been told that an underground aerial either laid in a coil four feet deep or laid straight eighteen inches deep would give better results than any aerial up in the air. Is this true?—N. S., Sullivan County, N. Y.

It is not true that the underground aerial would yield the results to be secured from an overhead, outside aerial. Specially sensitive receiving apparatus is usually required for the underground aerial.

However, if you live on the top of a very steep and abrupt hill, an underground aerial is very good with an ordinary set and is useful inasmuch as little static is picked up on it.

For ordinary use, the underground wire picks up less static and also fewer signals, so that it would be useful only for strong nearby stations. The underground aerial composed of about seventy-five feet of heavily insulated wire, buried six inches to one foot beneath the surface, is best, and it should not be coiled, but laid out straight. I do not think you would be satisfied with the results, however, as compared to a good overhead aerial.—B. F.

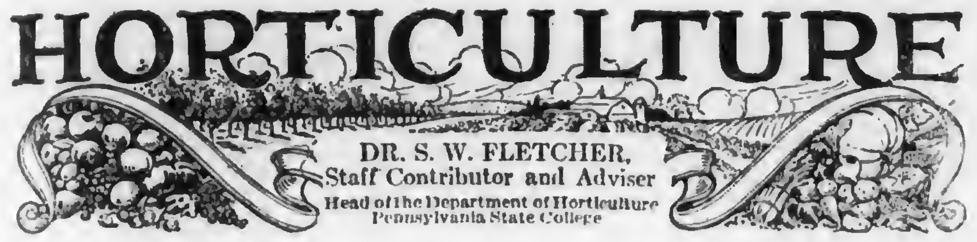
Difference in Sets

What is the difference between a generating and another set which is called the neutrodyne?—F. D., Dauphin County Pa.

Most radio receiving sets, which are capable of being adjusted to a fine point of maximum sensitiveness, may generate electrical oscillations that may be radiated from the receiving aerial wire and interfere by causing whistles in someone else's receiving set. Ordinarily, a neutrodyne set does not do this, but under certain conditions, where the set is not well made, or is put out of adjustment in some manner, it may cause such interference.

You can readily tell when your set is causing interference. In that case, there will be whistles changing rapidly in pitch as you move the dials. Any whistles you hear that are not affected by your own dials are caused by other sets or conflicts between two broadcasters.—B. F.

HORTICULTURE



DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Small Fruits to Grow in the Home Garden

WE HAVE heard much recently about the blueberry, mainly because of certain extensive and successful commercial plantings in New Jersey. As a garden fruit, however, it has not yet arrived, chiefly because it succeeds only on acid soils. Most garden soils are alkaline. Blueberries can be grown on these soils after a fashion by digging a trench about four feet deep and two feet wide and filling this with a mixture of sand and swamp soil.

The acid condition of this soil is maintained by mulching heavily with leaves, never with stable manure. The plants begin to bear the third year and some of the improved varieties, such as Rubel are half as big as grapes and of delicious quality. In course of time alkaline-tolerant varieties may be developed, but just now garden blueberry culture is seldom practicable.

The dwarf Juneberry, a species related to our common Shadbush, has edible berries which some people have deluded themselves into thinking are like blueberries, and have called the "Garden Huckleberry." It is hardy and bears well but the fruit lacks the spicy flavor of the blueberry and the birds get most of them.

The Tree Cranberry

Another fruit of alluring name, the "Tree Cranberry," is closely related to the common snowball. It is attractive in flower and bush and the red, sour berries make fair jelly, but are by no means equal to the real concomitant of a turkey. It is worth growing as an ornamental, however. Several other native species of small fruits, such as the elderberry may be brought under cultivation soon. The gardens of the next century will be enriched by these newcomers.

Perhaps it might be well to mention one disadvantage of the small fruits—the birds love them almost as much as they do cherries. The earliest and biggest strawberries, and many of the later ones also, go to satisfy the voracious appetite and epicurean taste of the robin, catbird and other feathered thieves. So it is with raspberries, blackberries and currants, especially in a dry season.

In his wrath, the gardener is tempted to take down the shotgun. That is a poor corrective, for it is against the law to kill songbirds, and we would not care to be without their music and friendly companionship. Moreover, the birds do more good than harm, by killing countless insects. Sometimes a commercial small fruit grower may be forced to take stern measures to protect his crop, but the home gardener will shoot merely to scare away, not to kill. He may find it better to cover the bushes or vines with netting. It will do no good to set up a scarecrow, except to give the birds a laugh.—S. W. Fletcher.

Pennsylvania's Corn Crop

LANCASTER, York, Berks, Chester, Franklin, Cumberland, Bucks, Adams, Montgomery and Dauphin Counties, ranking in the order named, produced almost half of Pennsylvania's 1925 bumper corn crop, according to the State Department of Agriculture. The total production in these ten counties was 32,492,134 bushels with the total production in the state aggregating 72,470,814 bushels.

The adaptability of these counties to corn production is indicated by the fact that their average yield per acre was 56.4 bushels in 1925 or more than five bushels above the state average of 51 bushels. Likewise, the average acre yield in these counties is greater than that of any state, not excepting the famous Corn Belt region where the yield was about 43 bushels in 1925.

Practically the entire corn crop is fed on Pennsylvania farms and goes to market in the form of meat, dairy and poultry products. While the average farm price per bushel was estimated at 80 cents in 1925, as compared to $1.20 in 1924, the farmer who has been in position to feed his 1925 crop, is realizing substantially more than the farm selling price.

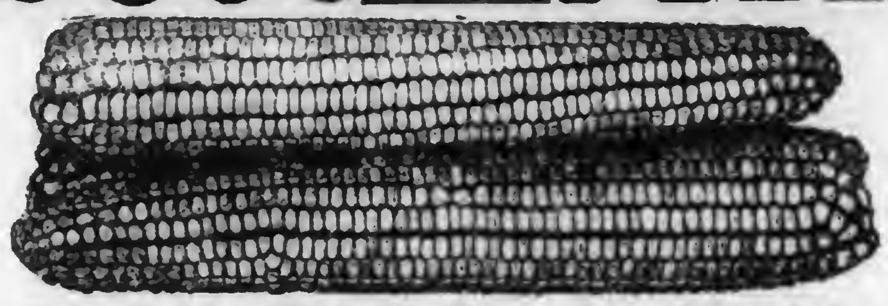
The following table gives the ten leading counties in total production with their estimated acreage devoted to corn, their average acre yield and their state rank in acre yield.

County	Total production	Acreage	Average yield per acre
Lancaster	6,978,170	100,550	69.4
York	4,752,926	86,260	55.1
Berks	3,143,920	60,460	52.0
Chester	3,092,877	60,290	51.3
Franklin	2,984,634	58,180	51.3
Cumberland	2,877,160	50,300	57.2
Bucks	2,650,870	44,930	59.0
Adams	2,399,696	43,160	55.6
Montgomery	1,920,205	33,050	58.1
Dauphin	1,691,676	30,870	54.8
Total	32,492,134	568,050	56.4
State total	72,470,814	1,420,590	51.0

A blueberry plant as cultivated in New Jersey.

Seed Corn

Sound Germination



"Lancaster County Sure Crop" Variety

HERE is seed for you, selected from our best corn-crop in many years. And it is the best-liked, most valuable double-purpose (crib and silo) variety. Indeed a sure cropper. True-to-name, cleaned, graded, tested, sound seed. And it costs you only 30c to 40c an acre!

Makes Rich Silage—Good for Husking, too

When planted for the silo, makes heavy tonnage. Fodder tall, very leafy, specially good in dry seasons. Makes silage of highest feeding-value, very nutritious. Endorsed by many leading State and Federal Authorities. Adopted by many hundred leading feeders and dairymen of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, New England States, and others. Gaining many new friends every year. It does fill the Silo!

Husks out extra well. Makes good hard corn ahead of many other varieties. Averages about 110 days—used well into the north. Easy to husk. Makes very few nubbins. Ears are long, rows closely set, cob thin, grain rather squarish—a rich yellow with a sort of reddish cast between the rows. Tests show high protein content—greatest feeding value. Doesn't need the richest soils—does well there of course, but succeeds on many poorer soils where other corns fail. Its ability to produce well under unfavorable conditions, accounts for much of its greatness today. 66 to 68 pounds of ear corn easily shells a bushel of grain. Not a prize-winner for appearance, but "Lancaster County Sure Crop," for feeding quality and yielding ability, will compete with any corn. It does fill the Crib!

Order Today—Immediate Shipment Guaranteed

When the seed arrives, it must please you, or return it and we'll return your money. Test it if you like—our tests average close to 95%. Prices: per bushel (56 lbs.) $3.00; ½ bushel $1.75; peck $1; ½ peck 60c. All bags free. Postage extra. Express collect. Freight paid on shipments of 300 lbs. or over to any railroad station in Penna. Ohio, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Mass., R. I., and Conn.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Box 40, Landisville, (Lancaster County) Pa.

Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction

High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays
(This trade mark means quality)

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

Write for booklet and further information.

-SEEDS and PLANTS-
TOMATO—CABBAGE—PEPPER and CELERY ROOTS
Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots
A full line of high grade seeds at low prices.
Send for Free Catalog.
OROL LEDDEN, Sewell, N. J.
Largest grower of vegetable plants in New Jersey

Kills 'em!

Chewing insects, the hard-to-fight kind that eat up your potato, tobacco and tomato plants don't have a chance after you spray with Calso. Calso also prevents blight, and keeps fleas and beetles away. It increases growth. Works equally well as a spray or for dusting.

STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS
Manufacturers of Spray Materials, Fertilizers and Hydrated Lime
READING, PENNSYLVANIA

A dealer near you is making a display of Calso. Look for it in his window.

CALSO

CALSO IS THE STANDARD SPRAY FOR GARDEN FIELD AND TRUCK CROPS

COPPER SULPHATE
(Blue Vitriol)

The basis of Bordeaux Mixture
(Copper Sulphate and slaked lime)

Nichols Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate
Large and small crystals, pulverized—99% Pure.

The only known control for fungous diseases of fruits and vegetables.

Make Your Own Bordeaux

Bordeaux Mixture loses its efficiency on standing and should be freshly made. Use Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate and prepare your mixture when you need it. Triangle Brand is clean and pure. Packed in strong new barrels and kegs.

Nichols Copper Co.

25 Broad Street New York

Putting *Teeth* in Separator Claims

TALK is cheap; and it is easy to make extravagant claims, whether or not they are justified. This is true of cream separator claims. If there is the slightest doubt in your mind which separator really does skim cleanest, just try this simple test:

Put a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange this test. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each machine in its own skim-milk, without the use of water, and mix the skim-milk. [Some separators retain more cream in the bowl than others.] Then run the skim-milk from the other machine through the De Laval, and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream that each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is the easier to turn and the more profitable to own.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is *guaranteed* to skim cleaner. It also runs easier when separating and lasts longer. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of separator manufacture and leadership.

See Your De Laval Agent

SEE and TRY the New
De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator

CLIP HERE
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 6764
New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name____ Town____ R.D.____
State____ No. Cows____

25 REGISTERED AYRSHIRE HEIFERS 25

Ranging in age from six months to three years old. The older ones are bred to freshen in the fall.

All well bred, being sired by Ardrossan Cromarty, and a son of Nether Craig Footline, and bred to one of the best sires of the breed.

They are fully accredited tuberculosis free and have all passed the blood test for contagious abortion.

Priced reasonable, will sell separate, but wish to sell them all.

ROBERT B. COURTNEY
Soapstone Farm, Gladwyne, Penna.

PHILADELPHIA SILOS

(Wood—Cement—Metal—Tile)
27 years making a real DOOR FRAME, special material—still in SERVICE.
OPENING ROOF for a full silo without refilling.
BARN EQUIPMENT—WOOD TANKS.
Send for catalogue and low prices
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
Box P. F., 10 S. 18th St., Phila., Pa.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

NEW YORK'S GREATEST PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

225 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

all go at your price under the hammer

Earlville Sale Pavilion, Earlville, N. Y.

May 10, 11, 12, 1926

Sale starts every morning at 9:30 A. M.

Every Animal from a Herd under State and Federal Supervision
Many Fully Accredited—60 day retest

100 Fresh cows and heavy springers
75 bred and open heifers

Not a blemished udder—not a blemished animal—just a great aggregation of outstanding foundation animals. You can come to this sale, and buy as many as 20 yearlings all by one sire—from a herd in which there never was a reactor.

You can buy cows with official records—you can buy animals that are the result of years of careful breeding.

Cattle pass your inspection on a shavings ring, in a warm comfortable sale pavilion, buy from a wide selection, and they will sell at prices any dairyman or breeder can well afford to pay. All loaded, fed, bedded and shipped gratis.

YOU MUST HAVE ONLY THE MAXIMUM PRODUCERS to stay in the dairy business and make money today. You can buy them in this sale—these cattle have been selected—they are typy, they carry nice udders, they have the size, and they will be fitted to go right into your herd and make money.

YOU BUY THEM FROM THE HEART OF THE GREATEST HOLSTEIN BREEDING SECTION in the WORLD—where they have been breeding Holsteins for years, and where many of the herds average well over 10,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

About 40 different breeders consign to this sale animals they are proud of, and willing to stand back of.

A Bull to Fit Every Pocketbook

I have obtained two dozen of the finest bred bulls in the state, from dams with records as high as 35 lbs., and 34.80 lbs. at 3 years, and then I have others who are backed by rich blood lines for generations, whose individuality, and breeding make them desirable to head good grade herds.

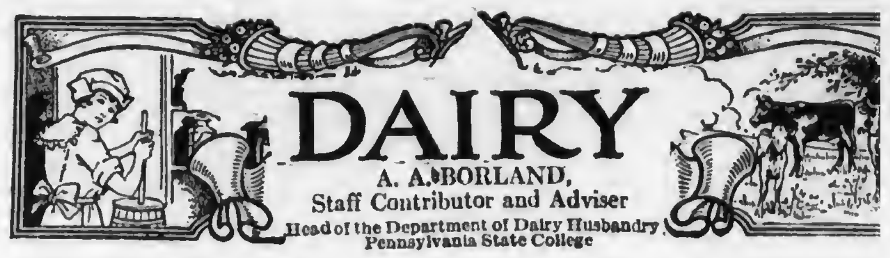
You can buy bulls for any price you want to pay and get your money's worth in quality.

Earlville is located on the boundary line between Madison and Chenango Counties. It is located on three railroads; has splendid shipping facilities, and if you will notify me that you wish quarters in Earlville I will arrange to give you excellent homes in which to spend the night. There are also hotels, and two just five miles North and South.

An instructive entertainment will be provided on Monday night of the sale, and an 11 reel "Movie" Tuesday night, lots of music and singing both nights. No loss of time—something doing all the time.

Make this your vacation—combine business with pleasure—bring along the family and the neighbors, and attend this sale. Write at once for catalog if you are interested, to

Sales Manager, R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, New York
COLONEL GEORGE W. BAXTER, Elmira, N. Y., Auctioneer.



DAIRY

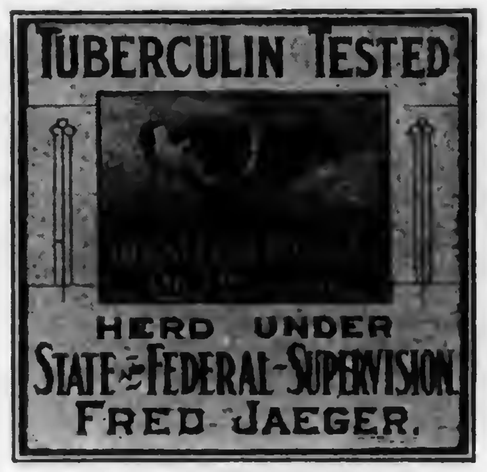
A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Milk Thickens

We have one cow in good health. The milk is cooled as soon as milked, but after it is in pans about two hours it turns thick, while still sweet. Only the morning's milk does this. The night's milk is all right.—J. W. F., Salem County, N. J.

The thickening of your milk is probably due to a particular species of bacteria, which, according to bacteriologists, secretes two enzymes, one of which has the power of curdling milk, the other of digesting it.

It is only occasionally when the lactic acid organisms are in a minority or when for some reason their action has been suppressed, that the curdling type of bacteria manifests itself by curdling the milk while sweet. The curd thus formed differs from that produced by ordinary lactic acid bacteria in being rather soft and slimy.



The Holstein breeders of Passaic County, N. J., have this kind of sign at the entrance to their dairy barns. This particular type was devised by County Agent Harold Wettyhn. It is made of metal sheeting tucked to heavy board and the sheeting shellaced to shed water.

Spore-Bearing Bacteria

Most of the curdling and digesting bacteria are spore-bearing and can thus withstand unfavorable conditions better than the lactic acid bacteria. For this reason, milk that has been heated sufficiently to kill the lactic acid bacteria will often undergo the undesirable changes attributed to the digesting and curdling organisms. The fact that you notice this trouble from the morning's milk more than from the evening's milk may be due to the fact that the milk is not cooled as rapidly in the daytime as during the evening.

Since this type of organism is spore-bearing, it is difficult to kill them by ordinary scalding of the milk utensils. I would suggest that you place the milk utensils in a large vessel such as a wash boiler and boil them for a half ho
four or five succeeding days. I
way the spores will be kille
the trouble probably will disa
—A. A. B.

Lebanon Dairy Prod

IN LEBANON COUNTY forty
of every farm dollar come
the sale of dairy products. Mi
butter sales in the county a
to more than the sales of be
tle, hogs, and poultry combine
county supplies all of the whol
used in the city of Lebanon.

Survey figures show that
milk consumption in Lebar
large compared with that of
cities. Every day 12,000 qu
pint per person, are used.
total milk consumption, 2500
are Grade A raw milk and
quarts are pasteurized.

During the period covered
survey carried on by County
A. C. Berger, cooperating wit
resentatives of the state an
eral departments of agricultu
pasteurized milk retailed a
cents a quart and the Grade
milk at ten to twelve cents
some high testing milk sell
sixteen cents a quart. At th
time relative prices in Lan
Harrisburg, Reading, Philac
and Altoona were eleven to
cents for pasteurized milk an
teen to eighteen and ninetee
for the Grade A quality.

Tobacco Letter

AS TOBACCO seed beds are
prepared, the threatened
tion of from thirty to thirty-f
cent in acreage is failing to d
Indications are that the cu
probably not be over fifteen pe
The crop is already about one
late, and extremely favorable
er will be needed to allow t
to catch up by the end of the
There is still a lot of plantin
done.

A good bit of tobacco is st
sold, altho most of it is n
quality leaf. Growers who a
holding their 1925 crop are
to sell at almost any price.
Lancaster tobacco interests
indentity could not be establ
advertised last week in the
newspapers for information
crops not yet sold. Their sta
tention is to buy up all of t
still in the hands of grower
use it for export purposes.

Due to its low price, Penns
tobacco has this year attract
attention of European marke
quite an export business has
been done on the 1925 crop.
caster, Pa., April 22.

Keep Ahead of the Weeds

START the weed war early by sowing clean seed. If you are
doubt about the purity of the seed, have a sample analyzed
the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Allow no weeds to mature seeds.

Starve weeds by keeping all leafy parts cut off close to
ground.

Rotate crops. Clean cultivation will assist greatly in keepi
the farm clean of most weeds.

Be persistent in attacking weeds. Don't stop until every
evidence of the weed is gone.

Keep weeds out of fence rows and waste places.

Cooperate with your neighbors in keeping the whole commun
free of weeds.

Get acquainted with strange weeds. One weed can be
start of a real menace.—E. M. Gress, Pennsylvania Department
Agriculture.

The Voice of the People

Will Your Sons Farm?

THIS is a very grave and important question at the present time. In fact, it has become serious in some parts of our great state, especially those sections adjacent to small towns and cities which are employing our farm boys in various industries.

I am the father of two boys and I would like to see them both become good farmers, but I will not drive them to any vocation. Good parents look forward to the time when their sons and daughters take their places and fill them with distinction and honor.

In reading and by actual observation in my own locality, I am convinced that the tendency has been away from the farm, but I believe the young man who has been brought up on the farm and is not afraid of hard work and long hours at certain times will in the course of a few years be envied by his city cousins.

Should Be Independent

Some folks say that farming is such hard manual labor, that monetary returns are too small, that help cannot be obtained and they don't want their sons tied down to the farm. The farmer should be the most independent being under God's sun, because he is manager of his own factory and does not have to go and come at whistle time, but can do his own whistling.

With the modern conveniences in farm homes, and the labor-saving machinery, farming is no longer drudgery but real pleasure.

The construction of highways is increasing yearly and brings the farmer and city man in closer relation.

The farmer has many agencies at his disposal, namely, his own state college and experiment station, his county agent, Pennsylvania Farmer, and much other good reading matter to help him solve his problems.

Therefore, the wise son will be he who takes father's place on the old farm.—C. A. W., York County, Pa.

French Farming and Sales

TO THE EDITOR:—I am the son of a French farmer, and have been rolling stone and turning sod down hill all my life, on a good old hilly farm in America.

My father was a coal miner at the time we bought our farm, and, of course, not having the necessary equipment for farming he made the mistake (just as I did), going to all the sales and purchasing old junk instead of buying new machinery. Repairs had to be made continually, and in the end he had to buy or borrow new tools.

Some of you may think French farmers don't know any better. We sure do. In spite of father's favorite expression, "Old tool, no good, me no go sale, me stop this time, buy new maybe better," the habit has gotten him so that he can't resist attending sales. Usually tools sold at these sales for the second time bring higher prices than the first time. Perhaps this is because they have been tried out successfully by the farmer offering them for sale.—J. L., Cambria County, Pa.

Lamb Feeding Clubs

COUNTY AGENT BERT STRAW reports the organization of four lamb feeding clubs in Potter County as the result of several meetings addressed by W. B. Connell, sheep extension specialist from the Pennsylvania State College.—A. L. B.

Your aims and ours are the same

THE AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY must use the tremendous capacity of its plant to the full, because only by mixing an enormous tonnage can the company pay dividends on its investment under the contract now offered to community groups of farmers.

The aims of AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE and of the feeder of livestock are the same. Feeders want College Feed Conference Board feeds at the lowest possible cost. Amco Feed Mixing Service desires to price these feeds as low as possible so that more of them may be used.

The common objective, which is a low price on College Feed Conference Board feeds, can only be accomplished through minimum order-getting costs, the continuous operation of a large volume plant, and the development of great purchasing power.

These are aims which can best be accomplished by cooperation between the College Feed Conference Board, which furnishes the formulas; Amco Feed Mixing Service, which makes the feed available to the feeder; and the man who feeds livestock.

American Milling Company
Peoria, Illinois

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE
DAIRY FEEDS

32% SUPPLEMENT
24% UNIVERSAL
20% EMPIRE
24% DAIRY
20% DAIRY
16% DAIRY
12% FITTING RATION

AMCO

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE

62 Bradford County Registered Holsteins 62

49 Cows fresh or due soon, 5 Heifers, 8 Bulls

TROY, PA., Saturday, May 15, 1926. Livestock Sales Pavilion, 12 o'clock noon

An opportunity to secure exceptional quality Holsteins from dairymen-breeders who by twelve years' efforts of improvement through Cow Testing Association work and Better Sires have secured distinct results. Liberal Sale Terms. All cattle offered are from herds under the Accredited Herd plan and all but 5 head qualified to enter accredited Herds. 60-day retest privilege. PLAN to ATTEND this sale. Apply promptly for catalog to

R. H. FLEMING, TOWANDA, PA.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Learn How to Concentrate

You'll Find It Hustles Thru the Work of the Day

CONCENTRATION is the most efficient word and the most helpful habit that I know. Now that the spring days are here with their outdoor lure I know that I must work my concentration complex to its utmost to refrain from skipping out the back door to the flower garden every few moments. How the indoor work does drag on a beautiful morning when we obey these impulses! How we long for more time to spend among our beloved flowers or in the vegetable garden. Still the dishes hang on, there are rooms to be tidied and meals to be cooked.

A certain physician writer tells us that keeping in mind a task to be done is equivalent to and just as tiring as actually working at that task constantly. I think he is right. We all have experienced the feeling of relief and restfulness when some long deferred or distasteful bit of work is disposed of.

Our Fashion Book

HAVE you a copy of our 1926 spring and summer Book of Fashions? It contains color plates, 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, some points for the needle (illustrating thirty of the various, simple stitches) and costs only ten cents. If you haven't this book send in your order today, with ten cents in silver or stamps, so that a copy will be sent you at once. Address, Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A farm wife is notably one of the busiest of persons and it is truth indeed that her work is never done, but if we can not find the time to do everything let's concentrate on forgetting the things which must remain undone. There are certain tasks that are absolutely necessary. Let us form the habit of doing them one by one trying to put all others from our mind in the meantime. If the work itself isn't pleasant we can cultivate the habit of concentrating on some pleasant thing while we are doing the unpleasant one. This takes some will power just at first, especially if we have already formed the habit of keeping the whole day's work in mind.

Go at Them with Zest

There are certain times when the thought of clearing the attic or tidying closets is abhorrent to us. There are other days when we feel a zest for tasks like these, we can "walk right thru them" and long experience has taught me that it pays well to wait for these days. A certain amount of routine work is necessary in any home but I find that a regular schedule is subject to so many interruptions in the average farm home that it simply tends to make our tasks nerve-racking.

When one begins concentrating on self it is a sure sign that a change is sorely needed. Just a trip to town, a short hike, or a picnic will work wonders. Don't say there isn't time. There never is if we feel that way about it. Take the time—the children are growing up and away from us, whether or not we like to admit it. These are the days that should furnish them and us with the happiest memories. Don't rob them.

Work isn't the only thing upon which to concentrate. When one is tired or out of sorts there are so many beautiful things upon which we may fix our minds. Can anyone feel "blue" for long among a riot of bright-hued flowers? A brisk walk, even on a stormy day, is the finest tonic that I can find. It doesn't matter that I am tired or that I must return in fifteen minutes—the exhilarating effect is the same. Concentrate on a romp with the tiny ones and see if, in the face of their delight, you can still be downcast.

Don't let's concentrate on our petty annoyances, there's so much of real trouble that it scarcely pays to let ourselves become upset by the trivial things. If a friend or neighbor offends you don't dwell upon the offense but concentrate upon his or her good points which are sure to be many. The offense which might have been imaginary or at least unintentional, will soon fade into the background.—Mrs. Ethel A. Lyons, Vermont.

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NEVER rub or wring quilts. Make a good warm suds, and immerse the quilt in it, having your tub quite low. Use a pounder or one of the little vacuum washers and carefully turn the quilt over and over, until the water is soiled. Then pour out the water, and without removing the quilt add more suds and proceed as before.

Finally when the quilt is clean, use clear warm water and rinse, using the same method as for washing. Rinse until water remains clear. Do not remove the quilt until it is ready for hanging. This is best done after the sun has gone down (except in freezing weather). It takes two persons to hang the dripping quilt on the line, so never attempt it alone, and be sure your helper washes his hands.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Editor's Note:—Let me add another suggestion for the drying process. Hang quilts, blankets, or similar heavy coverings, across two lines placed side by side about two feet apart. This gives air a chance to circulate, and hastens the drying. It also prevents any contact of colors.

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DEAR EDITOR:—Kindly have a recipe printed on Our Page for white fudge. I am a reader of your paper and use all recipes with good results.—A New Jersey Reader.

DIVINITY FUDGE

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1 cup white syrup
1 cup water
4 egg whites
1 cup broken nut meats
1 teaspoon vanilla

Blend the sugar, syrup, and water. Then boil until the mixture snaps when dropped in cold water. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth and have ready. When the cooked portion is ready, pour it very slowly over the stiffly beaten whites, and keep beating as you pour. Add the nuts and vanilla and continue beating until the mixture begins to hold its shape. Then pour quickly on a buttered pan to cool. It is soon ready to cut as desired.—Home Page Editor.

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MOTHER'S DAY is the dearest of all our days for celebration but because it comes on Sunday it is a good plan to celebrate the day before. The children will be home on Saturday, too, and can do the entertaining. If planning for a community celebration for the day here are some ideas that might be worked out successfully.

It would be nice to send out invitations on lavendar cards, decorated with a carnation, bearing the inscription: "A Day of Cheer for Mother Dear," to mothers, grandmothers and great-grandmothers. Now that the weather is getting fine after the cold of winter even great-grandmothers needn't be afraid to venture out for the entertainment. Should the day be fine a short motor ride to some good play or movie would make a good beginning for the day's enjoyment.

And Then the Supper

While supper is being prepared by some of the children the others can entertain the mothers. If possible seat everyone at the same table. The great-grandmothers might act as hostesses and sit at either end of the table, or if there are no great-grandmothers the grandmothers could have the seats of honor.

Of course, there should be place-cards. These, like the invitations, should be decorated with a carnation, the stem going crosswise of the card with the name of the guest written along the stem. Bouquets of pinks in various shades, with smilax trailing to the plates, will be fine for decoration. If you can't get pinks, house plants will do very nicely.

A "Mother's Cake," baked in the largest layer pans it is possible to secure, should occupy the center of the table, and a circular candle holder, made to hold as many candles as the oldest mother present, will add much to the attractiveness of the table.

Home Made Candle Holders

The candle holder can be made out of a couple of boards sawed in half circles, like wheel rims, to fit together, with as many holes bored in them as required, and then painted white. The candle holders can be bought in some stores but the home made ones do as well and the use of them is a great improvement over placing candles on cakes.

It will be best to plan an easily prepared menu of plain old fashioned dishes that can be donated and brought by different families. Salads, cold meats, sauce and fresh fruits, with cake and cookies, will furnish plenty of variety.

The little folks should also help in the entertainment. They can give recitations about mother or sing appropriate songs. If any of the children can play the piano or violin or dance they should contribute their share to the program. Perhaps some of the grandmothers will tell a little story of something that happened long ago that will be interesting to the young folks of today.

When the fathers come to take the mothers home a short play might be given and if the mothers like to dance plan some old fashioned dances — reels, waltzes, square dances, etc.

If the party is given in a private home, it will be possible in most localities to have it where there is a radio. This will furnish enjoyable entertainment.—Addie Folsom, N. H.

Prize Winning Hints

I HAVE three small girls who wear bloomers, and you know that means buttonholes. I do not approve of elastic, because if it is tight enough to stay up, it is too tight for comfort. So I make buttonholes, and I use the idea of making one pair of waist bands do the work of two or even three pairs of bloomers. Or you might say make six buttonholes do the work of twelve or more.

Except on very fine white material, I use a strong unbleached muslin for bands. Cut them an inch wider than usual and after working the side buttonholes, stitch across the outer end on the machine to strengthen them. When the bloomers are gone, the bands will still be good and can be cut off close to the stitching, and be ready to sew onto a new pair.

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I HOPE Our Family avoids the general upheaval folks used to have during housecleaning time. Such a performance is bad for everybody and has no advantage. Bureau drawers and all packing and storage places are the best places to begin. Cupboards and closets should be cleaned while waiting for brighter warmer weather for the spring airings. That is the time, too, to plan for something new. This year it may be but a new cushion or a drapery, but each spring should add some gay touch of newness.

If one takes Monday to cook a few tasty bites, the preparing of meals will not be such a bugbear. A fine kettle of baked beans, a good roast, some mince pies, a crock of ginger cookies, and salad dressing will be big helps.

I find it best for everybody connected with the home to do but one room at a time, and finish that one before starting the next. The peace and quiet of home is little affected by this plan. Never continue cleaning up to Saturday night, but wind up as best you can on Friday. There will be plenty of odd jobs to finish on Saturday in connection with the usual baking, etc. And be sure to go to Ladies' Aid or the Grange, and enjoy the casual visitor when she comes, no matter how busy you have been. The change will benefit you most of all.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

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It makes life brighter

MAKE your life mean more from now on! Get a little more of pleasure and entertainment. Winter time does not use up all the year—there's summer too, and harvest!

Nor should work and worry use up all your life—give Paramount Pictures a chance to entertain you and your family. Home seems a better place to go back to after a great photoplay!

And when you go to the movies, *see the very best pictures made!* Enjoy the best in Story. The greatest dramatists of Europe and America are writing for Paramount.

Enjoy the best in Direction. The finest directors are attracted by Paramount's superb equipment. Enjoy the best in Acting Talent. Paramount's audience of many millions attracts the most distinguished stars.

Look down the list. You can see all of these right at your own theatre. Simply pass the list on to your theatre manager. He wants to show what you want to see.

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Florence Vidor *in* The Enchanted Hill; Grounds for Divorce; Marry Me; Sea Horses; Are Parents People?

Gloria Swanson *stars in* The Untamed Lady; Madame Sans-Gene; Coast of Folly; and Stage Struck.

Ernest Torrence *in* Night Life of New York; Dressmaker from Paris; The Side-Show of Life; North of 36.

Greta Nissen *in* The Wanderer; In the Name of Love; The King on Main Street; Lost—A Wife.

Lawrence Gray *in* The Untamed Lady; Palm Beach Girl; Stage Struck; American Venus.

Bessie Love *in* The Song and Dance Man; A Son of His Father; New Brooms; Tongues of Flame.

Tom Moore *in* Adventure; The Song and Dance Man; Trouble With Wives.

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Lois Wilson *in* The Vanishing American; Let's Get Married; The Thundering Herd; Welcome Home.

Jack Holt *in* Zane Grey's Light of Western Stars; Wild Horse Mesa. Also in The Ancient Highway.

Ford Sterling *in* Trouble With Wives; Stage Struck; Miss Brewster's Millions.

Alice Joyce *in* Mannequin; Dancing Mothers; and The Little French Girl.

W. C. Fields *in* That Royle Girl; It's the Old Army Game.

Richard Dix *stars in* The Lucky Devil; The Ten Commandments; Womanhandled; Too Many Kisses.

Raymond Griffith *stars in* A Regular Fellow; Hands Up; Forty Winks; The Night Club.

Ricardo Cortez *in* The Spaniard; Men and Women; A Kiss in the Dark; In the Name of Love.

George Bancroft *in* Sea Horses; The Pony Express.

Mary Brian *in* Behind the Front; A Regular Fellow; The Little French Girl.

William Collier, Jr. *in* The Wanderer; Eve's Secret.

And after all this is only part of the talent and part of the series of pictures that you can enjoy at the theatre showing Paramount. The theatre manager will gladly tell you his dates on coming Paramount Pictures weeks in advance.

Paramount Pictures

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Wallace Beery *in* Behind the Front; In the Name of Love; The Pony Express; The Night Club.

Percy Marmont *in* The Street of Forgotten Men; and Lord Jim.

Raymond Hatton *in* Contraband; In the Name of Love; A Son of His Father; Behind the Front.

Florence Vidor *in* The Enchanted Hill; Grounds for Divorce; Marry Me; Sea Horses; Are Parents People?

Gloria Swanson *stars in* The Untamed Lady; Madame Sans-Gene; Coast of Folly; and Stage Struck.

Ernest Torrence *in* Night Life of New York; Dressmaker from Paris; The Side-Show of Life; North of 36.

Greta Nissen *in* The Wanderer; In the Name of Love; The King on Main Street; Lost—A Wife.

Lawrence Gray *in* The Untamed Lady; Palm Beach Girl; Stage Struck; American Venus.

Bessie Love *in* The Song and Dance Man; A Son of His Father; New Brooms; Tongues of Flame.

Tom Moore *in* Adventure; The Song and Dance Man; Trouble With Wives.

Adolphe Menjou *stars in* The Grand Duchess and The Waiter; A Social Celebrity; The King on Main Street.

Lois Wilson *in* The Vanishing American; Let's Get Married; The Thundering Herd; Welcome Home.

Jack Holt *in* Zane Grey's Light of Western Stars; Wild Horse Mesa. Also in The Ancient Highway.

Ford Sterling *in* Trouble With Wives; Stage Struck; Miss Brewster's Millions.

Alice Joyce *in* Mannequin; Dancing Mothers; and The Little French Girl.

W. C. Fields *in* That Royle Girl; It's the Old Army Game.

Richard Dix *stars in* The Lucky Devil; The Ten Commandments; Womanhandled; Too Many Kisses.

Raymond Griffith *stars in* A Regular Fellow; Hands Up; Forty Winks; The Night Club.

Ricardo Cortez *in* The Spaniard; Men and Women; A Kiss in the Dark; In the Name of Love.

George Bancroft *in* Sea Horses; The Pony Express.

Mary Brian *in* Behind the Front; A Regular Fellow; The Little French Girl.

William Collier, Jr. *in* The Wanderer; Eve's Secret.

And after all this is only part of the talent and part of the series of pictures that you can enjoy at the theatre showing Paramount. The theatre manager will gladly tell you his dates on coming Paramount Pictures weeks in advance.

Paramount Pictures

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No car is equipped at the factory with Hood Tires—yet the white arrow that identifies them is constantly flashing by on all makes of cars in every part of the country.

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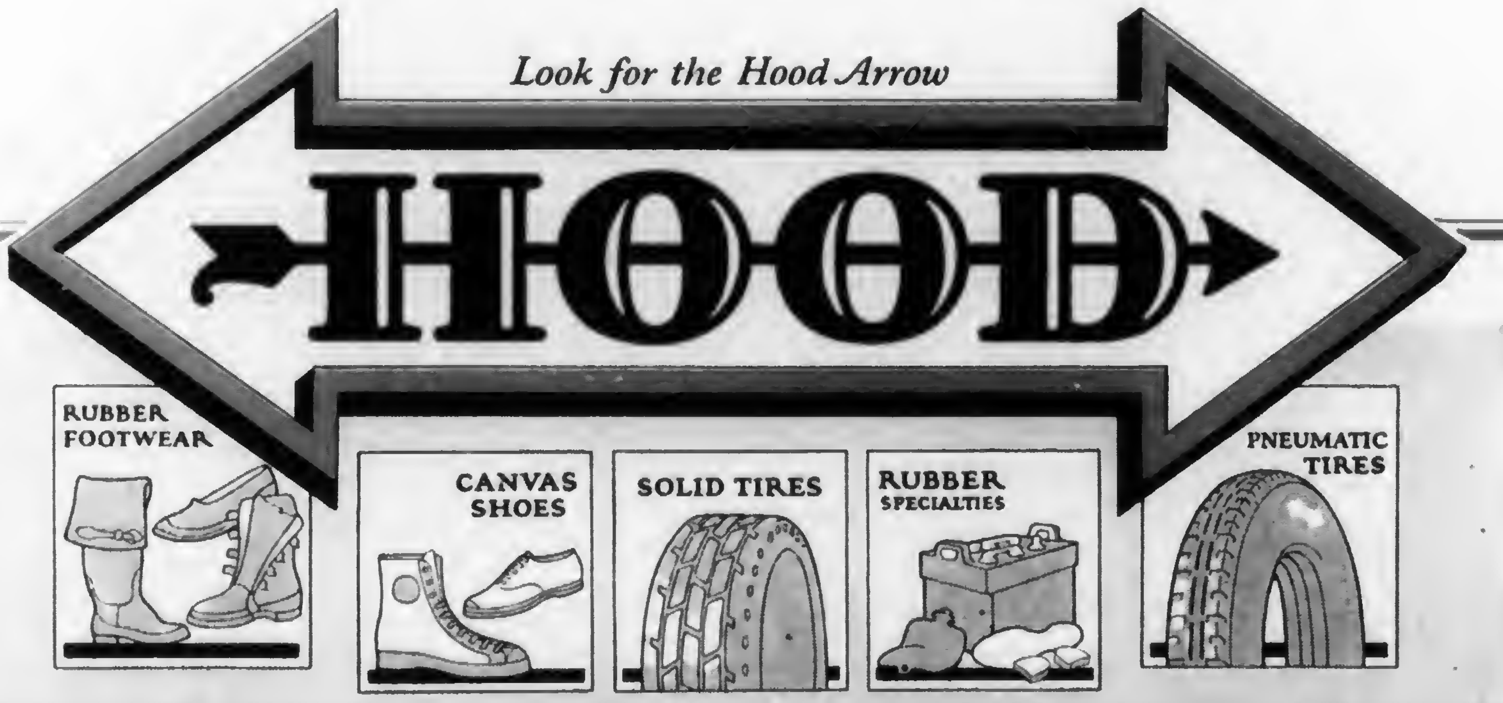

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Why, you'll even wish your pipe had a Yale *Bowl*, just jammed with this joy tobacco. Like it? Man, they couldn't take that jimmy-pipe away from you with a bench-warrant when you get going with good old P. A. Cool and sweet and fragrant, P. A. knocks pipe-grouches for an indoor loop. It's got everything you ever wished for in a smoke. You'll say so, after that first perfect puff.

Park any doubts just outside the nearest store that hands out the familiar red tins. Tell the man you want a tidy red tin of P. A. (That means jimmy-pipe joy in *any* language!) Then you're all set to clip Coupons of Content . . . from now on!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

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for Economical Transportation

Always Consider what you get for the price you pay!

Not only, "What will the car cost?"...

But, "What will I get for my money?"...

This is the question of great importance!

It is, for several reasons, especially applicable in buying a car in the low-price field. And it is one of the reasons why Chevrolet has become the world's largest builder of gear-shift automobiles.

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Chevrolet's dry-plate disc-clutch and modern three-speed transmission, with its heavy steel gears, afford gear-shifting of remarkable ease—and the application of abundant power in any of the three forward speeds or reverse.

Chevrolet's modern bodies, all finished in lasting Duco of beautiful colors, afford ample seating room and the full comfort of wide, properly-pitched seats.

All closed bodies are by Fisher, built on the principle employed on all high-priced cars—selected hard wood and steel.

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Coupe	645
Coach	645
Sedan	735
Landau	765
½ Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	395
1 Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	550

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

The Touring Car $510 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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A Cool Kitchen in Summer

An Oil Stove Lightens the Work for Mother

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You may have a fine radio in your living room—a new rug on your dining room floor—rockers, strong and comfy for the porch—but Mother cannot really enjoy any of these nice furnishings if she is tired out with kitchen drudgery and parboiled from hours of cooking and canning with the wasted heat of an old time range, be it coal or wood she burns.

If You Haven't Gas or Electricity

We country folk, who live out where electricity has not yet found its way, where gas has not been piped, we are the ones who can greatly enjoy the clean, cool, speedy oil range which modern perfection provides. We may choose between a wick range or one which is wickless, and both styles are giving complete satisfaction among careful cooks everywhere. It pays to buy the best in either style. Both are carefully constructed into ranges which are most attractive. They are built to be easily cleaned, have flame control, are odorless, give quick results, are cool to use, the parts are replaceable, and are easy to operate. They are inexpensive as to fuel and soon pay for themselves in the fuel savings. You can burn one burner steadily for twenty-four hours on one gallon of oil. That sounds good, doesn't it, with coal and wood at present day prices?

There are nice attachments, too, besides the usual baking oven which is such a joy! You can have special broilers and toasters if you wish.

Let us, this spring, look well to our kitchens. This room is the very center of our food supply—the seat of our general health. Is it in readiness for the work of the coming summer? Three meals a day and hundreds and hundreds of jars for the winter's provisions, all to be prepared within the kitchen walls. The Queen of these enterprises deserves the very best that can be provided for such important work. Let's see to it there is a good oil stove in the kitchen to do its bit. It will allow sister, wife, or mother to eat in cool comfort after preparing a dinner for threshers or silo fillers. It will give that busy cook extra hours out of the kitchen,—hours which are bound to mean better homes and happier families.—Home Page Editor.

Shining Windows

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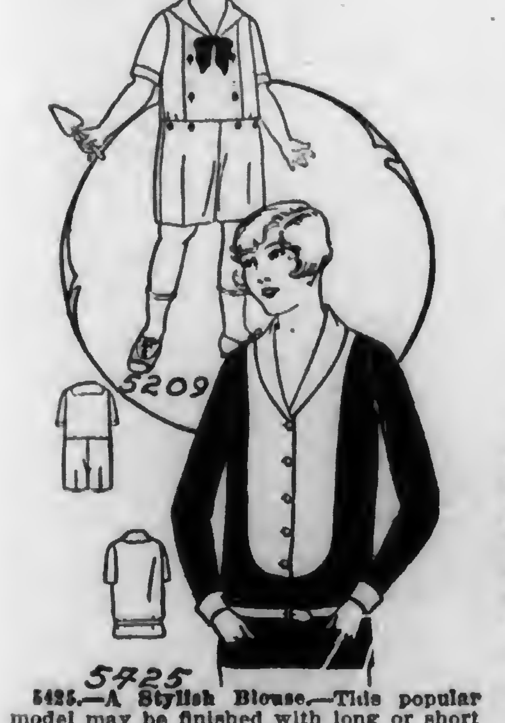

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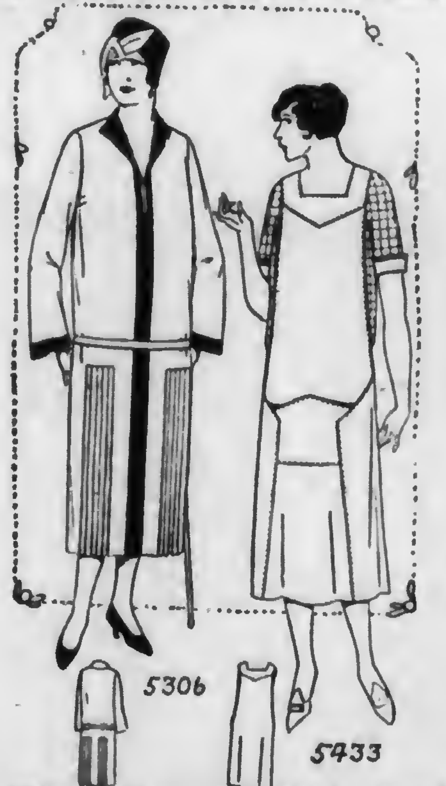

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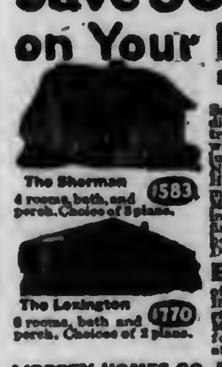
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Save $200 to $1600—buy materials direct at wholesale prices. We control every operation, own huge mills which cut enormous volumes of lumber by machinery. Save time. No hand sawing, no hand cutting. Half of carpenter's work done in our mills before you even start building. Material shipped to you direct. Working plans supplied free. Hundreds find this ideal way to build new homes. Freight paid north of Mason-Dixon Line and east of Mississippi.

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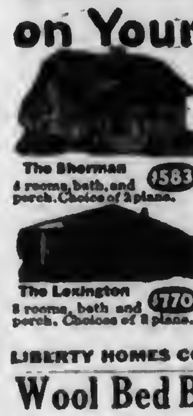
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8 rooms, bath and porch. Choice of 2 plans.
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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—Today all over the United States men, women and children are observing May Day as Child Health Day. In big cities and in country towns, in homes and schools and churches, fathers and mothers, teachers, ministers and doctors are doing all they can to give you and other American children a chance to enjoy health. If you don't think that's important you've never been very sick!

We who live in the country ought to be the healthiest, happiest people alive, but are we? Doctors say we aren't. With fresh air, and woods and flowers and streams, with birds and animals and outdoor work to do, we should be able to show the shut-in city children the way to health. But we don't—why?

First Child Health Day

For years May Day has been celebrated with outdoor festivals, pageants and May pole dances, a welcome to the month of flowers, but it wasn't until three years ago that Herbert Hoover, president of the American Child Health Association, thought of making that day Child Health Day, too, so that now when you take part in a May Day pageant or games or a May pole dance you're having two celebrations all in one.

I don't suppose that there is one of you who wouldn't like to be able to get A's and B's in all his or her lessons. The quickest and surest way to get them is to be healthy and strong. Good health will help you do good work now and after you graduate, and that means happiness for healthy bodies make healthy minds and happiness.

There are so many little things we do that give us or rob us of health. Do you get plenty of sleep in a room full of fresh air? Do you have your eyes and teeth examined regularly? Do you eat those things full of little vitamins that will make your bodies and minds grow? Do you get lots of exercise? But there, this isn't an examination and I know that girls and boys who go sledding in winter, fishing and camping in summer, who make gardens and work in the house and fields, must get lots of exercise.

What about those other three questions, tho? If you can't answer them today with a great big "Yes" talk them over with father and mother—they want their boys and girls to be able to do good work at home and school and they'll help you get the right answers by next Health Day. Tell them to listen in on the radio today for talks broadcast from WLIT at 2 P. M.; WFI, 3 P. M.; WIP, 4 P. M.; WOO, 7.30 P. M., and WCAE, 8 P. M. They'll want to hear what doctors can tell them so they can help you be healthy and strong the whole year thru.

This year every state in the Union except one will celebrate Child Health Day in some way or other. Are you taking part?

If you're a 4-H Club member don't forget the fourth H—Health. If you're a friend or member of this Forum never forget that health means happiness and that you're going to be the healthiest, happiest people in this big United States. Today is May Day—make it Health Day, too.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending you a picture of some of my girl friends and I, from left to right they are: Marie Berger, myself, Ruth Fisher and Anna Doerstler, all from Rohrerstown.

I like school very much and I am going to go thru college.

I am glad when summer comes and the flowers begin to grow and we can plant the vegetables. April and May bring out the buds. I am so glad for I like the spring.

I wish I could see you, Cousin Ruth, to talk to. It seems that we could be the best of friends right away. You look so much like my teacher.—Martha Richter (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

MY GIRL FRIENDS AND I
Martha Richter (X), Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Things have changed so much since I wrote you last tho I still live on the same place. All my cats have died but I have new ones. I also have a different horse. Her name is Nancy and she is a fine saddle horse. I love to ride her in summer. She is twenty-eight years old.

Hoodie, my pet chicken with the cap on her head, has died and also Rover, my dog. He was a very good dog and the whole family was very sorry when he died. Now we have a Brindle Bulldog and I call him Rover, too, but he is not half as good as old Rover was.

We have about 500 chickens. We have two new chicken coops. I take care of them sometimes but most always my father does it.

I find our page has improved a lot in the last few years. We can be proud of our work, and to think we owe it to Cousin Ruth who brings us together.—Mary Wieland, sixteen, Sullivan County, N. Y.

It's fine to hear from you again.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I like spring best of all because the flowers will soon be out. Cousin Ruth, have you a radio? We have. I listen to Miss Hazle Knox and I wrote to her and she sent me a button. It was called the WBAL Sandman Circle. We have some baby chicks which I like to feed. Do you like little chicks? I am sending a recipe.

FEATHER CAKE

2 cups of sugar
3 eggs
½ cup butter or lard
1 cup milk
2 teaspoons baking powder
Flour to make stiff

I help mother because my sister is working.—Helen Brandenburg (X), nine, Baltimore County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have seventeen little pigs and three horses and I like to plow with them. Spring is here now and we will soon start to plow. I saw a bluebird the other evening. A flock of geese flew over our barn last month.

I go to school every day. I study very hard. I had traps setting last winter. I caught three skunks. I looked at them every morning.—Leon McQuade (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am writing to tell you what I will have to do this summer as mother will have to work on the farm. I have six rooms and a sister five years old and a baby sister a year old to take care of. We have an eight-acre farm with all kinds of fruits.

I have two pet dogs and a cat. I have a number of dolls, teddy bears and all kinds of things to amuse my two sisters while I do the work.

Mother does the hardest work and I do the light housework.—Irene Elizabeth Madaline Kueppers, thirteen (X), Butler County, Pa.

You'll be a busy housekeeper this summer. Try to get plenty of runs in the out-of-doors so you'll stay strong and able to help mother.

READY FOR A SWIM
Alma M. Mingin (X),
Burlington County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm of 160 acres. About sixty acres of it is land on which the cattle feed and the rest we farm. I like to ride the horse after the cows. My father is dead and my two brothers and a hired man do the farming.

I go to Thorndale school.

We have a police dog and a Collie dog which I like very much. We have a police dog for sale. The Collie dogs are a great help to get the cows, they bite the cows' heels and make them run. We have about thirty cows and about that many heifers.

I like to ride horseback. I go out riding on Sunday when it is warm.—Morris P. Seeds, eleven (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—They are drilling a well up our way and they even work on Sundays. I suppose to get it done.

There is a creek that runs in back of our house and when it rains the creek rises very high.

In our orchard there are apple, pear, cherry and plum trees. One year we had two pears on the pear tree and they were terribly hard. Every year the birds eat the cherries.

On the hill in back of my house all kinds of flowers bloom. Cousin Ruth, do you like to pick flowers? I do.—Lillian Waldd, twelve (X), McKean County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have good times playing with my brother and sister. We play ball in summer. Lawrence and I set traps, too. We are going to fish a lot this year. We have a trout stream near our place.

I have a pet dog. It is a great big dog. He is eight years old. We are going to get another dog. We have three horses and I like them. I have three Bantam hens. They are so tame that when I come to feed them they fly on my shoulders.—Richard Hoag, (X), Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Here I am again after so long a time. For my pet I have a Collie dog and he likes to play. When you come around him he will jump upon your arm and want to shake hands with you. He is a big white Collie. I like him because he is very fond of me. His name is Jack. I have had him for about a year. He will drive cows and horses. Yes, he will hunt, too. He likes to hunt squirrels. He is a great playfellow.—Daniel Grimes, Jr., Bedford County, Pa.

Riddle Answers

1. Because he wears his fur coat and pants.
2. Because you lick him and stand him in the corner.
3. A wagon.
4. Because it is a fellow feeling for another.
5. Because the cats eat it.
6. The road.
7. Because he shrinks from washing.

—Margaret R. Bushey (X), Adams County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Bedford County, Daniel Grimes, Jr., Madeline Pepple. **Butler County,** Irene E. Kueppers (X), Julia McDanel. **Chester County,** Morris P. Seeds (X). **Clarion County,** Nancy Shaffer (X). **Crawford County,** Grace I. Reed. **Elk County,** James Stigers. **Indiana County,** Kathryn Stewart. **Lancaster County,** Minerva Kork. **Lebanon County,** Nancy Bamberger. **McKean County,** Lillian Waldd (X). **Mercer County,** Olive Blake. **Montgomery County,** Miriam Fry. **Snyder County,** Clair Graybill. **Somerset County,** Leon McQuade (X). **Warren County,** Beatrice Cole. **Washington County,** Virginia Mae McDonald. **Wayne County,** Lawrence Hoag (X), Richard Hoag (X). **Westmoreland County,** Russell Rummell.

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Helen Brandenburg (X).

FLORIDA

Volusia County, Elizabeth Allen (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This is an example in addition: all that you have to do is to put the "plus" signs in the correct places in the string of "ones," and you will find that sum really is "twenty-five." Shall I give you a hint? Maybe it will help get the answer if you call a pair of the "ones" "eleven." How's that? I know you'd not want me to give the whole secret away. When you have worked out just where the "plus" signs have to go to make the "ones" add up to equal "twenty-five," send the answer on A POSTCARD so it reaches me by May 8th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks have been very careless and have been making simple mistakes weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the April 3 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: ADVICE.

The puzzle prize winners are: Vernon L. Bonner, age 12, Finksburg, Md.; Frank Ferguson, age 7, Pine City, N. Y.; Leah Freed, age 11, Orwigsburg, Pa.; Franklin Hunsberger, age 9, Harleyville, Pa.; Anna E. Johnston, age 11, Webster Mills, Pa.; Fannie Shank, age 8, Waynesboro, Pa.; Amelia Pirin, age 11, Slovan, Pa.; Cecelia Short, age 12, Cokeville, Pa.; Louise Sullivan, age 8, Denton, Md.; Hannah Wallace, age 8, Brandywine Summit, Pa.

Honor Prize winner: Marian I. Kern, age 7, Newside, Pa.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 =25

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1.—Doctor R. A. Millikan, at left, with two of his assistants, holding the recording instruments which detected Cosmic Rays. These newly discovered rays are many times stronger than radium, being able to penetrate lead a distance of six feet.

2.—Building a road in Florida. This road in the Biscayne Bay section of Coral Gables is one of the winter's many developments.

3.—A "baby chick" from California. This few days' old ostrich was hatched at the Cawston Ostrich Farm, South Pasadena.

4.—Victory Drive, a famous, palm-lined boulevard in Savannah, Georgia.

5.—The second highest spire in Europe, in Reval, Esthonia, is 400 feet high.

6.—Mrs. Coolidge with some of the crowd of children who took part in the annual "egg rolling" event on the White House grounds on Easter Monday, April 5th.

7.—This unusual photograph, taken from a yacht, shows the "Chantier," in which Lt. Com. Richard E. Byrd and his party left on April 5 on their twenty-day trip to Spitzbergen, from which point their airplane flight to the North Pole will be made.

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

Ice-Bound Hearts

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick almost to madness from loneliness. Leaving the sick man MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane and get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One was Bucky Smith, who hated Billy. Tired out the party rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. Bucky and his party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

Just when Pelletier believed he was dying Jim Blake appeared with a story of an Eskimo squaw left at an igloo up the coast. Pelletier discovers the story to be false. Blake attempts to kill the sick man, who is saved by Kazan—the one-eyed sledge dog. Then Pelletier starts a search for the deserted white woman which ended abruptly when he found a dead Eskimo woman and a living baby—Little Mystery he called her—in a nearby igloo. Eight days later MacVeigh returned to the cabin.

(Continued from last week)

LATE one afternoon Billy went out and stood on the cliff, watching the thunderous movement of arctic ice out in the Roes Welcome. Standing motionless fifty paces from the little storm-beaten cabin that represented law at this loneliest outpost on the American continent, he looked like a carven thing of dun-gray rock, with a dun-gray world over his head, and on all sides of him, broken only in its terrific monotony of deathlike sameness by the darker gloom of the sky and the whiter and ghostlier gloom that hung over the ice-fields. The wind was still bitter, and his vision was shut in by a near horizon which Billy had often thought of as the rim of hell.

On this afternoon his heart was as leaden as the day. Under his feet the frozen earth shivered with the rumbling reverberations of the crashing and breaking mountains of ice. His ears were filled with a dull and steady roar, like the echoes of distant thunder, broken now and then—when an ice-mountain split asunder—with a report like that of a thirteen-inch gun. There were curious wailings, strange screeching sounds, and heart-breaking meanings in the air. Two days before MacVeigh had heard the roar of the ice ten miles inland, where he had gone for caribou.

But he scarcely heard that roar now. He was looking toward the warring fields of ice, but he did not see them. It was not the dead gloom and the gray monotony that weighted his heart, but the sounds that he heard now and then in the cabin—the laughing of Little Mystery and of Pelletier. A few days more and he would lose them. And after that—what would be left for him? A cry broke from his lips, and he gripped his hands in despair. He would be alone. There was no one waiting for him down in that world to which Pelletier was going; no girl to meet him; no father, no mother—nothing.

HE LAUGHED in his pain as he faced the wind from the north. The sting of that wind was like the mocking ghost of his own past life. For all his life he had known only the stings of pain and of loneliness. And then, suddenly, there came Pelletier's words to him again—"Mebby some day you'll have a kid." A flood of warmth swept thru his veins, and in the moment of forgetfulness and hope which came with it, he turned his eyes into the south and west, and saw again the sweet face and upturned lips of Isobel Deane.

He pulled himself together with a low laugh, and faced the breaking seas of ice, and the north. The gloom of night had drawn the horizon nearer. The rumble and thunder of crumbling floes came from out of a purple chaos that was growing blue-black in the distance. For several minutes he stood listening, and looking into nothingness. The breaking of the ice, the moaning discontent in the air, and the growling monotone of the giant currents had driven other men mad; but they held a fascination for him.

He knew what was happening, and he could almost measure the strength of the unseen hands of nature. No sound was new or strange to him. But now—as he stood there—there rose above all the other tumult a sound that he had not heard before. His body became suddenly tense and alert as he faced squarely to the north. For a full minute he listened, and then turned and ran to the cabin.

Pelletier had lighted a lamp, and in its glow Billy's face shone white with excitement.

"Good God, Pelly, come here!" he cried from the door.

As Pelletier ran out he gripped him by the shoulders.

"Listen!" he commanded. "Listen to that!"

"Wolves!" said Pelletier.

The wind was rising, and sent a whistling blast thru the open door of the cabin. It awakened Little Mystery, who sat up with frightened cries.

"No, it's not wolves," cried MacVeigh, and it did not sound like MacVeigh's voice that spoke. "I never heard wolves like that. Listen!"

He clutched Pelletier's arm as on a fresh burst of the wind there came the strange and terrible sound from out of the night. It was rapidly drawing nearer—a wailing burst of savage voice, as if a great wolf-pack had struck the fresh and blood-stained trail of game. But with this there was the other and more fearful sound; a shrieking and yelping as if half human creatures were being torn by the fangs of beasts. As Pelletier and MacVeigh stood waiting for something to appear out of the gray-and-black mystery of the night they heard a sound that was like the slow tolling of a thing that was half bell and half drum.

"It's not wolves," shouted Billy. "Whatever it is there's men with it! Hurry, Pelly—into the cabin with our dogs and sledge. Those are dogs we hear—dogs who are howling because they smell us—and there are hundreds of 'em! Where there's dogs there's men—but who can they be?"

He dragged the sledge into the cabin while Pelletier unlashed the huskies from the lean-to. When he came in with the dogs, Pelletier locked and bolted the door.

Billy slipped a clipful of cartridges into his big-game rifle. His carbine was already on the table, and as Pelletier stood staring at him in indecision, he pulled out two automatics from under his bunk and gave one of them to his companion. His face was white and set.

"Better get ready, Pelly," he said quietly. "I've been in this country a long time, and I tell you they're dogs and men. Did you hear the drum? It's made of seal belly, and there's a bell on each side of it. They're Eskimos, and there isn't an Eskimo village within two hundred miles of us this winter. They're Eskimos—and they're not on a hunt—unless it's for us!"

IN AN instant Pelletier was buckling on his revolver and cartridge-belt. He grinned as he looked at the wicked little blued-steel automatic.

"I hope you ain't mistaken, Billy," he said, "for it'll be the first excitement we've had in a year."

None of his enthusiasm revealed itself in MacVeigh's face.

"The Eskimo never fights until he's gone mad, Pelly," he said, "and you know what madmen are. I can't guess what they've got to fight over, unless they want our grub. But if they do—"

He moved toward the door, rifle in hand. "Be ready to cover me, Pelly. I'm going out. Don't fire until you hear me shoot."

He opened the door and stepped out. The howling had ceased now, but there came in its place strange barking voices and a cracking which Billy knew was made by the long Eskimo whips. He advanced to meet many dim forms which he saw breaking out of the wall of gloom, raising his voice in a loud halloo. From the doorway Pelletier saw him suddenly lost in a mass of dogs and men, and half flung his carbine to his shoulder. But there was no shooting from MacVeigh.

A score of sledges had drawn up about him, and the whips of dozens of little black men cracked viciously as their dogs sank upon their bellies in the snow. Both men and dogs were tired, and Billy saw that they had been running long and hard. Still as quick as animals, the little men gathered about him, their white-and-black eyes staring at him out of round, thick, dumb-looking faces.

He noted that they were half a hundred strong, and that all were armed—many with their javelin-like narwhal-harpoons, some with spears, and others with rifles. From the circle of strangely dressed and hideously visaged beings that had gathered about him, one advanced and began talking to him in a language that was like the rapid clack of knuckle-bones.

"Kogmollocks!" Billy groaned, and he lifted both hands to show that he did not understand. Then he raised his voice: "Nuna-talmute," he cried. "Nuna-talmute — Nuna-talmute! Ain't there one of that lingo among you?"

He spoke directly to the chief man, who stared at him in silence for a moment, and then pointed both short arms toward the lighted cabin.

"Come on!" said Billy. He caught the little Eskimo by one of his thick arms and led him boldly thru the breach that was made for them in the circle. The chief man's voice broke out in a few words of command like a dozen quick, sharp yelps of a dog, and six other Eskimos dropped in behind them.

"Kogmollocks—the blackest-hearted little devils alive when it comes to trading wives and fighting," said MacVeigh to Pelletier as he came up at the head of the seven little black men. "Watch the door, Pelly. They're coming in."

He stepped into the cabin, and the Eskimos followed. From Pelletier's bunk, Little Mystery looked at the strange visitors with eyes which suddenly widened with surprise and joy, and in another moment she had given the strangest cry that Pelletier or Billy had ever heard her utter. Scarcely had that cry fallen from her lips than one of the Eskimos sprang toward her. His black hands were already upon her, dragging the child from the bunk, when with a warning yell of rage Pelletier leaped from the door and sent him crashing back among his companions. In another instant both men were facing the seven Eskimos with leveled automatics.

"If you fire, don't shoot to kill!" commanded MacVeigh.

THE chief man was pointing to Little Mystery, his weird voice rising until it was almost a scream. Suddenly he doubled himself back and raised his javelin. Simultanously two streams of fire leaped from the automatics. The javelin dropped to the floor, and with a shrill cry, which was half pain and half command, the leader staggered back to the door, a stream of blood running from his wounded hand. The others sprang out ahead of him, and Pelletier closed and bolted the door. When he turned, MacVeigh was closing and slipping the bolts to the heavy barricades of the two windows. From Pelletier's bunk Little Mystery looked at them and laughed.

Activities of Al Acres:—*"Keep on with the Medicine, Slim. Five Dollars, Please.": : By Leet*

OH, GOSH! THE COWS ARE TURNED OUT TO PASTURE NOW, SO I GOTTA GET UP A HALF HOUR EARLIER AN' TAKE A LONG WALK EVERY MORNING
I FEEL FIERCE! WISH'T I COULD SLEEP ALL DAY— CO-BOSS! CO-BOSS! CO-BOSS!
CLINK CLANK!
AL! I FEEL ALL RUN DOWN, GUESS I'LL GO INTA TOWN AN' SEE A DOCTOR!
AW! YOU'VE GOT SPRING FEVER, SLIM!
I DON'T FIND A THING WRONG WITH YOU, YOUNGMAN! ALL YOU NEED IS EXERCISE! TRY GETTING UP A HALF HOUR EARLIER EVERY MORNING AND TAKING A NICE LONG WALK IN THE COUNTRY!
WHAZAT
LEET

"So it's you?" said Billy, coming to her and breathing hard. "It's you they want, eh? Now—I wonder why?"

Pelletier's face was flushed with excitement. He was reloading his automatic. There was almost a triumph in his eyes as he met MacVeigh's questioning gaze.

They stood and listened; heard only the rumbling monotone of the drifting ice—not the breath of a sound from the scores of men and dogs.

"We've given them a lesson," said Pelletier at last, smiling with the confidence of a man who was half a tenderfoot among the little brown men.

Billy pointed to the door.

"That door is about the only place vulnerable to their bullets," he said, as tho he had not heard Pelletier. "Keep out of its range. I don't believe what guns they've got are heavy enough to penetrate the logs. Your bunk is out of line, and safe."

He went to Little Mystery, and his stern face relaxed into a smile as she put up her arms to greet him.

"So it's you, is it?" he asked again, taking her warm little face and soft curls between his two hands. "They want you, an' they want you bad. Well, they can have grub, an' they can have me, but—" he looked up to meet Pelletier's eyes—"I'm d—d if they can have you," he finished.

SUDDENLY the night was broken by another sound, the sharp, explosive crack of rifles. The could hear the beat of bullets against the logs of the cabin. One crashed thru the door, tearing away a splinter as wide as a man's arm, and as MacVeigh nodded to the path of the bullet, he laughed. Pelletier had heard that laugh before. He knew what it meant. He knew what the death whiteness of MacVeigh's face meant. It was not fear, but something more terrible than fear. His own face was flushed. That is the difference in men.

MacVeigh suddenly darted across the danger zone to the opposite half of the cabin.

"If that's your game, here goes!" he cried. "Now, d—n y', you're so anxious to fight—get at it 'n' fight!"

He spoke the last words to Pelletier. Billy always swore when he went into action.

On his own side of the cabin, Pelletier began tugging at a small, thin block, laid between two of the logs. The shooting outside had ceased when the two men opened up the loopholes that commanded a range seaward. Almost immediately it began again, the dull, red flashes showing the location of the Eskimos, who had drawn back to the ridge that sloped down to the bay. As the last of five shots left his rifle, Billy pulled in his gun and faced across to Pelletier, who was already reloading.

"Pelly, I don't want to croak," he said, "but this is the last of law at Fullerton Point—for you and me. Look at that!"

He raised the muzzle of his rifle to one of the logs over head. Pelletier could see the fresh splinters sticking out.

"They've got some heavy calibers," continued Billy, "and they've hidden behind the slope, where they're safe from us for a thousand years. As soon as it grows light enough to see, they'll fill this shack as full of holes as an old cheese."

As if to verify his words, a single shot rang out, and a bullet plowed thru a log so close to Pelletier that the splinters flew into his face.

"I know these little devils, Pelly," went on MacVeigh. "If they were Nuna-talmutes you could scare 'em with a sky-rocket. But they're Kogmollocks. They've murdered the crews of half a dozen whalers, and I shouldn't wonder if they'd get the kid in some such way. They wouldn't let us off now—even if we gave her up. It wouldn't do. They know better than to let the law get any evidenced against them. If we're killed, and the cabin burned, who's going to say what happened to us? There's just two things for us to do—"

Another fusillade of shots came from the snow-ridge, and a third bullet crashed into the cabin.

"Just two things," Billy went on, as he completely shaded the dimly burning lamp. "We can stay here 'n' [illegible]— or run."

"Run!"

This was an unknown word in the service, and in Pelletier's voice there were both amazement and contempt.

"Yes, run!" said Billy quietly. "Run—for the kid's sake."

It was almost dark in the cabin, and Pelletier came close to his companion.

"You mean—"

"That it's the only way to save the kid. We might give her up, and then fight it out—but that means she'd go back to the Eskimos, 'n' mebby never be found again. The men and dogs out there are bushed. We are fresh. If we can get away from the cabin, we can beat 'em out."

"We'll run then," said Pelletier.

He went to Little Mystery, who sat stunned into silence, and hugged her up in his arms, his back turned to the possible bullet that might come thru the wall.

"We're going to run, little sweetheart," he mumbled half laughingly in her curls.

(To be continued next week)

News and Notes

SOME farmers in the West spray or dust their alfalfa fields to protect them from the destructive alfalfa weevil. This pest was discovered in Utah about twenty years ago; now it infests seven states. It is considered such a menace to the alfalfa crop that the luggage of motorists leaving the quarantined states often is examined to make certain that the weevil is not being carried into uninfested states.

* * *

On one farm in the Middle West it cost $3.07 to produce 100 pounds of marketable pork. On another farm nearby it cost $13.55 to produce the same amount of pork. Conditions were the same on the two farms. The only difference was in the methods used in feeding and caring for the hogs.

* * *

A new variety of hardy wheat has been developed in Canada which, it is claimed, will extend the wheat growing belt of that country from seventy-five to 100 miles farther north. In other words, about 40,000,000 acres of land are opened up to those who wish to grow wheat as close to the Arctic Circle as possible.

The first day of May is to be National Egg Day. The National Poultry Council has set aside this day on which to call attention to poultry raising, which is exceeded in importance by only four other branches of agriculture. The American hen produces more than a billion dollars worth of food products in a year, or about ten dollars worth for every person in the United States.

* * *

Last year Adams County, Pennsylvania, had the largest boys' and girls' baby beef club in the United States. This year the club is to be still larger. About sixty-five members are signed up and waiting for their calves, many of the new members being younger brothers and sisters of those who belonged to the club last year.

* * *

The German Hill potato spray ring of Forest County, Pennsylvania, recently voted to assess each member one dollar per year per acre sprayed, the money to be set aside in a special fund for the purchase of a new sprayer when the present machine needs to be replaced. That's foresight.

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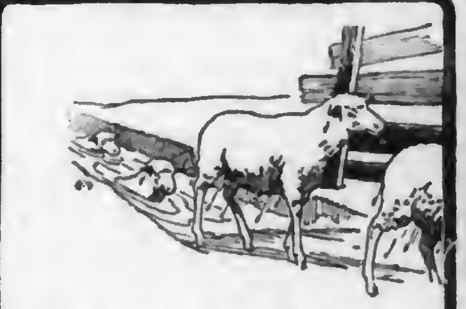

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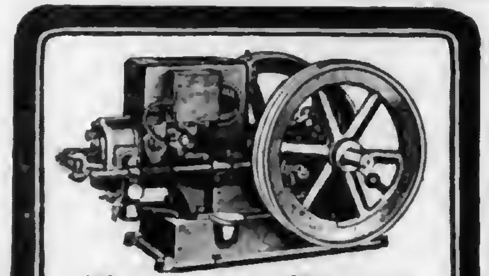

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Engine Specialists—Established 1840
516 Wells St. Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

Stopped Her Chicks Dying of Diarrhea

Didn't lose another one after trying this in the drinking water

Readers will find good news in this letter from Mrs. Mary Bender, Rockford, Ohio. She says:

"Out of 30 chicks, I had lost all but 10. Then I tried Avicol in the drinking water, and didn't lose another one. I have never used anything else so good for diarrhea. Am raising 125 chicks now, all as lively and healthy as can be."

The way Avicol makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is really amazing. Every reader is invited to test it and see how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. Send 50c for a liberal package to Burrell-Dugger Co., 674 Nelson St., Indianapolis, Ind. It costs nothing to try, as Avicol is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Folks who have tested Avicol under this offer, have found they can now raise nearly every chick in every hatch.

AVICOL stops chicks dying

THE PERFECT EGG PRESERVER "BARREL COMPOUND"

The most efficient, safe and sure Egg Preservative on the market.
CLEAN ANTISEPTIC ECONOMICAL
Will preserve Eggs fresh for one year. A trial order will convince you.
1 disc for preserving 100 Eggs 50 cents.
1 box of 5 discs for preserving 500 eggs $2.00
"MONEY BACK GUARANTEE"
For sale by dealers or
ROLLAND AND ROLLAND, LTD.,
1127 Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy **Cures Gapes**

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

BINDER TWINE

Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for circular and sample. We have a special offer for you.

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AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM Recommended Highly

Applied Once a Year

KILLS ALL MITES IN HEN-HOUSES or Money Refunded!

Write for Circulars
Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
Dept. 219 Milwaukee, Wis.

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Agents Wanted

Simple to operate, easy on fuel and efficient in every particular. Needs attention only twice a day. Has automatic heat control, gas chamber and large coal magazine. Made in three sizes as follows:

Small Size 42 In. Deflector
Large Size 52 In. Deflector
Giant Size 59 In. Deflector

Why not buy the best? It is always the cheapest. The Magic brooder together with Improved Roof-pipe, which catches condensation above roof, makes a perfect outfit. Write for free catalogue describing our full line together with guarantee.

UNITED BROODER COMPANY,
302 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Enlarged Liver

Upon opening a sick chicken after killing we found the liver enlarged until it almost filled the inside of the fowl. The gizzard, intestines, etc., were crowded to one side. The color was a purplish yellow and the liver seemed like fish eggs. This chicken had been sick a few days, but when we killed it it seemed better and had started to eat. Would this have been contagious or would the chicken have recovered? We have about seventy-five lovely White Rocks and don't want any disease.—Mrs. W. E. R., Gloucester County, N. J.

When hens have inflammation of the liver, it is greatly enlarged. It is said to be caused by poisonous substances being absorbed from the intestines. Fat may accumulate in the liver and interfere with action. Congestion of the liver and fatty infiltration of the liver are troubles that sometimes occur.

Liver troubles in hens are difficult to treat because they are seldom discovered until after the death of the bird. They may be caused by heavy feeding and lack of exercise. Such losses may occasionally occur in the best managed flocks but the losses can be reduced to a minimum by making the hens exercise in deep litter for their scratch grain. Feed green stuff to balance the more concentrated materials in the ration.

Cull out the old hens that show a tendency to become heavy with fat in spite of the best of management. Band the hens so that good looking birds will not be retained until they are four and five years old and in more danger of liver trouble than healthy vigorous pullets. Liver trouble is not contagious unless tuberculosis is present.—R. G. Kirby.

Eggs for Hatching

I have some geese. They are laying and the eggs are fertile. Some one told me that the eggs are not good for hatching until the geese get grass to eat. Please tell me if they are good. —H. S., Bucks County, Pa.

The goose eggs laid before the birds have green pasture will be all right for hatching. However, the geese need some roughage such as alfalfa, clover, silage or vegetables. Too much corn makes breeding geese too fat and will reduce the fertility of the eggs. A mash composed of equal parts ground corn and ground oats makes a good grain feed for breeding geese. Too much silage should not be used if it contains much corn.

Gather the goose eggs often in cold weather to keep them from being chilled. Store them in a cool room where the temperature will not go above fifty or fifty-five degrees. This helps to cut down the evaporation from the eggs. Some goose breeders store the eggs for hatching in bran to reduce evaporation. It pays to set the eggs as soon as possible as the fresher the eggs the greater the chances for a good hatch of vigorous goslings.—R. G. Kirby

Watch Weight of Hens

OCCASIONALLY a hen which has been in good health will be found dead under the roosts. The head of the bird will still seem red and the body will be plump with no indications of disease. Death may be caused by apoplexy or internal ruptures due to fright or the strain of laying.

Such losses most often occur among old hens that have become too fat. They can be reduced to a minimum by careful feeding and culling. Watch the weight of the hens and keep them from becoming baggy with fat. Scatter the grain in straw litter so the birds will scratch for a living. Provide succulent green feed. It acts as a tonic and helps prevent digestive disorders. Do not allow dogs to chase the hens on the range.

When strangers visit poultry houses the birds are often badly frightened. If they are Leghorns it may send the flock to the ceiling and against the side walls and cause more or less shock and bruising. Everything that tends to frighten hens or reduce their vitality helps increase the number found dead. The normal death in flocks seems to vary from five to fifteen per cent. The lower the rate the greater the profits in the poultry business.—R. G. Kirby.

The Young Ducklings

AN EASILY mixed ration for starting ducklings consists of equal amounts of bread crumbs and rolled oats. About three per cent sand should be sprinkled over the mixture. This can be given three or five times each day depending on the size of the flock, condition of the range and time of the caretaker. Be sure to feed only the amount the ducklings will clean up in a short time. Feed left to mold and spoil causes many losses among young ducklings.

When the ducklings are four days old change the ration to a mixture of equal parts bread crumbs, rolled oats, corn meal and bran. When they are one week old use a mash made of three parts bran, one part low-grade wheat flour and one part corn meal. About ten per cent green feed, five per cent meat scrap and three per cent of sand should be added to the mash.

They Need Shade

Many ducklings die from sunstroke due to exposure to the hot sun in small bare yards. A shady pasture or an orchard in sod makes a good range for ducklings. They need a lot of green feed and penning them up in narrow quarters soon reduces the amount of fresh clean plants they can obtain and also contaminates the soil. Ducks need to keep their eyes and nostrils clean so the water should be given in dishes deep enough for them to fully immerse their heads.

Damp muddy yards sometimes make ducklings lame. The fits or dizzy spells which sometimes kill ducklings are due to digestive troubles. Lameness is often caused by a lack of mineral and animal matter in the ration. Some breeders mix all rations for ducklings with milk and it seems helpful in promoting growth.—R. G. Kirby.

Penn State at the Sesqui

PLANS are being made under the direction of E. K. Hibschman, assistant to the president, for a Pennsylvania State College exhibit at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Space has been allotted for this purpose and each of the five schools in the college are now at work on the material for the exhibit.—A. L. B.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

HILLPOT Quality STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS

Their Quality YOUR Profit
It means Ease of Raising, Early Maturity, Heavy Laying, Winter Eggs—PROFITS.
Results—told of by my customers—prove it.
Leghorns-Rocks-Reds-Wyandottes
Safe delivery of full count guaranteed
Send for my '26 Chick Book—FREE
W. F. Hillpot, Box 28 Frenchtown, N.J.

MEADOW BROOK CHICKS PROMPT DELIVERIES!

We are offering our high grade quality chicks at the following reduced prices, effective after May 1.

	each
S. C. W. Leghorns	10c
R. I. Reds	13c
Barred Rocks	13c
Mixed chicks	08c

For orders of 100 or less, please send 25c additional for Special Handling. Order direct from this Ad or send for Circular. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
Stockton, N. J. Route P.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00
Wh Rocks, Wh. Wydts.	4.75	8.75	16.50	80.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS.
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right.
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
BUCYRUS, OHIO

Baby Chicks

Our 15th year hatching, from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks, White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Black Minorcas and Anconas, $14 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $16 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free Illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERIES, ICKESBURG, PA.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying Free range Flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	11.00	" 100
Barred Rocks	13.00	" 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	13.00	" 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	9.00	" 100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots, 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

BUTLER POULTRY FARM
Buy our own S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks at 20c
May 17c, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.
BUTLER POULTRY FARM
R. D. 1, Belmar, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Prices for May & June	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

White Leghorns Special Matings............13c Each
Barred Rocks Special Matings............16c Each
100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. Order from ad. or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS 7½ cts. up for May 26, and later delivery. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns & assorted chicks. Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and information. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 30, Phoenixville, Pa.

Brookfield's Black Leghorn Chicks
$14 a hundred, from heavy laying strain, free range. Our healthy, strong, vigorous chicks insure your success. Circular.
BROOKFIELD FARM, Box 93, McCLURE, PA.

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PULLETS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING White Leghorns
Send for Booklet
Low Priced! Vigorous! Prolific! Healthy!
INDIANHEAD POULTRY FARM
Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe

Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Best purebred stock. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices postpaid on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	66.50	126.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Order Today
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

PEP THEY LIVE **QUALITY HAS MADE THE FINE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY**
ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

Thousands of customers acclaim ATHENEON QUALITY, FIRST in vigor, FIRST in growth, FIRST in egg production.

Varieties Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
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R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
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TANCRED LEGHORNS. 213 to 286 egg Blood Lines	11.00	20.00	100.00	

Order direct from this ad or ask for Fine Free Instructive Catalog. Ref.—Athens Nat. Bank. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 54, ATHENS, OHIO.

SCHWEGLER'S **"THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS**
"LIVE AND LAY"
They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 12¢ and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
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For 20 years we have hatched and raised Chicks of the finest Quality from farm ranged stock. We received more letters highly commending our Chicks last season than ever before. Our great aim has always been to produce the BEST LAYERS. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	300	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.25	$12.00	$35.00	$58.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.25	14.00	41.00	68.00
Buff and White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00

Hollywood White Leghorns, Choice, $14 per 100 straight. We specialize in English and Hollywood Leghorns. Order at once for early delivery. Kirkersville Chicks will Suit you and make money for you. Reference: Kirkersville Savings Bank KIRKERSVILLE HATCHERY, Box 51, KIRKERSVILLE, OHIO.

Buy C·M·L· Chicks

OUR BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS are headed by pedigreed males imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Pedigree of the Dams of these Males 285 and the Sire's Dam 314. I do not believe better BARRON LEGHORNS can be found in this country at these low prices. Also Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds at low prices, quality considered. Barron S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Pen No. 1, 20c each, Pen No. 2, 15c each, 1000, 1c less. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, 16c each. In 1000 lots 1c less. Marcy's Strain Jersey Black Giants, 30c each. My Chicks are produced from personally inspected flocks, large, hardy and bred from vigorous, free range stock. They live. Grow and make Profits. Before ordering elsewhere get my Free Catalog with full particulars, or order direct from this ad. Shipped Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD **SATISFACTORY CHICKS**

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 15TH.	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.25	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$ 85.00
Extra Quality and Barron White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorca	3.75	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Extra Quality W. Wyandottes and Reds, Wh. Minorca	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Anconas, Heavy Assorted	3.25	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

Light Mixed, 25, $2.50; 50, $4.25; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. All orders have our personal attention. Old customers take a large part of our production. Ref.—Farmer's State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box F, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING and shipping high class, well hatched Chicks from our pure bred, heavy laying flocks to thousands of pleased customers, and rendering the best of satisfaction. We can do the same for you in 1926. 100% Live Del. Guaranteed.

Prices Effective May 10th, 1926.	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	6.50	11.00	52.50	110.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	6.00	10.00	47.00	93.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	6.75	13.00	63.00	120.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.00	93.00

Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks, 18c each. Assorted Light: 50, $4.50; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. We Can Ship C. O. D. by Express or Parcel Post. If you have never raised 20th Century Chicks, give them a trial this year and be happy. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 or order direct from this ad and save time. Reference—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

ORDER YOUR BABY CHICKS NOW

We are able to promptly fill your orders for chicks from high egg record and pure bred flocks. Our chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free range hens. Place your order direct from this ad and save time, or get our free Catalog. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Reduced Prepaid Parcel Post Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$ 88.00
Black Minorcas, Anconas, Black Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00		

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO Established 1906

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set.
Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

Baby Chicks Before buying your Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns and mixed chicks, write for my very low prices for May and June. Special prices on orders of 500 or more. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.

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10 Leading Breeds. Inspected, culled and banded by O. S. University Experts. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc. Hatched and shipped under our personal supervision. Priced right. 9th year. Free Cir. Bank Ref.
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BABY CHICKS
Purebred, good laying strains, free range. 13 varieties, 8 cents up. Bank reference. 100 live prepaid. Write for circular and prices.
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RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS
5000 WEEKLY
AT LOW PRICES!
WE SHIP C.O.D.
MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY. ORDER TODAY.
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WENE Certified-Blood-Tested CHICKS
Until further notice, we can supply Select, Special and Pedigree Matings in Leghorns, hatched from our own farm flocks. Every Chick from a mature hen of proven laying ability, selected, blood-tested and certified under State supervision.
S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Our Own Matings
Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds
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Write for Chick Prices and free folder.
S. C. White Leghorn Specialty Breeders
•WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$6.00	$3.25
Buff and Black Leghorns	11.00	6.00	3.25
Barred Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
White and Buff Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. and R. C. Reds	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Black Minorcas	13.00	7.00	3.75
Buff Orpingtons	15.00	8.00	4.25
Anconas	12.00	6.50	3.50
S. C. White Minorcas	18.00	9.50	5.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	15.00	8.00	4.25

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.
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RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

CHIX FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders, Bred for Egg Production

Prices per Hundred	April	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$ 9	$ 8
Wh.& Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12
Marcy Strain B. Giants	30	25	23	20

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

1910 **BABY CHICKS** 1926
30,000 Weekly 9 Cents Each
and up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed; prepaid. Our 16th year. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 30 Richfield, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Special inducements For Early Orders.
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

One Million Baby Chicks For 1926
THIS SMALL ADV. BRINGS BIG VALUE—WRITE. Fifteen leading breeds all on free farm range, bred for egg production, properly culled insures good, strong chicks. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farms & Hatchery
PORT TREVORTON, PENNA.

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices

White and Brown Leghorns	12c each
Barred, White and Partridge Rocks	14c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas	13c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes	15c each

Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.25	6.25	12.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.25	4.25	8.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

April 26, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, crate, $1.50@2, few $2.25; poor, $1. ASPARAGUS, S C, crate 1 doz bchs, small, $3.50@4; medium $4@4.50; large, $4.50@5; very large, $5.50@6; Calif, small, $4; medium to large, 4.50@5. BEANS, Texas, bu hmpr, green, $3@3.50; poor, $2. BEETS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $2.50. CABBAGE, Texas, new, bbl, $2.25@2.75; ton, $35@55. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $2.50. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $3.75@4.25; large, $3@3.25; poor, $2. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt, 2@2½ doz, fancy, $3@3.25; Indiana, hot house, carton 2 doz, fancy, $3; extra fancy, $3.25@3.50; double extra, $4; Fla, bu crate, fancy, $4@4.50. KALE, Va, bbl, $1.50@2. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 45@50c; 10-lb bskt, $1.75@1.90; Iceberg, crate, Calif Imperial Valley, poor, 50c@$1.50; Arizona, crate, $3@3.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellow, Indiana and Mich, medium to large, mostly $3.25@3.50; few, $3.75; poor, $2.50; Texas, new, bu crate, yellows, $2.50@3; poor, $2. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly and plain $6@6.50. PEAS, Calif, bu hmpr, $14@14.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals and Wisconsin Rustys, $7.50@7.75; Minnesota whites, $7@7.75; Penna and N Y whites mostly $8; new, Fla, Spaulding Rose, bbl No 1, $12.50@13; No 2, $10.50@11; Texas, sacked, 100 lbs, Bliss Triumph, No 1, $6.50@7. RADISHES, Mississippi, doz bchs, 5@15c. RHUBARB, Calif, 40-lb cartons, $4@4.25. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $16@18. SPINACH, Va, bu bskt, 50c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, Ark, bu bskt, No 1s, $2.75; Tenn, bu hmpr, $2.50@2.65. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 75c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3.50@4; poor, $1.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.35@1.50; poor, 90c. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, $3.75@4; poor, $3.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 13. Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1989; market active and higher; heavy, $13@13.50; medium and light weight, $14.25@14.50; light lights and pigs, $14.50@14.60; packing sows, $10@11; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1265; market stronger; sheep, $9.60; lambs, $15; spring lambs, $17.

Calves—Receipts, 139; market steady; choice natives, $13.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27@27.50; standard timothy, $26@26.50; No 2 timothy, $22.50@23.50; No 3 timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 1 clover mixed, $26@26.50; No 2 clover mixed, $20@23; No 3 clover mixed, $20@23; No 1 clover, $26@26.50; No 2 clover, $20@24; No 3 clover, $14@16; No 1 alfalfa, $28@29; standard alfalfa, $24@24.50; No 2 alfalfa, $20@22.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow, ear, 74@75c; new, No 2 mixed, ear, 75@76c; No 2 yellow, shelled, 83½@84c; No 3, 81@82c; No 4, 75½@76½c; No 5, 73½@74½c.

Oats—No 2 white, 49½@50c; No 3, 48@49c; No 4, 46@47c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

April 26, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.50; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11@11.50; fair to good $8@9; common, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7; common $2.50@4; ewes, nearby, fat, $5.50@6.50; lambs, extra, $14.50@14.75; medium, $13@14; common, 10@12.

Hogs—Western, $15.25@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $13.75@14.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $23@24; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $21; top lambs, $32@34; hot house lambs, by weight, 38@39; baby lambs, each, $14@15.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.70½@1.82; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.70½@1.72½; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—No 2, 78½@79c; No 3, 76½@77½c; No 4, 73½@75c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 51½@52½c; No 3 white, 50½@51½c.

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@22; clover, light mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 3, $20@21; straw, straight rye, $16.50@17; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 3059 tubs, extra, 92 score, 49½c; high-scoring goods, 41½@44½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 39½c; 90 score, 38c; 89 score, 37c; 88 score, 36½c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c; best print, 92@94 score, 42@44c; cartons, 43@45c; good prints, 88@91 score, 41@42c; cartons, 42@43c; ordinary farmers' prints, 36@40c.

Cheese—Trade slow and market easy, New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 26½c; Jobbing, small lots, 22@22½c; single daisies, held, 21½@25½c; fresh, 20½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

April 26, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 52@60c; fresh eggs, 28@30c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.60@2.20 ea; springers, $1.15@1.50; squabs, 35@40c ea; guineas, $1.40@1.60 ea; ducks, $1.80@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15c bch; beans, 25c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts 30c qt; cabbage, 15@35c ea; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 25@60c ea; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 35c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2@3c bch; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15c bch; peas, 25c qt; potatoes, old, 40@45c ½ pk; new, 35c qt; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 15c bch; scallions, 10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; salsify, 10c bch; sweet potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk; lima beans, 35c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 20@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 20@30c pt; cantaloupes, 25c ea.

Grains—Milling wheat, $1.45 bu; corn, 72c; hay, baled, timothy, $15@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds—Bran, $40@41; shorts, $39@40; hominy, $37@38; middlings, $43@44; linseed, $59@60; gluten, $43.50@44.50; ground oats, $40@41; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44.50@45.50; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $41@42; 24 per cent, $46@47; 25 per cent, $49@50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $43@44.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending April 24, 1926: Market slow and draggy thruout week. Comparisons with week ago. Beef steers steady to weak, better grades, 15@25c lower. Handyweights and common killers steady to firm; top, $9.50; several loads, $9@9.25; bulk, $8.50@9.25. Bulls, firm, few choice offerings up to $8; bulk, $5.75@7.50. Heifers, steady to strong, some sales 25c higher. Cows and canners fully steady, fairly active; bulk, $4.50@5.75. Calves, steady at week's advance; top vealers, $14.50; bulk, $12.75@14. Hogs, no fresh receipts; tending fully steady.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .39½	$ .38	$ .41	$ .45¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.31¾	.30¾	.30½	.30¼
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	7.45	8.50	7.62½	.95
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)............	9.32½	9.32½	9.12½	9.87½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.00	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.81½	1.80¾	1.72½	1.79
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.78¾	.79¼	.74	1.28½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.52	.53½	.50½	.56

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 4 cars from Penna containing 107 head; 322 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 429 head, 10 calves. Receipts for week ending April 24, 1926: Cattle, 20 cars; 18 from Penna, 2 St Paul; containing 493 head; 873 head trucked in. Total cattle, 1366 head, 97 calves, 142 hogs, 155 sheep: compared with previous week: Cattle, 26 cars, containing 570 head; 1065 head trucked in. Total cattle 1635 head, 43 calves, 406 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@9.75
Fair to good	8.50@9.00
Medium to fair	8.00@8.50
Common to medium	7.00@8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.25
Medium to good	5.00@6.25
Common to medium	4.00@5.00
Canners and cutters	2.50@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.25@14.50
Medium	10.00@13.25
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs	$12.25@14.00
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs	14.00@14.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs	14.25@14.75
Rough stock	10.75@13.25

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—Market about steady; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, on sale, 25 cases, 28¾c. Closing offerings: Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 29c, bid 28½c. Quotations: Fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 28¾c.

Chickens—Old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 23@34c; 3½@4 lbs, 34c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@32c; old roosters, 20@22c. Young chickens, large size, fat, 40@42c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@34c; all kinds, poor and thin, 30@32c; springers, 1¼ lbs and over, 52@56c; springers, White Leghorns, 45@50c. Ducks, White Pekins, 34@35c; Muscovy, young, 32@33c; puddle, 32@33c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 40@45c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40c; do, choice, 39c; do, good, 38c; do, prints, 40@42c; do, blocks, 39@41c; do, ladles, 34@35c; Md, and Penna, rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 30@32c; store packed, 29c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 30@32c; process butter, 36@37c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

April 26, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 6225 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 40@40½c; do, extras, 92 score, 39½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 37@39c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 20,526 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31½@32c; do, storage packed, 32½@33c; fresh gathered, firsts, 30@31c; do, storage packed, 31½@32c; fresh gathered seconds, 29@29½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 35@36c; nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@35c; nearby pullets, unquoted; nearby hennery browns, extras, 35@37c; Pacific Coast whites extras, 38@39c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 33@37c.

Cheese irregular, receipts, 82,523 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 20@20½c; do, average run, 19@19½c; state whole milk flats, held fancy to fancy specials, 26@28c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 30@50c; fowls by express, 31@36c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, fresh, 40@60c; do, frozen, 30@47c; fowls, fresh, 29@39c; do, frozen, 27@38c; old roosters, 23@29c; turkeys, fresh, 42@54c; do, frozen, 43@60c.

Beans—Market dull and easy; fair to choice, marrow, lb, 7½@8c; pea beans, 4½@5c; red kidney, 8¼@8½c; white kidney, 6¾@7¼c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 2670 head; steady; steers, $7@10; state bulls, $4@7; cows, $2.50@6.25.

Calves—Receipts, 1160 head; irregular; veals, common to prime, $6@14.50; culls and little calves, $5@6; grassers and fed calves, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4730 head; steady to firm; sheep, $3@8.50; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $11@16.25; state, common to prime, $10@16.25; do, clipped, $12@14; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 130 head; steady; light to medium weights, $13.24@14; pigs, $14@14.50; heavy hogs, $12.75@13.25; roughs, $10.50@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $35.50; middlings, $35.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $41.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $34; 30-day shipment, $34.10; standard middlings, prompt shipment, $32.50; 30-day shipment $34.10; flour middlings, 30-day shipment, $37.10; red dog, prompt shipment, $40.60; 30-day shipment, $39.60, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $32.60, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.90, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 2, $27@28; No 3, $24@26; sample, $10@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.92¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.84¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.86¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.80¼; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.59¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, 89½c; No 3 yellow, 86½c. OATS, No 2 white, 53c; No 3 white, 52c; No 4 white, 50½c; ordinary white, clipped, 51@52c; fancy white, clipped, 54½@56½c. RYE c i f, export, $1.01. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 81½@84½c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, April 24, 1926.

Domestic; Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 44c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@41c; ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 40@41c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 24, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, $14.35; October, $16.65. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.40 asked; September, $3.50 asked.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Good and choice matured steers 15@25c lower; yearlings and lower grades of killing steers steady; stockers and feeders steady to 25c higher; better grade of yearling heifers, 25@50c lower; extreme top yearlings, $10.50; mixed steers and heifers at same price; heavies, upward to $10.35; lightweight heifers, $10; good fat cows and heavy heifers 25c lower; bulls 25c higher; vealers, steady to 25c higher.

Hogs—Mostly steady to strong; lighter weights dull, 15@25c lower; desirable 200@225-lb averages, $12.90@13.65; better 180 lbs down, $13.50@14; top on 150 lbs, $14; 240@350-lb butchers, $11.80@12.80; packing sows, $10.75@11.25; heavyweight hogs, $11.70@12.75; medium, $12.35@13.65; lights, $12.85@14; light lights, $13@14; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat wool lambs, $1.50@2 higher; clippers mostly $2 higher; spots up more on heavy and medium weights; yearling wethers mostly $1.25@1.75 higher; supply small; fat sheep generally 50c higher; shearing lambs very scarce, 75c@$1 higher. Week's top prices: Fat wool lambs, $16.10; shorn lambs, $14.25; 91-lb averages at that price late; wool lambs, $15@15.75; clipped lambs, $13@14; shearing lambs, $14@14.50; top, $14.65; fat wool ewes, $9@9.75.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, April 26th. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.75@36.00
Spring bran	35.00
Soft winter wheat bran	36.50@37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.50
Standard middlings	34.00@34.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.50@38.20
Flour middlings	36.00
Red dog flour	40.00
White hominy	32.00
Yellow hominy	32.00
Gluten feed	38.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal	38.75@38.85
41 per cent cottonseed meal	41.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	43.00
34 per cent linseed meal	54.20@54.25

Millfeed in extremely light supply owing to reduced mill operation.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Feed Market Situation

FEED prices were again higher during the week ending April 22nd. Demand for near at hand feeds was urgent on account of the late spring and continued feeding, but inquiry was less brisk for the later shipments. Slightly higher prices for feed grains and hay also tended toward a firm market for feedstuffs.

Wheat feeds were very strong. Mill output was very light at western points on account of the dull flour trade and offerings of wheat feeds were quickly snapped up. Bran was relatively firmer than shorts and middlings. Offerings for immediate delivery were commanding substantial premiums, altho dealers were cautious about accumulating stocks at present price levels and were buying for immediate needs only. Some mills were quoting materially lower prices on new crop wheat feeds for late summer shipment.

Linseed Meal Firm

Linseed meal has also been firm and prices have advanced. Production was again reduced in the West and mills were offering no meal for April shipment and resellers' stocks were firmly held.

The market for cottonseed meal ruled firm with other feeds altho domestic demand was only fairly active. Large amounts were being sold for export in the Southwest and a number of mills were closed for the season.

Alfalfa meal prices have worked higher principally on account of higher prices for alfalfa hay. Delayed pasturage has increased the demand for hay while the press of spring work and bad road conditions have restricted the country marketings, so that hay prices have shown a sharp advance which is reflected to some degree in the alfalfa meal market.

Corn feeds have ruled steady to firm. Prices of gluten feed have been unchanged and demand has been only fairly active. Hominy feed prices have advanced slightly and trade reports indicate that production of this feed has been curtailed recently. White hominy feed was selling at 50c premium over yellow hominy feed at Chicago but white and yellow were selling at the same price at Philadelphia recently.—United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—All vegetation about ten days late. No bloom yet. Farmers busy plowing, hauling manure. Few oats sown. Much complaint of showing of grass on last year's stubble fields. Wheat fields have come thru winter very well. Eggs not hatching well this year. Sows are farrowing good litters. Wheat, $1.62; oats, 50c; corn, 70c; milk, $2.40; eggs, 27c.—A. R., April 20.

Berks County, Pa.—April thus far very cold. Sod plowing about half finished. Very little plowing for oats and none sown. Grass fields begin to look green, altho plants look small. Wheat and rye fields beginning to turn green. Clover seed all sown. Apple trees received their first spray. A lot of well developed ear corn remains in county. About the same number of vacant farms this year as last. Young chicks doing fine and farmers raising more than for years. A lot of small colony houses built this spring. Spring shipment of feed and fertilizers by the local Grange received and unloaded. All livestock in fine condition. Very little wheat on farms. Local prices: wheat, $1.65; oats, 50c; rye, $1; corn, 75c; potatoes, $3.25; eggs, 28c; butter, 52c; poultry, 28c.—W. N. M., April 19.

Carroll County, Md.—Some farmers were busy preparing soil and sowing oats when on April 6 it snowed. Ground was white towards evening, then snow turned to rain. Farmers are busy making gardens, preparing soil, sowing oats, hauling manure, cutting and hauling firewood, pruning fruit trees and sowing cloverseed. Wheat did not look as well April 1 as it did March 1, the March freezing having damaged it somewhat. All growing grain is backward for time of year. Alsike, sweet clover and alfalfa also suffered from March freezing, the plants having heaved quite a bit. Prospects for fruit crop continue good. Market is reported not very favorable for canning crops, it is time of year for signing contracts but so far have heard none of prices offered by canneries. Poultry business going full blast.—H. I. R., April 10.

Fayette County, Pa.—Weather very cold and no rain for some time. A large amount of plowing finished. Some farmers sowing spring wheat, some already sown. There will be plenty of oats sown because little wheat was sown in fall. Grass not starting very fast, too much cold weather. Fruit trees very slow starting to bud. Hay scarce and in great demand. Winter wheat looking very good and farmers look for a good crop. Gardening and trucking starting slowly. Hogs scarce and in great demand in county.—E. H. V., April 19.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Spring is three weeks late. Plowing for corn and oats not half done. High winds keep wheat back and delay clover seeding in wheat. Mice did much damage to trees during the winter. Some can be saved by bridge grafting. Cleft grafting about over and trees being planted. Many will be remembered as Sesqui-Centennial trees. Plant yours. Our county is very little but its wheat average for 1925 is big, 23.5 bushels per acre. The nation's average is only 12.7 bushels. Many radios installed within a year. Many miles of road will be constructed this summer.—R. I. W., April 19.

McKean County, Pa.—Farmers have been able to do scarcely any spring work so far. April 15 the mercury stood 15 degrees above zero. Today it has been snowing. Orchard demonstrations have been held on different farms in the county this spring. Forest planting demonstrations will be held April 29th. The slogan is "Learn to Grow Timber." Very few farms have changed hands this spring and fewer auction sales have been held. State College extension workers have been holding sewing centers and home interior decoration demonstrations, which have attracted the attention of many farm women. Prices: eggs, 35c; potatoes, $3; maple syrup, $2; hay, $15.—F. J. H., April 16.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather fair and cool. Many farmers have commenced to plow. Most ground in good condition, wheat fields looking green but have not made much growth yet. Some cloverseed to sow yet. Fruit buds are coming on, peach blossoms will open as soon as there are a few warm days. Some work is done on public roads. State is building a few miles of road in this part of county. Also expects to complete the main highway between McVeytown and Mount Union. Public sales are over and were well attended and most everything brought good prices. Dealers paying for wheat, $1.55; corn, 65c; oats, 40c; potatoes, $1.75; butter, 45c; eggs, 26c; lard, 18c; chickens, 22@30c; apples, $1.50.—J. H. B., April 15.

Monroe County, Pa.—Spring extremely late here. Little plowing done yet. Some farmers have sown clover seed. An extremely cold wave passed over county April 12 to 17th. Thermometer registered as low as fifteen degrees. Constant high winds during month did little damage to winter grain. Fishermen quite successful on fifteenth in spite of cold wave. Many farmers still hauling wood for summer's use. Most of county roads have been scraped and are in fairly good condition. Potatoes retailing at $1.40 per peck; veal calves, 13c; pork, 18c; early seed potatoes very scarce. Eggs, 28c. Good cows on public sales bring from $50 to $100 each.—G. E. S., April 19.

Warren County, N. J.—Only one night so far the ground has not frozen. Some ground broken for corn and some for oats. Wheat and grass fields look just as brown as in March, but rye is showing a little life. Custom hatcheries are doing a good business. Eggs hatching very poor, only about fifty-five per cent. Hens not up to standard in production. The spring pig crop is arriving and large litters are the rule. Cows doing fairly well and the price of milk continues up. Feed prices about the same. Wheat has dropped to $1.50; rye, 90c; oats, 60c; corn, $20 ton with market glutted; eggs, 28c; butter, 42c.—A. S. P., April 20.

Prices and Prospects

POTATOES, after reaching the highest prices paid since 1920, slumped during the week ending April 21st. The break in the market was due to the heavy supplies and to buyers holding off and purchasing only on a hand-to-mouth basis. The shipping point markets were dull and prices dropped sharply. Pennsylvania round whites declined about 50c per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia and were selling at $8.00 to $8.25 at the close. Shipments from practically all sections were lighter. The growers, however, expect another rise in prices as is shown by their tendency to hold stocks on hand rather than to sell at present levels. New potatoes also weakened as shipments from Texas and Florida became more active.

The New York egg market was irregular during the week ending April 21, but toward the close there was a firmer tone and prices advanced slightly. The scarcity of Pacific Coast eggs caused the large buyers to turn to nearby stock and prices were well maintained on these. A large part of the output on the coast is being stored in that section, or is going into other distributing centers. The market on April 21 closed with nearby extra firsts selling at 33c to 34c per dozen and gathered firsts to extra firsts ranged from 31c to 34c. Receipts of eggs in Philadelphia during the week were heavy with 44,703 cases arriving on the market. Of this number Pennsylvania supplied 3263. The market was firm and the best grades met a ready sale. At the close extra firsts sold at 32½c and firsts at 30½c.

The live poultry market in New York was firm with light receipts and prices advanced. Light fowl were in active demand, while heavy stock was slow sale. Express broilers were rather quiet but express fowl sold well. Receipts of fresh-killed poultry were light and the market firm. Nearby hot house broilers were scarce due to the high prices for livestock.

Wheat Market Firm

The wheat market developed a firmer tone during the week ending April 17, due to reports of lighter stocks on hand in the principal surplus producing countries. Higher wheat prices and a more active demand for feed grains resulted in advances of about 1c to 2c per bushel. The oats market was firm with slight increases at most markets.

Late pasturage in many sections resulted in a brisk demand for hay thruout the week and the light offerings sold readily. Spring work and bad roads restricted country marketings and good hay was in active demand but all grades sold readily. Timothy was firm. Light arrivals and stocks forced prices higher at New York. Top grades advanced at Boston and the Pittsburgh market ruled firm.—W. R. Whitacre.

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Carbide Residue

Please inform me whether the residue of carbide is of any benefit to the soil? Can it be used the same as lime or is it harmful to plant life?—R. B., Bucks County, Pa.

The residue of carbide is essentially a combination of air-slaked and water-slaked lime. Like any other lime of this character, it is useful for ameliorating the condition of acid soils as well as for improving the texture of heavy clay soils. Therefore, carbide residues contain substances harmful to plant life. However, when such residues are exposed to the air for several weeks these harmful substances seem to disappear.—J. G. Lipman.

To Renew Pasture

I have a clearing, limestone land, which I use for pasture only, I cannot farm it. The pasture seems run out and I want to renew it and do not know just what kind of seed would be best. Will you advise me what and how would be the best way to sow it?—S. M. W., Franklin County, Pa.

The following procedure may be recommended for restoring your pasture.

1. The field should be plowed next spring and summer fallowed until about the middle of August, when it should be seeded down.

2. The plowed land should receive an application of lime, and the latter thoroly worked into the top soil. Ground limestone at the rate of one and one-half to two tons per acre, or burned lime equivalent to 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre, may be employed.

3. A fertilizer mixture consisting of 300 lbs. acid phosphate, 50 lbs. bone meal, 100 lbs. muriate of potash, 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, may be employed at the rate of 600 pounds per acre shortly before seeding down.

4. A grass mixture, consisting of two lbs. timothy, two lbs. red top, two lbs. fescue, three lbs. Kentucky blue grass, two lbs. red clover, one lb. white clover, two lbs. alsike, two lbs. alfalfa and two lbs. sweet clover may be used at the rate of twenty to twenty-four pounds per acre.—J. G. Lipman.

Alfalfa with Wheat

Please tell me how to start alfalfa with my wheat. How much of the seed should I use and when should I plant it? What are the lime and fertilizer requirements?—G. H. W., Northampton County, Pa.

If you intend to sow alfalfa with your wheat, it should be put in just as soon as the weather and soil conditions will permit. Use six to eight quarts of seed per acre. For putting the seed in you could use a hand wheel-barrow seeder or if this is not available, use grain drill with grass seed attachment. After seeding go over the field with weeder or smoothing harrow set very shallow.

If alfalfa has never been grown on this land, it would be safest to inoculate the seed or use soil from a field where alfalfa has been successfully grown.

If the soil is known to be distinctly acid, use pulverized limestone at the rate of 3000 to 4000 pounds per acre or an equivalent amount of some other form of lime.

A suitable fertilizer could be made by using 50 to 75 pounds of nitrate of soda, 250 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate, and 25 pounds of muriate of potash; or if you prefer, you could use about 300 pounds of a 3-8-3.—A. W. Blair.

Cattle Feeding Experiments

THE farmers in Pennsylvania and eastern states are always interested in the results of cattle feeding experiments that are conducted at the different experiment stations where feeds, similar to those produced in the East, are used in the test.

A considerable amount of experimental work has been done at the Indiana Experiment Station with farm-grown feeds and splendid results have been secured. The work conducted during the past year has just recently been brought to a close and some interesting results secured that may be of value to our eastern feeders.

Work During the Past Winter

The work during the past winter was conducted with two-year-old cattle that weighed approximately 850 pounds when put in the feed lot and were valued at $6.90 per cwt. at the beginning of the experiment. The cattle were fed for a period of 140 days.

Five lots of cattle with ten steers per lot were fed in the experiment. The combinations fed were as follows: Whole soy beans, corn silage and clover hay; cottonseed meal, silage and clover hay; cottonseed meal and soy bean hay; cottonseed meal, silage and soy bean hay; and silage and soy bean hay. In addition to the above feeds all lots received a full feed of shelled corn and salt was allowed in all the lots.

The total gains made per steer in each of the lots were as follows: 366 pounds, 338 pounds, 329 pounds, 362 pounds, and 341 pounds, respectively. The profit per steer, based upon the current price of feeds, including the value of the gains made by the hogs on the feed lot, were $9.93, $2.65, $1.09, $7.26 and $9.68.

Soy Beans Prove Satisfactory

One of the outstanding features of the experiment this year was the greater profit made by the cattle in the lot receiving soy beans in place of cottonseed meal. These same results have been received in four preceding trials at the Indiana Experiment Station.

The average daily gain per steer was quite uniform in all lots ranging from 2.35 pounds per steer per day in the lot receiving cottonseed meal, soy bean hay and shelled corn to 2.62 pounds per steer in the lot receiving soy beans, silage, clover hay and shelled corn. The cost of making 100 pounds of gain varied from $9.95 in the shelled corn, silage, and soy bean hay lot to $13.05 in the lot receiving shelled corn, cottonseed meal and soy bean hay.

The price of feeds in figuring the results of the experiment were as follows: corn 55c per bushel, cottonseed meal $40 per ton, soy beans $1.35 per bushel, silage $5 per ton and hay $20 per ton.—W. H. Tomhave.

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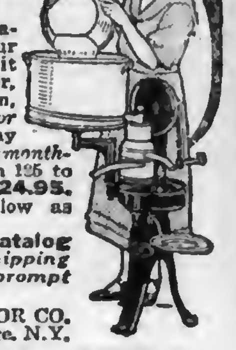

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Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW FAILS TO GET WITH CALF.—We have a cow and can't get her with calf. She is five years old. She was with calf and fell in August and lost her calf. I have tried her every time she came around. Can you please tell me what to do?—C. E., Shippensville, Pa. We can advise no specific cure. It is a case requiring an examination by a graduate veterinarian familiar with the anatomy of the reproductive tract.

INJURY TO FOOT.—I have a horse that became lame about a month ago. When I removed his shoe some pus came from one of the nail holes. A couple of weeks ago pus began gathering at top of the hoof. This was lanced and treated with iodine frequently since, but apparently without results. How should he be treated?—L. R., Hooversville, Pa. Better have your veterinarian treat this horse. He will remove any excess tissue and use the necessary antiseptics to control the infection.

MANGER BOIL.—I have a brood mare that has a manger boil. I opened it but it is back again. It is about as big as a half gallon pail. I would appreciate it very much if you would tell me a good remedy for it.—H. B. C., West Sunbury, Pa. This boil should be opened by a competent surgeon who will probably pack it with gauze. The mare should be put in a box stall without a manger until healing has taken place. The after care usually consists in washing the abscess with an antiseptic solution until the wound has healed from the inside.

LUMP ON SHOULDER.—I have a horse weighing about 1400 pounds, twelve years old, which I work on my farm. About a year ago he got a lump on his shoulder. I had a veterinarian look him over and he says it is too deep to cut. Could you tell me is there any cure for it? It gets larger when he works and it seems to hurt him a little.—J. F. R., Sewel, N. J. As a usual thing these lumps can be removed surgically. If the sore is of such a nature as not to warrant removal, there is little relief to be expected from local applications. The part should be kept clean and as dry as possible. Boric acid powder may be dusted on at night.

COW GIVES VERY LITTLE MILK.—I have a cow that freshened last week and does not give a quart of milk a day. Her calf died about two hours after birth. This cow was milked until about three weeks before she was due to freshen and had to be gradually dried as she gave a good bit of milk. She does not seem a bit sick and cleans up all feed given her. Could you please tell me what I could do for her?—F. P., Rea, Pa. This cow would probably have given the usual amount of milk had she been dry longer. Continue to milk regularly, massaging the udder at each milking as a means of stimulating the gland tissue. She may show a gradual increase in her milk flow.

UDDER IS INFLAMED.—I wish to know what to do for a cow that has been fresh five weeks. The udder has been swollen over one teat only, ever since. The milk is not thick and seems all right but it is very hard to get out. I milk three times a day. I have kept her bowels very free.—W. E., Curwensville, Pa. This condition frequently occurs following the freshening period. The blood supply to the gland is increased and the part becomes hard and painful. Frequent milking, massage of the udder and bathing with warm water has a tendency to restore the part to normal. See that the diet is laxative in nature, using oil meal, roots and bran as a part of the ration.

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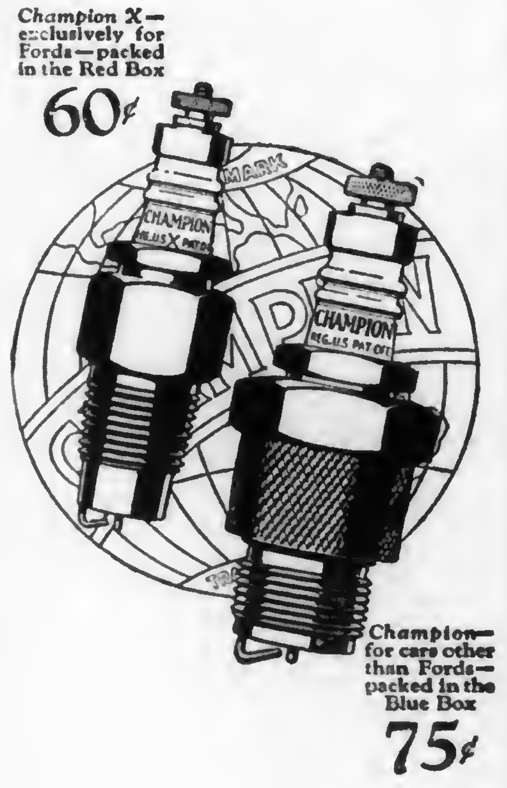
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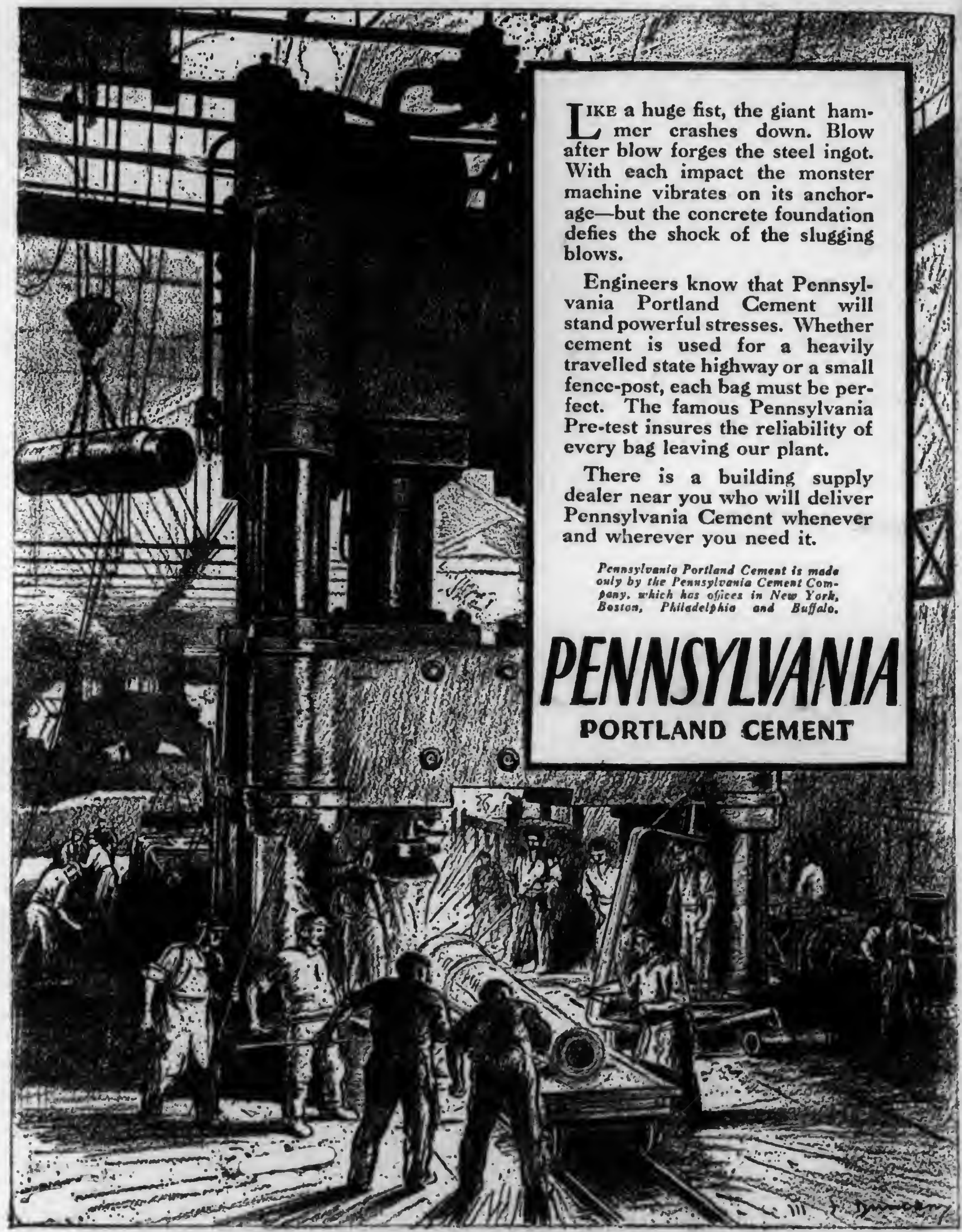
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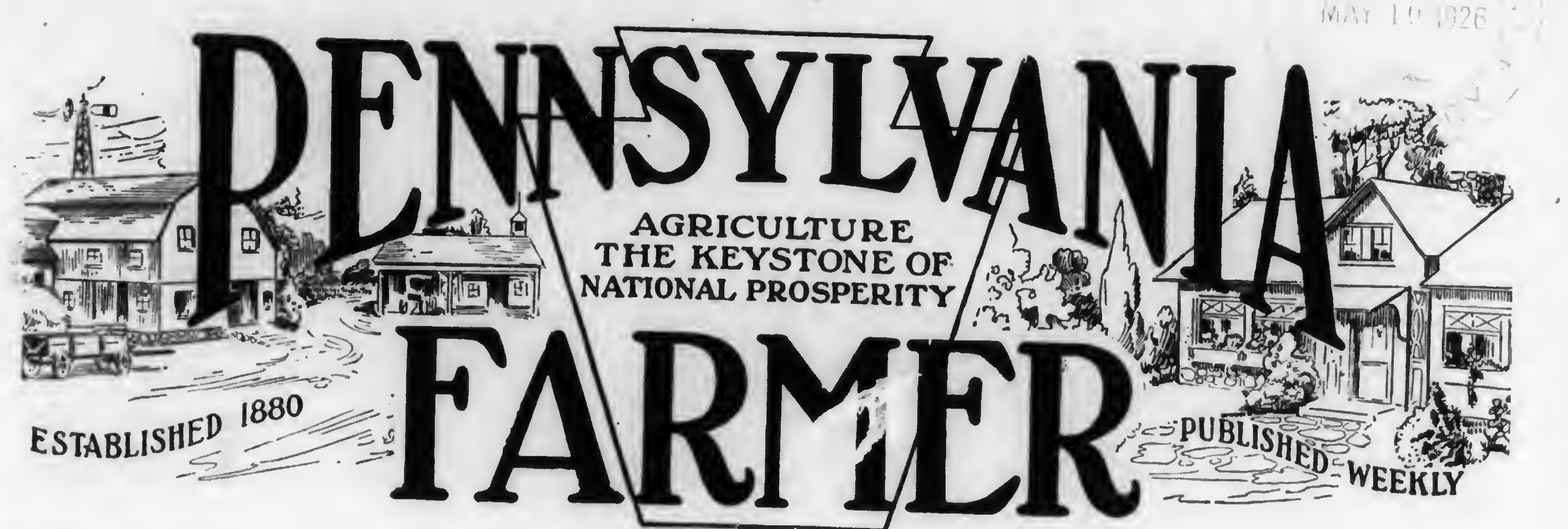

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 93—No. 19 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1926 $1.00 a year

The European corn borer, another dangerous insect pest that has gained a foothold in Pennsylvania.—Page 3.

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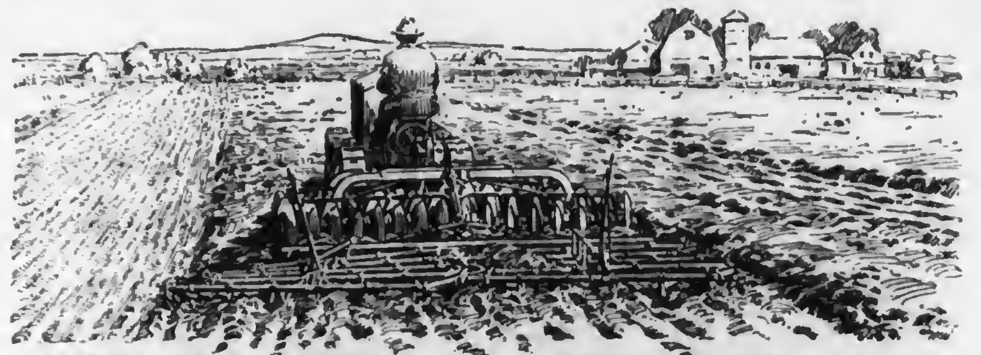

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 19 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY MAY 8, 1926 Whole No. 1512

The Corn Borer

Getting Down to the Facts about a Destructive Enemy of the King of Grains

By C. L. WHITE

Secretary Willits in an Ontario cornfield where every stalk was destroyed.

IS THE European corn borer a real menace to the agriculture of Pennsylvania and other corn growing states?

Within the last few days we have been bringing our own information about the borer up to date, in an effort to arrive at an answer to that question. This article will summarize briefly the more significant facts about this insect invader from Central Europe.

A narrow belt of land extending entirely around Lake Erie comprises the area where the European corn borer has been doing the most damage. The counties that have suffered most are Kent and Essex in Ontario, Canada. They lie on the northern shore of the lake, about 150 miles due west of Erie County, Pennsylvania.

The amount of damage done in these Canadian counties may be judged from the field pictured on this page. Practically every stalk was so completely eaten out by borers that it was broken off by a light wind, if it had not collapsed under its own weight before the wind came along. The ears had reached the milk stage. They were a total loss, too, being made worthless by the mildew which accompanies the work of the worm.

Borer-Ridden Ontario

Fields similar to this one could be found last fall on nearly every farm where corn was grown in Kent and Essex Counties. Conditions were nearly as bad in Elgin and Lambton Counties. It is reported that the value of farm land in the borer-ridden section of Ontario has dropped about fifty per cent; that great numbers of farmers are moving out; that not more than one-quarter of the normal corn acreage will be planted this year.

The situation now in extreme northwestern Pennsylvania is very similar to what it was in these devastated Canadian counties two years ago.

The corn borer, (scientists call it pyrausta nubilalis), spends the winter in the larva or worm stage, being found principally in corn fodder, stubble, etc. It is the larvae that damage the crop. In some places many dozens of them are found in each stalk of corn. They are brownish white worms about an inch long. They have a dark brown head and the body has numerous small brown dots.

When warm weather comes in spring the larva cuts a hole in the wall of the stalk so the moth which is shortly to develop will be able to escape. Then it spins its cocoon, still remaining in the tunnel which it has eaten in the pulp of the stalk.

After spending about two weeks in the pupa stage the insect emerges in the form of a moth. The moth is about three-fourths of an inch long and has a wing spread of slightly more than an inch. The female is cream colored with a brownish tint. It has three wavy bands of purplish brown across the wings. The male is smaller and darker in color. Each female lays several hundred eggs in small clusters on the under side of corn leaves. When the larvae hatch they are about one-sixteenth of an inch long, but they eat a lot, and soon reach their full size.

It is the moths, of course, that are responsible for most of the spread, altho the live worms may be carried in fodder or corn cobs where the quarantine is not strictly enforced. Marked moths have been known to travel twenty miles in one season.

The entomologists say that the moth in flight likes to head into the wind. If a light breeze is blowing the little butterfly is able to make progress against it; but if the wind is strong the insect is carried along. The prevailing winds over Lake Erie blow slightly south of east. As the map shows the moths seem to travel the same way, mainly, but some of them go in the opposite direction flying against a slight breeze.

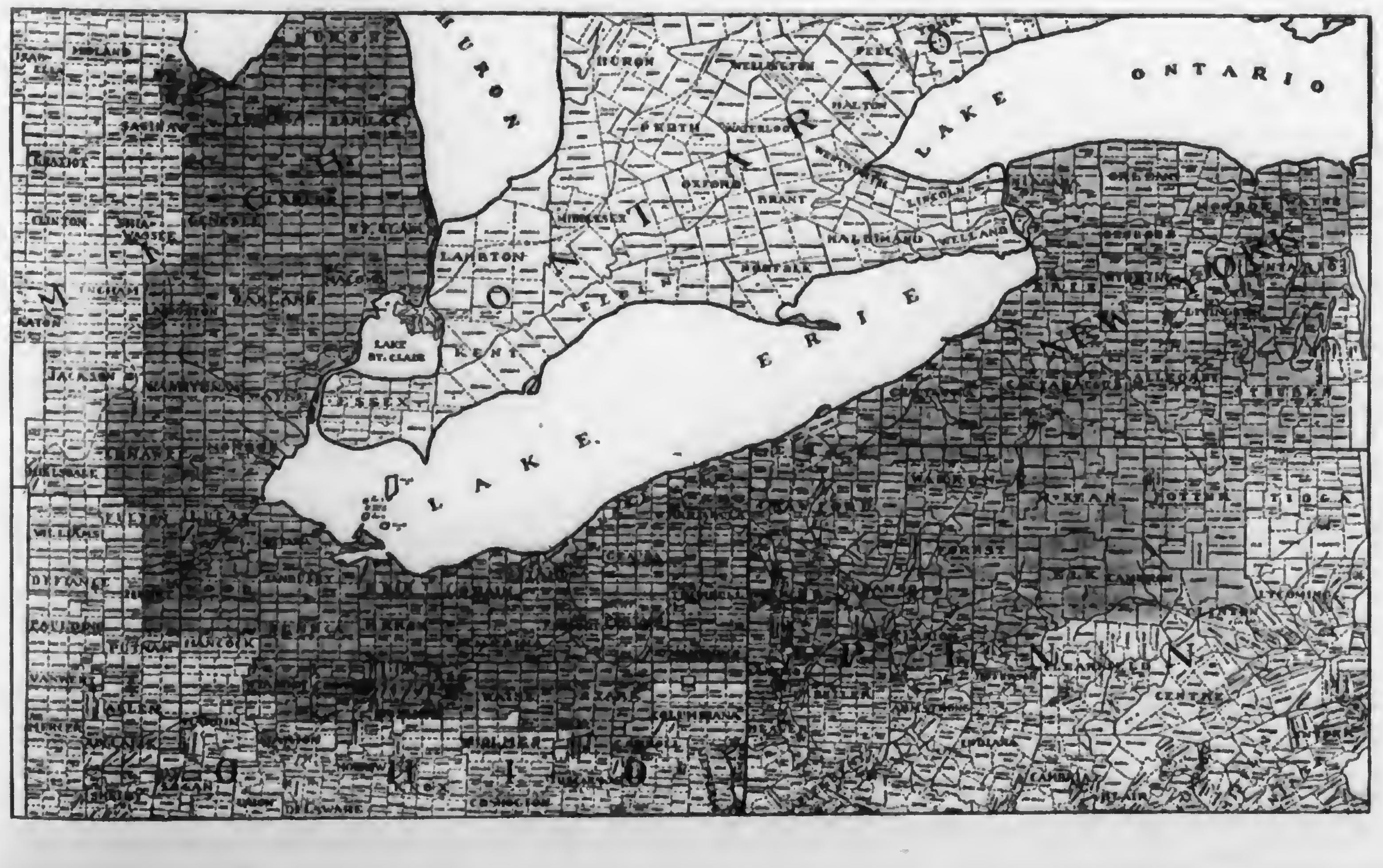
Last year and the year before millions of corn borer moths were in the air in the badly infested part of Canada. Probably large numbers of them were blown across Lake Erie into Pennsylvania and New York. This may account for the very startling spread of the pest the last two years.

Invited the Pest to Stay

The system of harvesting followed by Canadian corn growers when the borer first appeared was very favorable to its development. Corn stover left in the field or barnyard and tall stubble offer ideal wintering places for the borer. The Canadian farmers had lots of these wintering places, and the borers made themselves at home. Their unsuspecting hosts awakened too late to the importance of cleaning up all corn crop remnants, taking advantage of the enemy while it is without wings with which to fly away.

The corn borer infestation in Pennsylvania is not as severe as our map might seem to indicate. Altho the borers have been found in practically every township within the shaded area, they are numerous only in the region close to the lake. Fearing that this area along the

(to page 25)



THIS map shows where the European corn borer is at work. Practically all of the Province of Ontario shown is infested, but the worst damage has been done in thecounties of Essex and Kent, along Lake Erie.

The borer has been found in all the shaded parts of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Michigan. Note how the prevailing winds over Lake Erie seem to be carrying the pest eastward into New York and Pennsylvania. The spread toward the west and south is much slower.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 19 Phila., Pa., May 8, 1926 Whole No. 1512

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Neither days nor lives can be made noble or holy by doing nothing in them —John Ruskin

Winter Wheat Condition

THE condition of winter wheat on April first was reported as being 84.7 per cent of a normal one. This is over sixteen per cent better than the condition on the same date last year. Since the acreage is reported as being nearly the same the prospects are that a much larger crop will be harvested in 1926 than in 1925. However, the local condition,—that of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland,—is reported as being eight to eleven per cent below last year's condition on April first.

The Sesqui-Centennial

RAPID progress is being made in the preparations for celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of American independence in Philadelphia the coming summer. With almost Aladdin-like speed great structures are appearing and an immense amount of preparatory work is under way. The promotors promise a great exhibition and are expecting tens of thousands of visitors during the months it will be open. The opening services have been scheduled for June first, but if one can make only one visit we would advise waiting until a later date as it will be impossible to have everything in completed form by that time. The city and the states adjoining are giving special attention to putting the highways in good shape in anticipation of an immense automobile traffic Philadelphiaward.

Have You a Reputation?

IS YOUR farm noted in the county or neighborhood for any special product? Have you specialized on some one thing until it is noted for its dependable high quality? Or are you satisfied to turn out year after year mediocre stuff having no individuality? These are questions which every farmer should ask himself and answer honestly. It is not necessary to have a show place or costly equipment to turn out something that is so superior as to make a name for itself and for the farm.

We once knew an old gentleman who was known far and near for the high quality of his smoked sausage. He found the right methods and stuck to them faithfully. People sent to him every year for their sausage and every year it was just the same. A woman living on a back road farm, with no equipment but that used fifty years ago and a cold springhouse, became an artist in making a quality of butter far above the common run and people drove for miles to get it. The amount she could sell was limited only by the amount she could make. A certain man in central Pennsylvania made a study of growing, storing and packing high quality apples, and after a few years his fame spread so that everything else but the growing of apples was dropped. Even then the demand was greater than his supply.

In these, and all such instances, character and dependability created and maintained the reputation. Success must not lead to a letting down in the matter of making honest goods. Altho consumers of such products consider price the last thing, yet it is well not to be too greedy. However, products with a reputation always bring more money than the common stuff. It takes time, patience and intelligence to produce anything that will be recognized as superior but it pays in the end and gives the producer a glorious sense of independence and satisfaction.

An Agricultural Day

A BILL formally establishing a day in October to be nationally known and observed as Agricultural Day is to be introduced into Congress very soon. The National Grange sponsored the movement at its last meeting and several State Granges have since approved it. It is not the intention to make it a legal holiday, but it is thought that if officially proclaimed and generally recognized in various ways the publicity gained will do much to direct the public's attention to agriculture. We have Labor Day, Arbor Day, Armistice Day and various other special days when public thought is directed for a special purpose and it seems to be effective. The second of February has made the groundhog a nationally known figure. If the establishment of Agricultural Day would bring agriculture before the whole people in a fitting way, it might do much to offset some of the harmful publicity engendered by the city papers at present by their critical comments on proposed farm legislation.

Technical Research

A FINE example of the benefits of laboratory research work of the right kind on technical agricultural problems is afforded by the activities of the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture. A powder made from whey in the Bureau of Dairying laboratories is being used in place of dried egg albumen in the manufacture of candy. It is said that about one-fourth of the cost of the materials in certain kinds of confections is egg albumen, of which about twelve million pounds are imported annually from China. Confectioners pay from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents a pound for egg albumen, and are showing much interest in this whey powder substitute which could be sold at fifty cents a pound.

At a luncheon given delegates of the American Dairy Federation who met in Washington recently, the Bureau of Dairying served nougats in which whey powder was used. A soluble powder made in the laboratory from Swiss cheese whey was used in the cake in place of eggs. A skimmed milk powder made in the laboratory by a process which insures proper baking quality was used in making the bread. The Roquefort cheese was made from cow's milk at the Grove City Creamery by a method developed in the Bureau of Dairying laboratories, and the Parmesan cheese was made partly from skimmed milk, altho it is one of the highest priced cheeses on the market.

A poultry food is being made from skimmed milk at the Bureau of Dairying laboratories by a method which promises the development of a new commercial industry with skimmilk its basic raw material. Thru the laboratory experiments of this bureau, every by-product of the creamery and cheese factory is put to profitable use.

Care of Pastures

THERE will doubtless be an inclination on the part of many to turn their cattle out to pasture before the grass is sufficiently started to give it a fair chance. The long feeding period and the extremely late season will prompt this action. However, it will pay to make haste slowly in this matter. Pasture injured by turning the cattle on it too soon is injured permanently, and the value of the feed destroyed is worth more than it will cost to keep them off a few days longer. In connection, we wish to recommend the economy of top-dressing pasture lands early in May. A dressing with a fertilizer containing five or six per cent of nitrogen, seven or eight per cent of phosphoric acid, and four or five per cent of potash,—two hundred to four hundred pounds per acre,—will pay well, providing there is a good or fairly good stand of grass.

Partially Deaf

IN THIS modern world of ours nearly every big event of importance is put "on the air." The radio listener gets a much better idea of what is going on at many big affairs than those who are jammed in the crowd at the scene of action. The radio announcer always has the best seat, and he sees and hears for all his listeners. The person without a radio is partially deaf. He is missing much that is going on about him,—much that is exceedingly interesting, as he will discover if he gets into a crowd of talkative radio fans.

There were 18,432 radio receiving sets on farms in Pennsylvania on January 1, 1926, according to the estimates of the State Department of Agriculture. Altho the number very nearly doubled in a year's time, even that figure seems smaller than it should be.

The Weed Tax

SOME taxes have to be paid, but not the weed tax. The weed tax in Pennsylvania amounts to a total of about $2.00 per tillable acre or about $120 per year for the average farm. That is the estimate of county agents on the amount of loss caused annually by weeds in Pennsylvania farm crops.

Those who wish to eliminate this cause of loss on their own farms will find some valuable suggestions in General Bulletin Number 416, "Pennsylvania Weeds," which may be obtained free from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg. This publication contains pictures by which the most troublesome weeds may be identified and gives the methods of killing them that have proven to be most effective.

Washington Letter

ADMINISTRATION BILL EXPECTED TO PASS.—Out of the maze of conflicting forces in Congress working for farm relief legislation will come the enactment of the Tincher-Jardine-administration bill to establish a federal farm advisory council and a federal farm marketing commission provided with authority to loan money to cooperatives for the purpose of handling agricultural surpluses. This is regarded as a foregone conclusion on Capitol Hill.

SUBSIDY MEASURE OPPOSED.—The Haugen bill to establish a federal farm board with extensive powers in handling surpluses directly or thru delegated agencies, which now has the support of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been drastically amended. It provides for a revolving fund from the Federal Treasury of $375,000,000, and the collection of an equalization fee is postponed for two years. During these two years losses sustained in dumping the surplus would be borne by the government. There is objection to this plan by some who favored the original Corn Belt committee plan, because it is regarded as a direct subsidy.

THIRD BILL REPORTED OUT.—The Curtis-Aswell bill, also known as the Yoakum plan, which sets up a national farm marketing association, farmer controlled, has been reported out of committee along with the Tincher and Haugen bills. It is planned to call up the Haugen bill on the floor, with the other two bills as substitutes. It is expected that farm relief legislation will come to a vote in both houses within the next ten days.

ACTION ON MUSCLE SHOALS LEASE.—The majority report of the joint Senate and House Muscle Shoals disposal committee recommends a fifty-year lease of the property to the Alabama Power Company and twelve affiliated power companies. The power companies offered to pay an annual rental of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, according to use, nearly twice the amount offered by the joint bid of the American Cyanamide Company and the Air Nitrates Corporation, but there is nothing in the power companies' bid to insure cheap fertilizer or cheap power, or the production of explosives for national defense.

The power companies by their bid actually agree to produce 5000 tons of air nitrates, but not every year, unless there is a demand for it, which is improbable owing to the high cost of power.

GRANGE BACKS PROHIBITION.—The farmers' views on the prohibition enforcement question as voiced by the Grange were presented in a statement prepared by Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, and filed with the Senate investigating committee by S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange.

The purpose of his statement on behalf of the National Grange, Dr. Atkeson said, was to emphasize to the Congress that this organization stands squarely in favor of putting the full power of the federal and all state governments into the job of enforcing the existing prohibition laws, and of strengthening these laws, without loosening one iota of their intent in making it impossible to legally manufacture, transport, offer for sale, or sell alcoholic liquor of any kind.

CANAL PROJECT LOST.—The defeat by the New York state Legislature of a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to authorize the ceding or sale to the federal government of the New York barge canal for ship canal purposes, is held by opponents of the plan in Washington to mean the end of the fight looking to the government to take over the barge canal and convert it into a ship canal. This leaves for consideration the St. Lawrence route and the Bowen ship canal plans.

HEARING ON BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.—There will be a public hearing in the vegetable and animal oils and fats investigation before the United States Tariff Commission in Washington beginning May 25, at which time interested parties will be given opportunity to produce evidence with regard to the differences in costs of production. Dairy organizations are especially interested in the tariff on soya-bean oils, oleo oil and oleo stearin which are used in the production of oleomargarine.

STATUS OF MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.—Opponents of the Capper-Kelly bill proposing to enable manufacturers to control the resale prices of their trademarked products were heard recently by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. A. M. Loomis, who appeared on behalf of Dr. T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, favored drastic prohibition of price fixing or maintaining price contracts.

The Gooding-Ketcham seed staining bill has been signed by President Coolidge and is now a law. It will be in operation in thirty days.

The Perkins-McNary standard container bill has been reported out of the Senate Committee on Manufactures and will probably be passed before the session ends. It is in good position for action in the House with no opposition in sight.

OH PERCY!
SELECTED EGGS
"SAY IT WITH EGGS!"
SAY IT WITH EGGS
HAM ACTOR
EVERY DAY IS EGG DAY FOR SOME FOLKS
WHAT IS THAT, JAMES?
YOUR YEARLY EGG SIR, TODAY IS NATIONAL EGG DAY, SIR!
IF YOU HAVE NEVER TRIED ONE IT WILL BE A GOOD DAY TO BEGIN!
AH, I SEE BY YOUR VEST THAT YOU ARE CELEBRATING THE DAY, MR. BROWN.
YOU BET, AND I SEE BY YOUR CHIN THAT YOU ARE PATRIOTIC TOO, MR. JONES
NATIONAL EGG DAY
MAY FIRST
DO YOUR DUTY, BIDDY! SAY IT WITH EGGS!
LEET?

Some things that happened on National Egg Day.

The tuberculosis eradication appropriation is believed to be in danger of failure to pass. The House reported the sum of $4,650,000, while the Senate bill calls for $6,000,000. The Senate refuses to accept the report of the conferees for any amount less than $6,000,000, so it goes back to conference the second time.

The $75,000,000 appropriation for highway construction is in about the same position as the T. B. appropriation bill. The President has mentioned highways as being one place in which reductions can be made, and the appropriation is having slow sledding thru Congress.

The Johnson deportation bill which provides that aliens shall be returned to their native lands if convicted of felonies and certain misdemeanors has been reported favorably by the House Immigration Committee.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

MORE RADIOS ON FARMS.—Pennsylvania farms are estimated to have 18,432 radio sets or over 8000 more than a year ago. The radio appears to be growing as much a part of farm equipment as the telephone and the motor car.

GETTING RELICS.—State authorities have been offered a number of interesting farm relics for the state exhibits at the Sesqui-Centennial, several of them being plows with long records of work. In several instances articles in use before the Revolution and still owned by families who held them long ago have been offered for exhibition.

SHIPPED MORE POTATOES.—Figures compiled at the State Bureau of Markets show Pennsylvania shipped over 6300 cars of potatoes in 1925 or 2000 more than in the previous year. This is an excellent record in opinion of men here and it is interesting that almost 4000 cars were loaded in the three fall months, which is almost twice as many as in the preceding year's autumn period. In the matter of carload shipments Lehigh, Potter, Northampton and Berks were the four leaders. Lehigh had 1565 cars.

RURAL SCHOOL CONFERENCE.—People interested in rural schools from the official, teaching, taxpaying and parent standpoints are to be invited to a state-wide conference on the rural school situation in Pennsylvania to be held here the middle of May. Dr. Francis B. Haas, the state superintendent of schools, who was asked to call the meeting at a gathering here a few days ago, says the idea will be to get a state-wide view of the rural education problem and then put such plans as are considered feasible in the form of legislation. The general plan will be for a discussion of the situation from all angles and for a statement of what way of financial aid.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE THIS FALL.—The farm bureau at the regular spring meeting of its executive committee in Trenton on April 26 approved the offering of membership to New Jersey farmers this fall on an annual renewal, rather than the three-year basis as previously followed. The county boards will take the responsibility for membership work in their respective counties, the state office training the county and township leaders. In deciding upon the number of members which may be expected from each county, the various boards have approved a quota, based upon thirty per cent of the actual number of bonafide farmers in the county. The present year's membership has been pledged very generally by the boards on the same basis as last year.

STUDY CREDIT SITUATION.—Work has been started by the state Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the New Jersey State Bankers Association to line up the credit situation in the state. The department is sending a questionnaire to the agricultural committee of all banks in the state which serve the farm territory. In this way an expression of the needs for credit and the development of a more constructive policy in making loans will become established.

SPEED SHIPMENT OF PERISHABLES.—Marketing officials in New Jersey will make a special effort this season to find ways and means to shorten the time of delivery of perishable fruits and vegetables. The project contemplates the use of combined railroad and truck shipments, the trucks serving as feeders to import stations thus enabling fast express trains to carry the produce to market with few stops. H. B. Bamford, of the Bureau of Markets, is taking general direction of the project.

TO UNITE HERD OWNERS.—The inspection of dairy herds will eventually be conducted in the state on an area basis, according to plans now under way. Nearly 3000 herds of cattle are already under supervision as a result of intensive work carried out in the last few years in testing individual herds. By going at the work on a county and township basis, the united action of all herd owners, it is thought, will eradicate bovine tuberculosis in the most effective way. Actual work will be started very shortly.

FEDERATION-GRANGE PICNIC.—The New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange will unite again this year for a state-wide farmers' picnic. A convenient location in South Jersey will be selected. At a meeting in late April, the date of July 29 was decided upon as the most convenient time for the membership in both North and South Jersey.—B.

New York Letter

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.—The Legislature has adjourned this year's session after what is considered a fairly fruitful session. The main business effected was the reorganization of the entire state government, thru the recommendations of the Hughes Commission. The main adverse criticism of these bills is that the changes made were too few. The new form of government will be in full operation January 1, 1927, and the next Legislature will probably amend the law as all cannot be accomplished in so big a task in one year. The next most important legislation secured has to do with crime laws. The Governor's water power program did not go thru but the state now has a method by which state water power can be developed without cost to the state, and with prospects of fair play to the consumer. Farmers received comparatively little attention this year, excepting in Assemblyman Rice's bill to tighten up the regulations regarding the disposal of condemned tuberculous animals.

OPTIMISTIC DAIRY VIEWS.—Acting Dean C. L. Ladd, of Cornell College of Agriculture, in looking ten to twenty years ahead, has little fear of injury to eastern dairying thru the invasion of western milk on their markets. He does believe that there is danger of overlapping of markets for short time periods. He believes the Corn Belt farmer will never take kindly to the type of farming that means daily handling of milk and the careful attention to detail necessary to compete with eastern dairymen. He thinks attention to more attractive dairy plants is a fruitful way of convincing city motorists of the quality of eastern milk. The shortage in cows and young stock is real, but even a few cents increase in price would bring out more milk almost at once, he believes.

SPRING WORK.—There has been little moderation of temperature yet and spring work generally is the latest known. Old potatoes are $3.25 per bushel and up. The maple season is over in central and southern counties, with a short output of syrup.—M. G. F.

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. . . come home to light and cheer

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

THE red raspberries and the blackberries set last spring seem to be in good shape, except that a few died during the drought which followed their planting last year. I cannot say so much for the black raspberries. They are subject to mosaic and anthracnose, two diseases which have destroyed the business of raising black raspberries in many localities. The latter disease may be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux. One thing which causes the public to become disgusted with expensive officialdom is the realization that it is paying an army of inspectors to inspect nursery stock and protect the purchaser from plant disease, only to find that purchased stock is full of disease. In some states at least, it is time the inspectors were inspected.

* * *

FROM a newspaper clipping I learn that a Pennsylvania orchardist was awarded damages to the amount of $50,000 because several thousand peach trees purchased a few years ago proved to be not true to name. The case was bitterly fought but the jury awarded the damages stated. If the verdict is sustained in a higher court it will have a salutary effect on all nurserymen who are careless in filling orders received. If every purchaser of nursery stock would keep a copy of his order, (in which it should be stated he prohibits substitution,) and bring suit when the stock proves untrue to name it would soon become unprofitable to substitute.

* * *

WE HAVE had a good bit of "fair" weather during the past two weeks, —some of it cold and windy and some very warm,—in which we got a good deal done at Neshaminy Gardens, altho the same work was done earlier last year. Asparagus, garden truck and early potatoes were planted previous to April 24th. The berry plants have been pruned and cultivated. If the weather seems promising we plan to risk planting some string beans and sweet corn by May first. A good rain on the night of April 24 was well timed.

* * *

IN SOME of the small towns of eastern Pennsylvania it is almost impossible to bring garden peas to the eating stage because the blackbirds rip open the pods and eat the green peas before the housewife gets to them. So far, we have had little trouble at the farm with these pests but I cross my fingers as I say this. They started on one row two years ago and we stuck a few sticks in the row and stretched twine on them. To the twine we tied small pieces of muslin. This stopped further ravages, but whether it is a sure cure we are not able to say. Anyway, it is worth trying.

* * *

SO FAR we have had little indication of borers in our young trees. I have found two or three of the peach trees affected but no borers in the apple trees. Of course, they will come later. We have no expectation that they will continue to slight us. While the recommendations for using paradichlorobenzene to kill borers in peach trees say that trees should be not younger than five or six years we shall try it on the few infected two-year-olds. While this material has been recommended and used for peach borers for five or six years there are no doubt many who do not know about it. I suggest that such write to their experiment station for bulletins on the subject.

* * *

I KNOW a few men who got all four feet in the trough last year when planting sweet corn and string beans. The results were so disastrous that they will not plant any this year. Farmers who swing like a pendulum from one extreme to the other are a nuisance in the business of farming. The worst thing about it is that they always swing opposite to the market movements and hence lose money. High prices for a given crop last year is no reason whatever for planting an excessive crop this year. The extremely high price of seed potatoes this spring will doubtless keep a good many of this kind of farmers from making fools of themselves this year.

"Mamma," said a little boy who had been put to drying a towel before the fire, "is it done when it's brown?"—Pearson's Weekly.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Feeding My Hens

IN OLDEN days I used to feed with no thought of a chicken's need, they got what came to hand,—a pail of screenings or of wheat, or anything a hen would eat, the meal was never planned. One day, perchance, I'd give them oats, poor chickens with their hungry throats, another day some rye, then if some crushings were on deck I'd hurl those in for them to peck with tear-drops in the eye! No system! None at all, by jing; the Fijis' non-commissioned king had more well-ordered plans, I simply fed by hit and guess, dished out an ill-assorted mess, I was a foolish man!

Altho my hens were fed on trash I used to roar, and rave, and crash, because the eggs were few: "Those hens," said I, "are punk and mean, the bummest bunch I've ever seen, a non-productive crew! I might as well clip off their heads and place them in their final beds, they'll break me if they're kept! They'll eat me out of house and land and place no money in my hand, as loafers they're adept!"

Ah, chump was I! Those hens of mine were honest, earnest, stout and fine, they had the proper blood, but where's the hen on earth, I ask, that can perform a winning task when fed on such a food? Where is the Biddy fed on hash who can produce a show of cash? The diet must be right! A balanced ration, fine and fair, well planned, proportioned, studied, square, —this must be kept in sight!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Attractive Grounds

EVERY farm house should have attractive grounds. Many of them are beautified with flowers and shrubs but a great many look as if "a widow lived there and her health was poor."

A lawn mower costs no more than many less useful articles that are more commonly purchased. A farm house should be no less blessed with beauty than are the homes in town. Many city dwellers drive miles into the country to get good soil and wild plants to enrich and beautify their small domains.

The farmer folks are busy people but we have wonderful resources near at hand,—leaf-mold and the rich black soil near the barns and the wood-yard, dogwood, May-apple, forget-me-nots, violets and ferns that will stand transplanting, to our door-yards. (We read that the beautiful dogwood shrubs are becoming very rare because they are sought so eagerly to be used in decorative schemes.)

We need not consult a landscape gardener if we have a love of the beautiful and a sense of harmony. Many helpful suggestions may be obtained from the beautiful illustrations in catalogs and magazines and many of the latter publish articles written by landscape gardeners. Diagrams often accompany these articles and by studying them closely one learns how to avoid serious blunders. Perennials are good plants for busy people. Strong roots placed in good soil will take care of themselves. Japonicas, lilac, spirea, syringa, hydrangea and roses are good shrubs for backgrounds. The trumpet vine, ivy and wistaria are dependable vines, lilies, peonies, iris, daffodils and jonquils are very hardy.

Consider Color Harmony

If flowers are grouped care must be taken that the colors harmonize. Purple iris should not be planted near red peonies, and pink sweet williams ruin the effect of pansy blossoms unless the latter are white. Red geraniums should never be placed in a porch box with petunias having a blue tint.

Yellow and white roses, iris, lemon lilies, spirea, white peonies and daffodils, with a background of lilac, produce a symphony of color that has no discordant note. Beautiful surroundings not only attract, they inspire, and the most beautiful things are so easy to get. We sometimes underestimate their worth. Beautiful home grounds help to keep not only the young folks, but all the family, on the farm.—M. C. S.

Gloucester Grange

LAND which sells for more than $200 an acre is too high priced for profitable farming, that was the consensus of opinion at a meeting of the Gloucester County Pomona Grange, held at Mullica Hill the latter part of April. The new Philadelphia-Camden bridge will force the farmer further and further back into the country as the cities continue to grow.

Mr. B. Owen Pancoast, a director in the Farmer's Fruit and produce Company in Dock Street, Philadelphia, and Alvin Gaventa, former president of the Farm Bureau, discussed the question: How can the farmer pack his produce so that it will create a world-wide demand? Moving pictures were used in the evening to illustrate the methods of better packing of cantaloupes.—Amos Kirby.

"I want to know how much money my husband has in this bank," demanded the lady masterfully, as she strode up to the cage.

"I'm sure I couldn't tell you that, ma'am," replied the official.

"Is that so? Well, why do they call you a teller, then?"

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Front and Rear Bumpers; Automatic Windshield Cleaner; Rear View Mirror; Transmission Lock (built-in); Radiator Shutters; Moto-Meter; Combination Stop and Tail Light

The "A. Y. D."—At Your Door plan is hailed as an assured step in merchandising automobiles. All doubt is removed as to the price you pay for your car equipped and delivered at your door. It saves many dollars.

Convenient and Easy Purchase Terms

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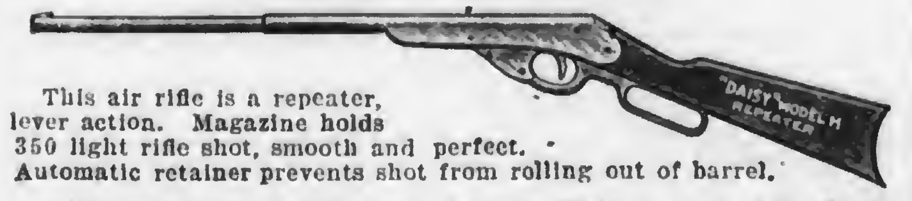
Registered Holsteins by Bradford County Co-operative Holstein-Friesian Association

Through this Association there is now listed for sale 45 cows, 18 bred heifers, 15 heifer calves, 12 bulls. Most cattle offered are from Accredited Herds and all are Tuberculin tested. Cow Testing Association, private and official records are available as evidence of production. Breeding of most popular and dependable blood lines. Buyers provided with painstaking service for inspection and shipment. Address all communications to J. G. KERRICK, Sales Manager, TOWANDA, PA.



Daisy Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Bargain Combination Offer

Club No. 40
Pennsylvania Farmer ····· 1 year
Christian Herald ·········· 1 year
McCall's Magazine ······· 1 year
All for only $2.50—value $4.00

Club No. 10
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People's Popular Monthly ·· 1 year
Today's Housewife ······· 1 year
Mothers Home Life ······ 1 year
Gentlewoman ············· 1 year
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All for only $1.50—value $2.45

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Last year growers were amazed at the increased effectiveness and greater convenience of Pyrox spray. This year why not

give your crops every chance to produce the biggest possible yields

YOU, too, will be amazed at what the new improved Pyrox spray will do for your crops.

We've made it more effective than ever as a certain, positive, combined insecticide and fungicide. We've made it easier to prepare for use. Five minutes and you're ready to spray. No fuss, no bother.

You'll find that Pyrox not only saves time and produces better results, but that it is more economical. It goes farther and *it sticks*—making frequent sprayings unnecessary. And because it improves foliage it lengthens growing periods and increases crop yields.

It is more economical in the five, ten or twenty-five pound drums than in one-pound jars.

THE NEW IMPROVED
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Pyrox
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

the powerful triple-duty spray

Kills Bugs Controls Diseases Improves Foliage

Its soft, creamy consistency is guaranteed by 28 years of manufacturing experience.

Made by BOWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY
40 West Street, New York

Manufacturers also of Bowker's Arsenate of Lead; Bowker's Calcide (high-grade calcium Arsenate); Bowker's Bordeaux; Bowker's Bordeaux Arsenate; Bowker's Lime Sulphur; Bowker's Copper-Lime Dust.

The Lead Seal Stays on Tree

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees

Be Sure o
Your Fruit Before You Plant

The "True-to-Name" Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association remains on the Kelly tree until it bears.

And whether certified or not, you can be sure of bigger and better crops because every Kelly tree is guaranteed and propogated on whole root, imported seedlings—not by grafting on piece roots.

There are Kelly trees in your neighborhood. Talk to their owners whose names we will gladly send you.

Ask About Our New Cortland Apple

To be fair, we must fill all orders in the rotation received. You should order your "True-to-Name" stock early. So write today for catalog.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries
1110 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.

SPRAY TO DOUBLE THE DOLLARS AT HARVEST

For blight, destroying bugs, fleas and beetles

You Need OSPRAYMO Sprayers

The wheels do the pumping and the air chamber holds a strong, constant pressure which drives fine spray mixture home to every part of foliage—above and below. Sprays potatoes, beans, vegetables—4 or 6 rows at once. No cost for power. Don't buy any sprayer until you know the OSPRAYMO line. Includes power orchard rigs, barrel, bucket, knapsack and hand sprayers. Write direct today for catalog to Field Force Pump Co. Dept. M, Elmira, N.Y.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS NURSERIES
SALISBURY, MD. Catalog FREE
Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants in the World

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS 150 Sen. Dunlap 150 Warfields POST PAID $2
HAMPTON & SON, R. 6, BANGOR, MICH.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

TAPES FOR TYING **CELERY ASPARAGUS**

LION MILLS

IN FAST COLORS

Hoffman-Corr Tape Mfg. Co.
312 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE Spraying Calendar for Fruit Growers upon request

Lead ARSENATE

Paste 10%

It contains 10% Arsenic Oxide 66 2-3% water. We have no hesitation in offering this as the most effective form of lead Arsenate in the world.

We also are manufacturers of Lead Arsenate Powder

Write for complete information.

MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL CO.
CAMDEN, N. J.
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BASKETS

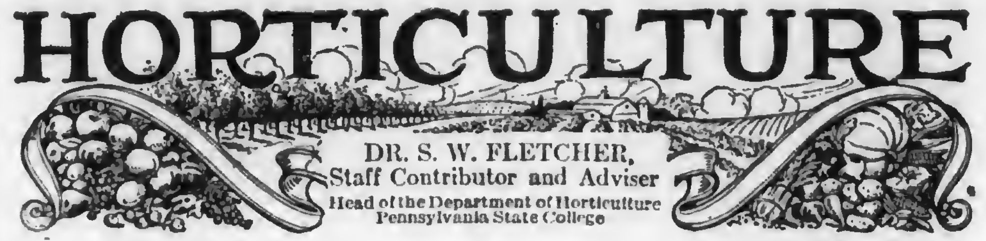
Buy your baskets now or early Spring and get rock bottom prices.

Write for catalog.

WEBSTER BASKET CO., Box 230, Webster, N. Y.

SEEDS and PLANTS
TOMATO—CABBAGE—PEPPER and CELERY ROOTS
Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots
A full line of high grade seeds at low prices.
Send for Free Catalog.
OROL LEDDEN, Sewell, N. J.
Largest grower of vegetable plants in New Jersey

HORTICULTURE



DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture Pennsylvania State College

Maine a Competitor of Penna. in Apple Market

THE state of Maine is a competitor of Pennsylvania, not only in the potato market but also in the apple market. A large proportion of the average annual production of around a half million barrels is exported, Maine Baldwins coming in direct competition with Pennsylvania Yorks. This year Pennsylvania Yorks have outsold Maine Baldwins. The industry is centered in the southern part of the state, the northern part being too cold.

About half of the commercial planting in Maine is Baldwin, but McIntosh is rapidly crowding out that old time favorite, being hardier, more productive, and selling for almost twice as much per barrel in American markets. When Baldwin brings $3.50 a barrel in Boston, McIntosh sells for $7. Northern Spy is holding its own, and is even gaining ground. It comes into bearing fairly early there, some trees yielding two barrels at seven years. A windbreak of natural woodland on the northwest side of the orchard is a distinct advantage.

Fully seventy-five per cent of the orchards are in sod, mainly "witch grass" or "quack grass," which quickly takes possesion of the land. Nitrate of soda is used as freely in the sod orchards of Maine as in Pennsylvania but strangely enough, no benefit whatever is derived from the use of phosphate on the sod. The experiment station has found it practicable to hasten the bearing of Spy by tying down the lower branches when the tree is about five years old. The constriction of sap flow in these limbs throws them into bearing the following year, as in girdling.

To Prevent Broken Limbs

The snow piles deep and lies late in "down east" orchards. If the tree is low headed the weight of the snow often breaks off the limbs of young trees. This is prevented by tying up the limbs with binder twine until the tree is four or five years old; it is literally tucked in for the winter. Some Maine apple growers even try to hasten the melting of the great snowdrifts that bury trees by adding one quart of salt to a bushel of wood ashes and sprinkling this around the tree "to cut the snow."

Maine apple growers are interested in the methods proposed recently for securing better framework or scaffold limbs on newly planted trees, especially on varieties that normally have bad crotches, like the Delicious. They do not favor debudding, which has been found satisfactory in Pennsylvania. They prefer to pinch back all the shoots that start to grow except the few that are so placed as to make the best scaffold limbs.

They argue that the young tree needs the benefit of the rosette of leaves, resulting from the pinching back, in order to make the best growth. If the buds are removed entirely, the leaf surface is reduced, hence less growth is made in their experience. Some growers even practice the old German method of cutting a small notch above the buds that they wish to develop into scaffold limbs; this stimulates their growth.

Larger Trees Best for Planting

Dr. Sax, of the Maine Experiment Station, recommends the growers to propagate their own nursery stock, and to select only the largest trees for planting. He says that one can well afford to discard over half the trees, if necessary, and plant only those that are most vigorous; trees are cheap as compared with the cost of bringing them into bearing.

After testing the highly advertised "Bearing Tree Strains" and "Original Tree Strains," which refer to nursery stock that is said to be propagated only from bearing trees, or the buds taken from the original tree of the variety, Dr. Sax finds no advantage whatever in taking propagating wood from bearing trees, except the greater certainty of securing stock true to name. Buds taken from young trees standing in the nursery row give trees that are fully as good. This is the common practice of nurserymen everywhere, and is justified, provided the stock is kept true to name, by inspection.

Dr. Sax has found seedings of Tolman Sweet most desirable for budding; one third of them are large enough to bud the first season, thus saving a year as compared with the common method of budding apple seedlings the second year.—S. W. Fletcher.

Garden and Truck Crops

What do you put on cabbage and carrots when the worms eat them?—G. C., Potter County, Pa.

The cabbage root maggot and the imported cabbage worm are the most serious enemies of the cabbage crop. The yellow butterflies may be seen flickering over a cabbage field anytime after the first of May. The female alights near the edge of the leaf, laying her eggs on the under side. Depending upon the temperature, the eggs hatch in from three to ten days. The larva or worms feed on the leaves and if plentiful will eventually riddle the plant, leaving nothing but the mid ribs of the leaves.

The worms are usually not so bad on early cabbage and it is seldom necessary to spray the early crop. After the middle of July when the second brood comes on the plants should be sprayed. One pound of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water, plus one pound of rosin laundry soap is the standard spray to use. Paris green may be used in the same quantity as the arsenate of lead.

A second spraying about three weeks later than the first is usually necessary. In order to make the spray show up on the plants, about ten pounds of lime may be added.

Some growers prefer to dust. In this case, mix thoroly one pound of arsenate of lead powder with ten pounds of air slaked lime. Dusts will stick better if applied early in the morning when the dew is still on the plants.

I presume that the worm you mention as attacking carrots is the carrot rust-fly. The maggot of this insect feeds in the roots after causing severe damage in storage. No good method other than good clean-up practices has been devised.—W. T. Tapley.

Elect a Senator Who Helps the Farmer

PINCHOT, as Governor, has done more for the farmers of the state than any other Executive Pennsylvania ever had.

PINCHOT has made the Department of Agriculture really serve the farmer. Under Pinchot more than twice as much is being spent for the farmer than in any other four years.

PINCHOT is the only man who ever put a farmer on the Public Service Commission.

PINCHOT has made tremendous progress in eradicating tuberculosis among the state's milk cattle. One-half of the cows in the state will have been tested by the end of the administration.

PINCHOT has protected the farmer from plant and animal diseases and insects. Remember the war on the Japanese beetle---and what the gang did to handicap it.

PINCHOT has emphasized the importance of Pennsylvania State College, and found more money for its School of Agriculture.

PINCHOT has paid off a $31,000,000 deficit that the gang accumulated. He pays the state's obligations on the nail---and the schools now get their money on time. And the smaller school districts get far more help than in any previous administration.

PINCHOT stands squarely for the 18th amendment. Everyone knows where he stands on this great moral issue.

PINCHOT IS FIGHTING

Against Vare, who represents the corrupt Philadelphia political machine---with its phantom voters, ballot box crooks and fraudulent count of votes. Vare is Wet.

Against Pepper, who represents the Pennsylvania Railroad, the big corporations, and the Pittsburgh political gang with its ballot box crooks. Pepper is wet where it pays, and dry where it pays.

Vote for Gifford Pinchot

Republican Candidate for United States Senator
Primary Election, May 18

(ISSUED BY PINCHOT-FOR-SENATOR STATE COMMITTEE)

Advertisement

De Laval Milker Users from 47 States Say—

RECENTLY a questionnaire was submitted to De Laval Milker Users selected at random and located in all parts of the country. Replies were received from 1160, from every state except one. Following is a partial list of the questions and answers:

Q. Have you increased your milk production compared with hand milking?
A. **58.3% say the De Laval does increase their production over hand milking.**
29.6% say it does about the same.
10.6% say they do not know.
More than 98% say they produce as much as or more milk with the De Laval than they do with hand milking.

Q. How does it agree with your cows?
A. **98.5% answer favorably.**

Q. What saving of time and labor have you accomplished with the De Laval Milker?
A. **34.6% save 2.1 hours per day.**
25.7% save entire time of one man.
14.3% save 50% in time and labor of milking.
9.1% save entire time of two men.
1.2% save entire time of three men.

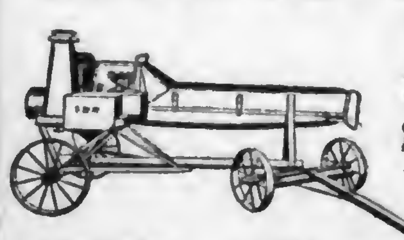
The results of this questionnaire show that the De Laval Milker has made good in a remarkable way. Already more than half a million cows are milked with De Laval Milkers and the number is increasing rapidly. Write your nearest De Laval office for complete information.

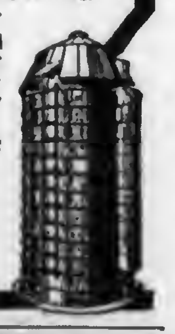
The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street





Direct-to-you Save Money Plan

Old Reliable ROSS Ensilage Cutter
No Silo Too High—No Corn Too Large—Chokes Never!

Clean cutting, silage retains juices—ball bearing end thrust adjustment—low speed—light running—big capacity—self feeding—all steel construction—frictionless—lifetime service. Standard for 76 years—thousands in use. A Ross booster in every neighborhood.

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Clip ad, place circle around the product listed at bottom and write today for easy payment plan. Agents wanted.

THE ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO.
161 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Established in 1850

CUTTERS — CRIBS — HEN HOUSES — SILOS

"The Rainy Day Pal"

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Reflex Slicker
is the wet weather service uniform for the regular men who make every day count.

A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

25 REGISTERED AYRSHIRE HEIFERS 25

Ranging in age from six months to three years old. The older ones are bred to freshen in the fall.

All well bred, being sired by Ardrossan Cromarty, and a son of Nether Craig Footline, and bred to one of the best sires of the breed.

They are fully accredited tuberculosis free and have all passed the blood test for contagious abortion.

Priced reasonable, will sell separate, but wish to sell them all.

ROBERT B. COURTNEY
Soapstone Farm, Gladwyne, Penna.

SO-BOSS SAVES MILK!
So-Boss Cow Hobble & Tail Holder. prevents cows kicking or switching tail. 75c—hardware stores or sent prepaid. SIMONSEN IRON WKS., Sioux Rapids, Ia

Blanchardville, Wis.
Dear Sir:
We have been looking for the best milk strainer on the market. Tried out four kinds and found Dr. Clark's Strainer far ahead of them all. It did all it was guaranteed to do and more. I have 42 of them with the farmers here and they're all giving satisfaction.
R. V. Austin
Supt. Blanchardville Creamery

"42 Purity Strainers and all Giving Satisfaction"

Many creameries and condensaries in the United States require that all milk supplied them be strained through Dr. Clark's Purity Strainers. In fact, many supply their producers with Purity Strainers as a means of insuring clean milk.

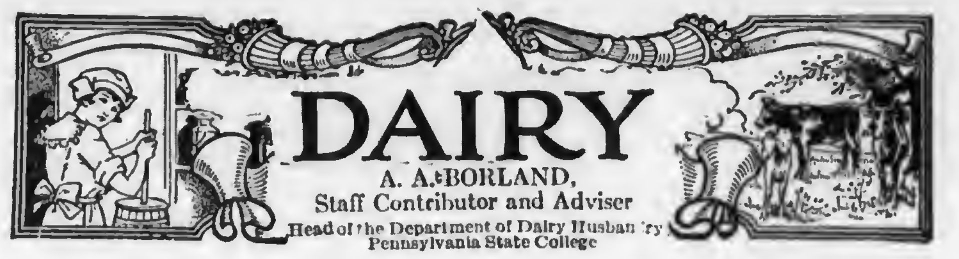
Purity Strainers are recognized as the one and only way of removing ALL dirt and sediment from milk. We guarantee those results or refund your money. Easy to use and easy to clean. No fuss or muss—saves time and labor. Endorsed by U.S. Government.

DR. CLARK'S PURITY MILK STRAINER

PURITY COTTON DISCS *are made in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.*

Made in two sizes—10 qt. and 18 qt. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, write us for literature and prices, giving your dealer's name.

Dept. B Purity Stamping Company Battle Creek, Michigan



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry,
Pennsylvania State College

The American Dairy Federation Conference

REPRESENTATIVES from twenty different national dairy organizations, known collectively as the American Dairy Federation, met at Washington, D. C., April 19, 20, and 21 for a conference with the Bureaus of Dairying and Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The conference was arranged by E. M. Bailey, Pittsburgh, president of the federation; A. M. Loomis, Washington, D. C., secretary, and H. N. Woolman, Philadelphia; G. W. Slocum, Milton, Pennsylvania, and A. A. Borland, State College, Pennsylvania, the federation's committee on cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The conference spent one day in a study of the work being done by the United States Dairy Bureau, and one day in a similar study of the work of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mostly Research Work

Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the United States Dairy Bureau, briefly outlined the history and work of the bureau, and stated that at the present time the bureau's work was chiefly along the lines of research. Work is being done in dairy manufacturing problems, breeding investigations, exhibits and publications, market milk investigations, and dairy production, the utilization of dairy by-products and the introduction of improved methods in dairy manufacturing. There are 162 employes in the bureau which has in progress over 200 active definite projects dealing with different phases of dairy work.

The Dairy Research Laboratories are in charge of Dr. L. A. Rogers, and experiments are being conducted in ice cream making, in nutrition of dairy cows, evaporated and condensed milk, chemistry and bacteriology of milk, cheese making, commercial dairy manufacturers, utilization of by-products, and milk powder.

The market milk investigations are in charge of Ernest Kelly. Among the problems which have recently been studied is that of the effect of plant management on the cream line. It was found that the pasteurization of milk at 140 degrees F. had no effect on the cream line. Pasteurization at 143 degrees F. for thirty minutes had little effect. Pasteurization at 145 degrees F. decreased the cream line eight per cent, and at 148 degrees F. the cream line was decreased thirty to forty per cent. The best results were obtained by cooling the milk quickly over a surface cooler at a temperature below forty degrees F.

Results of the Investigations

The results are set forth in detail in Departmental Bulletin 1344 which may be had by writing to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

Another study has recently been conducted on the physical properties of market milk and cream regarding the relation of pasteurization and homogenization upon the whipping qualities of cream. It was found that these two operations practically destroyed the whipping properties of cream. Ageing is an important factor in increasing whipping properties. Studies on the effect of feeds upon the flavor of milk show that garlic affects the flavor of milk in one minute after the garlic has been consumed. If strong flavored feeds such as garlic, cabbage, turnips, etc., are fed immediately after the milking rather than before, there is very little effect on the flavor of the milk. Department Bulletin 1075 gives information particularly relating to the physical properties of milk and cream.

A new bulletin has recently been issued on the cleaning of milking machines. This is Farmers' Bulletin 1315 which may be had by writing to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

The department has been very successful in devising practical methods for controlling flies in the dairy stable. Large fly traps were constructed and tried out with various baits, black strap molasses being found to be the most satisfactory. Over eighty-seven gallons of flies were caught with these ten traps. This is an estimate of over a half-billion flies. A spray made up with pythrerum has been found to be quite effective for spraying the walls and the cows to repel flies. Information on this subject may be had by writing directly to the Dairy Bureau.

In studies on the effect of grain feeding it was found that in one association a herd fed no grain had the least cost for feed, but this herd produced the least milk with the least amount of fat and had the lowest income per cow and the lowest returns above cost of feed of any herd in the association.

Returns from Purebreds Highest

Studies on the comparative returns from purebreds and grades and scrubs showed milk production respectively of 7667 pounds, 6999 pounds and 6217 pounds of milk. The butterfat production for purebreds, grades, and scrubs respectively was 296 pounds, 281 pounds, and 251 pounds. The net returns over feed cost for purebreds was $92.88 per cow annually, for grades $82.72 per cow, and for scrubs $65.87 per cow. The division is doing an immense amount of work in summarizing the cow testing association records in the various associations throughout the United States. It is also securing and comparing records of bull association daughters and dams with a view to locating proven sires thruout the country.

The delegates visited the government farm at Beltsville where the cattle on the experiment are kept. A considerable number of other interesting phases of feeding and breeding work are also being carried out there. For instance, it has been found that water in the ration does not affect the composition of the milk. Good, clean, sour milk has been found satisfactory for calves in the summer time, but in the winter time the sour milk appears to be conducive to scours. Cottonseed meal has been found undesirable for calves until they are at least one year of age. Milking three times per day has been found to give twelve per cent more milk than milking twice daily. Milking four times daily instead of three times gives seven per cent additional milk. Cows in box stalls produce five per cent more milk than those in stanchions.

Use of Box Stalls

The experience of Mr. T. E. Woodward, who is in charge of the farm, indicates that box stalls are needed only in case of sickness or maternity. Alfalfa hay was compared in feeding value to grain. The ratio of value between alfalfa hay and grain was found to be 1:1.85.

The second day of the conference was held in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates is in charge of W. F. Callander. This division publishes each February a supplement to Crops and Markets giving the estimate of the milk stock on hand January 1st. Estimates are gathered from 150,000 crop correspondents thruout the country. The division also publishes a monthly index of milk production, the monthly farm prices of dairy products, makes special surveys thru the rural carriers of the Post Office Department to show the make-up and changing numbers of milk stock.

The Division of Farm Management and Costs in charge of M. L. Wilson, senior analyst, conducts research work along various lines of farm management. Among the studies in progress at present may be mention-

(Continued on page 13)

Successful with Grade Jerseys

Mrs. George Wharton Pepper, her grandchildren, and Edward De La-Rue, herdsman, at the Pepper farm in Chester County. Mrs. Pepper is the wife of the United States Senator from Pennsylvania who is a candidate for re-election this year. She has operated this 177-acre farm successfully for several years. The dairy herd consists of about forty tuberculin-tested grade Jerseys.

"You Are Starving Them On Grass"

It's Not Enough for Your Cows

Corn Gluten Feed Is Manufactured by
American Maize Products Co.
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If Your Dealer Does Not Handle Corn Gluten Feed, Any of the Above Named Manufacturers Will Supply You.

This Book—FREE

The only reason that a dairy cow does not starve to death on pasture is that the summer is not long enough. Even with the average pasture season thousands of cows are "starved dry."

You may think your cows make their increased yield of milk on the grass they eat, but you are deceiving yourself. The grass stimulates them, but it makes only a small part of the milk they give you. They rob their bodies to make the rest of it.

In the Fall when the pasture-fed cows begin to fail it is a sign that they have been starved dry. If grass made a big yield in the spring, why doesn't it continue to make milk when the cows fail or go dry weeks or months too soon?

The answer is simple. Grass was not enough. A grain ration, balanced with Corn Gluten Feed, will take your cows through the summer in good condition and full production.

Tens of thousands of tons of Corn Gluten Feed have been sold for shipment during the next three months. It will be fed to dairy cows. Millions of dollars will be added to the profits of their owners.

The Best and Safest Protein

Corn Gluten Feed is the best protein feed because it is more highly digestible than other rich feeds. It is safe because it is the pure protein product of corn. One ton contains the protein, mineral matter and vitamines of nearly four tons of whole grain.

Ask your dealer for Corn Gluten Feed. If he does not sell it, you can buy it from any manufacturer. In this case it will pay you to get several neighbors to join you and buy a carload together.

New 64-Page Book--Free

Mail the coupon for a copy of our new book, "The Gospel of Good Feeding." It contains 28 tested rations for dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. The great feeding experts say it is one of the best books on feeding they have ever read. We will send you a copy free.

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Bulletin No. 5

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Mail the Coupon for a Free Copy of this very helpful book, and be sure to give the name of your dealer.

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BINDER TWINE
In five or eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for circular and sample. We have a special offer for you.
THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 80, Melrose, Ohio

SAMSON
Tractor Repairs
Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any piece and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write W. D. HOYT, 808 S. Saginaw St., FLINT, MICH

COPPER-IZED METAL SILO
For fifteen years the METAL Silo has stood the test of wind, ensilage acid and fire hazards and has produced the best of silage. Choose the Silo constructed of COPPER-IZED METAL with Exclusive Features—and
Write Your Own Guarantee!
Orders received now—for immediate or future delivery—assure lower prices than later in season. We can make an interesting agency proposition. Write for complete literature
THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.
Dept. H London, Ohio, Est. 1904

SAVED $30.00
Get Brown's New CUT PRICES
W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved $30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and
Brown Pays Freight
Write for our new 1926 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save. 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2901 Cleveland, Ohio

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

62 Bradford County Registered Holsteins 62
49 Cows fresh or due soon, 5 Heifers, 8 Bulls

TROY, PA., Saturday, May 15, 1926. Livestock Sales Pavilion, 12 o'clock noon

An opportunity to secure exceptional quality Holsteins from dairymen-breeders who by twelve years' efforts of improvement through Cow Testing Association work and Better Sires have secured distinct results. Liberal Sale Terms. All cattle offered are from herds under the Accredited Herd plan and all but 5 head qualified to enter accredited Herds. 60-day retest privilege. PLAN to ATTEND this sale. Apply promptly for catalog to

R. H. FLEMING, TOWANDA, PA.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept., 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 518,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name ....

Town ....

State .... R. F. D. ....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

A Need and a Supply

THE need and the supply of any sort whatever in the world are pretty well balanced if the two could but meet. This is referring more especially to farm homes where strong, healthy boys are needed so badly, and also to the uncared for, unwanted waifs to be found in many other places.

Many people hesitate to adopt such children because of the fear that some undesirable hereditary trait may develop and cause trouble and regret. If these children are left in their present state bad traits will surely develop, otherwise they can be averted in nearly all instances. The influence of environment is very strong.

I have in mind a boy who was, I believe, taken from the worst surroundings possible. The children had to go to school, and a discerning teacher saw a brown-eyed lad among them who seemed bright and attractive. The parents gave him to her and she took him into her home. What a change! Cleanliness, love, industry, Christianity in place of filth, blows, laziness and profanity. His response was immediate and unreserved. His foster mother told me he was as good to her as an own son could be. (She had two grown-up boys of her own.)

His advance in the business in which he engaged was rapid. He was handsome, respected, honest, clean and beloved. It was all in the shaping of the clay.

Children for the Farm Home

In the orphan asylums is material for lives that would enrich the world. Brains are there to be developed, bodies to be trained, characters to be formed. The farm home is the ideal place for such work, yet too many of them are lacking the freshness and joy that children bring. A child admitted to such a home will do as much for it and its occupants—repaying in mental and spiritual coin—as the farm people do for the child.—M. C. S.

Our Old Blind Horse

THE most intelligent farm animal I ever knew was a blind horse we had at home when I was a girl. She had not always been blind but was stone blind when she came into our possession.

We lived in a little village not far from town. My mother owned a farm about three miles out in the country. The road to the farm had some steep hills, sharp turns, many bridges and a watering trough along the way.

That horse knew every breaker, turn, and bridge in the road and she always turned in at the watering trough without any guiding whatever and if we were in a hurry and knew she didn't especially need water, we could scarcely get her by it.

She Knew the Church

Then, on a little farther, was the church and she always turned in there, week days or Sunday and we had to touch her with the whip to get her by it. When she came to the farm she always turned in at the barn, not missing it by a foot, and I don't think she ever saw the place when she had her sight.

On our way to town there was a breaker, a sharp curve, then a nice stretch of road on which my brother always liked to speed a little. So as soon as she crossed the breaker and rounded the turn, she would light out on a fancy trot without any urging. She never stumbled for we always drove her with a tight line.

We later moved to the farm and she always wanted to turn in at her old home in the village when we went by. She lived to be an old horse and served us better than many horses we had which could see.—Celeste Eva Serf.

We've Enjoyed Farm Life

WE LIVE on a thirty-acre farm located in South Jersey, raising mainly fruit and truck, with poultry as a side-line.

We have two sons. My husband came from town but I was born and raised on a farm, incidentally the farm which we now own. We both love farm life, and tho the work at times seems hard, we enjoy it. We both have seen enough of city life with its advantages and disadvantages, to prefer farm life.

We would like nothing better than for the boys to choose farming as their life work. We hope to give them a chance to get a college education as that is as much of an asset in farm life as in any other walk of life.

The Love of Nature

I hope I can instill into their lives the love of nature. I miss no opportunity to call their attention to a beautiful sky, a gorgeous sunrise or sunset, a beautiful plant or tree, or to interest them in the habits of birds and animals.

With all the advantages of farm life in this age there is nothing left to be desired. Our schools and churches are very good. Libraries supply us with good reading supplemented by the excellent farm papers, and the radio supplies us with the best music that the artists have to offer.

And last, but not least, I always feel as tho nature draws us closer to God, and no matter what vocation our sons choose our only prayer about them is that they may become God-fearing men.—Mrs. I. S., Atlantic County, N. J.

Some Pertinent Questions

I NOTED in Neshaminy Garden items recently the following questions: "Why should farmers complain and why should they be leaving the farms when the public is spending more money each year to promote better farming? Is it because the farmers will not learn, or is it because the costly aids and advice provided are not just what the farmers need most? Well, it is a good question but the author quoted did not answer it. Can you?"

Yes, there are approximately twenty thousand salaried advisors and aids in the agricultural department at Washington and hundreds in each state—"Costly Aids."

1. What is the motive of this so-called help,—sympathy for an underpaid service, or is it that there shall be more and cheaper food?
2. Why do city bureaus of trade and commerce push agricultural agencies?
3. Is this service doing something for or to the farmer?
4. Would the farmer fare better if all promotion agencies were withdrawn, including reclamation projects?
5. What farmer or publication will answer these questions in behalf of the man that feeds the world?—A. Farmer.

You Can Now Sell Undergrades at TOP PRICES

THE small fruit and sound windfalls you formerly sold at a big loss can be turned into profits. You can now make them into pure, sweet cider, and apple butter, jelly, vinegar, and the other apple products made from cider. And when you do you turn your undergrades into marketable commodities that enjoy a year 'round market—*at tip-top prices.*

Mount Gilead
HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESSES

Built by an organization with more than fifty years experience in the field, Mount Gilead Hydraulic Presses are famous for thorough effective pressing that extracts all the juice from apples, cherries, grapes and other small fruits. They develop a greater pressure and produce a larger yield of juice than any other cider press on the market. There is a Mount Gilead press for every requirement including roadside, orchard, and custom pressing work.

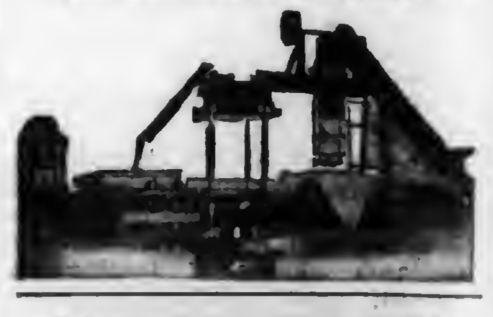
The Mount Gilead Process

Along with the Mount Gilead Line of Hydraulic Cider Presses has been developed the Mount Gilead Process of refining apple juice. This remarkable process, perfected by experts after years of experiment, produces high grade pure cider that stays fresh and sweet the year 'round without the use of preservatives or other adulterations.

If you want bigger profits from your orchard write us today for the book "A Golden Harvest from Undergrade Apples." It fully describes Mount Gilead Hydraulic Cider Presses and the Mount Gilead Process—and why they are money-makers for you.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
Originators of the Hydraulic Cider Press
805 LINCOLN AVE. MOUNT GILEAD, O.

The most complete line of machinery for fruit products plants, including cider presses for every need.



A Milker on Wheels

No installation necessary

The simple SHARPLES Moto-Milker can be unboxed and put to work for you in an hour after you receive it. Just wheel it into your barn and plug in on the lighting current. One man—or a boy—can milk 20 cows in an hour.

The Sharples Moto-Milker will pay for itself each year you operate it. It can increase your milk yield from 4% to 10%, give you cleaner milk, and cut your milking time and labor costs to one-third.

If you have a large herd, or no electricity, the Sharples Pipe Line Milker solves your problem.

Write today for free illustrated book of facts important to every owner of cows.

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261 So. 3rd St., Phila, Pa.

Dairy Conference

(Continued from page 11)

ed a study of the significance and the prices of dairy products as a factor affecting the volume of products produced by farmers and the volume of products consumed; a study of the present system of paying for milk in certain markets and its relation to the seasonal distribution of production, a study of the size, extent, and trend of the fluid milk market for a period further back and on a broader basis than has previously been available.

The Division of Statistical and Historical Research under the direction of O. C. Stine has for its function the assembling of statistics and data concerning the dairy industry, from all possible sources, and the making of this information available for use in replying to inquiries. The division further makes such analyses of the dairy industry as are essential from time to time. Maps have been prepared showing the shifts in the dairy industry from 1840 to date.

Maps and Charts Shown

The work of the various divisions was graphically presented by means of maps and charts and the delegates were impressed with the large service that is being rendered to the dairy industry by the different divisions of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whose work is related to the marketing of dairy products. Every courtesy was shown the delegates and many of them expressed the thought that they would return again and spend more time in getting better acquainted with the constructive lessons which may be learned in the two bureaus.

It is likely that special conferences will be held later with particular branches of the dairy industry, e. g., the ice cream makers, the market milk dealers, the butter makers, the cheese makers, and the dairy farmers. Every dairyman who can possibly take advantage of these special conferences when they are called should by all means do so, since an abundance of information of fundamental character may be secured directly at its source.—A. A. Borland.

Bradford Holstein Sale

WHILE there are many excellent herds of other breeds represented in the 60,000 dairy cattle in Bradford County, the number of Holstein breeders has been constantly increasing until now approximately 200 dairymen have registered Holsteins.

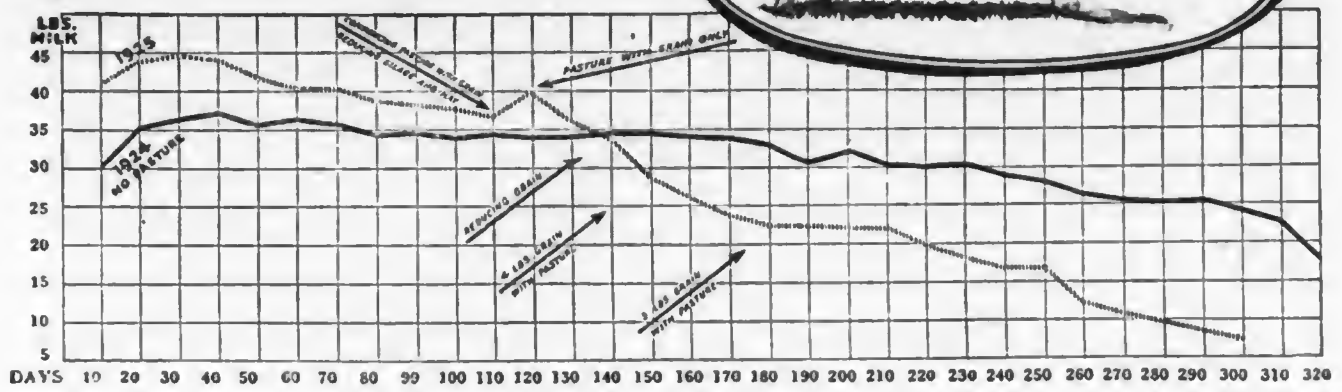
For more than twelve years Bradford County has been the leading county in Pennsylvania in its cow testing association activities. Today the result of these efforts is visible in the type and production of the dairy cattle of the county.

Use of High Quality Sires

Another feature of equal importance in the development of good herds has been use of high quality sires. While the last few years have been difficult for the dairy farmer, those who have practiced the improved methods are today able to give the public an excellent example of successful accomplishment.

For their spring sale to be held at Troy, May 15, twenty-three breeders are offering sixty-two head of registered Holsteins, all from herds under the accredited herd plan for the control of tuberculosis, and all but five head are qualified to enter accredited herds. With the cow testing association and herd sire improvement work as a foundation, this year's sale offers a consignment of cattle that will satisfy the most critical and supplies an excellent demonstration of cattle breeding skill.

On May 16th this Cow went on pasture—


LBS. MILK
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
DAYS 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320
1925
1924 NO PASTURE
PASTURE WITH GRAIN ONLY
REDUCING SILAGE AND HAY
REDUCING GRAIN
4 LBS. GRAIN WITH PASTURE
3 LBS. GRAIN WITH PASTURE

These lines represent the daily average production in each 10 day period. To obtain this figure the total production in each period was divided by ten to avoid all the little fluctuations in day-to-day records.

IN THESE two simple lines is written the story of two lactations in the life of a cow. The chart shown above is a graphic record of the milk production, during 1924 and 1925, of Cow 76, an ordinary grade Holstein at the Larro Research Farm.

The solid line shows milk production in 1924—a good, even milk flow, averaging over 31 lbs. a day throughout the lactation, during which the cow was fed Larro and hay, with no pasture. On this diet, she not only produced profitably, but built condition, entering her 1925 lactation with a production up to 47 lbs. a day.

Then, on May 16th, 1925, she went on pasture, the grain ration, however, being fed with the grass. Production increased temporarily as is indicated by the sharp peak in the broken line representing 1925 milk production. This increase, however, lasted but ten days. As the grain ration was reduced, production fell off sharply.

Two months after she went on pasture she was giving only 22½ lbs. of milk a day. On the 280th day of this lactation, the milk yield was only 10 lbs., as compared with 25 lbs. on the 280th day of her previous lactation, when she was getting Larro, with no pasture.

Though the 1925 pasture was plentiful, she simply was not getting enough nourishment. The grass had served admirably as a "spring tonic," but ten days saw the end of this effect. It could not take the place of sufficient food.

"No cow can produce a really liberal amount of milk for any time on grass alone. Sometimes they will do it for a while by drawing on their reserves, which means losing weight and condition, followed with a rapid drop in milk production. Heavily milking cows so treated always disappoint their owners by their poor production the following winter."

So speaks Dr. C. H. Eckles, Chief of the Division of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, and one of the world's leading dairy authorities.

Feed your cows 1 lb. of Larro for each 5 lbs. of milk they produce, even with the best pasture. Increase your Larro ration when pasture becomes inferior. Your summer profits will be larger. Your cows will maintain the condition necessary for capacity production next fall and winter, when milk prices are highest.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Detroit - - - - Michigan

Larro

DAIRY FEED — POULTRY FEEDS — HOG FEED

For three years before Larro Poultry Feeds were offered for sale they were made to prove their right to the name Larro in a series of carefully checked feeding tests. In every test the Larro-fed birds produced more eggs and developed quicker, with less mortality than those fed on any of the better known rations now available. The regular use of Larro Poultry Feeds will add greatly to your profits, too. Ask your dealer. (627)

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used for years in the big dairy country Sweden, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with abortion. Frank Halfman, Crown Point, Ind., writes: "Two years ago, I lost every calf from my herd of forty cows. All remedies failed until I used yours. I have never lost a calf since."

C. C. C. (Cow, Calf, Control) is guaranteed to absolutely stop abortion or the treatment cost is refunded. Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer.

Simply send your name and address without further obligation on your part to Froberg Remedy Co., 16 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

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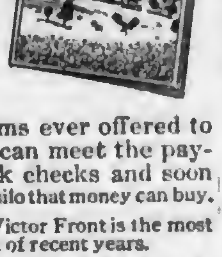
Are Easier To Buy



You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Write today for particulars of our easy-payment plan and our FREE book, "Saving with Silos." Investigate the time and labor-saving features of the new Harder-Victor Front. Learn how others are making extra profits.

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All for only $2.50—value $4.00

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for
Better Hay-Making

"McCormick" and "Deering" have been the names of good hay tools for generations. Throughout the country you will find sons of farmers using mowers and rakes that were used and passed on to them by their fathers. Sturdy tools yet, in spite of their twenty, thirty, and often forty years of hard work.

You may have one of these patriarchs in your implement shed. If you have, you know as well as we do the full worth of McCormick-Deering quality. However, good as the old tools were in their prime, they are relics of bygone days. The time has come to replace them with new, efficient McCormick-Deering equipment. The quality standards of today are as high as ever—the construction shows the effects of years of steady improvement. The line is unbeatable.

If you make hay you need these money-making tools. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer is at your service with a full stock of this new equipment.

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606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCormick - Deering Hay Tools

Combined Side Rakes and Tedders · Loaders · High-Lift Mowers
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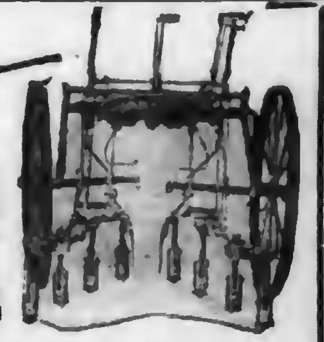
Hand and Power-Lift Sweep Rakes



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and the Farquhar Perfected Cultivator is well adapted for all conditions of crops and soils. It is built strong and rigid, easily regulated to meet the needs of the growing crop; 6 or 8 shovels either spring or pin hoe. Walking or riding types,

Ask for catalog No. 725 and learn also about our 5 and 7 tooth one-horse cultivators; single, double and triple shovel plows.

We build engines, tractor threshers, sawmills, hay balers and cider presses—ask for instructive bulletins.

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
STEEL BELT LACING
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2 pieces to metal hinge pin. Use 2.
The easiest lacing to put on: "stays put" the longest, too. No holes to punch. "A joint in a jiffy." Teeth clinch down flat on both sides of belt. To take apart, just push out hinge pin.
Used and recommended by leading agricultural schools, by belting, tractor and implement manufacturers and hundreds of thousands of progressive farmers.
Sold in handy packages of two 6-inch joints or larger standard boxes.
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One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy **Cures Gapes**
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.
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MINERAL COMPOUND In use over 30 yrs.
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$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Can You Tell Me?

1. Which do you consider best the one or three-dial?
2. What is the cause of a loud hum when turning on the dry battery coming on only from below forty?
3. Should the aerial be level in the air or on a slant toward the house?
4. We are living on a side hill farm. Which way would you put your aerial, straight across the valley or the same direction as the valley? Our aerial is across the valley and is very close to a tree.
5. About how far should the aerial be from lightning rods?
6. Our lead-in wire is about ten inches from the edge of the thin roof on a bay window on the house. Would that cause any interference?
7. Our ground wire is about twenty-five feet and is fastened on an iron pipe driven in the ground about three feet in a spot in the cellar where there is water all the time. Do you think that is a good ground connection? It would take about forty-five feet to attach it to a water pipe.
8. Which do you consider the best for home use, a built-in loud speaker or a horn?—J. A. M., Delaware County, N. Y.

If You Have Questions

READERS who have problems in the operation of their radio sets are invited to write this department, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, for assistance. When you write, try to give a complete list of the ailments of your set. Describe it in detail, with names of parts and a diagram, if you made it yourself, and state just how it acts in every respect. A stamped, self-addressed envelope enclosed with your request will bring a prompt reply.

1. A three-dial set is almost always more selective (less interference) and more sensitive than a one-dial set, unless the one-dial set is the type where three internal controls are mechanically combined with one outside knob.

2. You mention a hum below forty on the dial or rheostat. With tubes too dim, a hum or oscillation is sometimes heard. If you mean below 40 on tuning dials it may arise from induction from a nearby electric power line.

3. It doesn't matter whether aerial is horizontal or vertical or at an angle. If you can increase the average height by slanting up away from house, do so.

4. Probably it would be better to run the aerial with the valley, especially if this gives greater average height from earth and avoids trees.

5. Lightning rods pick up radio energy and may weaken signals unless aerial is five to ten feet higher and not nearer than ten feet at any point.

6. No, the nearby tin roof would not cause interference; it might weaken signals slightly, so you had better increase separation to about five feet.

7. Your ground is not a good one. Bury a copper screening about two by six feet, one-quarter to one-half inch mesh, two feet below surface in cellar, where moist or wet. Solder heavy wire to one edge of screening all along for good contact. Attach another wire to the water pipe in addition.

8. The speaker may be built-in or separate—results depend mainly on nature of unit and horn used in each case. Probably a separate horn would be slightly better than the one you have if you pay more than about $30 for it.—B. F.

Transferring the Bees

THE box hive is not adapted to any of the manipulations necessary in modern beekeeping. Very little honey of poor quality, uncontrolled swarming and winter losses make box hive beekeeping unprofitable and it is often a menace to good beekeeping in the community because of the presence of American foulbrood.

By giving the bees some help they will practically transfer themselves from box hives to modern hives in one of three simple methods. One modern hive should be fitted up for each colony to be transferred, with the frames wired and filled with full sheets of brood comb foundation. The right time to transfer is when the bees are gathering sufficient nectar so that they will maintain themselves and build comb on the new foundation. Sometimes this occurs in fruit bloom but usually it is best to wait until the beginning of the main honey flow.

The Three Simple Methods

METHOD 1.—When the first swarm issues from the box hive, remove the old box to a new stand some distance away, hive the swarm in a new hive and place it on the old stand. The returning field bees will strengthen the new swarm and deplete the force in the box so that a second swarm will seldom issue.

Twenty-one days after the first swarm issued drive the remaining bees out of the old box by smoking and drumming. By this time a young queen will be laying or about ready to do so. If increase is desired this driven swarm may be hived. A good way is to kill the queen in the first swarm and unite the driven swarm with it, thus making one good strong colony having a young queen.

METHOD 2.—Remove the top board from the box hive and fit the modern hive over it like a super. Sometimes it is best to place the old box on its side in such a manner that the combs will be in a vertical position and remove the side board now on the top. This will bring the frames of foundation that are in the new hive close to the brood in the old combs and will induce quick comb building.

When Begin Storing Honey

When the bees have begun storing honey in the new hive, smoke and drum the bees from below so that most of them with the queen will be on the new combs above. Take the new modern hive off and place it on its bottom board. Remove the old box to a new location and place the modern hive on the old stand. In twenty-one days smoke and drum out the remaining bees from the old box and proceed as in method number one.

METHOD 3.—Fit the modern hive on the old box, as in method number two but instead of waiting several days for the bees to build combs, smoke and drum the bees up into the new hive at once and place it on its bottom board on the old stand. Remove the old box to a new location and in twenty-one days drive the bees from it as in the other methods.

The hive from which the bees are to be driven must have large openings at the top so that the queen and the bees will run freely up and away from the old combs into the new hive or box above. Usually a box hive having an open bottom is turned upside down and a new hive or a box is placed over the open end which is now at the top. A few cracks or small openings between it and the old hive will not matter.

By prying loose some of the boards, at what is now the bottom of the old hive to admit smoke, the operation begins. Blow quantities of cool white smoke into the openings at the bottom and pound lightly on all sides of the old hive using a light hammer or club.

Takes About Five Minutes

The bees will at once begin to roar and run upward. After about five minutes smoking and drumming the queen and most of the bees will be clustered in the new hive or box above. After that proceed as in methods two and three. The queen may not be seen in the cluster but she will be there in at least nine cases out of ten.

Within four or five days the new colony should be examined for the queen and if no eggs are found the colony should be supplied with a new queen or the old box may be drummed to find whether she is still there. If found she with a small quantity of bees, may be run into the new swarm.

In the event the box hive colony is queenless at the time of transferring, the bees should be united with another colony as they will swarm out if hived in a new hive. After the second drive of bees the combs should be taken out of the old box. Portions of good honey are good for table use or may be fed back to the new swarm. The old combs should be melted into beeswax.

If Several Colonies

If several colonies are to be transferred at the same time, it is a good plan to set four or five of the old boxes in a group and if the swarms are found to be weak, at the time of the second drive, they may all be united, making one strong colony.

Cutting the combs and fitting them into the frames of the new hive is not as good as one of the above methods. After the combs are transferred they are usually not desirable and have to be worked out later. The smear of honey often starts robbing and the loss of the colony results. If bee diseases are present this is one of the best ways to spread it. Much less care is needed and less danger of bad results follow when the bees are driven out and the combs are all new and good straight worker combs.—Geo. H. Rea.

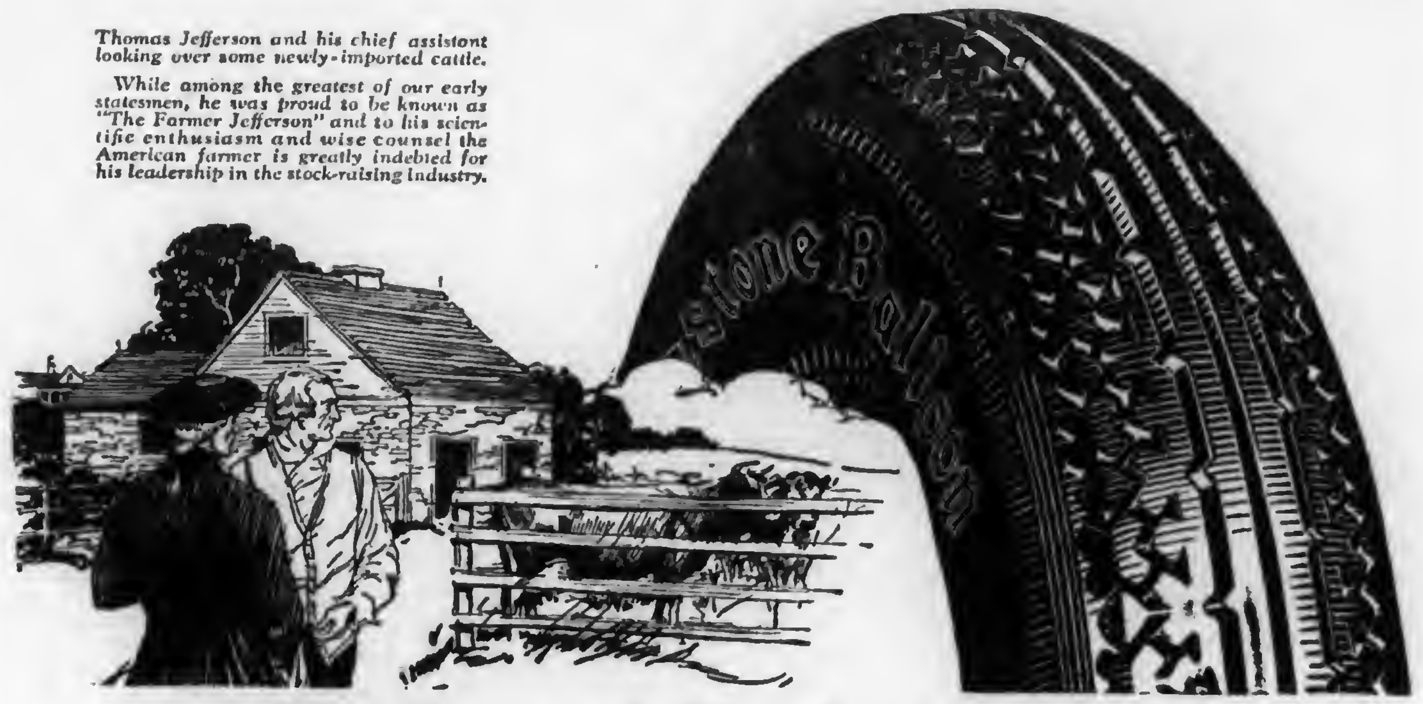
Delaware Strawberries

TWO meetings were held in Harrington, Delaware, early in April to encourage the growing of strawberries among local farmers and to make plans for a local market. This movement is being backed by the Harrington Chamber of Commerce. The county agent and the dean of the University of Delaware discussed methods of shipment, and the importance of growing two or three standard varieties and grading the fruit carefully.

Old berry growers plowed for new beds during the first week in April. Due to cold, wet weather the plants are late. There is a scarcity of plants, too, due to the drought of last year. The strawberry season will be at least two weeks later than in 1925.—G. W. MacL.

Thomas Jefferson and his chief assistant looking over some newly-imported cattle.

While among the greatest of our early statesmen, he was proud to be known as "The Farmer Jefferson" and to his scientific enthusiasm and wise counsel the American farmer is greatly indebted for his leadership in the stock-raising industry.



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311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick almost to madness from loneliness. Leaving the sick man MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane and get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One was Bucky Smith, who hated Billy. Tired out the party rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. Bucky and his party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

Just when Pelletier believed he was dying Jim Blake appeared with a story of an Eskimo squaw left at an igloo up the coast. Pelletier discovers the story to be false and starts a search for the deserted white woman which ended abruptly when he found a dead Eskimo woman and a living baby—Little Mystery—in a nearby igloo. Several days after MacVeigh's return to the cabin Eskimos—the dangerous Kogmollocks—came for the child, and to save her the men decided to flee.

(Continued from last week)

BILLY began to pack, and Pelletier put Little Mystery on the bunk and started to harness the six dogs, ranging them close along the wall, with old one-eyed Kazan, the hero who had saved him from Blake, in the lead. Outside the firing had ceased. It was evident that the Eskimos had made up their minds to save their ammunition until dawn.

Fifteen minutes sufficed to load the sledge; and while Pelletier was fastening the sledge-traces, MacVeigh bundled Little Mystery into her thick fur coat. The sleeve caught and he turned it back, exposing the white edge of the lining. On that lining was something which drew him down close; and when the strange cry that fell from his lips drew Pelletier's eyes toward him, he was staring down into Little Mystery's upturned face with the look of one who saw a vision.

"Mother of Heaven!" he gasped. "She's—" He caught himself, and smothered Little Mystery up close to him for a moment before he brought her to the sledge. "She's the bravest little kid in the world," he finished, and Pelletier wondered at the strangeness of his voice.

He tucked her into a nest made of blankets and then tied her in securely with babiche rope. Pelletier stood up first, and saw the hungry, staring look in MacVeigh's face as he kept his eyes steadily upon Little Mystery.

"What's the matter, Mac?" he asked. "Are you very much afraid—for her?"

"No," said MacVeigh, without lifting his head. "If you're ready, Pelly, open the door." He rose to his feet and picked up his rifle. He did not seem like the old MacVeigh; but the dogs were nipping and whining, and there was no time for Pelletier's questions.

"I'm going out first, Billy," he said. "You can make up your mind they're watching the cabin pretty close, and as soon as the dogs nose the open air they'll be yapping, 'n' let 'em on to us. We can't risk her under fire. So I'm going to back along the edge of the ridge and give it to 'em as fast as I can work the gun. They'll all turn to me and that's the time for you to open the door and make your get away. I'll be with you inside of five minutes."

HE TURNED out the light as he spoke. Then he opened the door and slipped out into the night without a protesting word from MacVeigh. Hardly had he gone when the latter fell upon his knees beside Little Mystery, and in the deep gloom crushed his rough face down against her soft, warm little body.

"So it's you, is it?" he cried softly, and then he mumbled things which the little girl could not possibly have understood.

Suddenly he sprang to his feet and ran to the door with a word to faithful old Kazan, the leader.

From far down the snow-ridge there came the rapid firing of Pelletier's rifle.

For a moment Billy waited, his hand on the door, to give the watching Eskimos time to turn their attention toward Pelletier. He could perhaps have counted fifty before he gave Kazan the leash, and the six dogs dragged the sledge out into the night. With human-like intelligence old Kazan swung quickly after his master, and the team darted like a streak into the south and west, giving tongue to that first sharp, yapping voice, which it is impossible to beat or train out of a band of huskies.

As he ran, Billy looked back over his shoulder. In the hundred-yard stretch of gray gloom between the cabin and snow-ridge he saw three figures speeding like wolves. In a flash the meaning of this unexpected move of the Eskimos dawned upon him. They were cutting off Pelletier from the cabin and his course of flight. "Go it, Kazan!" he cried fiercely, bending low over the leader. "Moo-hoosh—moo-hoosh—moohoosh, old man!" and Kazan leaped into a swift run, nipping and whining at the empty air.

Billy stopped and whirled about. Two other figures had joined the first three, and he opened fire. One of the running Eskimos pitched forward with a cry that rose shrill and scarcely human above the moaning and roar of the ice-fields; and the other four fell flat upon the snow to escape the hail of lead that sang close over their heads.

From the snow-ridge there came a fusillade of shots, and a single figure darted like a streak in MacVeigh's direction. He knew that it was Pelletier, and, running slowly after Kazan and the sledge, he rammed a fresh clipful of cartridges into the chamber of his rifle. The figures in the open had risen again, and Pelletier's automatic trailed out a stream of fire as he ran. He was breathing heavily when he reached Billy.

"Kazan has got the kid well in the lead!" shouted the latter. "God bless that old scoundrel! I believe he's human."

They set off swiftly, and the thick night soon engulfed all signs of the Eskimos. Ahead of them the sledge loomed up slowly, and when they reached it both men thrust their rifles under the blanket-straps. Thus relieved of their weight, they forged ahead of Kazan.

"Moo-hoosh—moo-hoosh!" encouraged Billy.

He glanced at Pelletier on the opposite side. His comrade was running with one arm raised at the proper angle to reserve breath and endurance; the other hung straight and limp at his side. A sudden fear shot thru him and he darted ahead of the lead-dog to Pelletier's side. He did not speak, but touched the other's arm.

"One of the little devils winged me!" gasped Pelletier. "It's not bad."

He was breathing as tho the short run was already winding him, and without a word Billy ran up to Kazan's head and stopped the team within twenty paces. The open blade of his knife was ripping up Pelletier's sleeve before his comrade could find words to object.

Pelletier was bleeding, and bleeding hard. His face was shot with pain. The bullet had passed thru the fleshy part of his forearm, but had, fortunately, missed the main artery. With the quick deftness of the wilderness-trained surgeon, Billy drew the wound close, and bound it tightly with his own and Pelletier's handkerchiefs. Then he thrust Pelletier toward the sledge.

"You've got to ride, Pelly," he said. "If you don't you'll go under, and that means all of us."

FAR behind them there rose the yapping and howling of dogs.

"They're after us with the dogs!" groaned Pelletier. "I can't ride. I've got to run—and fight!"

"You get on the sledge, or I'll stave your head in!" commanded MacVeigh. "Face the enemy, Pelly—and give 'em h—ll! You've got three rifles there. You can do the shooting while I hustle on the dogs. And keep yourself in front of her," he added, pointing to the almost completely buried Little Mystery.

After convincing Pelletier that he must ride on the sledge, Billy ran on ahead, and the dogs started with their heavier load.

"Now for the timber-line," he called down to Kazan. "It's fifty miles, old boy, and you've got to make it by dawn. If we don't—"

He left the words unfinished, but Kazan tugged harder, as if he had heard and understood. The sledge had reached the unbroken sweep of the barren now, and MacVeigh felt the wind in his face. It was blowing from the north and west, and with it came sudden gusts filled with fine particles of snow. After a few moments he fell back to see that little Mystery's face was completely covered.

Pelletier was crouching down on the sledge, his feet braced in the blanket-straps. His wound and the uncomfortable sensation of riding backward on a swaying sledge, were making him dizzy, and he wondered if what he saw creeping up out of the night was a result of this dizziness, or a reality. There was no sound from behind. But a darker spot had grown within his vision, at times becoming larger, then almost disappearing. Twice he raised his rifle. Twice he lowered it again, convinced that the thing behind was only a shadowy fabric of his imagination. It was possible that their pursuers would lose trace of them in the darkness, and so he held his fire.

He was staring at the shadow, when from out of it there leaped a little spurt of flame, and a bullet sang past the sledge, a yard to the right. It was a splendid shot. There was a marksman with the shadow, and Pelletier replied so quickly that the first shot had not died away before there followed the second. Five times his automatic sent its leaden messengers back into the night, and at the fifth shot there came a wild outburst of pain from one of the Eskimo dogs.

"HURRAH!" shouted Billy. "That's one team out of business, Pelly. We can beat 'em in a running fight!"

He heard the quick metallic snap of fresh cartridges as Pelletier slipped them into the chamber of his rifle; but beyond that sound, the wind, and the straining of the huskies, there was no other. A grim silence fell behind. The roar of the distant ice grew less. The earth no longer seemed to shudder under their feet at the terrific explosions of the crumbling 'bergs. But in place of these the wind was rising and the fine snow was thickening. Billy no longer turned to look behind. He stared ahead, and as far as he could see on each side of them. At the end of half an hour the panting dogs dropped into a walk, and he walked close beside his comrade.

"They've given it up," groaned Pelletier weakly. "I'm glad of it, Mac, for I'm—I'm—dizzy." He was lying on the sledge now, with his head bolstered up on a pile of blankets.

"You know how the wolves hunt, Pelly," said MacVeigh; "in a moon-shape, half-circle, you know, that closes in on the running game from in front? Well, that's how the Eskimos hunt, and I'm wondering if they're trying to get ahead of us—off there, and off there." He motioned to the north and the south.

"They can't," replied Pelletier, raising himself to his elbow with an effort. "Their dogs are bushed. Let me walk, Mac. I can—"

He fell back with a sudden low cry.

"Gawd, but I'm dizzy—"

Activities of Al Acres:—*Better Let Slim Stay In, Al; You May Need Him for Ballast* : *By Leet*

I'VE MADE OVER MY OLD TRACTOR INTO A CATERPILLAR TYPE! GET IN AND I'LL SHOW YOU WHAT SHE WILL DO, SLIM!
LITTLE CUTEY
HOLD YOUR SEAT SLIM, YOU HAVEN'T SEEN ANYTHING YET!
?
LITTLE CUTEY
SEE HOW PRETTY IT TURNED THAT EAVE!
?
YOU'LL HAVE TO GET OUT, SLIM, WE'VE RUN OUT OF GAS!
LITTLE CUTEY
LEET

MacVeigh halted the dogs, and while they dropped upon their bellies, panting and licking up the snow, he knelt beside Pelletier. Darkness concealed the fear in his eyes and face. His voice was strong and cheerful.

"You've got to lie still, Pelly," he warned, arranging the blankets so that the wounded man could rest comfortably. "You've got a pretty bad nip, and it's best for all of us that you don't make a move. You're right about the Eskimos and their dogs. They're bushed and they've given the chase up as a bad job, so what's the use of making a fool of yourself? Ride it out, Pelly. Go to sleep with Little Mystery if you can. She thinks she's in a cradle.

HE GOT up and started the dogs. For a long time he was alone. Little Mystery was sleeping, and Pelletier was quiet. Now and then he dropped his mittened hand on Kazan's head, and the faithful old leader whined softly at his touch. With the others it was different. They snapped viciously, and he kept his distance. He went on for hours, halting the team now and then for a few minutes' rest. He struck a match each time and looked at Pelletier. His comrade breathed heavily, with his eyes closed. Once, long after midnight, he opened them and stared at the flare of the match and into MacVeigh's white face.

"I'm all right, Billy," he said. "Let me walk—"

MacVeigh forced him back gently and went on. He was alone until the first cold, gray break of dawn. Then he stopped, gave each of the dogs a frozen fish, and with the fuel on the sledge built a small fire. He scraped up snow for tea, and hung the pail over the fire. He was frying bacon and toasting hard bannocks when Pelletier aroused himself and sat up. Billy did not see him until he faced about.

"Good morning, Pelly," he grinned. "Have a good nap?"

Pelletier groped about on the sledge.

"Wish I could find a club," he growled. "I'd brain you! You let me sleep!"

He thrust out his uninjured arm and the two shook hands. Once or twice before they had done this, after hours of great peril. It was not an ordinary hand-shake.

Billy rose to his feet. Half a mile away the edge of the big forest, for which they had been fighting, rose out of the dawn-gloom.

"If I'd known that," he said, pointing, "we'd have camped in shelter. Fifty miles, Pelly. Not so bad, was it?"

Behind them the gray barren was lifting itself into the light of day. The two men ate and drank tea. During those few minutes neither gave attention to the forest or the barren. Billy was ravenously hungry. Pelletier could not get enough of the tea. And then their attention went to Little Mystery, who awoke with a wailing protest at the smothering cover of blankets over her face. Billy dug her out, and held her up to view the strange change since yesterday. It was then that Kazan stopped licking his fishy chops to send up a wailing howl.

Both men turned their eyes toward the forest. Half-way between a figure was toiling slowly toward them. It was a man, and Billy gave a low cry of astonishment.

But Kazan was facing the gray barren, and he howled again, long and menacingly. The other dogs took up the cry, and when Pelletier and MacVeigh followed the direction of their warning, they stood for a full quarter of a minute as if turned into stone.

A mile away the barren was dotted with a dozen swiftly moving sledges and a score of running men.

After all, their last stand was to be made at the edge of the timber-line.

In such situations men like MacVeigh and Pelletier do not waste precious moments in prearranging actions in words. Their mental processes are instantaneous and correlative—and they act. Without a word Billy replaced Little Mystery in her nest, without even giving her a sip of the warm tea, and by the time the dogs were straightened in their traces Pelletier was handing him his rifle.

"I've ranged it for three hundred and fifty yards," he said. "We won't want to waste our fire until they come that near."

(To be continued next week)

News and Notes

NOW they are chasing mosquitoes with airplanes, and where there aren't too many trees in the way only one out of a hundred escapes. That isn't exactly what the U. S. Department of Agriculture says about its work with airplanes, but that is what it amounts to. Mosquito breeding swamps have been dusted with Paris green distributed from airplanes, and more than ninety-nine per cent of the mosquito larvae were killed with one application.

* * *

Who counted the dead mosquito larvae in a big swamp and figured out that percentage? Nobody. But pans containing a known number of the tiny insects were placed in various sections of the swamp, and when the airplane finished the live ones were counted.

* * *

Sport model flivvers and good scholarship don't go well together, in the view of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College. Penn State students have been warned that any of them who keep or operate an automobile at the college without a special permit from the officials will be expelled for the balance of the college year.

* * *

The average Pennsylvanian eats 200 eggs a year. Half of them are produced within the state. The others are imported, many from henneries from one to three thousand miles away.

* * *

More than 16,000 farm tractors have been shipped from factories in the United States to Soviet Russia since January 1, 1925. According to the Russian Information Bureau there were only 500 tractors in the whole Russian Empire before the World War.

* * *

It is no small task to care for a small baby. A number of people have suspected that for some time, but now it has been proven by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. The Bureau has learned from the reports of seventeen young mothers that "The care of one baby is a full-time job for its mother for five hours and forty-one minutes every day, and a part-time job the rest of the twenty-four hours."

* * *

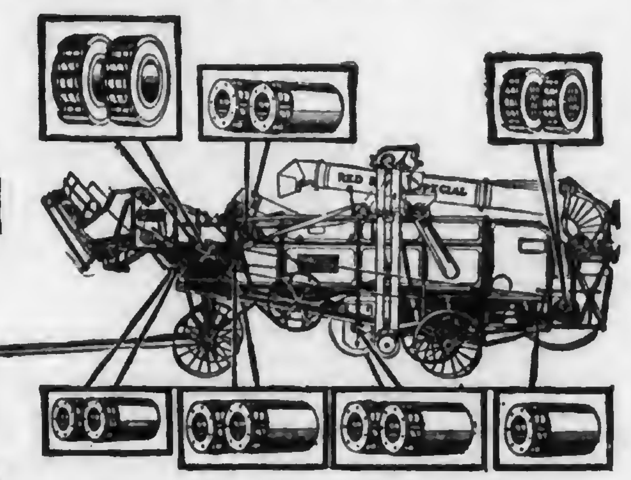
A large motor truck manufacturer has announced a new machine with a capacity of fifteen tons. It is of the semi-trailer type and can turn around, without backing, in a street thirty-four feet wide.

* * *

Uncle Sam is thinking about making a change in the size of paper money,—to save money. By making bills smaller the Treasury Department will save about $3,000,000 a year, partly because they won't require so much paper, and partly because they will not wear out so quickly due to being folded so many times. The proposed size is six by two and one-half inches.

* * *

Four nurses in a traveling hospital are kept busy looking after men who are injured while working on the construction of the new Broad Street subway in Philadelphia. As the subway work progresses the little hospital moves along with it. More than 2500 men have been injured since construction started.



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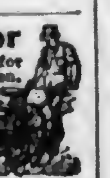
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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—There are twelve in our family counting my sister-in-law. I will try to tell you something about Florida. We have been here since September. The winters down here are like the summers up north. Oranges and grapefruit are ripe now, they have been ripe for about three months but will not be here much longer.

We live about two blocks from the Halifax River and about a mile from the Atlantic Ocean.

I went in bathing in the ocean on Christmas day. Well, I must say good-bye.—Elizabeth Allen (X), twelve, Volusia County, Fla.

You've celebrated Christmas in a way few Forum friends have. I'm sure. Did you have a Christmas tree or does Santa Claus visit Florida at all? There must be lots more interesting things you can tell us about the country down there, aren't there?

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am in the sixth grade at Fort school which is a little country school about one-half mile from my home. I mostly walk only when the snow is too deep. I haven't missed a day of school for three years.

I enjoy farm life. I help my father plant potatoes. For pets I have a pony, three calves, two horses and eight pigs. I love to ride horses.—Russell Rummell, ten, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and All the Rest:—I think Mary Sunshine's plan is a good one. I think this page is the best in the paper but everybody writes the same thing too often. Can't you write about different things? We have a pet canary bird, a dog and some pet chickens and, Oh, I must not forget the lamb. He is a frisky little fellow.

WHEN I WAS SMALL
Margaret Stout, Cambria County, Pa.

Here is a recipe for candy.

2 cups of white sugar
⅔ cup of milk
1 tablespoon butter

Put this on and boil till it will form a soft ball when put in cold water. You can leave it white or put coloring into it. When done, beat, add vanilla and place on buttered plate or pan.—Olive Blake, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending a recipe for candy.

BUTTER SCOTCH CANDY

1 cup sugar
½ cup molasses
1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice
2 tablespoons boiling water
½ cup butter

Boil together until a bit dropped into cold water becomes brittle, pour into buttered pans and when cool mark in squares.

Will some of the Forum friends tell me how they make their bird houses as I would like to make some? How many of the girls at school go for walks? We do. One day we went for pussy willows and evergreens. How many of the Forum friends like to gather arbutus?—Madeline Pepple, thirteen, Bedford County, Pa.

I hope a lot of you will send in directions for making bird houses so that Madeline can make plenty of homes for her feathered friends.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I like to help my father. My big brother and I play games and he is going to set traps next year. Fishing season starts soon and I like to fish awfully well. I have good luck sometimes. We have lots of cows and hens and many other things. Where do you live, Cousin Ruth? Have you any sisters or brothers? Do they write to the Forum page?—Lawrence Hoag, (X), Wayne County, Pa.

I live in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, just outside of the big city of Philadelphia, where I come to the office every day. I have a brother and a sister but they're too grown up to belong to our Forum. My brother likes to go fishing, too. He goes to the ocean sometimes to try his luck.

Dear Forum Friends:—We are going to get 500 little chicks on May 1st. My school will be out on April 30th. I pity you boys and girls in the city with school lasting until June. You should move to the country.

I have a calf named Cherry Blossom. Here is a candy recipe.

BUTTER SCOTCH

Butter size of walnut
1 teaspoon vinegar
1 cup brown sugar
½ cup cold water.

Boil together until they form hard ball when dropped in cold water. Then pour on greased platter.—Julia McDanel, eleven, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How many Forum friends like to embroider? I like to very much. In the summer time I go swimming almost every day. I think it is a fine sport.—Virginia Mae McDonald, twelve, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Spring is here and I am having a good time. I like to gather flowers. The arbutus is in bud now. I think it has a good smell. There are lots of birds here. It is not very warm here yet for spring. I will send you a recipe for Florense Martin. Here it is:

FUDGE

2 squares, or ounces chocolate
½ cup cold milk
2 cups granulated sugar
⅓ cup cane syrup
2 tablespoons vanilla

Grate chocolate and add all the ingredients except vanilla; cook slowly, stirring once in a while. Cook until it makes a soft ball in cold water (requires about five minutes after actual boiling begins).

Remove from fire, add the vanilla and beat until it begins to granulate. Pour out at once into a buttered pan. Mark deeply in cakes when nearly cold.

My sister and I make it and it is good. If it isn't good at first boil it again, but not as long.—Belva Pealer, ten, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have five pet cats, and a dog, and a pet chicken which has fourteen chicks a few days old. My mother has a turkey gobbler that weighs thirty pounds and we have three hens.

In the summer I pick strawberries, dewberries and black diamonds, and also pick huckleberries in the woods which grow wild. We have several fruit trees.

In fishing season I go fishing and catch pike, cat fish, eels, rocks, sunfish, pickerel and bass in a nearby lake.—Thomas F. Landy (X), Atlantic County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm two miles south of North East and here my father runs a dairy. We keep nineteen cows. I have one brother, Edward.

In the winter time my brother and I go down the large hill that we live on top of. We have lots of fun with our new sleds sliding to school and then when we get there.

Cousin Ruth, do you have a radio?

READY TO GO INTO BUSINESS
B. Irene Smith, Wyoming County, Pa.

We listen to it every night and hear many interesting things.

In the summer when school is out I help my mother with the housework, cook and bake and do many other things. What time do the schools let out where you live? They are out here May 25th.—Alice Bogert, eleven, Erie County, Pa.

Most of the schools in and around Philadelphia aren't out until near the end of June.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Our school stopped on April 12th. Cousin Ruth, I wish you could be out with us this summer in watermelon time. We plant two or three acres of watermelons and cantaloupes every year. Sometimes in the evening the machines just come rolling in.

I have two brothers and four sisters. One brother and two of my sisters have a birthday on the same day, the 20th of February. Now, I will send some riddles.

1. What has three feet and can't stand?
2. What stands in the middle of the bed its heart in its head?
3. What goes upstairs with four legs and comes down with eight legs?
4. What goes around the house with two legs and only makes one track?

Look for the answers in the paper later.—Ruth E. Leaman, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Spring is here at last but it is very cold. I have a pet dog named Major. He helps me watch the sheep. We won't have many to watch this summer as we only have eight big ones and seven lambs. He also helps with the cows. We live on a small farm.

I only have one brother. His name is Norman. We have good fun together when we come home from school. He has a wheelbarrow and I have a wagon so between the two we have good fun getting in wood.—Triman Grim (X), York County, Pa.

Mother's Day

SPRING is so late this year that most of the leaves and flowers are still hidden away. Only here and there a few brave blossoms peep out and these daring ones are those you'll want to find for mother tomorrow—a gift for Mother's Day. Mothers always enjoy flowers and this year when blossoms are so few and far between they'll appreciate more than ever a bunch of wild flowers from some sheltered corner that you've discovered. If you haven't already found a hidden corner you'd better search today and tomorrow bright and early gather a bouquet for mother.

Best wishes to all your mothers for a happy day.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford County, Winnifred Woodruff (X). **Centre County,** Russel Hoy, Esther Kessinger, Eleanor Wasson. **Columbia County,** Margaret Beagle, Anthony Hallman, Belva Pealer (X). **Erie County,** Zora Applebee (X), Alice Bogert. **Fulton County,** Walter J. Barton. **Lancaster County,** Pauline Landis (X), Ruth E. Leaman (X), Helen Yarmolowig. **Lycoming County,** Mary C. Mosteller. **Northumberland County,** Gertrude Huff. **Washington County,** Ruth Weir (X). **York County,** Everett Anderson (X), Triman Grim (X).

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Thomas F. Landy (X). **Hunterdon County,** Gladys Hamilton.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Frank B. Condon. **Frederick County,** M. Ruth Summers (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Twelve birds are peeping out at you from the twelve sentences below—a bird in each sentence. You will see that a LARK is looking at you in the very first sentence. When you have found the birds, write down the number of the sentence in which you found each one and send them to me on a POSTCARD so that I have your answer by May 15th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks have been very careless and have been making simple mistakes weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the April 17 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: AMERICAN.

The puzzle prize winners are: Cora Birckhead, age 12, Hebron, Md.; Alice Bogert, age 11, North East, Pa.; Martha Buck, age 8, Tamaqua, Pa.; Bettie Buzzard, age 9, Ebenburg, Pa.; J. Alton Cressman, age 12, Cementon, Pa.; Jacob W. Keller, age 9, Reamstown, Pa.; Clyde M. Raudenbush, age 12, Port Treverton, Pa.; Rosalie Sinclair, age 10, Norristown, Pa.; Alice Skees, age 12, Quakertown, Pa.; Edna Thomas, age 7, Boonsboro, Md.

Honor prize winner: Joel R. Bloss, age 11, Walnutport, Pa.

1. He always asked for a particuLAR Kind of feed.
2. When Alice found that she was thru, she was very much surprised.
3. That boat is going to Rio. Let's go, too!
4. Charles Dawes is Vice President of the United States.
5. They told me that I put my card in altogether too soon.
6. The freeze after the thaw killed the young buds.
7. He gave a mighty wrench and the spike came out.
8. Some sneak thieves tried to rob in our town last night.
9. Sharp as the wasp, arrows came flying.
10. The sea gleamed in the setting sun.
11. The crown prince was traveling around the world.
12. Pussy's bowl is full of milk.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, except numbers 6 and 7)

1.—These delegates to the conference of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement "stormed" the United States Capitol in protest against modification of the present prohibition laws.

2.—Wild geese receive food and protection at the home of Jack Miner, Canadian naturalist, author and bird lecturer.

3.—Ruth Meyer, one of Washington's youngest horsewomen, shown with her mount.

4.—This old waterwheel near Quilcene, Washington, makes a picturesque background in cherry blossom time. It furnished power for the printing of one of the state's early newspapers.

5.—Watson Russ, 67, and William M. Taylor, 75, veterans of the Alaskan gold fields, who have staked a claim near Kramer, California, the scene of a new gold strike.

6.—Raw materials in the storage bins from which they begin their trip thru the plant of a large tractor manufacturing company. See picture 7.

7.—Here the materials in picture 6 have finished their journey and appear as a tractor, ready to be driven away under its own power.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Who's Who in Our Family

Introducing Six More Contributors to the Page

In the issues of Pennsylvania Farmer for November 8, 1924, December 13, of the same year, and June 6, 1925, we had an opportunity to get acquainted with several of the contributors to our Home Page. This week, others, whose names have become familiar but whom we have never seen, are being introduced.

Gertrude Smith Stewart

A BEAUTIFUL farm in Ohio was my home for the first fifteen years of my life, after which we moved to a nearby city, where several of us were in high school. I never really left the school room, for when I was graduated I became a teacher and taught for fourteen happy years.

City schools in Ohio and Montana, with one year in the country, were, and still are, a big interest. My summers, too, were busy, for if I wasn't supervising a playground or teaching, I was attending school myself. In 1918 I took up special work at Columbia University, and thru the Red Cross activities at that time decided to go abroad as bedside teacher of crafts in the army hospitals. The glad day of the Armistice interrupted, and I returned to work for four years in hospitals here.

Mrs. Stewart, Home Page Editor

We Have Common Interests

Now I am living on a Jersey farm, busy each day with the same sort of duties which occupy your minds and time; busy as wife, mother, daughter, neighbor, and friend.

We have much in common. I love as you do the innumerable joys of the country; the early morning bird song, and the twilight call of the whip-poor-will; the blossoming hillside orchards, and the fragrance of autumn fruit; the waving fields of growing grain, and the clear, pure smell of new-mown hay; the sowing of tiny seeds in the springtime, and the gaiety of summer flowers; the glory of a sunrise or a sunset; the chatter of little children, and the sage advice of venerable old age—the blessings of home.

You have all been very kind in your fine spirit of welcome and genial cooperation since I became Home Page Editor, and it is genuinely appreciated. We are all interested in the increased welfare of rural life and the good we can do thru our page.—Home Page Editor, N. J.

Edith Rulifson Dilts

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Maryland, was my birthplace, Cumberland my home for six years, when we moved to Youngstown, Ohio. Later we moved to a farm in western New York.

How well I remember those first impressions of farm life! Our nearest neighbor was a mile away, and the little red school house was two. We went to school in the same building and to the same teacher to which my father had gone. From the country school I attended high school seven miles away, driving a horse one year and working for my board the remaining three.

Then followed four memorable years at Cornell, where I took up the Domestic Science Course. The war was being fought desperately in those years of 1917 and 1918, and Home Demonstration, in which I was specializing, was being emphasized very strongly at Cornell. Food problems, leadership and organization waxed strong.

Without waiting for graduation many of us went out with instructors teaching and demonstrating sugarless, wheatless, and meatless possibilities and necessities. Soon I was at work as a Home Demonstration Agent myself, first in Steuben County, N. Y., and in 1920 in Mercer County, N. J. I learned to know rural people and greatly enjoyed working with them. In the fall of this year, Mr. Dilts and I were married. I have been able to keep in close touch with Home Bureau work thru Miss Francis who lived in our home for three years while continuing the work in Mercer County.

Our two little girls of four and two years demand most of my time at present but I shall always have a sincere interest in my former work, and in the rural press.—Mrs. E. R. D., N. J.

Minnie I. Kohler

I HAVE lived a very ordinary, uneventful life. I was born in a little town or overgrown village, and moved to a farm at the age of four. Most of my early days were spent on a mortgaged farm where money was never plentiful. I left school at the age of fifteen to begin teaching. I never enjoyed the privilege of going to high school or college. My sister and I paid off the mortgage on the old home by teaching school. I have worked in the post office, too.

Mrs. Kohler, known to our readers as Hilda Richmond

I was very happily married and lived so until two years ago when my husband was taken suddenly ill and died,—the greatest sorrow of my life. I have one child, a boy of eighteen, a senior in high school. I have always been interested in farming, and own and manage our farm which my husband farmed successfully for years. I am particularly interested in sheep and have a good flock.

You see I am an ordinary, everyday home body in every way. With my sister I still share ownership of the old homestead. I have firm faith in the farmer and his family, in the future of agriculture, and the farm home as the best place for boys and girls to grow up.—Hilda Richmond, Ohio.

Doris W. McCray

YOU will be interested to hear that I married a Pennsylvania farmer, shortly after he was graduated from Iowa State College at Ames, where we met. I am a graduate of the University of California, but also studied three years at Ames. I taught in California, and was married there, but settled down on an Iowa farm. I have done some demonstrating, but mostly writing, as that does not take me away from home, and our little two-year-old boy.

I keep reading and studying all the time and in summer am busy judging women's exhibits at neighboring fairs. I greatly enjoy my work and especially since my husband does not in the least object to my testing all kinds of recipes. With all my housework I keep pretty busy, but aim to have the house very convenient.

Mrs. Doris W. McCray

Mr. McCray won a trip to Philadelphia by writing $100,000 in insurance since August, 1925, and if he can duplicate that before August, 1926, I'll pay you a little visit next summer. He has quit farming but in selling insurance to farmers, he thinks he is doing something very worth while.

It was last summer on a trip East that I had my first glimpse of Our Page in Pennsylvania Farmer, and you well know how much I like it.—Mrs. D. W. McCray, Iowa.

Lalia M. Thornton

MRS. THORNTON, whose work appears frequently in these pages, is a writer of stories, verse and household articles for many publications. She considers her sunny, little writing room with its litter of notes, letters and stationery one of the dearest rooms in the house.

For a number of years she held down a desk as reporter for a daily paper, but now gives her time entirely to her husband, her young son, her home, and a bit of general literary work.

Mrs. Thornton likes cooking, but refuses to express an opinion relative to sweeping and dusting, especially just at housecleaning time. A pair of rubber gloves, plenty of cold cream, and a firm belief that there are lots of worse things to do help her to keep the corners of her mouth from turning down.—S.

Mrs. Elias M. Kintzel

BEFORE my marriage I practiced professional nursing. Today I am the wife and helpmate of a modern farmer, and a busy mother caring for five children, and attending as best I can all the many duties farm life brings.

Mrs. Elias M. Kintzel

I take pleasure in writing a few things for Our Page once in a while, and I am always grateful for the many helps it brings to me.—Mrs. E. M. K., Pa.

Mother's Day

I KNOW what Mother's Day will mean to me. The children will go out in the dales and dells and bring in violets and May flowers. One will bring a large bouquet and present it with a kiss. Another—the boy—will bring five or six blossoms. They will be the very choicest blooms by virtue of size or tint. He will rub my hair and quote a curious mixture of high school French and Latin, "Ego amo tu, ma mere" ("I love you, my mother").

There are five kiddies, and each will bring a little surprise bouquet. Each will bring that shining expression which radiates love better than mere words.

Flowers seem to be a natural expression of love but somehow I do not find the carnation a fitting symbol to wear for my own mother who is nearing seventy. I wear May flowers in preference. In her manner, her appearance, her spirit, she is so sunshiny, so just like eternal springtime.—Dora Mon Dore, N. Y.

THOSE AFTER HOURS

A Piece of New Furniture Makes Such a Difference in a Room

EVERY woman gladly tells you the hours she enjoys most are those restful hours of relaxation and pause, spent with books, papers or perhaps a bit of needlework.

The joy of these times of comfort and diversion is due to the freshness, cleanness and newness of surroundings, however familiar they've grown. After days of soap, water, broom, mop, dusting and polishing—spring housecleaning—what a cool, sweet glow of cheer, of content, a home has. And what a change a mere piece of new furniture makes. Perhaps it is but an old piece done over with a coat of varnish, paint, or a colorful cover.

Every woman wants her rooms charming and comfortable, and if she has initiative she will find a way to make them so. If she cannot obtain the latest and the loveliest house furnishings offered by the big stores, she doesn't despair but visits public sales where one may buy so reasonably.

Life is teeming, as the books say, with possibilities, opportunities all about us to ideally cheer, brighten and beautify our homes whatever our means. All one needs to do is to look wisely about, they are ours for the taking.—Gertrude Shockey, Ohio.

Springtime Don'ts

DON'T forget that a cloth dipped in hot vinegar, then in sifted wood ashes, is an excellent cleaner for nickel or brass.

Don't forget that a piece of tallow tied into a stove cloth, rubbed over the top, while warm, polished with a newspaper, will surprise you.

Don't forget to sow plenty of flower seeds for your own use and to give to your neighbors and the sick this summer.

Don't forget that an hour's rest in the middle of these busy spring days may save you a sick spell later on.—Owl Hollow Housewife, Pa.

Dandelions for Winter

CLEAN, wash thoroly and drain the tender dandelion greens. Salt vinegar to suit the taste, and heat to boiling point. Drop the dandelions in and keep stirring until they have become wilted, then immediately pack in sterile jars. Cover with the boiling vinegar and seal. Endive may be prepared in similar manner.—Nora Kelley, Pa.

Prize Winning Hints

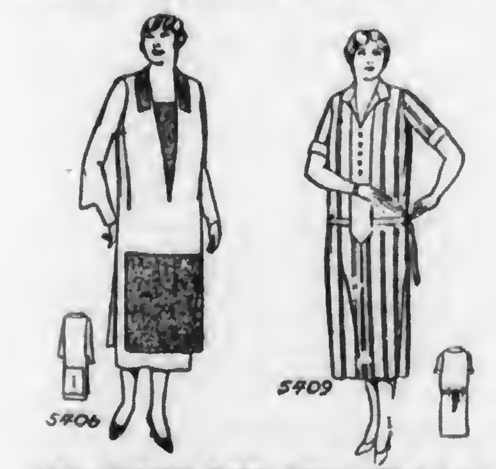
A FINE new tablecloth was damaged by mice. The hole was as large as half a baseball cover, and about that shape. I placed the torn portion, wrong side up, in a large embroidery hoop. Then removing the foot of my sewing machine, I turned the hoops upside down and placed them under the needle of the machine. Putting on the tension I started the machine, moving the hoops back and forth as I stitched one direction using a very long stitch.

I next replaced the foot (without removing the goods) and with a very fine stitch, stitched diagonally across the darn; turning I made the second row about one-sixteenth inch from the first stitching and so continued until the entire space was stitched. Many folks were unable to find the darned spot when I told them, and after the tablecloth was worn out the darn remained firm. I have often used this plan since, and find it neater and stronger than hand darning.—Mrs. Charles E. Kissinger, Pa.

Summer Styles New and Novel

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5406.—For Mature Figures.—Twill, kasha, satin or taffeta could be used for this model. The trimming illustrated is soutache braiding. One could use contrasting material for the collar, vestee and apron portions. Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 5½ yards of 40-inch material. For vestee, apron portions and collar facing of contrasting material 1⅜ yard 40 inches wide is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

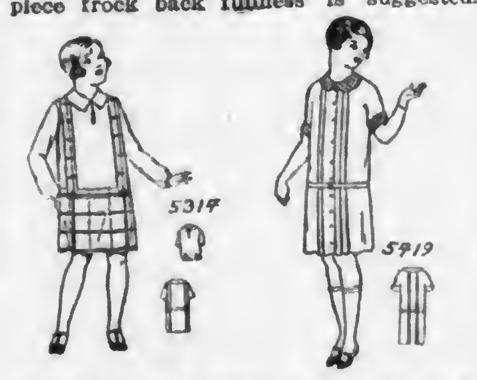


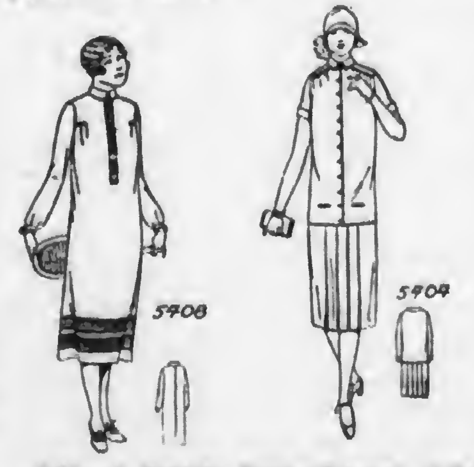
5409.—Popular House Dress.—This style is good for tub silk, jersey weaves, gingham, percale, linen and flannel. Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. To make this style for a 42-inch size as illustrated will require 1 yard of plain material and 4⅞ yards of striped material 32 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.

5314.—A School Dress.—This style is good for wash materials, for flannel or gingham or can be made by using plaid woolen for the skirt and wool crepe for the guimpe. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size, if made as illustrated, requires 1¼ yard of 36-inch material for the guimpe and 1⅜ yard for the skirt. If made with short sleeves the guimpe will require 1 yard of material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5419.—A Simple Model.—Is a good style for wash materials. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. To make as illustrated for a 10-year size, will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for collar and cuffs. Pattern, 10 cents.

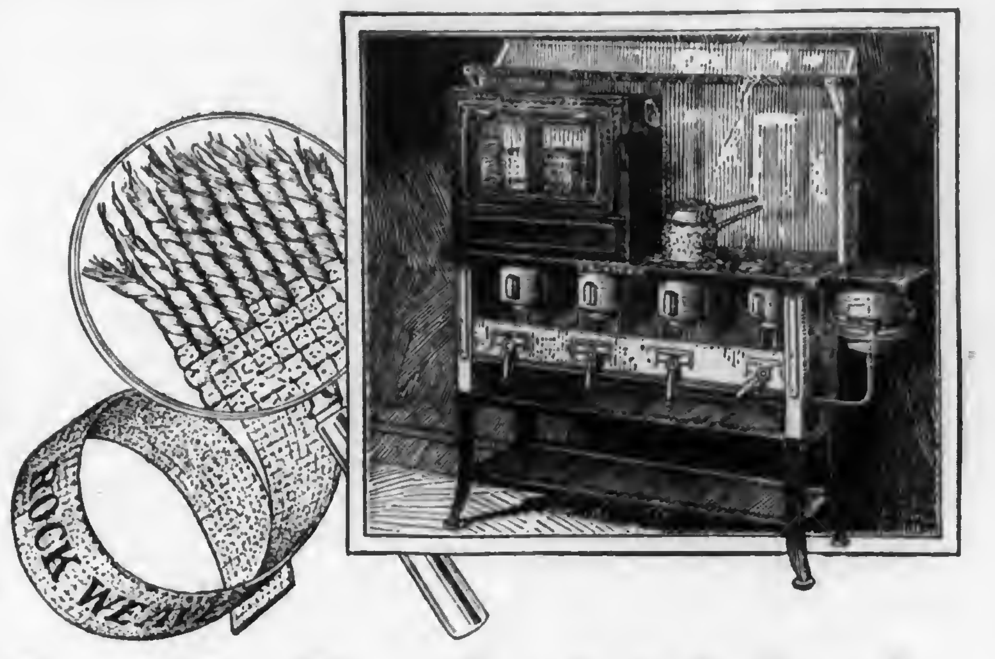
5408.—A Youthful Dress.—In this one-piece frock back fullness is suggested. The front has a smart turned over collar and the popular lap closing. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size will require 3¾ yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.





5404.—A Popular Style.—Flannel, faille, taffeta, jersey or linen may be used for this design. Eight sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years for misses and small women, and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure for ladies. To make this attractive style for a 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 54-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.



Let It Cook 30 Meals —*then* Decide

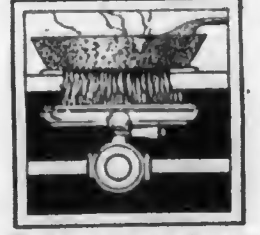
PROVE to yourself how much easier, better and quicker the NESCO will do your cooking. Try its quick, intense heat in baking biscuits, angel food, or flaky pie crust. See what perfect bread you can bake; the splendid roasts you can have with its even heat turned lower. The flame never creeps or crawls. Fry a steak over its intense blue flame. Use the NESCO ten days. Then decide. If it doesn't do everything the dealer said it would, send it back and the dealer will refund your money.

Go now to your NESCO dealer and see this better oil cook stove. Have him show you the patented Rockweave Wick that requires no trimming and cleans by burning. Ask him to demonstrate the famous NESCO burners that light like an ordinary oil stove but quickly develop a clean blue gas flame of greater intensity.

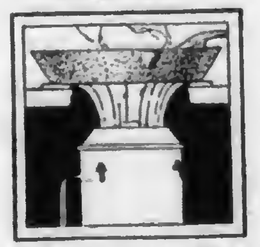
With this intense and concentrated heat NESCO fries, bakes, boils and broils with the speed and efficiency of gas. Economical, too. The NESCO burner operates 24 hours on a gallon of kerosene. Over a million in use.

Home demonstration agents and thousands of women endorse this stove and its wonderful burner. Its use in your own home will prove that NESCO brings to the farm home the convenience, cool comfort and better cooking results of a city gas range. See your NESCO dealer today.

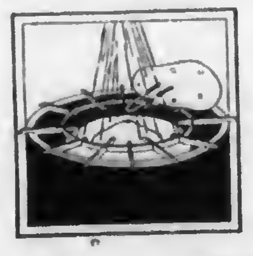
NATIONAL ENAMELING & STAMPING CO., INC.
Advertising Dept., 425 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Branches at: Milwaukee, Chicago, Granite City, Ill., St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.
Licensed Canadian Manufacturers: Dominion Stove and Foundry Company, Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada.



The intense heat of a gas stove burner is due to the flame striking and spreading under the entire base of cooking utensils.



So also the blue-gas flame of the Nesco Burner strikes and spreads under the entire base of the utensil, producing an intense gas flame cooking heat.



A hairpin inserted in a potato and placed over a Nesco Burner glows red hot in an instant. This test proves Nesco's intense cooking heat.

NESCO
OIL COOK STOVE
With the Blue Gas Contact Flame

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Inc., 425 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Send me the Ten Day Money Back Trial Plan and booklets "Gas Cooking With An Oil Stove" and "What Women Say".

Name..............................
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Your Hardware Dealer's Name.............................. 8E

Grow Birds Like This!

Barred Rock hen owned by W. H. B. Kent. Best heavy breed hen in 1923-24 Bergen County, N.J., egg-laying contest. Record, 259 eggs

feed

FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH

(it contains Cod Liver Meal)—to make young chickens grow faster and to develop real producers

YOUNG chickens simply must thrive when you feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. In addition to the oatmeal and other ingredients this exceptional mash contains Cod Liver Meal.

Growth is swift, but natural, and the young birds come to early maturity in better shape for market or for laying. You get immediate profit and satisfaction from early birds, and you get lasting and permanent profit from better producers and improved stock.

Read what W. H. B. Kent, Cazenovia, N. Y., says, and then look over the evidence of what Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash has done for his flocks:

"My Ful-O-Pep raised birds are making splendid records in the egg-laying contests. There doesn't seem to be anything quite the equal of this mash to develop the size, frame and stamina, and to make the most of the birds' breeding."

Contest records of W. H. B. Kent, Cazenovia, New York

Leading Barred Rock pen in the Vineland, New Jersey, egg-laying contest, Feb. 13, 1926.

Leading Barred Rock pen in the Bergen County, New Jersey, egg-laying contest, and gaining February 13, 1926.

Leading Barred Rock pen, New York State, egg-laying contest, Farmingdale, Long Island, January 23, 1926.

Leading Barred Rock pen, Storrs, Connecticut, egg-laying contest, January 2, 1926.

The pen of five birds at Western Washington contest made the fine record of 131 eggs in December, and 138 in January, or an average of 53.8 eggs per bird for the two months.

The pen of five birds at the 1924-25 Western Washington contest, Puyallup, Washington, averaged 241 eggs.

These birds as well as the others were started on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and developed on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from the sixth week through the fifth month. Feed baby chicks, to the sixth week, on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. This starter contains both Cod Liver Meal and Cod Liver Oil and reduces losses by giving baby chicks a firm hold on life. The oil is like direct sunshine; the meal provides digestive strength. And the oatmeal base and other ingredients are just what chicks like and need.

Somewhere in your vicinity there is a dealer who sells the complete line of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds. You ought to know him, and know what makes these feeds so profitable to farmers and poultrymen alike. Send for your copy of the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book. It's free. Just clip and mail the coupon below.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Hens Die Suddenly

I have had two White Rock pullets die in the last few days and would like you to tell me the cause and treatment. They are in excelent condition, medium fat and seem healthy. They show no sign of sickness. Die very suddenly.—H. T., Washington County, Pa.

When hens that have been in apparently good health are found dead on the nest it is usually caused by an internal rupture due to the strain of laying. Such losses occasionally occur in the best managed flocks, especially among heavy laying pullets when egg production first starts. The normal death rate in many poultry flocks is largely made up of losses due to internal ruptures and oviduct troubles.

A balanced ration and plenty of exercise helps to reduce such losses. Cull out hens that become heavy with fat and you can reduce the losses from apoplexy, internal ruptures and liver trouble. Some birds are of the beef type and place the egg making materials in the ration into fat. They are apt to be spring layers and very low producers at all other seasons. Breeding from such birds helps to increase the number of beef type birds in the flock.—R. G. Kirby.

To Control Worms

Please tell me what to give hens which are troubled with worms.—E. L. L., Clearfield County, Pa.

Placing two per cent tobacco dust in the laying mash helps to control and remove worms. Each week give the flock a dose of Epsom salts at the rate of one pound per 100 hens. The salts are given in the drinking water. Allow the flock to become thirsty and place the salts in enough water to give all the flock a chance to obtain a drink.

Some poultrymen give their hens individual treatment by giving worm medicine to each bird in capsule form. Another treatment is to steep one pound of ground tobacco stems for each 100 hens in the flock. Use just enough water to cover the stems and steep for about two hours. Feed sparingly the day before the treatment and give no feed the day of the treatment until early afternoon when the hens are given the tobacco mixture stirred into enough laying mash to give all the birds a dose. Two hours later give more mash containing twelve ounces of Epsom salts. This treatment should be repeated one week later.—R. G. Kirby.

Buying 500 Chicks

I am planning to buy 500 baby chicks and am undecided about the brooder. Is the forty-two-inch canopy large enough for 500 chicks? Would it be advisable to buy the 1000-chick size so as to give them more space? I have a house, semi-monitor type, with three 2 ft., 4 in. by 4 ft. windows on the south side, and two on the west, 16x20 ft.—6 ft. front, 5 ft. 6 in. rear, 7 ft., 6 in. high point. Also have two ventilators on roof with a ten-inch opening at lower end. Is it possible to ventilate this house properly as it is at present? During cold weather how should the windows be adjusted? I haven't been able to keep the house dry all winter. A good many hens had trouble with their legs, couldn't stand. I put them in a dry, warm box and usually within twenty-four to forty-eight hours they would be all right again. As they were getting proper feed I blamed the trouble to dampness. Would this affect egg production?—Q. E. S., Sullivan County, N. Y.

According to my experience the largest size coal burning brooder stoves with the fifty-two inch canopy are the best. Then I have the best results and the lowest mortality when the chick flocks are not larger than 250 to 300 birds. There is a tendency to exaggerate the capacity of brooders and I think this sometimes causes serious losses to beginners. Too many buy a 1000-chick brooder and expect to order 1000 chicks at the same time. A 1000-chick brooder is fine for 250 to 300 chicks.

Overcrowding May Be Cause

Overcrowding with hens may cause a house to be damp. When a house is damp the conditions can be improved by opening up more of the front to allow the outside air to dry the walls, ceiling and litter. Too much glass in a poultry house may make the house very warm during the day. At night the outside air cools rapidly and moisture condenses on the walls and ceiling and drips into the litter.

Opening up the house during the day to permit the sun and air to enter keeps the house from becoming too warm. Then the windows can be closed and storm curtains lowered at night with less danger from dampness. In moderate winter weather one of the windows can be left open every night to help prevent dampness.

Leg weakness can often be prevented by including one per cent cod liver oil in the laying mash. Pure sunshine helps to prevent leg weakness. It must not be sunshine filtered thru glass. Dampness may also cause rheumatism which might result in leg weakness. Damp houses may cause a reduction in laying thru undermining the health of the flocks.—R. G. Kirby.

Treatment for Smut

NO treatment has yet been found that can replace the old formaldehyde method of killing smut in oats. One pint of formaldehyde on forty or fifty bushels of oats is a sure cure for smut. Any of these methods of application will do: Mix the pint of formaldehyde with one pint of water and spray it on the seed; mix it with five gallons of water and sprinkle it; or mix it with forty gallons of water and soak the seed. However, the easiest method is to use one pint in five gallons of water.

Distribute Evenly

Pile the oats on the floor or in a wagon bed and as they are being shoveled over apply the solution slowly with a sprinkling can. The only precaution is to distribute the formaldehyde as evenly as possible thru the pile. It is not necessary to wet every grain because the seed should be covered for about five hours with a blanket or sacks to confine the gas in the pile. The gas will kill the smut.

If the pile should be covered for two or three days or a week, it will do no harm but if the oats must be held for several weeks before sowing, it would be well to open the pile and allow the gas to escape before the seed is sacked. However, it is best not to use the old sacks for these disinfected oats since some smut may remain in the sack and be spread to the oats.—C. T. Gregory, Purdue University.

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Pullets, 8 Weeks, $1.25; Express Collect
Every Chick from a mature hen, weighing 4 lbs. or more, selected, blood-tested and certified under State supervision.
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S. C. White Leghorn Specialty Breeders
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S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50	70.00
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Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

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White and Brown Leghorns	10c each
Barred and White Rocks	12c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds	12c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas	12c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes	15c each

Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

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Mixed	$11	$10	$9	$8
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Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
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S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	per 100
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20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500
Wh. Buff & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$5½	$10	$48
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6½	12	58
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	7	13	63
Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas	7	13	63
Mixed $8 per 100. Heavy Mixed	6	10½	50

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Barron Strain White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$78.00
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S. C. Black Minorcas	13.00	7.00	3.75
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PRODUCE

Vegetables (N J and Penna grown)—ASPARAGUS, doz bchs, green, large, $4.50@6.50; medium, $3.50@5; small, $3.25@3.75; white, large, $4@6; medium, $3@4; small, $1.90@3. CUCUMBERS, hot house, doz, $1@1.50. DANDELIONS, nearby, ⅝ bskt, 25@50c; bu, 40@75c. KALE, bbl, $1.50; ⅝ bskt, 40@50c. [illegible], 100 bchs, $3@4. RADISHES, hot house, 100 bchs, $3@4. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt, 60c@$1; poor, 25@50c. RHUBARB, 100 bchs, $2@4. SCALLIONS, 100 bchs, $1.25@1.75; poor, 75c@$1. SPINACH, bu, fancy, $1@1.25; poor, 60@75c; ⅝ bskt, 35@50c. SWEET POTATOES, hmpr, No 1s, $3.50@4.25; mediums, $2.50@3.25; No 2s, $1.25@2; ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $2.25@2.75; mediums, $1.25@1.50; No 2s, 75c@$1. TURNIPS, yellow, per 100-lb sack, $1.50@1.75; white, bu, 50c@$1. TURNIP GREENS, hmpr, fancy, 75c@$1; poor, 25@50c. YAMS, ⅝ bskt, $1.50@1.75.

Vegetables (from distant points)—ASPARAGUS, Calif, doz bchs, large, $5.50@6.50; medium, $4.75@5.25; small, $4; Wash, 12-bch crate, $2.25; S C, doz bchs, large, $5@5.50; medium, $4@4.50; small, $3@3.50; Del, doz bchs, $2.50@6; Md, doz bchs, $2.50@6. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $4@6; wax, Fla, hmpr, $5@6. BEETS, Texas, bu, $2@2.50; Norfolk, hot bed, bch, 11@12c. CABBAGE, Texas, ton, $50@60; crate, $2.75@3.50; small, $2@2.50; Ala, crate, $2.50@2.75; Fla hmpr, $1@1.25; S C, hmpr 75c@$1.35; crate, $2@2.25. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $2.25@2.50; Calif, crate, $4@5.00. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.50@2.75. CELERY, Fla, crate, $3.50@4.75; poor, $1.75@3. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $4.25@4.50, poor, $3@3.75, choice, $3.25@3.50; poor $2@2.50. LETTUCE, N C, hmpr, $2@2.50, S C, hmpr, $2@2.50; poor, 75c@$1.25, Iceberg, Arizona, crate, $3.25@5; do, Calif, crate, $2.50@5. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $8. ONIONS, new, Texas, yellow, crate, No 1s, $2.10@2.65; No 2s, $1@1.50; old, N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, fancy $4.50. PARSLEY, La, bbl, $3.50@4.50. PEAS, Calif, hmpr, $3.50@4.50; Arizona, crate, poor, $3, Miss, hmpr, $3.50@3.75; S C, hmpr, large peas, $3@4; small peas, $2.50@3.25. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $5@7; Mexico, crate, $5@6. POTATOES, old, Maine, 150-lb sack, $8.25@8.50; 120-lb sack, $6.60@7; old, Mich, 150-lb sack, $7.75, old, Penna, 150-lb sack $8.25@8.50; new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $11@11.50; No 2s, $8.25@8.50; No 3s, $5. RADISHES, red, Norfolk, hmpr, 50c@$1.25; white, Norfolk, hmpr, 50c@$1.25. ROMAINE, S C, hmpr, $1.25@2.25; Texas, bu, $1.25. SQUASH, white, Fla, crate, $4@4.50; hmpr, $2.50@3. SPINACH, Norfolk, bbl, $1.75@2. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $5@7.75; choice, $4.50@6.75; gems, $2.75@3.25. YAMS, Del, hmpr, $2@2.50.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $2.25@4; Ben Davis, $2@3.25; Russets, $2.25@3; Penna, Ganos, $3.25. Bushels, Penna and N J, Winesaps, extra fancy, $2.25; fancy, $1.75@2; No 2s, $1.25; N Y, Rome Beauty, extra fancy, $2.25@2.50; ⅝ bskt, N J, various varieties, 50c@$1.25; extra fancy, $1.25@1.50. CANTALOUPES, Mexico, flat crate, $1.75@2. STRAWBERRIES, N C, 32-qt crate, Klondykes, $10@11; small berries, $8; Missionaries, 32-qt crate, $8.50@9.50; poor lower; La, 24-qt crate, $8@9.50; 24-pt crate, $4.75@5.25.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 5-lb avge and over, 34@35c; 3@4 lbs, 35@36c; Leghorns, fancy, 34@35c; poor, 32@33c. Roosters, old, 22@23c; staggy young, 28@30c. Broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2-lb avge, 55c; 1@1½ lbs, 48@50c; mixed breeds, 2-lb avge, 53@54c; 1½ lbs, 45@48c; smaller, 38@40c; Leghorns, 1½ lbs and over, 43@45c; 1@1¼ lbs, 30@35c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@36c; mixed colors, 30@32c; Muscovys, 27@28c. Turkeys, 35@40c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 32½c; firsts, new cases, 30½c; second hand cases, 30c; seconds, 29c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.50; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11@12; fair to good, $8@9; common, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2.50@4; ewes, nearby, fat, $5.50@6.50; lambs, extra, $15.25@17.75; medium, $14@15; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Western, $15.25@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $13.75@14.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $21@25; No 3, $21@22; clover, light mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 3, $20@21; straw, straight rye, $17@18; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, per ton, soft winter, city mills, $37; western spring, $36@36.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.73@1.81½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.73@1.75; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 77½@78c; No 3, 75½@76½c; No 4, 72½@74c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 51½@52½c; No 3 white, 50½@51½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 2560 tubs. Extra, 92 score, 40½c; higher scoring goods 41½@44½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 39½c; 90 score, 39c; 89 score, 37½c; 88 score, 36½c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c; best print, 92@94 score, 42@44c; cartons, 43@45c; good prints, 88@91 score, 41@42c; cartons, 42@43c; ordinary farmers prints, 36@40c.

Cheese—Quiet but steadily held. New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 20@20½c; jobbing, small lots, 22@22½c; single daisies, held, 24½@25½c; fresh, 20@20½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

May 3, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c; creamery, 52@65c; fresh eggs, 30@32c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; ducks, $1.25@2.25 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea; guineas, $1.40@1.60 each.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15c bch; beans, string, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 35c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@15c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 30@50c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c; hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 3c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5@8c ea; poke, 15c bch; potatoes, old, 40@45c ½ pk; new, 25c qt; radishes, 5c pt; rhubarb, 2 bchs for 25c; salsify, 10c bch; scallions, 10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.45 bu; corn, 75c; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (prices paid by farmers)—Bran, $10@11; shorts, $39@40; hominy, $37.50@38.50; middlings, $43@44; linseed, $61@62; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $39@40; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $45.50@46.50; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $41@42; 24 per cent, $46@47; 25 per cent, $49@50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending May 1, 1926: Market slow and draggy on all classes of killing stock, little action thruout week. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady to weak, bidding lower, top, $9.45; several loads held considerably higher; bulk of sales, $8.25@9. Bulls and heifers about steady. Cows, slow, barely steady; bulk nearbys, $4.25@5.25. Calves, steady; top vealers, $14.50. Hogs slow; steady; top western, $14.75; bulk, $14.25@14.50.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .39	$ .39½	$ .41	$ .42
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.30½	.31¾	.30¼	.31⅞
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	8.37½	7.50	7.62½	1.30
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.00	9.00	9.12½	9.92½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.78¾	1.81½	1.72½	1.88
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..........	.77¾	.78¾	.74	1.27½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.52	.52	.50½	.55½

Hogs—Receipts, 200; market steady; demand light. Bulk of sales, $14.25@14.50; top, $14.75. Medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $13.25@14; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good, and choice, $14@14.75; light lights, 130@160 lbs, common, medium, good, and choice, $14.25@14.75; packing sows, smooth and rough, $10.75@13.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 425; calves, 100. Beef steers slow; about steady. Quality mostly medium. Top, $9.75. Part load, strictly choice, $9@9.25. Bulk of sales, $8.50@9. Bulls and cows fairly active. Bulk of cows, $4.50@5.50. Canners and cutters unchanged. Calves steady; top vealers, $14.50.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, choice, $9.75; good, $8.75@9.50; medium, $8@8.75; common, $7@8. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $8.50@9.50; medium, $7.75@8.50; common, $6.75@7.75.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.75@9; common and medium, all weights, $4.50@7.75.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.25@7.25; common and medium, $4@6.25; canner and cutter, $2.50@4.

Bulls—Good and choice, beef, 1500 lbs down (yrl. exc.), $6.50@8; canner to medium, (canner and bologna), $4.50@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $13.25@14.50; cull and common, $5@13.25.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 3, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $1.75@2.50. BEETS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $1.75@2.50. CABBAGE, Texas, new, bbl, $2.50@3; ton $45@55; Alabama, crate, $2.75@3. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $1.75@2.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.75@3. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $3.50@4.25; poor, $2. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt, 2@2½ doz, fancy, $3; Indiana, hot house, carton 2 doz, fancy, $2.25@2.50; extra fancy, $2.50@2.75; double extra, $3; Texas, bu bskt, $5@5.50. KALE, Md, bu bskt, 90c@$1. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 50@55c; 10-lb bskt, $1.90@2; Iceberg, crate, Arizona, $3.50@4; poor, $2; Calif, best, $4@4.50; poor, $1. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.25. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Mich, medium to large, mostly, $3.25@3.50; few, $3.75; Texas, new, bu crate, yellow, No 1s, $2.25@2.50; commercial, $1.75@2.25; No 1 whites, $3@3.50. PEAS, Calif, crate, $5@6. PEPPERS, Mexico, crate, fancy, $8. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $6.75@7.50; Minnesota whites, best, $7@7.25; poor, $6.50; Wisconsin Rustys, best, $7.25@7.50; poor, $6.75; new, Fla, Spaulding Rose, bbl, No 1s, $11.50; No 2s, $9@9.50. RADISHES, Miss, doz bchs, 5@15c. RHUBARB, Calif, bu crate, $2.75@3. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt 90c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn and La, bu hmpr, $2.40@2.50. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $6.50@7.25; poor, $5; choice, $5.50@6.25; poor, $4.

Fruits—APPLES, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3.50@4; poor, $2.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.35@1.40; poor low as 75c. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, $5.50@6.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 28; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1820; market fairly active. Heavy, $12.75@13.50; medium, $14@14.10; light weight, $14.10@14.15; light lights and pigs, $14.15@14.25; packing sows, $10@11.25; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2127; market steady; sheep, $9.85; lambs, $14.75; spring lambs, $20.

Calves—Receipts, 182; market steady, choice natives, $13.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27@27.50; standard timothy, $26@26.50; No 2 timothy, $22.50@23.50; No 3 timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 1 clover mixed, $26@26.50; No 2 clover mixed, $20@23; No 3 clover mixed, $15@18; No 1 clover, $26@26.50; No 2 clover, $20@23; No 3 clover mixed, $15@18; No 1 clover, $26@26.50; No 2 clover, $20@23; No 3 clover, $14@16; No 1 alfalfa, $28@29; standard alfalfa, $24@24.50; No 2 alfalfa, $20@23.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 49@49½c; No 3, 47½@48½c; No 4, 45½@46½c.

Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 82½@83c; No 3, 80@81c; No 4, 74½@75½c; No 5, 72½@73½c; new, No 2 yellow ear, 74@75c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 75@76c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 41c; do, choice, 40c; do, good, 39c; do, prints, 41@43c; do, blocks, 40@42c; do, ladles, 34@35c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and West Virginia, rolls, 30@32c; store packed, 28@29c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 30@32c; process butter, 36@37c.

Eggs—Market slightly weaker. On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange nearby fresh-gathered firsts, two sales, 75 cases, 28¾c. Closing offerings nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 29c; bid, 28½c. Quotations: Fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 28¾c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 32@33c; 3½@4 lbs, 33@34c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@31c; old roosters, 20@22c; young chickens, large size, fat, 40@42c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@34c; all kinds, poor and thin, 30@32c; springers, 1¼ lbs and over, 45@50c; springers, White Leghorns, 40@45c. Ducks, White Pekins, 33@34c; Muscovy, young, 30@32c; puddle, 30@32c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 40@45c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 3, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; receipts, 7395 tubs; creamery, higher than extra, 39½@40c; do, extras, 92 score, 39c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 37@38¾c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Irregular; receipts, 27,319 cases; fresh gathered extra firsts, 31½@32¼c; do, storage packed, 32½@33½c; fresh gathered firsts, 30¼@31c; do, storage packed, 31¾@32¼c; fresh gathered seconds, 29½@30c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@36c; nearby pullets, 31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 36@38c.

Cheese—Easy; receipts, 120,645 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 20c; do, average run, 19c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@28c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry—Steady; chickens, by freight, 25@33c; broilers, by freight, 45@50c; do, by express, 40@55c; fowls, by freight, 33@36c; do, by express, 37@39c; roosters, by freight, 20c.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; chickens, fresh, 40@58c; do, frozen, 31@47c; fowls, fresh, 29@40c; do, frozen, 29@40c; old roosters, 23@29c; turkeys, fresh, 42@48c; do, frozen, 43@62c.

Beans—Market very dull and prices barely steady; lb, fair to choice marrow, 7¼@7½c; pea beans, 4¾@5c; red kidney, 8¼@8½c; white kidney, 6¾@7¼c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 2110 head; irregular; steers, $7@10.25; state bulls, $4@7; cows, $2.50@6.25.

Calves—Receipts, 1480 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $6@14; culls and little calves, $6@7; grassers and fed calves, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2980 head; steady; sheep, $3@9; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $11@16.50; state, common to prime, $10@16.50; do, clipped, $12@15.25; culls, $8@10; spring lambs, $19.

Hogs—Receipts, 700 head; irregular; light to medium weights, $13.25@14; pigs, $14@14.25; heavy hogs, $12.75@13.25; roughs, $10.50@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $35.50; middlings, $35.50 in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $41.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $34.25; 30-day shipment, $35.10; standard middlings, prompt shipment, $33.75; 30-day shipment $35.10; flour middlings, 30-day shipment, $38.10; red dog, prompt shipment, $40.60; 30-day shipment, $41.10, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $32.60, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.85, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 2, $27@28; No 3, $24@26; sample, $10@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $21@22.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.88½; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.85½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.87½; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, last ten days May, $1.74⅞; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.60⅞. CORN, No 2 yellow, 87½; No 3 yellow, 84½c. OATS, No 2 white, 52½c; No 3 white, 51½c; No 4 white, 50c; ordinary white, clipped, 50½@52½c; fancy white, clipped, 54@55½c. RYE, c i f, export, 96⅞c. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, 80@83c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@65c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 28@30c.

Poultry—Hens, 24@28c; dressed, $1.25@2.50.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@30c ¼ pk, $3@5c bu; cabbage, 10@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@20c stalk; carrots, 12c box, 18c ¼ pk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@25c ¼ pk; beets, 16@5c ea; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt, spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@12c box, 12@25c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk, $1.25@3.50 bu; strawberries, 50c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 65c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.25 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.68; corn, 72c; rye, 80c; oats, 50c; bran, $36; middlings, $40.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Better grades of fed steers with weight, 10@15c lower; yearlings, 25@35c off; cost of fed steers lowest of season; good and choice fat cows and heavy heifers, 25@40c lower; yearling heifers, 25c off; canners and cutters strong to 25c higher; stockers and feeders closing active, strong; spots a shade higher. Extreme top heavy steers, $10.40; yearlings, best offered, $10; bulls, 15@25c higher; bolognas up most; vealers, 25c higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000 head; uneven; lighter weights, 10@15c lower; others firm; bulk desirable 180 lbs down, $13.50, top, $13.60 for 150@180-lb averages; 240@350-lb butchers largely $12@12.80; majority 200@225-lb weights, $12.90@13.25; few packing sows, $11@11.30; odd lots sorted killing pigs around, $13.75; heavyweight hogs, $11.95@12.85; medium, $12.50@13.40; lights, $12.55@13.70; light lights, $12.65@13.80; packing sows, $10.90@11.40; slaughter pigs, $13.25@13.85.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat wooled lambs mostly 25c lower; clipped lambs around steady; yearling wethers, 25@50c lower; fat sheep steady to 25c higher. Week's top: Fat wooled lambs, $16; clippers, $14.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 1, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 45c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 44c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 40@41c; ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 40@41c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 1, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, $14.35; October, $16.50. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.35; September, $3.50.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 3rd. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.50@36.00
Spring bran	35.00@35.50
Soft winter wheat bran	37.00@37.50
Hard winter wheat bran.....	36.00
Standard middlings	34.00@34.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	34.70@36.50
Flour middlings	35.50@41.50
Red dog flour	39.50@40.00
White hominy	32.50@[illegible]
Yellow hominy	32.50
Gluten feed	[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	38.75@40.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.25@41.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	42.50@[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal.....	54.75@[illegible]

Extremely light production of millfeed with demand persistent for nearby supplies.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract [illegible] per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

County News and Comment

Allegheny County, Pa.—Have had dry and windy weather. No warm days. Quite a snow flurry today. Wheat, meadows and pasture have made but little growth. Spring plowing about done. Nearly all oats have been sown. A few farmers are about out of rough feed for stock. Baby chicks are claiming the time and attention of many farmers just now. Young pigs very scarce and price is high when they can be bought at all. C. K., April 26.

Blair County, Pa.—Cold, stormy weather at present. Grass and wheat started to grow during few warm days but is at a standstill at present. Farmers plowing and sowing oats. Few potatoes are planted. Some gardens made. There is still a lot of plowing to be done and soil is drying out rapidly, several mornings this week it was frozen about an inch deep. Numerous forest fires at present. Feed getting scarce on many farms on account of long feeding period and it will be quite a while before cattle can be turned out. Main highways are already filled with tourists. Prices: wheat, $1.65; corn, 80c; oats, 45c; hay, $20; straw, $15; butter, 35c; eggs, 30c.—H. E. H., April 21.

Cape May County, N. J.—Spring is very late. Development of fruit buds delayed about three weeks. Two nights ago there was a slight freeze but not serious enough to injure peaches or apples. It looks like a bumper crop of fruit this year. Many large farms are not being operated because real estate men have bought them with idea of developing them into lots. Rhubarb and asparagus getting big enough to sell. Eggs plentiful and selling around 35 cents. Many poultrymen will soon have broilers for sale. Several farmers have spotted out their tomato plants. It is hoped that the farming industry will have an exhibit in the Sesqui-Centennial and at the Camden Exposition, where the county is putting on an exhibit. Several of the roadside market owners have joined the New Jersey Roadside Market Association. The poultry association is making plans to celebrate National Egg Day. The Kiwanis Club of Wildwood plans to hold a banquet at Cape May Court House with the idea of talking over farming affairs with some of the more influential farmers in Middle Township and making plans for keeping in closer touch with the farmers and their problems.—S. W. S., April 28.

Columbia County, Pa.—We have had spring-like days. Last week the thermometer registered ten and sixteen above zero in different parts of the county. Very little oats sown and ground was very dry until Saturday, the 24th, when a good rain came. Not in many years has there been so much loss in baby chicks, and hatcheries thruout the county report poor hatches and low vitality in those that do hatch. Local poultrymen have the same experience. Old chickens have brought good prices. Market prices as follows: wheat, $1.60; oats, 50c; potatoes, $3; eggs, 28c.—J. H. I., April 26.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Temperature for first three weeks of April far below normal but is now near normal. Grass fields are still quite brown and bare. Grain fields in poor condition. Leaves and blossoms just starting to make their appearance. Most ground for oats has been plowed and much oats sown. Not much corn ground has been plowed. Some potatoes planted. Acreage of potatoes will be less than last year. Pigs are very scarce and high in price this spring. Much improved road will be built by the county and state this year. Work has been started on these roads. Prices: oats, 50c; corn, 78c; wheat, $1.60; eggs, 30c; butter, 60c.—I. F. M., April 24.

Gloucester County, N. J.—The first asparagus was cut Saturday, when Eli Heritage and Son at Richwood shipped one crate. The return of cold weather Sunday has again retarded the crop. Hot beds and cold frames are looking fairly good. In many the plants are small. Moles have done quite a little damage in sweet potato beds. Fruit appears to be all right. Apple buds will soon show pink. On some Stayman trees the buds appear to be soft and watery. These are few and far between. Brown rot has developed on two varieties of peaches in the Glassboro district. Spraying is being tried out now, to control the disease. There are still plenty of apples in cold storage and it now looks as if will take until the middle of June or later to clean up the fruit. Farming is on a conservative basis in the county this spring. There is no big acreage of any crop, unless it might be sweet potatoes, and the increase is likely to shrink before the crop gets in the ground and develops.—A. K., April 26.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Strong, high, cold winds almost daily, but sunshine of which we have had so little. Frosty cold nights so far. Tree pruning and spraying mostly finished and farmers who have work well in hand are plowing sod. Pasture will be late. Rain and warm weather needed. Grain in the ground looks badly. Owing to long continued season of feeding many hay mows are empty. Potatoes bring almost any price the producer sees fit to ask. Feed for cattle high. Wheat, $1.60; oats, 47c; ear corn, 40c; butter, 55@60c; eggs, 38c. The demand for spring pigs far exceeds the supply. Good fresh cows are in demand, prices high.—M. L. V., April 21.

Northumberland County, Pa.—April has been cold and dry. Altho spring opened late over half of the plowing is done and some oats have been sown. Wheat and grass show little growth yet. Many fields on which snow drifts and ice lay are spotted and much wheat has been winter killed. Lewis and Turbut Townships received the area test for tuberculosis this month with 121 reactors being found. Dairy cattle and spring pigs scarce and high in price. Wheat, $1.60; corn, 65@70c; oats, 37c; potatoes, $2.50; poultry, 28c; eggs, 26@28c; three per cent milk, $2.—W. C. G., April 24.

Salem County, N. J.—Potato planting is completed and everybody is busy plowing for corn. The potato acreage has again been reduced and it is estimated at about eighty-five per cent of last year. There would have been a larger acreage planted if seed had been available. Much seed was sold last fall at what growers felt was a good price but this spring the price was about double that received in fall. The seed supply was so short that many farmers skimped on stocks of potatoes which went into storage to plant in August for next year's seed. There is an increased interest in poultry. Egg prices have been good and poultry high. Hay is short. Many dairymen are buying hay to feed their cows. Some have turned out to pasture and the grass is hardly two inches high. The tomato acreage will undoubtedly be increased, even tho the price is low and many of the growers have not been able to get contracts.—E. M. B., April 26.

Snyder County, Pa.—Have been having ideal spring weather of late. Farmers very busy plowing for corn and oats. Some are sowing oats. About half oats is sown. Farm sales are over. Good prices were realized. A big fruit crop is expected. Markets: wheat, $1.68; corn, 70c; rye, 85c; buckwheat, $1.60 cwt.; butter, 45c; eggs, 24c; lard, 18c; bacon, 18c; chickens, 24c.—S. D. D., April 27.

Somerset County, Pa.—The sugar season did not last long but was very good. Roads in pretty good shape. Not much rain the last few weeks. A good many forest fires. Schools having eight-month term are closing. Farmers busy plowing and getting ready to sow oats. Grass seed very high. First class clover $22.50 bu.; timothy seed, $4.50; hay, $18; eggs, 25c; butter, 40c; onion sets, 12@15c lb.; oats, 50c; wheat, $1.60; veal calves, 10c, live weight, delivered.—H. W. B., April 21.

Facts about the Corn Borer

(continued from page 3)

lake may become a center from which millions of moths may be blown into all parts of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is making strenuous efforts to effect a cleanup of all corn stalks, tall stubble and other remnants before May 15th. Shortly after that date the moths will begin to emerge. There is no way to stop them once they get their wings, hence the hurry about the spring clean-up.

The farm machinery companies are spending large sums of money to help with the fight on the borer. One of the largest concerns refuses to sell a corn binder to anyone within fifty or sixty miles of the borer quarantine line in Ohio unless the machine is equipped to cut the stalks close to the ground. When the whole stalk, clear to the ground, is cut up into ensilage, the borer hasn't a chance.

For the benefit of Corn Belt farmers plans are being made for a machine that will cut the ripe corn at the ground, husk out the ear, and shred the stalk, leaves and husks into such fine bits that any borers present will be destroyed.

Parasitic enemies of the European corn borer have been imported into the United States and released where the pest is numerous. Some of them have later been found at work killing the borers, but some of the leading entomologists don't expect them to be of any great importance. A clean system of farming is the only positive control method.

There are several interesting and somewhat bewildering sidelights on the borer situation. The pest is thought to have been brought into this country on shipments of broom corn, from Hungary, to broom factories near Boston, Massachusetts, Schenectady, New York, and along Lake Erie. Each of these places became the center of an area of infestation.

For some unaccountable reason the borer attacks many plants in the eastern section, altho it confines itself to corn in the lake area. In the vicinity of Boston it has attacked beets, celery, beans, potatoes, dahlias, gladioli, and some weeds. Mr. D. J. Caffrey, who is in charge of corn borer investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, reports a considerable decrease in borer damage last year in the Boston section. The widespread destruction of crop remnants is thought to be responsible for this improvement.

Near Schenectady the borer has existed for some time, but it hasn't spread much and seems to do little damage. The system of farming followed may have something to do with that.

In Hungary, the native haunt of the European corn borer, it does some damage, but is kept under reasonable control by the application of the measures recommended for Pennsylvania.

Last week we spent some time discussing the borer with Director Hadley of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry, and Dr. T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist, who are directly concerned with the borer fight in Pennsylvania. They don't predict what the borer will do, but it is disquieting to hear them tell about full grown corn stalks that can be broken with a flip of the finger, and about the plight of some Canadian corn growers.

Corn borer damage. These stalks aren't fit to be used as fodder.

Doctor Guyton told us about one man who had a beautiful thirty-acre corn field of which he was especially proud. He cultivated and weeded until it was in tip-top condition. But the borers were at work in those thrifty-looking stalks. When they finished there wasn't enough corn on that thirty-acre field to support one pig.

Feed Market Situation

FEED prices averaged practically steady during the week ending April 29 altho dealers who had small amounts of feed on hand were more anxious to sell. Pastures were becoming available slightly further north and were influencing demand for feeds but the small amounts available in nearby positions helped to maintain a firm tone in prices. The advance in the hay market had a firming influence but prices of feed grains worked slightly lower during the week.

Wheat feeds were barely steady with shorts and middlings weaker than bran. Prices in the East were practically unchanged and demand for small lots continued urgent. Output was again small as flour trade held draggy.

Light production of linseed meal again caused a firm market for this feed at most points, even at a widened price difference under cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal averaged slightly higher, altho domestic demand was only fair. Export buying was active earlier in the week but demand from this source has recently fallen off. A larger proportion of prime meal has recently been available on account of improvement in the seed crushed and the reduction in the lower grades has caused a slightly firmer market for them.

Corn Feeds Rule Easier

Corn feeds ruled easier. Offerings have been fully equal to current needs. Production was reduced at Chicago on account of repairs to a plant there. Trade reports indicated that production of hominy feed was curtailed slightly at some points but the offerings of this feed were fully equal to the limited demand at most markets.

Alfalfa meal prices were again slightly higher on account of limited offerings. Sales at most markets were being made from dealers' stocks as the recent advance in alfalfa prices and the light stocks available had made production less profitable.—United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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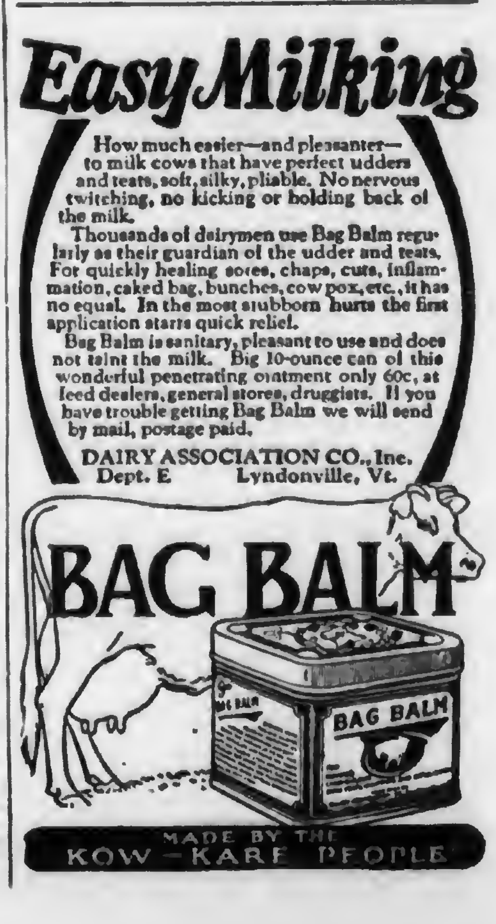

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Using Land Plaster

If I manure my corn ground well, which is a good sod, would I use as many 100 pounds of land plaster to the acre as without manure? Would plaster take the place of rock, sixteen per cent? How much would you put to the acre?—J. E. S., Chester County, Pa.

Land plaster will not take the place of acid phosphate, neither is it a corrective for a sour soil. For the latter, use pulverized limestone or hydrated lime. I would suggest that you ask your county agent to test your soil, so that you may know whether lime is needed or not.

In addition to the manure it would be well to use 75 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate, per acre; or if you prefer, you could use a 4-8-3 fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre.—A. W. Blair.

For a Hay Crop

As my clover all froze out this last winter and it will cut me short of rough feed this coming winter, would like to know what to sow for a hay crop. I thought of sowing Sudan grass. —I. J. G., Bedford County, Pa.

If you require rough feed for dairy cows, Sudan grass would not be as suitable as some other kinds of feed. You could, however, mix sorghum or soy beans with Sudan grass and make a very good roughage for dairy cows. If the land has not previously grown soy beans, it would be safer to inoculate for this crop.

Oats and Canada field peas could be put in early—just as soon as the ground can be worked, and would make excellent hay. Should the season be favorable, it might be possible to take this crop off toward the last of June and still have sixty to seventy-five days in which to grow soy beans.

Seeded under favorable conditions about the first of July, this crop of soy beans should be about two feet high with pods set and partly filled by the middle of September. Cut at this stage, it makes excellent hay of high nutritive value.—A. W. Blair.

Food Taken from the Soil

I would like to know how much pant food the following crops remove from the soil: corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover hay and potatoes.—R. D. E., Somerset County, Pa.

The following amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash would be removed by crops of corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover and potatoes. The weights of these crops are also herewith indicated.

	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Potash	Weight of crop
Corn—Grain	23.2	9.1	5.5	25 bu. 1750 lbs.
Stover	16.0	4.7	22.1	
Wheat—Grain	30.0	12.8	6.0	25 bu. 2500 lbs.
Straw	12.0	3.8	15.0	
Oats—Grain	16.0	6.5	4.8	25 bu. 1250 lbs.
Straw	8.0	2.5	15.6	
Timothy hay	25.0	11.0	20.0	One ton
Clover hay	42.0	10.0	40.0	One ton
Potatoes	21.0	9.0	30.0	100 bushels

—J. G. Lipman.

Prices and Prospects

THE old potato market has improved somewhat during the week ending April 28th. The excessive supplies have been decreased and a better demand resulted. Prices have not advanced in most markets. Pennsylvania round whites sold at $7.50 to $7.75 per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia at the close. Trading at shipping points continued rather slow and in several sections growers were holding for higher prices.

The market for new stock in Philadelphia has been weaker, largely on account of the sharp increase in receipts. Practically all of the offerings have been from Florida but small lots of Texas stock have been on the market. The acreage of potatoes in South Carolina is estimated at 18,720 acres, or an increase of about twenty-six per cent over the estimated acreage of 14,860 in 1925. The crop is making good progress and is expected to begin moving in the Beaufort and Charlestown area about May 15-20th.

White Eggs Advance

Nearby white eggs sold well on the New York market during the week ending April 28 and prices advanced on all grades. Receipts increased toward the close and there was a weaker tendency on average extras, but fancy nearby stock was in demand.

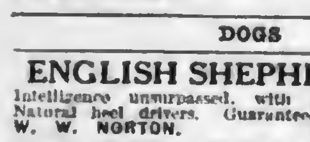
The Philadelphia egg market was steady during the latter part of the week with a fair demand. The relatively high prices and light production delayed the storage movement, but at present large quantities are being stored. Receipts for the week totaled 32,274 cases, of which Pennsylvania supplied 4438.

The feature of the New York live poultry market was the strong demand for light fowl and the neglect of heavy. During most of the week heavy fowl were extremely slow and prices low. At the close this stock sold better largely on account of the limited receipts of light birds. Spring broilers were selling fairly well despite the natural seasonable increase in receipts. Express receipts of fowl and broilers have been light.

Slump in Wheat Prices

Following a week of rising prices the wheat market slumped during the week ending April 24th. Receipts of wheat were heavier and mills in the Southwest were selling part of their holdings on account of the light flour inquiry. Corn prices were generally firm altho receipts at most markets were heavier than the week previous. The late spring has created a better demand for feedstuffs and feed manufacturers were in the market. Oats were lower with only a moderate demand. Receipts were lighter at most markets but stocks continue large.

Good hay was scarce and in demand at most of the eastern markets thruout the week. Ordinary hay continued dull with only a fair demand. Timothy held firm. Prices were forced higher at New York on account of light arrivals. Top grades were firm at Boston and the Pittsburgh market was barely steady in spite of the reduced offerings.—W. R. Whitacre.



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Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	50.00	83.00	160.00
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VITALITY Milk Goats from Best Purebred Sires. Nubians, Toggenburgs, Saanens. Young, bred, grades $25, Mature, $45, Pure, $75. L. Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

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ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

600-ACRE RIVERSIDE ESTATE with modern furnished home. Magnificent panorama of lake, river, hills and valleys; great tract wood and timber, ideal for cattle ranch; rich soil, abundantly watered, big apple orchard choice varieties, other fruit, attractive white 9-room house, modern bath, cemented cellar, basement barn, etc., all good. To settle estate, only $6000, and will leave furnishings if taken soon. Part cash. Biggest bargain in years. Picture and details pg. 11 big Illus. Spring Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM BARGAINS—"Outlook for farming was never better." $25.00 per acre will buy good, level farm land, located in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; near excellent markets and big industrial centers; equipped with modern buildings; near concrete roads, schools, and churches; $500-$1500 cash needed; balance long-term mortgage, 5½% interest. Size of farm—75-400 acres; adapted to general farming and live stock. First to come will get these bargains. Write for descriptions to B. H. Eagle, St. Paul and 24th Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—15 acre prune and poultry farm on highway; live stream; also reservoir water. Trade for Penna., New York or New Jersey farm. Joseph Mully, Route No. 1, Gaston, Oregon.

PLANTS

COPENHAGEN cabbage plants, $1.00—1000; tomatoes, $1.00; Ruby King pepper, $2.00; sweet potatoes, $2.00; onions, $1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—10 million ready. Cabbage, $1.00 thousand. Tomato, $1.50. Cauliflower, $4.00. Pepper, $3.00. Cash. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, open field grown, cabbage, $1.00—1000; tomato, $1.00; Ruby King pepper $2.00, prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP SEED CORN—Shelled or on cob, matured, selected in field. Glendale Poultry Farm, Irvin O. Musser, Shippensburg, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS—All leading varieties—$1 per 1000—Cash—Charges Collect. Jas. J. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.

60 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1.00. No. 2 alike. 12 Dahlias $1.10. Cannas. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MILLIONS, cabbage, tomato and onion plants, $1, 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

POTATOES

COBBLER SEED POTATOES—Our members also have a limited quantity of the late varieties. All certified, healthy, high-yielding. Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Hill selected and certified seed potatoes, Cobblers, Russets. Write for catalogue and prices. Wm. A. Jones, Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—High yielding strain, Russet Rurals with ten years breeding behind them. Howard L. Cross, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2; cigars $2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HEIFER HAS FIVE TEATS.—I have a heifer about one year old and I find she has three teats on one side and two teats on the other side. I would like to get rid of one teat on the side that has three. Would like to get the one in the middle out. Is there any way to cut out or destroy the teat without injuring the others or the heifer?—N. W. A., Westminster, Md. The first step would be to learn which teat is the outlet of each quarter, then have the extra teat removed while the heifer is dry. This should be taken care of by a competent veterinarian to insure proper handling. The udder is a structure that will not tolerate a great amount of faulty manipulation without the results showing in the milk supply.

COW WITH CAKED UDDER.—What can I do for cows and heifers that have caked bags? It seems as tho the old time remedies have failed me. I have a heifer that will freshen in about ten days and her bag is hard now. She doesn't get any grain of any kind. Hay is all I feed her. Will you please tell me what to do for her?—G. M., Vestal, N. Y. It is the general policy to avoid any heavy ration and to feed oil meal, bran or roots. Moderate exercise should be allowed the heifer. Local applications have very little effect in many instances so that one has to depend upon the regulation of the diet to secure results.

PIG IS STIFF.—I have a fall pig that is stiff and unable to walk. Its limbs appear to be paralyzed and it is unable to even bear its own weight. I feed it wheat and oats mash, also a little turpentine and copperas and have put turpentine on its limbs. It has a real dry bed and when it started to get stiff it was running out in a lot. I would appreciate it very much if you would tell me the cause of this and what might be a remedy.—H. B. C., West Sunbury, Pa. This condition is the result of a lack of variety in the ration. This produces a rachitic condition. Give this pig one ounce of cod liver oil in the feed daily for one to two weeks. Feed a mixture of 100 pounds corn, 10 pounds digester meat and bone tankage, 5 pounds oil meal and 5 pounds ground alfalfa.

MARE IS FOUNDERED.—I purchased a mare recently who had been foundered, I don't know how long ago, and she is stiff and sore in her front parts. Please advise me what to do for her.—G. C. S., Alexandria, Pa. Laminitis or founder is an inflammation of the lamina or sensitive structure of the foot. It may be acute or chronic and usually results in changes in the foot that interfere with locomotion. Relief may be obtained by proper trimming of the foot and shoeing. The toe should be shortened and the shoe fitted with a rolled toe to aid in the "breaking over" of the foot in the regular stride. This animal will not be very useful for road work but may be serviceable for farm work.

HEIFER FAILS TO BREED.—I have a Jersey heifer two years old and cannot get her with calf. Have had her away to breed seven times, beginning last June. She comes in regularly. Can you tell me how to treat her?—N. H. G., Salem, Ohio. Your first step should be to have an examination of this heifer made by a veterinarian with experience in handling breeding diseases and familiar with the anatomy of the reproductive system. The treatment would be based upon the results of such an examination. There may be some definite abnormality which would prevent fertilization and render the animal permanently sterile.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

JUNE, JULY AND AUG. CHICKS—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c; Black Giants, 18c; Heavy Breeds mixed, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Light Breeds mixed, 7c each. Order now. $1.00 will book your order. Catalog on request. Our 16th year. D. W. Goodling, Richfield, Pa.

REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $12.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $13.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $14.00; Add 1c each for lots of 50 or less. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

OUR EGGS hatching over 80% enables us to give you some May chicks at 14c and June chicks at 12c. Order your S. C. Leghorns and Reds now if you want to be one of the lucky ones. Send for our beautiful free catalogue. Whiteacres, Dauphin, Pa. Philip D. Zimmerman—Leghorn Specialist. Cockerels, Pullets, Breeding stock.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money, We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3.25, $6.00, $10.00; White Leghorns, $2.75, $5.00, $9.00; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte chicks, full of pep, from a healthy, purebred flock $14 per 100. Also R. I. Reds, $13; White Leghorns, $12. Post paid. May prices $1 less per 100. Guaranteed safe delivery. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

CUT PRICES on May chicks, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks 13c; S. C. White Leghorns 11c; heavy mixed 10c; light mixed 9c by prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS from free range stock, White Leghorns, $10.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $11.00; S. C. Reds, $14.00; Mixed, $9.00. Prepaid. 100% live. Order from ad. or circular free. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. Chicks of good healthy parent stock. Good chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 5.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited, per 100: Leghorns, large assorted, $10; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $12; Light Brahmas, $15; assorted, $8. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—Pure bred, from good laying strain. Barred Rocks, Reds, $13.00 per 100. White Leghorns, $12.00 prepaid. 100% live delivery. Sunnycrest Hatcheries, 1924 Dresden Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

DO YOU WANT to increase your poultry profits, then get our prices on eggs and day-old chicks from trapnested pedigreed Barron and Wyckoff White Leghorns. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid, from 35 lb. toms, 16 to 20 lb. hens. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, Barron strain, Barred Rocks and Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Send for price list. A. D. Moffer, Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

CHICKS 8c up C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

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QUALITY CHICKS—10,000 weekly. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Heavy and Light Broilers 9c up. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

PUREBRED CHICKS—The husky, hustling kind. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Light Brahmas. Free folder. Spicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds 12c; Leghorns 10c; Jersey Giants 22c. Circular free. George Cullen, Elkview, Pa.

CHICKS, EGGS—From high production stock. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and Jersey Black Giants. Write J. C. Fleming, Box 15, Mentcle, Pa.

CHICKS—CHICKS—R. I. Reds, 13c; Barred Rocks, 13c; White Leghorns, 11c; Mixed Chicks, 9c. Guaranteed live delivery. Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain, Barred Rocks 12c; Mixed, 9c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS, healthy chicks, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior Ringlet, Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild Geese, Ducks. Breeding Stock, Eggs. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT hatching eggs, Marcy and Pederick strains, $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Harry Hoover, Cochranville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rocks Baby Chicks, hatching eggs. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

McCULLOUGH'S "EGGBRED" White Rocks—also—Black Leghorns—Eggs 15—$3.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

PURE BRED White Chinese Goose eggs 35c each. Clark Cline, R. 2, Phillipsburg, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

JAPANESE BEETLE DEATH—A spray solution that will kill 90% if sprayed on them. And it is not poisonous to man. Made and tried out by S. H. Ellis and F. G. Deacon, Moorestown, N. J. Recipe for sale to those concerned. It's no fake. Levi H. Ellis, 413 Dawson St., Moorestown, N. J.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS $2.35 bushel; Virginia soy beans, $2.60 bushel. Gray Crowder cow peas, $4.25 bushel. Mixed cow peas, $3.75 bushel. Bags 13c. Cash with order. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

BEAN ORCHARD SPRAYER complete. Capacity 200 gallons. In first class condition. Used little. Demonstration given. Price $100. Edward Gibson, R. D. No. 1, Long Branch, N. J.

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PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC.

CABBAGE PLANTS—25 million "Frost-proof" cabbage plants. Fine field grown stocks. Copenhagen Market, Succession, Wakefield, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. 300, $1; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25. Mail prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $12.50. Golden Acre 1,000 $3.50 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $30. Tomato plants, leading varieties, 300, $1.50; 500, $2; 1,000, $3.50 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $20 cash. Transplanted tomato plants, $1.00, 100; 500, $4.00; 1,000, $6.50. Prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $50.00. Cauliflower plants ready. 500, $4.00; 1,000, $6.00 postpaid. Express collect, 10,000, $45.00. Prompt shipments and absolutely satisfactory, guaranteed or money refunded. We also grow pepper, sweet potato and cauliflower plants. J. P. Councill Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Virginia.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Fine outdoor grown, stocky and hardy. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, Succession, Ballhead and Flat Dutch. 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 mailed prepaid. Expressed collect 10,000, $10.00; 50,000, $15.00. Golden Acre $3.00 per M; 10,000, $25.00 cash. Tomato plants, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. Express collect, 10,000, $12.50. Prompt shipments, delivered anywhere and guaranteed. Price list free on cauliflower, pepper, sweet potato, etc. Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

FROST PROOF cabbage and tomato plants. Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, parcel post paid, 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, $1.25 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

WHOLESALE and retail frost proof cabbage, and early sweet potato plants in season. Varieties cabbage plants: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Tomato, lettuce, onion, beet, kale, Brussels sprouts, celery, pepper and Eggplants. Sweet potato plants: Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Millions fine "Frost-proof" outdoor grown cabbage plants, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Wakefield, Ballhead: 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25; mailed prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $10; 50,000, $45. Tomato plants, 500, $2; 1000, $3.50 prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $12.50 cash. Shipped safely anywhere and guaranteed. Wholesale Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga., and Martin's Point, S. C.

PLANTS—Bonny Best; and improved Baltimore tomato, early and heaviest bearer known. Choice plants damp moss packed; also Bermuda onion. 300; 50c. 500; $1.00. 1,000; $1.75. 2000; $3.00. Leading varieties cabbage 300; 50c. 500; 75c. 1000; $1.25. 2000; $2.00. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

CABBAGE PLANTS—5 acres. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid. 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 500, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Pure Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, Portoritto. Grown from nice handpicked, chemically-treated seed, free from disease. Postpaid, 500 for $2; 1000 for $3.50. Expressed, $3.25 per 1000. Jesse Russell, Route 2, Bowling Green, Ky.

PLANTS—Transplanted plants, all varieties, postpaid. Beet, cabbage, celery, lettuce, sweet potato, pepper, tomato, 3 dozen 40c; 100 $1.00; 500 $4.00; eggplants, sweet williams, snapdragons dozen 50c; 100 $2.75, catalog. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

FIELD GROWN frostproof cabbage plants, 5000—$7.50; 10,000—$10.00; 50,000 and over 90c per thousand, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants May and June delivery, same price. Scott Bros., Wholesale plant growers, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS frostproof cabbage plants, leading varieties 1000—$1.75; 500—$1.00, postpaid. 20,000 and over $1.00 per thousand, charges collect. Tomato plants May and June delivery, write for low prices. East Va. Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $4.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

SET OUR FROSTPROOF cabbage plants now—Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Succession. 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid. 5000 and over $1.50 per 1000 expressed. R. I. Councill, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF cabbage plants, leading varieties, 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00 postpaid; 10,000, express, $12.50; pepper, tomato, cauliflower, sweet potato, May, June delivery. Satisfaction our motto. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

SET OUR Frostproof cabbage plants, 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.25 prepaid. Prices on tomato, cauliflower, pepper and sweet potato plants on request. Plants shipped safely anywhere. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

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LOOK!—303 Strain Barron White Leghorn Chicks. Hatching my own eggs. Low prices. Riverside Poultry Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN and Orpington eggs for hatching. Mrs. Jesse Felton, Broadwood, Pa.

SUPER QUALITY White Leghorn chicks of heavy laying 35 years trapnested ancestry. Prewar prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 103, Columbia, Missouri.

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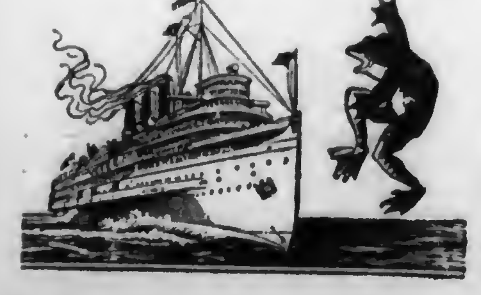

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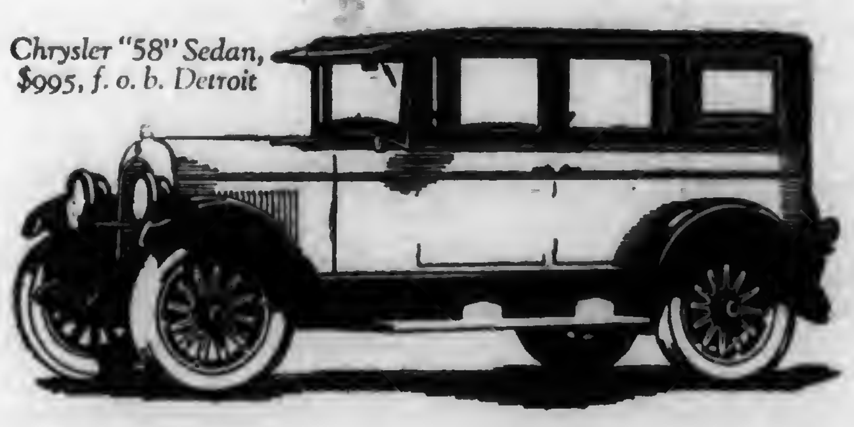

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Vol. 93—No. 20
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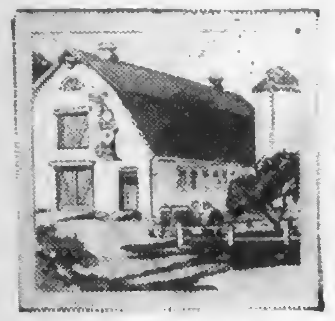
Summer scenes on the Eastern Shore, where winters are short and spring comes early.

Exploring Delmarvia, the fertile bay- and ocean-bound counties of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. Page 3.



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FARM PAINTING GUIDE

SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARNS, SILOS, OUT-BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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Pine Trees Sold a Farm

And Gave the Owner's Son an Idea to Work Out

"DON'T know what we'll find at this next place we are going to." The county agent was speaking. "I've never met the owner. He came in the office the other day when I was out. Said he wanted the forester to come see him."

"What's his name?" I asked.

"Hardly know what to tell you. The girl wrote it down on this slip of paper, and here it is."

I looked at the letters on the paper. "Francis K-r-a-w-c-z-y-k," I spelled out. Later we learned that this particular arrangement of letters is pronounced "Krafcheck."

What would you naturally have expected after seeing and hearing that name? Exactly what we did. We were all wrong. Mr. Krawczyk was born in this country, and has lived here the greater part of his life. He is a graduate of two American colleges. He was gassed in the World War, and later served as a recruiting officer for the Foreign Legion. After the war he began the practice of law in Philadelphia. His health broke down, so he pulled up stakes and purchased a farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

But then I didn't set out to give you Mr. Krawczyk's life history, I wanted to tell you about the forestry work which is being done on his farm.

On That First Visit

On that first visit which the county agent and I paid Mr. Krawczyk we went over his farm in detail. We examined carefully all the odd corners and all rough parts found in the fields. For each of these in turn we decided whether the land should be handled as before, or whether it would pay better in trees. In making our decision we took into account the size of the piece, its condition, its location with respect to the buildings, and the ease with which it could be worked. Here our work was simplified for us because the owner did not wish to grow regular farm crops unless the land was really adapted to them. He would not put labor into land of doubtful value.

For each piece of land to be put into trees, we determined the area by stepping it off, or by comparing it with other small pieces nearby, whose acreage was known. At the same time, it was decided what species of trees should be planted in each case.

The entire farm was gone over in this manner and when we were thru, not only did the owner know how many acres he had to plant but also how many trees of each species would be needed.

There still remained the planning of the work of planting so that it could be woven around the other spring work without difficulty. On this farm it was decided that a small number of trees should be planted the first year, with a larger number in following years. The program provided that all the planting would be completed within five years. A consideration of the sources of planting stock completed the job.

To date, 3000 trees, furnished by the State Department of Forests and Waters, have been planted on this farm. They are doing well. Seven thousand will be planted this spring.

Will Remove Poor Timber

Mr. Krawczyk also proposes to improve the stand of timber now on the farm by removing all the poor material, that which is good only for fuel. He will do this gradually, as wood is needed and as time permits.

"How did you get the idea of planting trees and thinning your young stands?" we asked this progressive farm owner.

"From my father, on our Michigan farm, when I was a youngster. On the farm was one piece of sandy land which was good only for growing timber. My father sent away for little pine trees and planted them just as he had seen it done in the old country. They were set in rows and tended as in many places in Europe. They looked fine. There is a dandy stand of pine there now."

"Your father sold the farm?" I asked. "Did he get any better price because of the pines?"

"Did he get any better price? Well, I'd say so. There were twelve acres of land in the plantation. The trees were set in 1905. They were put out seven feet apart each way. That plantation helped sell the farm to this extent—that father got twice as much for his farm, straight thru, as other farms of the same size in that county were bringing. It sure did pay him, and I know it's going to pay me."

We pulled out to go to the next farm on our list. The county agent remarked, "Seems to me I read not long ago where Chief Forester Greeley had said that the people in this country must become 'woods minded' as many people over in Europe have been for a long time. He must have had in mind the very thing which this Krawczyk family has, and shows, 'woods sense,' which looks to me like nothing but a special brand of common sense."—C. R. Anderson.

Along the Susquehanna

The Susquehanna Trail, south of Liverpool, Perry County, Pennsylvania. The river may be seen thru the trees.

Published Weekly
Two Years, $1.50
Five Years, $3.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

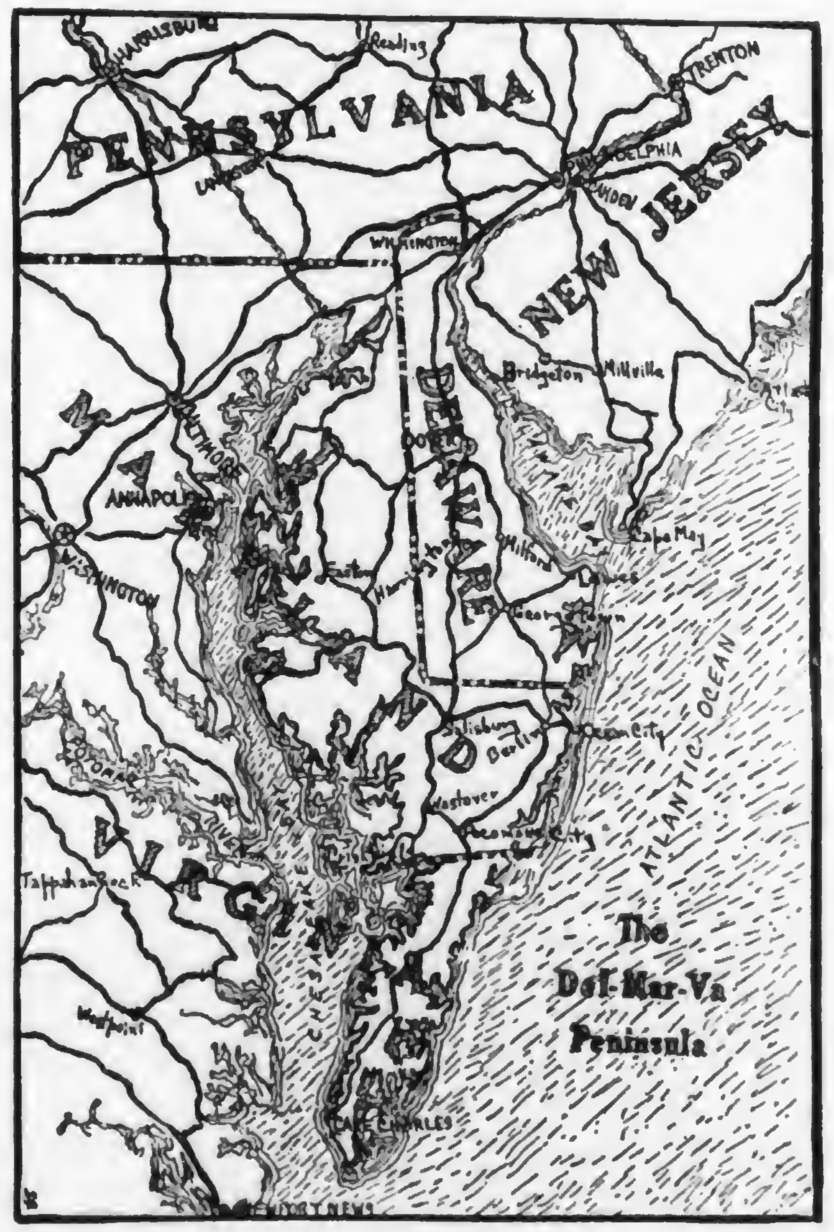
The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 20 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY MAY 15, 1926 Whole No. 1513

Exploring the Delmarvia Peninsula

A Pennsylvanian Discovers the Land of Strawberries, "Sweets" and Loblolly Pine

By C. L. WHITE



AWAY back in the days when we were going to school we once heard a conversation or read something that gave us a vague impression that the Eastern Shore of Maryland would be a fine place to live. It was not until long afterward that we learned what was meant by the "Eastern Shore." But down thru the years we kept hearing and reading little things that made us want to visit this unfamiliar section.

The Eastern Shore, we were told, is only a few hours' automobile ride from Pennsylvania, yet, in many ways, it is almost as different from Pennsylvania as Florida. We read about great trainloads of fruits, berries, early potatoes, and melons that are shipped to northern markets weeks before our own crops are ready. We heard about streams and ponds that make a fisherman's paradise. We saw magazine articles about little steamboats that ply lazily in and out along the coast, discharging and taking on freight at numerous ports.

But it was only a week ago that we had an opportunity to visit the Eastern Shore and check up on these vague impressions we had been collecting thru the years. We had been in the territory before, but never down into the real heart of it, away from the influence of the cities that dominate its northern frontier.

Is Almost an Island

The map on this page shows the general outline and location of the peninsula which is generally called the Eastern Shore. Our school geography used to define a peninsula as "a body of land almost entirely surrounded by water." The author of that definition must have had this peninsula in mind when he wrote it. The "almost entirely" fits this body of land perfectly, for while it takes in practically the whole state of Delaware, nine counties of Maryland, and two of Virginia, its only connection with the mainland is a little neck of land on the north, barely twenty miles wide.

Except for that connecting link, this whole territory is surrounded by water,—Chesapeake Bay, the Delaware River, Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Possibly we could call it all an island, for even that neck of land is severed by a ship canal connecting the Delaware River with upper Chesapeake Bay. We'll waive technicalities, however, and call it what Nature intended it to be, a peninsula,—the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. That name, and the more convenient "Delmarvia," are derived from the names of the states among which the peninsula is divided,—Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Our map indicates that Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and all sections of southeastern Pennsylvania are quite close to Delmarvia. Just how close they are may be realized when we say that we took a ten o'clock morning train from Philadelphia and arrived in Salisbury, Maryland, far down the peninsula, only four hours later.

In Philadelphia, which has an earlier season than the most of Pennsylvania, we were seeing the first signs of spring. The trees were beginning to show green and a few of the very earliest blossoms were out. But long before we got as far south as Salisbury, we found the trees very green, and saw dozens of peach orchards in full bloom. In many of the orchards the blossoms were nearly gone. Pear trees were a mass of white, and the grass had made considerable growth.

At Salisbury we found Mr. Edwin C. Totten, who spent a day and a half showing us as much of Delmarvia as could be seen in that time. He was a most congenial and helpful guide.

It would require many long articles to relate all of the interesting things we saw and learned while we explored the central part of the peninsula with Mr. Totten. Only a few of them can be mentioned here, but they will serve to show what the country is like.

Hundreds of Miles of Good Roads

The two things that caught our attention first were the good roads and the loblolly pine trees. There are 1346 miles of improved highways on the peninsula and nobody knows how many thousands of those loblolly pines. The pines grow very rapidly and we saw many of them being cut for lumber. Where clumps of them have been left between fields they make a very striking feature of the landscape, with their tall, straight trunks, branchless except near the top.

The country is flat, or gently rolling, so there is no problem of grading connected with road building. In many places the highways stretch away for miles, perfectly straight ribbons of concrete. The improved roads are so numerous that we could indicate only a very few of them on the map on this page.

The soil is sandy or sandy loam for the most part, tho in southern Delaware we saw black soil similar to that used extensively for celery growing in Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

The principal crops in the central part of the peninsula are peaches, apples, strawberries, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes and cantaloupes. There are numerous canneries which pack vegetables in immense quantities.

In the vicinity of Salisbury the growing of strawberry plants for shipment to all parts of the United States is a big industry. We visited two growers who ship millions of (to page 25)

On an Eastern Shore farm. This picture shows over sixty acres of strawberry plants. There were thirty acres more behind the camera.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 20 Phila., Pa., May 15, 1926 Whole No. 1513

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The optimist recalls his happy yesterdays, enjoys his hours today, and confidently expects that tomorrow will be worth while.

Dogwood on Time

LATE as this season seems to be in many ways the blossoms of the dogwood have opened almost on schedule time. Peach trees, apple trees and other domesticated fruits have shivered and kept within their coverings two to three weeks longer than they do ordinarily, but the bloom of the dogwood,—the true prophet of warm weather and corn-planting time,—makes its schedule.

The Last Call

WE MAKE a final appeal to all Pennsylvania voters to go to the primary election on May 18 and vote for decent representative candidates. No matter how pressing your work it is not so important as this duty. Vote for a candidate for Governor whose reputation is above reproach and who is not aligned with gangs and looters. Vote for a United States Senator who you know will fairly represent the ideals of the honest, law-abiding citizens of the Commonwealth. A man in either place who would seek to lower these standards, or whose reputation is smirched with ballot-box scandals, or who is committed to aid the efforts of law-breakers would be an everlasting disgrace to the voters of the state.

Farm Relief

AGAIN Congress is engaged in a struggle over legislation intended to relieve the inequalities between agriculture and industry. Again the Corn Belt farmers and the city press are arranged on opposite sides of the question. In the main, eastern farmers are not taking sides on the question, partly because they are not directly interested in the particular bills, and partly because they are more or less influenced by the city papers they read. . It is a pity that both sides cannot sit down together and talk the matter over in an unselfish spirit and try to arrive at a solution of the problem. That there is a problem cannot be denied. Neither can it be denied that it will ultimately affect all lines of business. Any industry so big and so essential as that of agriculture cannot remain continually on a financial basis below that of other business without affecting all sooner or later. The wealth and energy devoted to producing the nation's food and raw material must be recompensed equally with other lines of business.

Unfair Competition

REPORTS from New York indicate that the recent action of the health authorities there in shutting out certain shipments of western milk and cream has had a favorable effect on the milk market. When Canadian milk and cream are also barred, further improvement in market conditions should be noticed. Artificial protective measures are not needed to enable eastern milk producers to keep their markets, but they cannot be expected to observe a set of sanitary regulations at considerable expense unless all of their competitors are subject to the same regulations. Milk producers in the North and West should be strictly barred from eastern markets if the health rules governing production in those sections do not conform to standards in force in our own territory.

A Matter of Education

THERE has been an enormous increase in the production of oleomargarine in the United States during recent months. A great number of people seem to have the idea that it is real economy to buy almost anything that is cheaper in the place of real butter. Now, out of fairness to the oleo manufacturers, nothing can be done to them as long as they sell their product for what it is,—a cheap substitute. Neither can force be applied to the consumer to protect him from his own false idea of economy. He has the right to spread tallow or axle grease on his bread if he wants to.

Aside from the enforcement of laws to prevent deception, the only way dairymen can protect their markets is to educate the public to the real value of butter in the diet. Butter producers must follow the example of the orange growers, the breakfast food manufacturers, and others, who have been successful in convincing the consumer of the importance of having certain kinds of food in the diet. The men who advertise butter will have a remarkably interesting story to tell, and in telling that story they will be rendering valuable service to the cause of better living.

The Strike in England

REGRETABLE as is the colossal strike in England, it must not be forgotten that there are two sides to the question. Ever since the war closed the government has maintained a system of doles by which it has paid out a fixed amount each week to families having no income because of unemployment or loss of the bread winner in the war. The Prime Minister set May 1 as the date on which these subsidies would cease to be paid. Knowing that this would bring thousands to the verge of starvation the coal operators aided by the government's Coal Commission decided that it would be a good time to reduce wages and lengthen the working hours. Naturally, the miners' union objected and called a strike. Other trades, seeing the trend of events and knowing that the object was to break all labor unions, walked out in sympathy. The news of the strike sent to this country tries to leave the impression that the strike is a rebellion against the government and civil liberty.

We are not apologizing for the strikers nor voicing sympathy with the general principle of strikes as a remedy for settling differences, but we do feel that the American people are entitled to know both sides of a controversy.

Let Hoover Do It

RADIO is being dragged into politics. By common consent, the Department of Commerce, under Secretary Hoover, has been granted authority to control and regulate the radio broadcasting stations. But such a state of affairs will continue no longer, if a certain group of congressmen have their way. These patriotic (?) gentlemen fear that Secretary Hoover will use his power over the radio industry to the special advantage of the Republican Party. So the congressmen propose, in a bill now awaiting action, to take the control of radio out of the Department of Commerce and give it to a special commission of five men, each of whom will draw a salary of $12,000 a year. The President will be given the power to appoint these five men. And the five men will, of course, find good and sufficient reason for hiring a great staff of assistants, advisers and office help.

We fail to see just why this proposed commission, appointed by the President, would be any less partisan in its administration of radio affairs than the Secretary of Commerce, who is also appointed by the President. Neither do we understand why this work, which has thus far been carried on efficiently and economically in the Department of Commerce, should be turned over to a costly and untried commission.

Some action by Congress is needed to clear up the situation arising out of the recent court decision denying the power of the government to control radio wave lengths. But to go farther and to create a lot of new jobs for officeholders is contrary to the spirit of economy which should mark these times of high taxes.

Farm Pictures Wanted

THIS is an age of pictures. People of all ages, adults as well as children, enjoy getting their education and entertainment thru the eye. The summer season is the ideal time for taking pictures, both because of the better lighting and the greater number of opportunities. We are glad to receive good, clear photographs of farm scenes which will instruct, amuse or entertain others, for reproduction in Pennsylvania Farmer. Pictures of men and women who have done some noteworthy thing, together with a short story of their accomplishment, will be welcomed. Mail the pictures flat between cardboards and put your name and address on the back. All pictures accepted and used will be paid for, and those not used or usable will be returned if stamps are enclosed.

Illinois Cattle Barred

THE Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry established a quarantine against cattle from Illinois, effective May 1st. The object is to protect Pennsylvania dairymen from unscrupulous dealers who have been offering for sale cattle of questionable health. The quarantine does not apply to cattle from accredited areas or accredited herds when they are accompanied by an official certificate showing that they have been properly passed by Illinois authorities. Framed as it is, the quarantine order works hardship on no one except the crooked dealers who would take advantage of dairymen who are trying to replace their condemned cattle with healthy animals. It is fortunate for livestock men that the state authorities have the power to take drastic action in cases like this.

Washington Letter

FARMERS' WEEK IN WASHINGTON.—The week ending May 8 was farmers' week in Congress. Debate on three farm relief bills reported by the House Agriculture Committee, was begun in the House May 4 and continued four days. It was claimed that a combination of Middle West and southern representatives had been formed to put thru the Haugen Corn Belt committee bill, creating a federal farm board with a $375,000,000 fund to handle crop surpluses. But the debate did not disclose any evidence of such a coalition. The attitude of some southern members, however, as voiced by one of them, was to the effect that they would vote for the bill if they could be assured that the President would veto it.

FARM BUREAU DIVIDED.—President Coolidge was told by Chester H. Gray and Russell F. Bower, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that their organization preferred the Haugen bill to the Tincher bill which has the administration backing. The latter would create a federal farm commission with a $100,000,000 revolving fund from which loans would be made to cooperatives. The President, however, did not indicate any change of mind.

A letter from L. B. Palmer, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau, made public in the Senate, said: "I just attended a meeting of representatives in the Middle West, farm bureaus' presidents and secretaries, and the division of opinion was sufficient that they failed to pass any resolution indorsing the present Haugen bill. I also have a wire from one member of the legislative committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation . . . urging Middle West leaders to accept the principles of the Capper-Tincher bill."

JARDINE BELIEVES IN TINCHER BILL.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is insisting that the Capper-Tincher bill will pave the way for a better stabilization of prices than farmers have ever before enjoyed.

B. F. Yoakum, author of the Curtis-Aswell bill, speaking in opposition to the Haugen bill, says the farmers do not want a law for getting further into debt. They want a law under which they can make money to get out of debt.

Much opposition in the House to both the Haugen bill and the Tincher bill centers around the provision for selection of a federal farm board by the farm organizations. It is declared to be revolutionary and unconstitutional.

APPROVE IRRIGATION PLANS.—Notwithstanding strong opposition to federal aid in expanding our agricultural area, coming from all parts of the country, congressional committees continue to report favorably on western irrigation projects. An appropriation of $450,000 for the Hillcrest extension of the Boise irrigation project in Idaho has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

MANY ALIENS DEPORTED.—A big increase in deportations of undesirable aliens is reported by Harry E. Hull, commissioner general of immigration. There were 44,000 aliens admitted to the United States in March, and during the same month 12,439 left the country. During March 938 undesirable aliens were deported. Of these 145 aliens were of the criminal class. The remainder entered this country without the formality of passing thru a regular immigration station, or were likely to become public charges. It is said that there never has been a time when so much care was taken to keep out undesirables as at the present.

FOREIGN-BORN WORST OFFENDERS.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews says prohibition administrators have found that the preponderance of law violators comes from the foreign-born element. General Andrews also says that a house-cleaning such as Representative Holaday's bill for deportation of certain classes of aliens contemplates, together with a more effective border control, should relieve the United States and the states individually of the support of many aliens in prisons and similar institutions.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

UNEASY ABOUT FRUIT.—Considerable uneasiness is manifested in reports coming to Harrisburg about fruit conditions following the frosts in southern counties. The northern part of the state has not yet started to have spring and there is comparatively little damage, but a few warm days so advanced vegetation that drops in temperature unquestionably did damage. The effort now is to find out how much.

A SEASON OF PROMISES.—Approach of the May primary date has brought out much discussion of state policies. There have been various proposals advanced for betterment of life in the country, improvement of marketing, extension of highways, abatement of pollution and other things. Candidates for state nominations have been so much in the public eye that the legislative candidates have not been heard of and their attitude on certain of these things might be interesting.

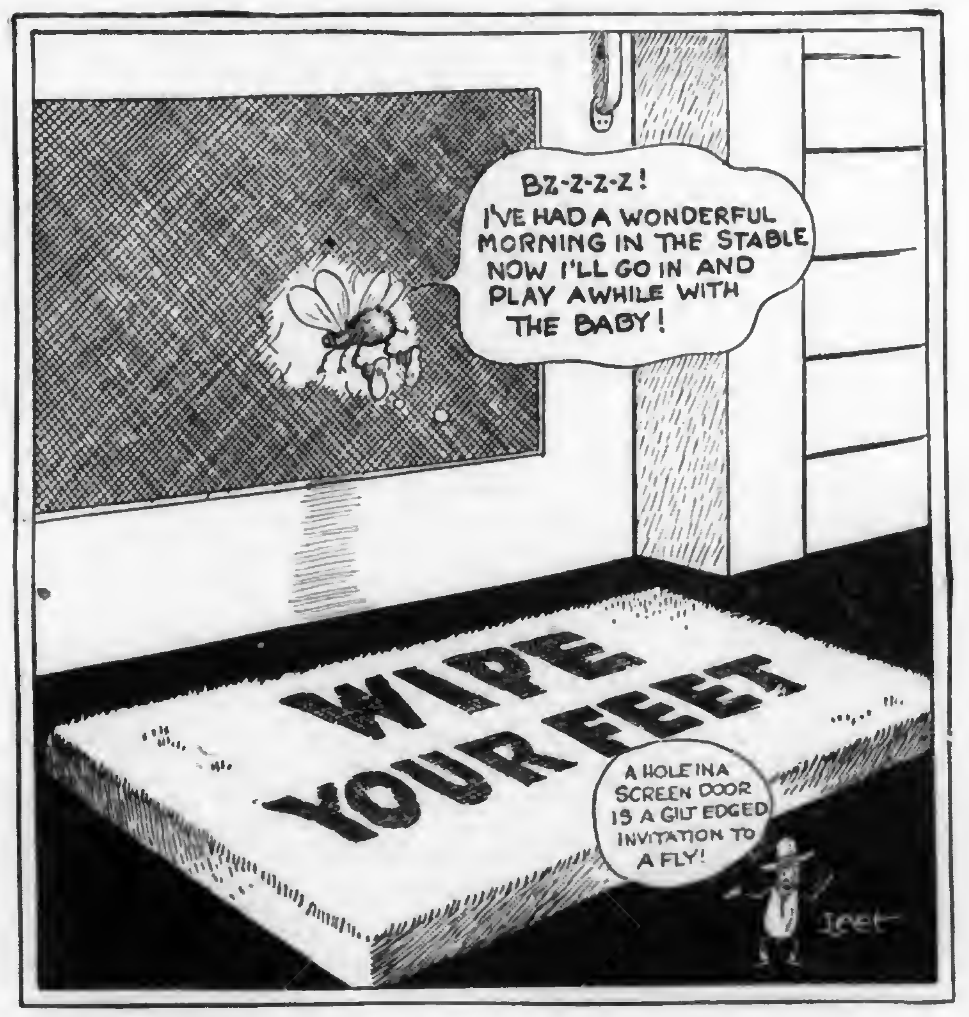
MORE HATCHERIES.—Plans of the State Fisheries Department contemplate the bringing back of the old days when the state had a number of hatcheries, but on a more extensive scale so that fish may be made available for streams and ponds on farms. It is proposed to ask the next legislature to make appropriations for building and to finance the operation out of proceeds of fish licenses, which have been increasing in number. One new hatchery is to be built this year.

MAY CLOSE STATIONS.—Threats of state officials to close up gasoline stations in remote sections of the state unless owners come to time and take out licenses are having effect. Dozens of persons who had ignored the law are writing for permits. There is no charge for permits, but the issuance of such papers means the state has a better check on gasoline sales.

WANT STATE TO ACT.—Officials of the State Game Commission are giving serious consideration to proposals that game protectors kill off the surplus deer causing so much damage to farms, orchards and gardens in various parts of the state, instead of leaving it to sportsmen. The subject has been under discussion so much that it has gotten back to the place where many farmers object to doing the killing and the special seasons do not suffice to thin out the animals. Just how the game officials could handle the matter is hard to say, as they have not been successful in that line in the past. It is probable there will be a renewal of the meetings of the last two years after the coming deer season. Animals have been reported very numerous in southern counties.

MONTGOMERY A LEADER.—Montgomery is declared to have more hens working in commercial egg and chicken producing plants than any other county. There has been a constant increase in the number of flocks, both on farms and in the commercial establishments and it is estimated there are almost 17,500,000 hens in Pennsylvania, an increase of 3,000,000 in four years. There are more than 2100 flocks containing over 500 hens each.

HUNTING BROWN ROT.—Some attention is being given to the brown rot in fruit by state officials. There will be a systematic effort to get information on its appearance so that data on how to fight it can be sent promptly. The campaign against the peach yellows which was so successful last year has been ordered renewed.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.


BZ-Z-Z-Z!
I'VE HAD A WONDERFUL MORNING IN THE STABLE NOW I'LL GO IN AND PLAY AWHILE WITH THE BABY!
WIPE YOUR FEET
A HOLE IN A SCREEN DOOR IS A GILT EDGED INVITATION TO A FLY!
Leet

The unwelcome visitor

New Jersey Letter

FARM ELECTRIC SURVEY.—The State Board of Agriculture thru its Bureau of Statistics and Inspection is now starting a survey of conditions in New Jersey with the view of encouraging the expansion of the use of electricity. The state officials have been studying the rapid progress made in the West toward supplying electric current to farmers at reasonable cost. A similar opportunity should be available to New Jersey farmers, the board maintains, and purposes to find the facts of the situation upon which action may be taken.

FEWER FARM SALES.—If the transfer of farm ownership, for farming rather than for real estate purposes, is any criterion, New Jersey farmers are better satisfied this year than in some seasons. In the northern part of the state only about half as many farms have changed hands as last year. A Warren County auctioneer stated recently that only thirty farm sales were conducted, whereas the usual sales run fifty to sixty. Greater use of farm machinery in the state within the last year has taken care of the labor problem to a considerable extent and lessened the desire to sell out.

STATE FARM PROGRAM DEVELOPING.—The state committee, representing the farm bureau, the State College and the State Department of Agriculture, in charge of developing a long time program for New Jersey agriculture, recently reported substantial progress. The preliminary work now under way has consisted of studying records on farm practice, sales, market and transportation statistics in order to define a trend of agricultural procedure. Director Baker, of the committee, states that early reports by the committees now working may be ready by next fall. Among the major committees are those for the development of poultry, dairying and fruit.

SEPTEMBER LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.—The executive committee of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture at its spring session decided to hold a legislative conference of all farm groups in the state next fall. This is in line with the customary procedure of the last few years. The meeting will probably be held the last week in September.

AIDING PEACH INDUSTRY.—The twelve-year work in experimenting on new peach varieties at the State College farms has now defined the better varieties for New Jersey conditions. The College is shipping the new stock to every county in the state.—B.

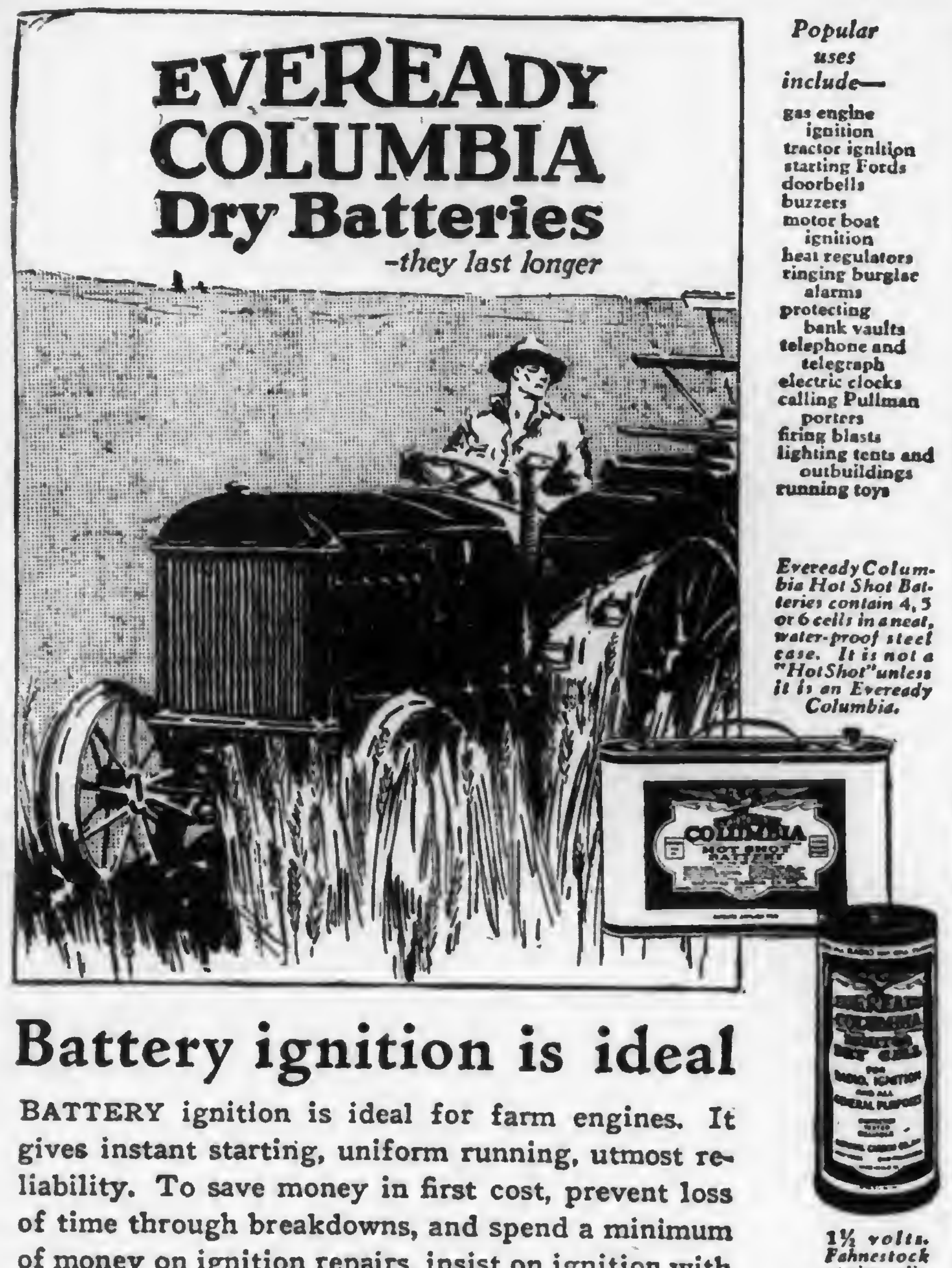
New York Letter

WOMEN SUPPORT COOPERATION.—At a recent district meeting of the State Federation of Home Bureaus a resolution was passed urging local groups to make a study of cooperative marketing and farm economics, as one way of securing more money on which to operate the farm home. Women were urged to attend meetings of cooperatives as delegates, also to serve as secretaries, and to contribute generally to the cooperatives of their training in analyzing situations, their training in leadership, in efficient business methods, and to lend a social aspect to meetings of farmers. "The purely commercial aspect of such meetings has failed to hold the men who should be most interested," it was said.

RURAL READERS. — Dr. Paul Paine, librarian of the Syracuse Public Library, and a leader in library extension in the state, has returned from a meeting of the Library Extension Institute. His county is to be the first in the state to make a definite attempt to increase the use of books in rural sections. Plans are under way and the board of supervisors and superintendents of rural schools are to be interested if possible in advancing a cooperative plan between city and county in the loan of books. The home bureau is also back of the project here, as it has been in one other county where a real county library has been established.

RURAL SCHOOLS PROGRESS.—Opposition to rural school progress seems to have been largely removed with the killing of last winter's bills to devitalize the legislation of 1925. The state department has repeatedly announced its policy of not enforcing consolidation excepting where the great majority of voters want it, and where it is a question of wealth's refusing to share its financial advantages with neighboring districts. Under the new law the district schools may be continued so long as the people in the districts so desire, all the time getting their usual state quota, and having the advantage of establishing a central school where older pupils may receive tuition free of cost, such central school to get state aid that has heretofore been unavailable. This plan seems to leave objectors without an objection. Rural people are being urged to acquaint themselves with the law as it now stands, and to spread their information so as to correct the mass of misinformation which has been set afloat by selfish interests.—M. G. Feint.

EVEREADY COLUMBIA Dry Batteries
-they last longer



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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

THE weather man is evidently trying to re-popularize a song, "See-saw," which was much in vogue a generation ago. At least, he has been see-sawing the temperature from 35 degrees to 85 degrees and back again with sudden and furious energy and great regularity. Two days ago we almost sweltered in a temperature of 85 in the shade, while this morning it was down to 34. The peach and cherry trees are in full bloom but the soil and air is so dry that no frost formed. I cannot understand how it is that asparagus grows as it does, but we cut it twice during the first four days of May.

✤ ✤ ✤

OUR colored man insists that we should plant more potatoes, "seeing that they are bringing such big money." But then he does not have to buy the seed and fertilizer. We planted ten rows, each 1000 feet long. In each row we put four dollars worth of seed and nearly two dollars worth of fertilizer. When to this is added the cultivation, spraying and digging, those rows will have to shell out several dollars merely to pay expenses. They may do it; but then, again, they may not and we are not eager to take the chance.

✤ ✤ ✤

THE rye sown last fall as a cover crop is making rapid growth in spite of its unpromising start and bare appearance this spring. Our only fear now is that it may become too tall before we can get it plowed under. Rye and vetch should be plowed down before it becomes stemmy and woody, else it is long in decaying and keeps the water from below from coming to the surface soil. One advantage of plowing it with a tractor is that the broad wheels flatten it down and enable one to tuck it under very nicely.

✤ ✤ ✤

NEW potatoes from Florida are costing half as much as strawberries in March—forty cents a quarter-peck, or twenty cents a quart. Yet, a market official tells me that about the normal amount of potatoes is arriving and being sold; that the unusual price of four dollars a bushel for old potatoes and six dollars and forty cents for new potatoes does not cause much lessening of demand. It seems that as long as people have money to buy what they want to eat they will buy it no matter what it costs,—providing they cannot get it any place for less.

✤ ✤ ✤

WE PLANTED some beans and sweet corn on the third day of May, even tho the weather is unfavorable for these crops. The cost of planting them is small and the loss will not be great even if the seed rots, while if it turns warm they may be a good risk. We have found that in the average season, the tenth of May is as early as it is safe to plant them in this vicinity. Lima beans, however, will not stand any hardship. The soil and weather must be permanently warm after they are planted or they will promptly rot.

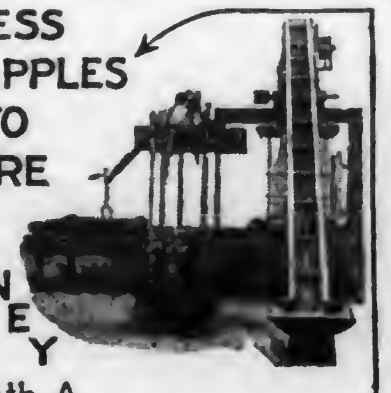
✤ ✤ ✤

IN ACCORD with our resolution never to put fertilizer together in the row again, we thoroly mixed them before dropping the four-dollar-a-bushel seed. Also, we made sure to get them planted deep enough this year.

✤ ✤ ✤

UNDER the stress of necessity I mounted the tractor to plow the other day and found it not so easy as plowing with old Dobbin and Jerry. Altho the furrows had been struck out nice and straight, I could not keep them that way. Son said I worked too hard at it. The tractor will follow the furrow if left alone, but I, to be sure of it, would keep steering it until I would get it out one way or the other, and then I could not get it straightened up in time. I was reminded of a remark which a neighbor wag made about the coal which a young man was digging in our old neighborhood. The coal was exceedingly fine and powdery and the wag said the young man put too much work on it. However, I shall tackle it again and try to curb my inclination to turn the steering wheel so much.

PRESS APPLES INTO MORE MONEY With A FARQUHAR CIDER PRESS



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The white patch that never fails.

Sticks instantly without fire. Becomes self-vulcanized (fused) by tire heat from driving. BEST FOR BALLOON TUBES, truck and all tubes, because elastic. Stretches with tire, can't tear out. 50c—Worth it.

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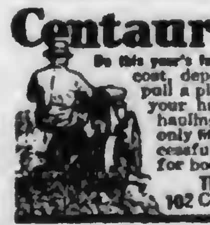
Centaur Small Farm Tractor



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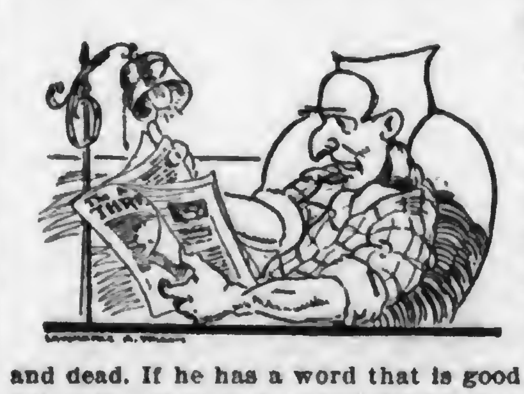
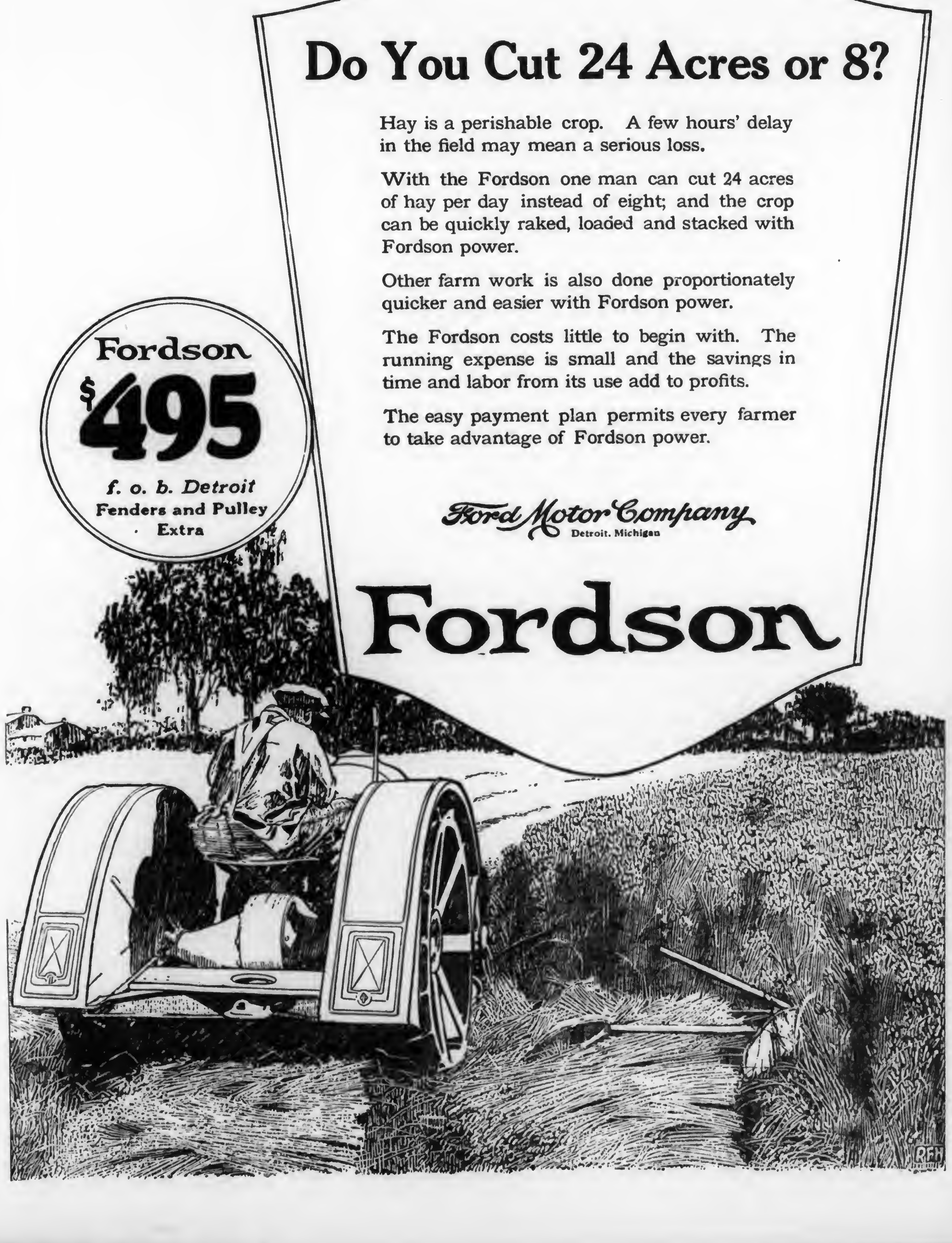
THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Farm Journals



OH, I WANT to know what the other man does whose job is akin to mine, whose life is lived in the hum and buzz of my own familiar line! Oh, I want to know what he thinks about as the pulleys go 'round and 'round, and I want to hear of his hope and doubt, how his grief and joy are found! Oh, I want to know what he has in mind for the season that's just ahead, and I want to know where he went in blind in the season that's gone and dead. If he has a word that is good for me and a point that I ought to get, then I want to hear and I want to see what the fellow can give, you bet! And, I want to give to my fellow man a glint of the things I learn, as I come and go, as I work and plan as the wheels and gearings turn! A dollar saved, or a job made light by a twist or a knack I've found, is a boon for him in his daily fight, an aid in his daily round.

This journal here which I've read for years, a boon to the earnest man, is a clearing house for my hopes and fears, for my coming and going plan! It's a clearing house where the other lad who is raising the nation's grain may come to me with his good or bad, with his story of loss or gain! No, I wouldn't farm for another day if the game were a solitaire, for there'd be no kick in the earn and pay if I couldn't divide and share! This journal, then, is a welcome chain that links us, plan on plan; I am bound to my kin in his joy and pain, I'm a part of the other man!—J. Edw. Tufft.



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The Fordson costs little to begin with. The running expense is small and the savings in time and labor from its use add to profits.

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Ready

When You Are Ready

Why not banish forever the long costly wait to get your threshing done this year.

Let your Ford dealer show you how easy it is to own a Belle City New Racine Thresher and how it may be paid for out of the savings on your crop.

There is no better grain separator made than the Belle City New Racine. It is built especially to operate best with your Fordson.

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Cabbage	$0.85	$1.00	$1.65	$1.25
Cauliflower	.65	2.00	3.50	3.00
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Leading Varieties. F. O. B. Sewell.
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An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1.00 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, best varieties. True to name. This offer is to new Customers and get our Free Catalog.

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Possibly foreign matter in the copper sulphate, as bits of wood or other impurities cause the trouble. This will not happen if you use

Nichols Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate
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It is pure, clean and packed in specially made barrels and kegs.

For Years the Standard

Large Crystals — Small Crystals — Pulverized

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. T. TAPLEY, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Don't Be without a Vegetable Garden

IT IS very easy to have a garden for vegetables. Few farms and homesteads are too small to set aside land that can be used to grow something that will be worth the picking. A backyard corner; a quarter acre; packages of seed, soil and seed, is it easy to put the two together, stand by, helping a bit by stirring the ground, shooing away the chickens, adding a little water now and then? Can we thus easily get the huge yields that the books say we should? Can we put that little seed in the ground and three months or so later harvest a tender, melting, vitamin-containing, crisp, delicious, sweet, golden, nutty, mild, creamy, pungent, spicy, mellow, savory vegetable? We can, but perhaps the way is not wholly clear.

Obstacles to Overcome

I sometimes wonder if there can be as many obstacles to overcome in manufacturing a screw driver as there are in the manufacture of a carrot. For both we probably pore over catalogs looking for the raw materials, steel, wood or seed. Do we buy from the cut price mill or store; do we purchase on price alone? If so, what kind of screw driver can we make or what kind of carrot will we grow? What should influence our choice of source of supply?

We have our raw material, seed that the catalog said was the best that ever filled an envelope. That seed is now in the ground. Now for the troubles, cows, crows, hens, mice, or a flood, or a cyclone. If we get fifty-one per cent germination, that is the majority and our seed company is elected. If the plants do grow, watch the army of bugs, for every kind of vegetable there is a different bug, chewing and sucking. Entomologists call the plant on which the bug feeds the "host plant." With the coming of summer we expect plenty of visitors.

The part of the plant left by insects is weakened by the struggle and ready to cooperate with diseases. Of these, there are not many, only four or five for each of the more important vegetables and one each for those not so important. Animals, dry weather, wet weather, wind, flood, lifeless seed, poor soil, stones, weeds, insects and diseases are some of the troubles that beset every gardener. But it is the nature of things to grow. Seed is made in order that there may be continuance of life. The soil is made to hold the plant up, to hold the food; the moisture is for the plant juice; the sunshine for warmth and the shower to freshen. The gardener has many more friends than enemies. He need not be on the warpath, but only defend and ward off those who attack.

Let us, answering the urge, plant a garden, knowing that if we do our part we shall reap our reward. Our table will be graced by fresher and tastier vegetables than can be found in any market or store.—W. T. Tapley.

Treat the Seed

ONE dollar spent for seed treatment meant ten bushels more of potatoes an acre in tests on Monmouth County, N. J., farms last year.

Seed disinfected with mercuric chloride before being cut yielded 203 bushels an acre, while fields planted with seed not so treated developed scab and rhizoctonia, and the yields were only 193 bushels an acre. On one farm there were twenty-eight per cent more clean tubers from the disinfected seed than from the untreated and the average for all farms was 11.7 per cent increase.

Similar tests in Middlesex County gave an average yield increase of seventeen bushels an acre in favor of the treated seed.

The Radishes That Are Wanted on the Philadelphia Market

THE market gardener or truck farmer has to consider many factors when selecting the varieties of vegetables he is to plant. The variety should be suited to the soil and climate in which it is to be grown. Resistance to disease and productiveness are important, but often the mistake is made of selecting a variety not popular with the trade which is to buy it.

The marketing of vegetables is perhaps a greater problem than producing them but the farmer who grows the variety that his market desires at the time it is wanted and prepares it attractively has gone a long way towards solving his marketing problems. Different markets and classes of trade have varied preferences but they also have many points in common. Quality, honest measure and a well packed product count strongly on any market.

Philadelphia is an important outlet for radishes but it shows a preference for certain types. The Scarlet Globe and the White Globe are the most popular of the early varieties, and while one color may bring a premium over the other it is due largely to the relative supplies of each. If there is a plentiful supply of the red and a light supply of the white on the market the white will bring the better price. It seems at present that the red type has a slight edge on the white.

The scarlet radish with the white tip, or the monkey face, as it is known by the trade, is not wanted on this market. The red and white long type is only in moderate demand, altho some classes of trade desire it. A radish with a top of moderate size is preferred to one with a large or skimpy top.

The leaves should be of a good green color and the radishes in the bunches should be uniform in size. The Arkansas radishes that are coming on the market, and are commanding the best price, contain thirteen to fifteen radishes in a bunch. The large bunch is popular both with the wholesale dealers and the housewife and the growers will find that it pays to put a few extra radishes in the bunch.

Radishes should be washed so that they are bright and clean. The white variety when grown on some soils is unattractive unless washed well and brushed. Care should be taken to avoid pithy radishes for they detract from the value.

A uniform number of bunches should be packed in the container. The bushel hamper and the five-eighths basket are commonly used for the home-grown stock. Winter radishes do not sell very readily in Philadelphia and there is only a limited outlet for this stock.—W. R. Whitacre.

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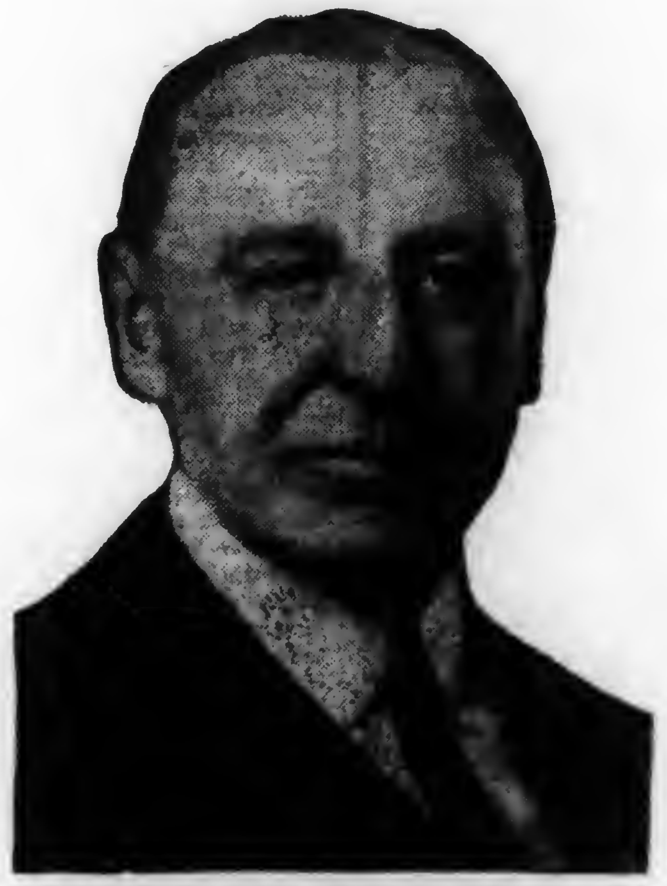
Nominate a Governor in Whose Ability and Integrity You Can Place Complete Trust

JOHN S. FISHER



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A vote for him is a vote against increased taxes.

It is a vote against Machine Rule.

It is a vote against making Pennsylvania's good roads program the spoils of commercialized politics.

It is a vote for honest and efficient administration of State affairs in the interest of the public.

It is a vote for representative government and home rule, as against domination of every community in Pennsylvania by the Vare-Beidleman Combine.

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Opposite is an exact reproduction of that part of the Republican Primary Ballot where you will vote for Governor.

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Calso kills the bugs and controls the fungus.
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High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays
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Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

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Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Oriental Poppy, Columbine, Delphinium, Foxglove, Phlox, Wallflower, Lilies, Gaillardia, and 85 other kinds of hardy perennial flower plants; Salvia, Aster, Zinnia, Snapdragon and other annual flower plants; Dahlia, Gladiolus and Canna bulbs; Hedge plants, Roses, Shrubs; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant, Onion and other vegetable plants. Catalogue free.
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Buy your baskets now or early Spring and get rock bottom prices.
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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

At the Maine State Pomological Society Meeting

AT a recent meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society, J. H. Waring brought out the advantages of having wide angle crotches in the training of young apple trees. These are much stronger and do not split as readily as narrow crotches, where the branches separate from the trunk at an acute angle. Tying out the scaffold limbs the first year is practicable, especially with varieties like Delicious. There should be at least nine inches between the scaffold limbs on a young tree, for they grow together as the limbs become larger.

Growth of Citrus Industry

R. W. Rees called attention to the rapid growth of the citrus industry, and its effect on the demand for apples. The production of citrus fruit has increased fifty-seven per cent during the past five years; while the production of melons, which also compete with apples, has increased fifty-four per cent in five years. Both are real competitors of the apple, and have the advantage of organized publicity and sales service back of them.

Mr. Rees is of the opinion that competition from the Pacific Northwest will not increase during the next ten years, and probably will decline ten per cent, which will mean 5000 cars less than in 1925. A large part of this decrease is due to the immediate necessity for removing filler trees. Many orchards were planted 18 x 18, or 20 x 20.

In the future the Northwest will send to eastern markets more Delicious and Winesap, and less Rome, Newtown and Spitzenburg. The tendency in the Northwest, especially in the Yakima and Hood River Valleys, is to substitute pear-growing for apple-growing.

Mr. Rees warned eastern growers that the Sebastopal, California, territory will greatly increase its output of Gravenstein, which will come on the market at the same time as our Duchess, and will be likely to outsell the Duchess, being superior in quality to that variety. He can see no future for early apples, except in limited quantity for local markets, in the territory north of New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania.

Just as the Carmen and other early peaches have been crowded out of this territory by southern Elbertas, so will early apples from the South and West crowd out the northern grown product.

A new source of competition that is likely to be felt in the smaller markets of Pennsylvania is the recently developed plan of shipping mixed cars of early apples, prunes and peaches from California to eastern markets that are too small to handle straight cars of one fruit. It is interesting to observe that Idaho has changed from the bushel box to the round bottom bushel, for its Jonathans.

Mr. Rees congratulated New England apple growers on their increasing success in meeting western competition. In Boston, New England grown McIntosh has practically crowded the western grown Jonathan off the market, and there has been a big decrease in the amount of western boxed apples of other varieties shipped to that market.

Adoption of Standard Grades

In Pennsylvania and adjacent states, including New York, the value of the United States Standard Grades for apples, and of shipping point inspection is now so generally recognized that there is no sentiment whatever for the promulgation of state grades that are different from the federal grades.

Apparently New England has not progressed that far as yet. There seems to be considerable jealousy between the different New England states in this respect, and an attempt now being made to adopt uniform grades for all New England has indifferent support.—S. W. Fletcher.

Prices and Prospects

THE first Pennsylvania asparagus came into the Philadelphia market during the latter part of the week ending May 1st. There were only small lots offered but the quality was good and it brought a premium over the other stock on the market.

Spring work and bad roads resulted in lighter arrivals of hay at most markets and prices ruled steady to firm during the week ending May 1st. Top grades continued to be in best demand but the lower grades moved readily at markets where good hay was scarce. Timothy was generally firm.

The grain market was unsettled thruout the week. Weather conditions in both winter and spring wheat areas, together with the foreign situation were the chief unsettling factors. The Liverpool and Buenos Aires markets declined 4c to 5c per bushel. The corn market declined, altho the demand was fairly active at most markets. Oats was lower and rye was weak with future prices declining about 3c.

The New York live poultry market was generally firm during the week ending May 5 with light stock selling well. Heavy stock was slow and prices were forced lower.

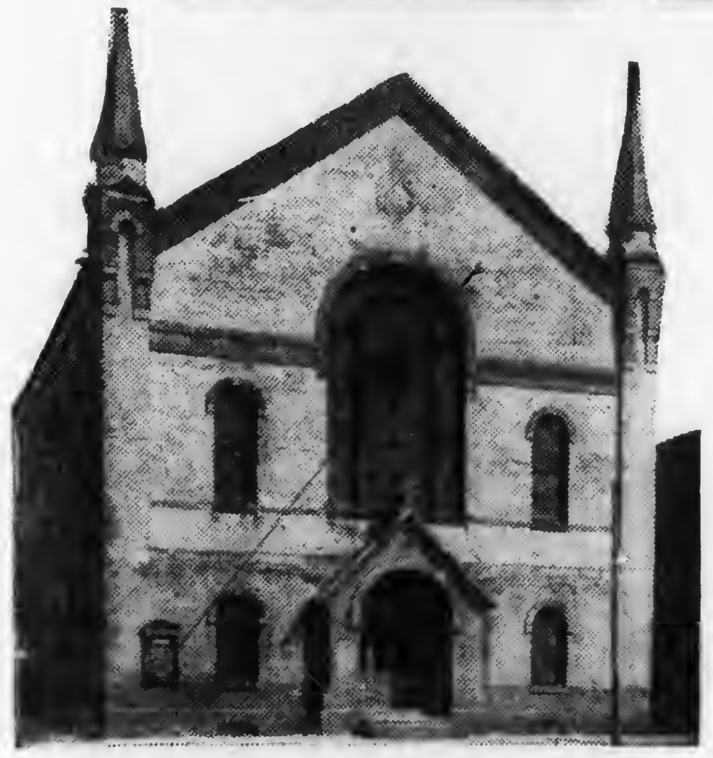
Egg receipts increased in New York during the week and country costs in some sections have declined slightly. Nearby eggs have been more plentiful and trading has slackened. Fancy grades of nearby stock were in demand but medium grades and pullet eggs show a weaker tendency.

The Philadelphia egg market has generally held firm, but there was a slight decline at the close.

The old potato market in Philadelphia has been irregular during the past week. The early part of the week was marked by slight price advances and a stronger tone but toward the close there was a lull with slight price reductions. Offerings of Pennsylvania stock were lighter but there were ample supplies of Maine Green Mountains.

Most dealers seem to feel that altho stocks on hand are being rapidly diminished, the offerings on the market are ample for trade needs. Growers in many sections are optimistic and are holding for still higher prices. Some people seem to feel that high prices have decreased consumption, but with unloads in many markets running about the same as last year, their ideas do not appear to be well founded.—W. R. Whitacre.

What is Vareism?



The Abigail Vare Methodist-Episcopal Church, Third and Morris Streets

The Abigail Vare Public School, Third and Morris Streets

IT is the habit, in many political campaigns, to sling mud at the other fellow. It is always a dirty trick—and is invariably an acknowledgment of impending defeat on the mud slinger's part.

"Vareism" has been used by the political opponents of Congressman William S. Vare as a term of reproach. Let the pictures on this page tell you a truer story.

What the word "Vare" stands for is shown here in stone and brick and mortar—monuments of unselfish endeavor directed for the good of the community.

The E. H. Vare Junior High School, 25th and Wolf Streets

There is the Abigail Vare Methodist Episcopal Church, dedicated to the memory of Congressman Vare's mother—and across the street from it is the Abigail Vare Public School. Then there is the E. H. Vare Junior High School, and the George A. Vare Playgrounds.

A Church—a School where the foreign-born are Americanized—a High School that better fits the boys and girls for the duties that await them—a Playground where sunshine and fresh air give new life to pent-up children in congested districts.

These four contributions to a community's well-being represent what "Vareism" really means!

Congressman Vare refuses to answer the vindictive slurs directed against him. And so it devolves upon his Campaign Committee to publish this advertisement telling you just exactly what "Vareism" means, and to ask you on May 18th next, to vote for the man who, when he is Senator, will work to his uttermost to

The George A. Vare Playgrounds, 26th and Morris Streets

"Give an American His Rights"

The William S. Vare Campaign Committee

Advertisement

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A GOOD START

Newtown, Penn. Farmers Pleased with Service.

In April a 24 ton car of Eastern States feeds and Eastern States ingredients was distributed among the farmers of Newtown, Penn. For May the Newtown farmers ordered a 37.8 ton car.

Charles T. Carter, of Yardley, reported, after using the Eastern States feeds exactly as he had used feeds of similar protein analysis, that his herd gained 20 quarts per day. Albert E. Dunn, also of Yardley, reported that his herd gained 10 quarts a day, though he used Eastern States feeds just as he had other feeds of the same protein analysis.

It was such performances as these which made it necessary to order 13 tons more in May through the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange than in April. Considering that the pasture season is at hand this increase is most significant. It is significant also because rations of equal protein analysis could be purchased at Newtown when the orders for the May car were being secured at considerably lower prices than the prices quoted by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. To farmers who have watched the development of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, however, this increase was to be expected.

Throughout the territory served by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange the quality of the ingredients shipped as ingredients and used in the mixed rations of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange receive unqualified praise. The ingredients are not purchased to sell attractively in a highly competitive grain market where price is the primary consideration. The ingredients, on the contrary, are selected strictly from the feeder's viewpoint—to secure for the feeder quantity production and body maintenance at the lowest possible cost.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange from the outset has realized that price and quality go hand in hand and that only when quality is of the best and price is moderate quality considered does the price factor properly enter into consideration of the value of the trade. Since the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange purchased its own mill at Buffalo a year ago the Exchange has been able to control price and quality in addition to formulae. It has demonstrated at 596 shipping stations in New England and Delaware during 1925 that this control is of great value.

Pennsylvania and Maryland farmers who are now coming in contact with Eastern States feeds are learning what a cooperative can accomplish for them when it selects at their own mill the quality of the ingredients it ships to them and prices them on a fair basis.

At the request of groups of farmers in Maryland and Pennsylvania the Eastern States service is now being offered to them and will be extended—as it has been extended gradually throughout New England and Delaware—as the farmers themselves ask to be included in the movement.

For information on the activities of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange fill out and return the accompanying coupon.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

INFORMATION PLEASE

Send me particulars about the Eastern States organization and its feeds.

Name ....

Address ....

R. R. Station ....

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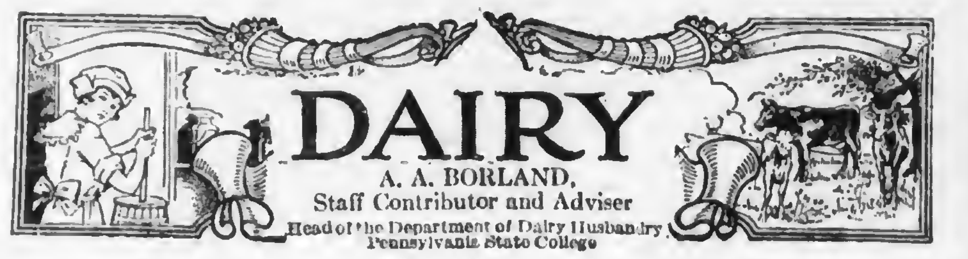

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Feed Analysis Figures

In the Pennsylvania feeding stuffs report of analysis of samples of feed, the analysis given is for protein, fat, fiber only. Why not carbohydrates also? Are they not important? I suppose the figures given mean crude protein, fat, fiber. Should they not be for digestible or true? Would it not be better to inform the consumer as to the digestible rather than the crude content of the feed only?—W. H. B., York County, Pa.

I presume the reason that the percentage of carbohydrates in feeds is not mentioned in many cases is because the law in Pennsylvania does not require this. In the early days of the feed law enforcement, the first thing was to arrive at some knowledge of the character of the feeds. The protein at that time was considered the most essential. This was later followed by guarantees for fat and fiber as well as for lists of ingredients in the case of feed mixtures.

Fiber, of course, makes up a part of the carbohydrates and the nitrogen free extract percentage is usually arrived at by calculation. The percentage of water and ash in most feeds runs about twelve to fourteen per cent. When this amount is added to the percentages of fat, protein, and fiber, and the total of these ingredients subtracted from 100 per cent there remains the percentage of nitrogen free extract.

Would Require Appropriations

I think it would be desirable to have this additional information as a part of the guarantee for feeds. This would, of course, make necessary the granting of a sufficient appropriation to the state Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, to employ the additional chemists necessary to analyze feed samples for the additional ingredients.

The figures for the analysis of the feed are in terms of crude protein, crude fat, and crude fiber. It would be very helpful to farmers in making up a ration if these figures could be stated in terms of digestible protein, digestible fat, and digestible carbohydrates. Up to the present time such figures have not been required of the manufacturers because of the difficulty and expense of getting reliable figures, particularly on the digestible analysis of a feed mixture.

Digestion trials are quite expensive and very few of them have been run on some feeds. In Henry's Feeds and Feeding, the crude analysis of dent corn is given for 440 trials, while the digestibility of dent corn has been ascertained in only twelve trials. For wheat bran, the crude analysis is given for the average of 7742 trials, while the digestibility of wheat bran has been determined in only twenty trials. The average analysis of cottonseed meal has been determined by 2556 analyses while only fifteen digestion trials have been made. The crude analysis of linseed meal has been determined in 714 analyses while but three digestion trials have been run.

Digestibility May Change

The situation is further complicated by the fact that feed mixtures may frequently change their character from the standpoint of the proportion of ingredients, and this would, of course, change the digestibility of the mixture. Certain feeds influence the digestibility of other feeds when the two are mixed together. For instance, linseed meal seems to aid in the digestibility of certain other feeds. The proportion of linseed meal present in a mixture, therefore, might change the percentage of digestibility of the mixture.

For these reasons it has not seemed desirable up to the present time to require guarantees of the digestibility of feed mixtures put out by different companies. I believe the time will come, however, when guarantees of feed mixtures will be required on the digestible basis.

Feed standards are made upon the basis of digestible nutrients. A knowledge of the digestible analysis of feeds is, therefore, necessary in balancing a ration. Most text books on feeding give tables showing the average digestible analysis of nearly all the common feeds. Many bulletins are published on the subject, Bulletin 161, Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College, deals with the Computation of Dairy Rations. It is free for the asking.—A. A. Borland.

Dairy Exposition at Penn State

ON SATURDAY, May 1, the fourth annual dairy exposition was held at the Pennsylvania State College. The exposition was put on entirely by the students in the Dairy Department.

The catalog for the exposition contains a brief statement by Dean R. L. Watts about agricultural research. His remarks are worth repeating.

"The remarkable progress of American agriculture is very largely due to the agricultural experiment stations which have been established in every state. Thru the combined effort of more than half a hundred of these research institutions, farm problems of great diversity have been solved and the leading industry of the nation placed on a sound economic basis.

"The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station was organized in 1887, tho considerable experimental work had been accomplished previous to that time. At present there are 124 active research projects. They relate to the most important fields of study in crop production, animal nutrition and management, agricultural economics, and rural sociology. Bulletins and reports are issued at frequent intervals and sent without charge to all residents of the state who request them.

Result of Purnell Act

"The Purnell Act, passed by Congress, provides $20,000 to each state for the present fiscal year and the amount will increase at the rate of $10,000 a year until the total yearly allotment to each state will be $60,000. This recent legislation of Congress for the benefit of agriculture is a great stimulus to research in all of the experiment stations.

"From two previous acts of Congress each station receives annually $30,000 a year for experimental purposes."

The dairy products judging contest was one of the interesting events of the exposition. Eighteen men entered the contest, J. L. Soponis, of Minersville, winning first place in butter judging and milk judging; J. R. Iams, of Sycamore, first place in cheese judging; L. G. Roseberry, of Pottsville, first place in ice cream judging.

The ranking of the six highest contestants in the judging of all products was J. L. Soponis, Minersville, first; F. E. Geyer, Birdsboro, second; L. G. Roseberry, Pottsville, third; J. R. Iams, Sycamore, fourth; C. H. Minster, Altoona, fifth, and L. W. Stranahan, Spartansburg, sixth.

Prizes were provided for the occasion by a number of dairy manufacturing firms.

Clean Milk Contests

The nineteen contestants in the clean milk contest each had to do the milking, bottling, and all other work in producing the milk entered by each contestant. Bacterial counts, sediment tests, and a number of other factors were taken into consideration in selecting the winner. The first prize, a silver cup and medal, went to F. W. Morrow, Camptown, and D. S. Keller, of Dawson, received second prize, $5.00 in gold.

Forty-six students took part in the dairy cattle fitting and showing contest. These cattle were fitted up to the pink of perfection: their horns and hoofs were polished until they shone like a looking glass; their tails were fluffed up, giving them the appearance of real honest-to-goodness flappers, and their hair was clipped.

A silver cup and medal were awarded each of the champion fitters for each breed.

The champion Ayrshire fitter was W. D. Johnston, of Howard; the champion Guernsey fitter was R. B. Dickerson, Andover, New Jersey; the champion Holstein fitter was G. R. Sharples, London Grove, Pennsylvania, and the champion Jersey cattle fitter was J. T. Albertson, Bloomsburg.

The three highest awards including all breeds, went to G. R. Sharples, London Grove; R. B. Dickerson, Andover, N. J.; and L. R. Bennett, Westford, Pennsylvania. Each of these men received gold and silver medals.

Prizes for Good Showmanship

The dairy cattle showing contest, which included the consideration of all factors of expert showmanship, was judged by Dr. E. S. Deubler, of Penshurst Farm, at Narberth, and won by J. E. Stouff, of Thorndale. Mr. Stouff received a silver cup and medal. William Lepper, Junior, of Aspinwall, was second, L. R. Bennett, of Westford, third, and A. E. Ifft, of Slippery Rock, fourth.

Thirty-two men engaged in the dairy cattle judging contest. Contestants were required to judge a ring of four cows each of the Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Guernsey breeds. R. R. Peters, of Philipsburg, was found to be the best judge of Ayrshires, G. B. Carpenter, of Ulysses, won first in judging Guernseys, E. F. McCauliff, of Towanda, was highest man in judging Holsteins, and J. L. Williams, of West Brownsville, carried off the honors of judging Jerseys.

The grand championship in dairy cattle judging was won by R. W. Eno, of Honesdale, who thus won a silver cup and medal.

The banquet that evening was a very successful feature of the occasion. Several addresses were made during the evening.

The Penn State Dairy Exposition is an annual event at State College, and it is hoped that as many dairymen as possible will plan to be present at State College for this big event in the Dairy Department next year. It usually comes about the first Saturday in May, which is also known as "Dad's Day." The two events coming at the same time are certain to provide a day of real pleasure to visitors to the college.

Unadilla Silos are dependable

From the day you receive your silo, and quickly and easily set it up, through all the years of its use—the Unadilla is a dependable help. Many years of building silos have brought the Unadilla to its deserved leadership.

Its continuous door front allows openings at the level of the silage where the feed can be shoved out instead of being laboriously hand-forked up over the door and braces.

The door fasteners form a unique ladder that is *unquestionably* the *safest, most practical silo ladder made.* You don't risk your life when you climb *this* ladder—it's as safe as your front stairs.

Our handsomely illustrated silo catalog will prove very valuable to you. Send for it today—it's free. Inquire about our storage tanks, vats and water tubs.

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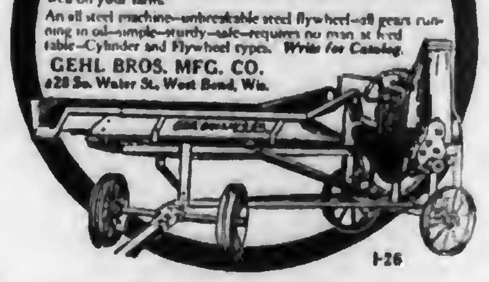

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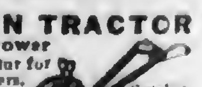
Broke all Power Records at UNIVERSITY TESTS

In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H. P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M. *The lowest power of any cutter in the test.* This is positive proof of our claims of *Big Capacity—Low Speed.* It will do as well on your farm.

An all steel machine—unbreakable steel flywheel—all gears running in oil—simple—sturdy—safe—requires no man at feed table—Cylinder and Flywheel types. *Write for Catalog.*

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
428 So. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



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OVERSIZE CORD - BALLOON & TUBES

$9.49 30 x 3½ OVERSIZE CORDS FOR FORDS
Inner Tubes $2.38
All sizes at equally low prices

"I have a pair of Oversize Cord Tires that have been used more than 12,000 miles and show very little wear and still have the original air in them."—K. K. Kimberly, Torrington, Conn., Star Rt. 2.

"The reason I ordered the Riverside Cord tire was that a friend of mine bought four of them over four years ago and has driven them over 17,000 miles and is still using them. I know this to be a fact, for I saw all four on his car which he drove over from Davenport to visit me."
A. D. Dickinson, 1202—32nd Street, Rock Island, Illinois.

The Greatest Tire Value in the Whole World

You might buy a tire of equal quality, with just as long a guarantee—*if you pay more money!*

But you cannot buy more tire satisfaction, more mileage, for each penny of the price, than you get in a Riverside.

12,000 miles guaranteed
Your Saving is One-third

Riverside Cords are guaranteed for 12,000 miles; Riverside Balloons for 10,000 miles. And back of this guarantee is a 54 year old name—Montgomery Ward & Co. A name that has always been known to stand for reliability and square dealing.

Our customers know we live up to our guarantee. We could not possibly put our liberal guarantee on a tire unless exceptional quality was built into the tire. You take absolutely no risk whatever in buying a Riverside Tire.

Why Ward's Tire Prices Are So Low

We believe we are the largest retailers of tires in the world. This vast buying power enables us to save on everything that goes into a tire. For example, we buy our own crude rubber in enormous quantities—and always for cash.

Riverside Tires are made in our own moulds under our personal supervision. The workmanship is the most accurate. No better materials can be found in any tire regardless of price.

We never sacrifice quality to make a low price—

The market is being flooded with low priced tires specially made to meet Riverside prices but not to meet Riverside quality.

Many of these low priced tires are made of "rubber composition" and contain so little new, live rubber that they cannot possibly give satisfactory mileage.

Riverside Tires are absolutely guaranteed and are the biggest tire value you can possibly buy.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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TIRES Slightly Used

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GUARANTEED 4 Months

If a tire fails to do so, we will replace it with another tire at ½ price.

We have the largest and best assortment in the city; if it isn't so we will give you one free of charge. Come in our store and be convinced.

30x3½ FISK TUBE. First Quality........$1.50

Size		Cord	Size	Cord
30x3½	Cl.	$3.90	33x4½	$6.25
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32x4		4.95	34x5	7.75
33x4		5.45	35x5	7.40
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32x4½		6.10	38x7	20.00

Send $1 Deposit. Balance C. O. D.

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LEADER TIRE CO.
711 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

Dealers write for proposition.

Better, Healthier Poultry and Stock

Fresh, ground Menhaden Fish, mixed with regular hog, poultry and cattle feed, supplies the proteins and minerals lacking in other than green feeds. Struven's Fish Meal builds bone. It stimulates laying. Prevents leg weakness and rickets. 58 to 60% Protein. 6 to 10% Fats. 20% mineral. Less than 1% fiber.

Write for prices and free feeding instructions.

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Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
Farm Mechanics	1 year
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All Three Papers	Each 1 Year

$1.25

Send Orders to

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

MYERS "Honor-Bilt" Hay & Grain Unloading Tools

WHEN harvest time arrives and the hay is cut, it must be mowed or stacked without delay. Hay once down must be worked fast if it is to be saved from rapid deterioration.

At this critical time the profits from many acres often depend upon your hay unloading tools. With Myers Hay Unloading Tools you are assured of dependable, labor-saving equipment that never balks on the job. Your wheat, oats, and corn also, must be stored promptly and with a minimum labor cost. Myers Tools are "Honor-Bilt" for faithful service that will spare you and your help many hours of back-breaking labor.

The Myers Line is complete—any type of hay unloading tools you prefer—unloaders for forks or slings, forks for any kind of hay or grain, slings for handling hay, grain and fodder; steel tracks, pulleys and fixtures. Myers is also World Headquarters for hand and power pumps of all sizes and for complete Water Systems for farm and home.

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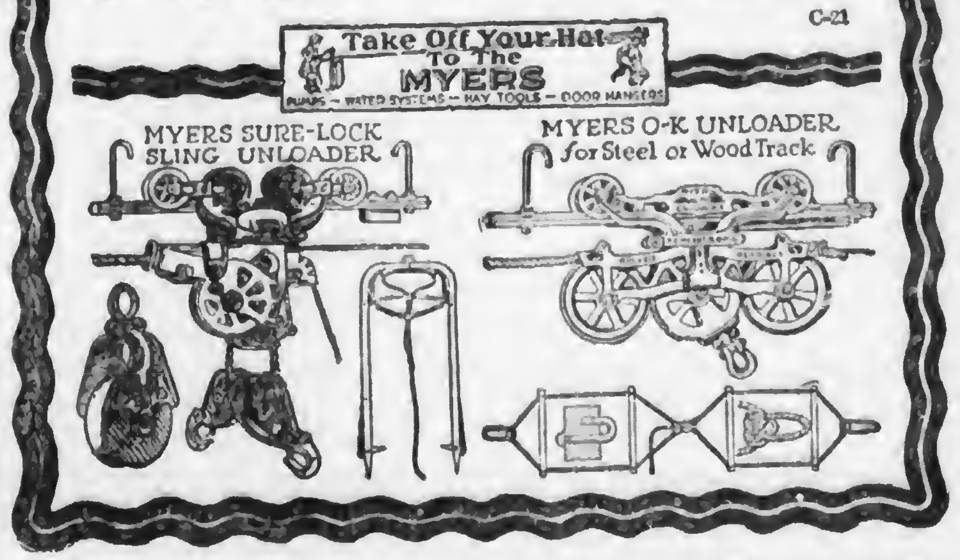
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PUMPS — WATER SYSTEMS — HAY TOOLS — DOOR HANGERS
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For your light truck, use Kelly Cushion Tires

KELLY Demountable Cushion tires are intended to replace pneumatic tires on Ford and other light trucks in service where the wear on pneumatic tires is excessive.

Kelly Cushions are practically as easy-riding as pneumatics and while they cost a little more they are far cheaper in the end because they will stand up under heavier loads, are not subject to puncture and will last two or three times as long. Since they are built on the rim, you mount them on the wheel just as you would a pneumatic rim. All the tools you need are a wrench and a jack.

They come in sizes to replace 30x3 1-2, 30x5 and 33x5 pneumatics.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
250 West 57 St. New York

KELLY DEMOUNTABLE CUSHION TIRES

Insure Every Member of Your Family Now—

Mail This Application Today

Notice: Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any and all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy

for $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Insurance Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am a reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued thru PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Enclosed is $1.00 (one dollar).

Full name ....Age.....
Print plainly and carefully

Postoffice ....State...........

R. F. D. ....Occupation ....

Full name of beneficiary ....

Postoffice ....State.............. Relationship of Beneficiary ....

I read Pennsylvania Farmer addressed to...........................

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

During the Bees' Busy Season

Be Sure that There's Plenty of Room in the Hives

BEFORE bees will store surplus honey the colony must have more bees than are needed in the brood chamber and more nectar must be coming in than is necessary for the maintenance of the colony. The bees working freely on nectar-bearing flowers, plenty of new honey in the combs and new light yellow or white wax showing along the upper surfaces of the combs are signs that the bees are ready to store surplus honey. When these conditions are present it is time to put on the supers.

Only strong colonies will work well in comb honey supers. The weaker colonies should be operated for extracted or liquid honey, or for making increase. If the locality affords a late honey flow, the weak colonies may be held together and will make good comb honey colonies for the late flow.

In operating for liquid or extracted honey one of two methods may be used with about equally good results. No matter whether the colony occupies one or two stories, at the beginning of the honey flow, when supering time comes simply remove the hive cover and place the supers on the colony. No queen excluder is used. When additional room is needed the new supers are added above. The queen may or may not occupy some of the combs in the supers.

In case brood is found in the supers when the honey crop is removed it is a simple matter to concentrate the combs having brood in them into one super and extract all combs containing only honey. This method is especially adapted to locations and seasons of rapid honey flows. The bees will often fill the combs with honey so rapidly that the queen will not enter the supers.

Keep the Queen Out of the Supers

The "Demaree" method is very efficient in preventing the queen from entering the supers and in swarm control. To prepare the colony remove it from its bottom board and place on the bottom board a hive body containing full sheets of comb foundation. Exchange one frame of foundation for one frame of brood and the queen from the colony. The new hive body now contains nine sheets of foundation, one comb of brood and the queen. Be sure that this comb of brood contains no queen cell and be sure to destroy any queen cells that may be in the entire colony.

Place a queen excluder on this prepared hive body and over the queen excluder place not less than one full depth or two half depth extracting supers. On top of the supers place the original hive body containing the brood and the bees. All combs containing old honey should be concentrated into one hive body and this hive body marked so that these combs will not be extracted but will be saved for the food chamber for next year. As the brood emerges from the brood combs above, the bees will fill the combs with honey.

Additional room must be given as needed. In fact, super room for extracted honey may be given faster than is needed and do no harm. It is better for both swarm control and liquid honey production for the bees to have more room than is needed rather than not enough.

To Keep Them Working

In operating for comb honey production all comb honey supers should be filled with sections having full sheets of thin super foundation. If only narrow starters are used the bees will often loaf or swarm without entering the supers. They will enter the supers more readily and more fancy honey with less swarming will result if full sheets of foundation are used.

If the bees are in one-story hives when the honey flow begins, examine the combs and destroy any queen cells that may be developing. In case queen cells are found remove about three combs and replace them with frames containing full sheets of foundation. Alternate the foundation between combs of brood. Combs containing mostly honey and pollen should be removed. The object is to have as little honey as possible in the brood nest. The bees do not need it when nectar is coming in from the field and the presence of sealed honey in the brood nest tends to provoke swarming.

In case no queen cells are found remove only the combs of honey and pollen and replace them with combs of sealed brood from other colonies that may be too weak for comb honey production. Having the brood nest full of brood forces the bees to store the incoming honey in the supers, gives the queen plenty of room for egg laying, as the brood emerges, and insures the continued population of the colony with young bees during the entire honey flow.

Notes from Maryland

THE growing of the loblolly pine in Anne Arundel County is very interesting. The tree grows rapidly and has it "all over" the common scrub pine. Many farmers have made plantings with the idea of replacing the old-timers with this aristocrat.

J. H. Franklin, of Sudley, has made his second planting of pines this year and Professor Werntz has planted about 5000 near Jones Station. There are now 1000 growing on the grounds of the Crownsville State Hospital.

* * *

The tile drainage system for farms is being used in Anne Arundel County. At the present time eight farms are being improved by the installation of this system.

* * *

Maryland fruit growers are much interested in the Mammoth Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival to be held soon at Winchester, Virginia, when the hundreds of thousands of apple trees will be a delicately pink, huge bouquet. The festival committee at the Winchester headquarters will announce the exact dates.

According to the Maryland State Horticultural Society this great festival was inaugurated to advertise the apple industry in the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley fruit section of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

A special orchard trip and program have been arranged and it will be worth the while of those interested in fruit trees to visit the festival.

There are indications of a good fruit crop in Maryland. The sap was not called up in January or February by unseasonable warm spells and the consistently cool spring weather has kept the buds dormant. Horticulturists report all varieties well budded in nearly all parts of the state.—Marylander.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Farm Life Is the Happiest

DEAR EDITOR:—I want to write a few words in answer to Mr. E. H. Brigham, Susquehanna County, Pa.

I want to say that I think farm life is the happiest and most progressive life that anyone can live.

I live on a farm and have experienced the city life and must say I cannot see any advantage in going to the city to live in the dirt and dark and impure air and give up good fresh air and good fresh water and bright sunshine. The farmer does not need to look at his watch in the morning to see how soon the seven o'clock whistle is going to blow. He must do his work, of course, but feels so good to be doing the bossing himself.

One writer says he is a backwoods farmer and lives five miles from the nearest doctor, railroad and moving picture house. Well, I think he is an unreasonable distance from his doctor and railroad but he is just a nice distance away from the moving picture shop.

Why Doesn't He Live in the City?

He says he has experienced city and country life and now lives on a backwoods farm and still has a hankering for the city life. We just wonder why he does not live in the city now where he would be close to his doctor, railroad and movie.

Altho he seems to think his son should live and have employment in the city I would think his son should be interested in staying on the backwoods farm trying to enjoy the country life.

He speaks of the advantage of the city man being close to his lodge, clubs and church.

Well, I must say I belong to lodges, church and other organizations and live at least three miles from the closest one and it is very easy for me to attend any of them at any time of the year.

In referring to the independence of the farmer and his health and social standing one writer says he thinks this is mostly "bunk," not to say anything of the many people who are forced to leave the city on account of bad health.

I think country folks are not liable to be forced to move to the city.—Ross Saylor, Somerset County, Pa.

Animal Shows Gratitude

DURING the summer about twenty-three years ago, it fell to my lot to search for, and drive home, our cattle from mountain pastures of the neighborhood. Some of the farmers permitted their cattle (other than milking cows) to roam the hills thruout the season and only drove them home late in the fall. This freedom from contact with their owners for such a long period naturally made them wild and shy, and made it difficult to get near them.

About the time mentioned, and during the month of July, a terrific storm swept the mountain side, uprooting the largest trees and doing immense damage generally. Within several hours after the storm's passing I was searching for our cattle along the mountain trails and came upon one of these wild young animals tightly caught between two standing trees which grew from the same root system.

I approached gently, thinking perhaps it would begin to struggle, but I was very much surprised to find such was not the case. After considerable effort I was able to free the animal and expected to see it scamper quickly away, but again found my judgment very much in error. The animal at once began to follow me closely for considerable distance, as if to show its gratitude.

I told the owner of the incident and he informed me that this animal was one of the wildest of the herd and that he could not account for its tameness when I released it unless it understood, in some measure, the favor done it.—Charles F. Buhrman, Franklin County, Pa.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

New Station Interferes

I have a two-bulb regenerative set which gave good results until a new station came on the air. I live about sixty miles from New York and this new station is about thirty. When this station is on I can hardly get New York stations for interference. A friend told me to wrap some wire around a tube and connect one end to the aerial post and the other to the ground post of the set. Do you think this would help? If so, how many feet of wire should I use, and what number?

We have a windmill water system and I have the ground wire connected to the water pipe in the kitchen. Is this a good ground?

Which is the best kind of lightning arrestor, an air gap type or an non-air gap type? —C. H., Monmouth Co., N. J.

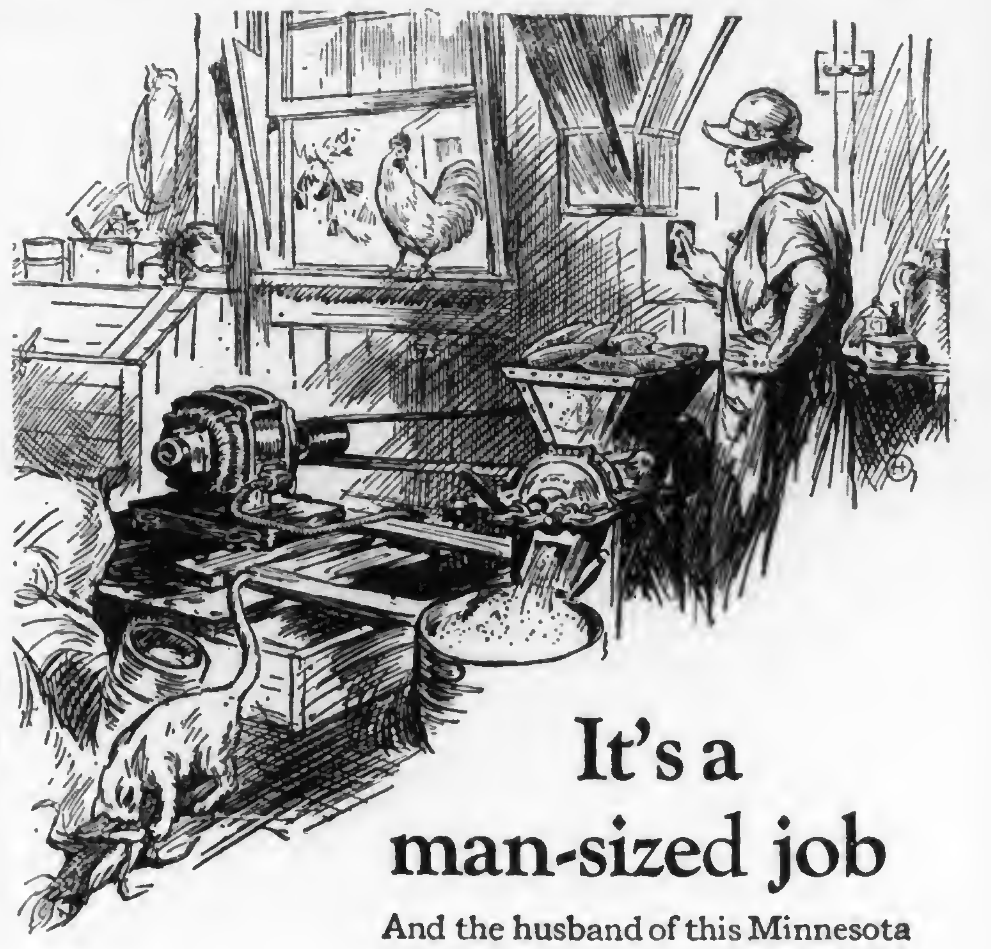
The remedy suggested by your friend for relieving the interference you experience will not answer. You should construct or buy a wave trap.

The tubing is about three and one-half to four inches in diameter. The smaller coil is wound with five turns of wire and the larger coil with forty-five. In case this does not completely stop the interference, wind a few more turns on the small coil, possibly up to ten. Stand the wave trap a foot or more from the set.

You can use an enclosed variable condenser or an open one mounted on a wooden board or radio panel. The condenser should be .0005 mfds. capacity (about twenty-three plates). The wire may be any size between No. 20 and No. 26, preferably with double silk or cotton insulation.

The adjustment of the condenser will be quite fine and the interference is stopped by tuning the wave trap to the wave of the interfering station.

Yes, the water system and windmill pipes should provide a good ground. I do not understand what you mean by the "air-gap or non-air-gap" type of arrestor. All arrestors have an air gap. If you put the arrestor outdoors, get one with "petticoat" drip casing so that water will not get on both terminals and weaken the signals. Pay enough for the arrestor to obtain a high grade of insulation. The glass enclosed cartridge type is also satisfactory.—B. F.



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And the husband of this Minnesota farm woman is away most of the time.

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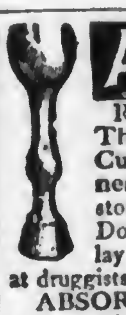

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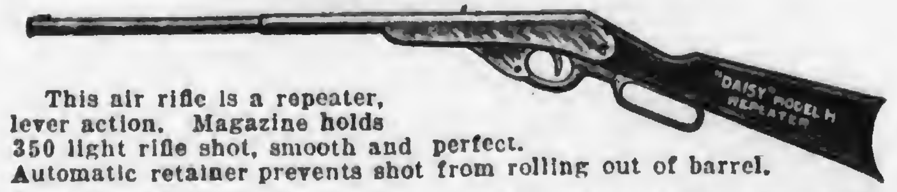

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ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick almost to madness from loneliness. Leaving the sick man MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane and get medicines and letters for Pelletier from the girl back home. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. A white woman in this region was unusual, her reason for being there so puzzling, that MacVeigh decided to hunt for them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One was Bucky Smith, who hated Billy. Tired out the party rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. Bucky and his party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

Just when Pelletier believed he was dying Jim Blake appeared with a story of an Eskimo squaw left at an igloo up the coast. Pelletier discovers the story to be false and starts a search for the deserted white woman which ended abruptly when he found a dead Eskimo woman and a living baby—Little Mystery—in a nearby igloo. Several days after MacVeigh's return to the cabin Eskimos—the dangerous Kogmollocks—came for the child and to save her the men fled. Pelletier was shot in the arm but they went on. Next morning they caught sight of a lone figure coming toward them from the forest and at the same time a dozen sledges and a score of running men crossing the barren.

(Continued from last week)

THEY set out at a trot, Pelletier running with his wounded arm at his side. Suddenly the lone figure between them and the forest disappeared. It had fallen flat in the snow, where it lay only a black speck. In a moment it rose again and advanced. Both Pelletier and Billy were looking when it fell for a second time.

An unpleasant laugh came from MacVeigh's lips.

"No help there," he said. "Whoever he is he's half dead!"

The figure was climbing to its feet for the fifth time, and was only on its hands and knees, when the sledge drew up. It was a white man. His head was bare, his face deathlike. His neck was open to the cold wind, and to the others' astonishment he wore no heavier garment over his dark flannel shirt. His eyes burned wildly from out of a shaggy growth of beard and hair, and he was panting like one who had traveled miles instead of a few hundred yards.

All this Billy saw at a glance, and then he gave a sudden, unbelieving cry. The man's red eyes rested on his, and every fiber in his body seemed for a moment to have lost the power of action. He gasped and stared—and Pelletier started as if stung at the words which came first from his lips.

"Deane—Scottie Deane!"

An amazed cry broke from Pelletier. He looked at MacVeigh, his chief. He made an involuntary movement forward, but Billy was ahead of him. He had flung down his rifle, and in an instant was on his knees at Deane's side, supporting his emaciated figure in his arms.

"Good God! what does this mean, old man?" he cried, forgetting Pelletier. "What has happened? Why are you away up here? And where—where—is she?"

He had gripped Deane's hand. He was holding him tight, and Deane, looking up into his eyes, saw that he was no longer looking into the face of the law—but that of a brother. He smiled feebly.

"Cabin—back there—in edge—woods," he gasped. "Saw you—coming. Thought mebby you'd pass—so—came out. I'm done for—dying."

He drew a deep breath and tried to assist himself as Billy raised him to his feet. A little wailing cry came from the sledge. Startled, Deane turned his eyes toward that cry.

"My God!" he screamed.

HE TORE himself away from Billy and flung himself upon his knees beside Little Mystery, sobbing and talking like a madman as he clasped the frightened child in his arms. With her he leaped to his feet with new strength.

"She's mine—mine!" he cried fiercely. "She's what brought me back. I was going for her. Where did you get her? How—"

There came to them now in sudden chorus the wild voice of the Eskimo dogs out on the plain. Deane heard the cry, and faced with the others in their direction. They were not more than half a mile away, bearing down upon them swiftly. Billy knew that there was not a moment to lose. In a flash it leaped upon him that in some way Deane and Isobel and Little Mystery were associated with that avenging horde, and as quickly as he could he told Deane what had happened.

Sanity had come back into Deane's eyes, and no sooner had he heard than he ran out in the face of the army of little brown men, with Little Mystery in his arms. MacVeigh and Pelletier could hear him calling to them from a distance. They were in the edge of the forest when Deane met the Eskimos. There was a long wait, and then Deane and Little Mystery came back—on a sledge drawn by Eskimo dogs. Beside the sledge walked the chief who had been wounded in the cabin at Fullerton Point. Deane was swaying, his head was bowed half upon his breast, and the chief and another Eskimo were supporting him. He nodded to the right, and a hundred yards away they found a cabin.

The powerful little northerners carried him in, still clutching Little Mystery in his arms, and he made a motion for Billy to follow him—alone. Inside the cabin they placed him on a low bunk, and with a weak but terrible cough he beckoned Billy to his side. MacVeigh knew what that cough meant. The sick man had suffered terrible exposure—and the tissue of his lungs was sloughing away. It was death—the most terrible death of the north.

For a few moments Deane lay panting, clasping one of Billy's hands. Little Mystery slipped to the floor and began to investigate the cabin. Deane smiled into Billy's eyes.

"You've come again — just in time," he said, quite steadily. "Seems queer, don't it Billy?"

FOR the first time he spoke the other's name, as if he had known him a lifetime. Billy covered him over gently with one of the blankets, and in spite of himself his eyes sought about him questioningly. Deane saw the look.

"She didn't come," he whispered. "I left her—"

He broke off with a racking cough that brought a crimson stain to his lips. Billy felt a choking grief.

"You must be quiet," he said. "Don't try to talk now. You have no fire and I will build one. Then I'll make you something hot."

He went to move away, but one of Deane's hands detained him.

"Not until I've said something to you, Billy," he insisted. "You know—you understand. I'm dying. It's liable to come any minute now, and I've got to tell you—things. You must understand—before I go. I won't be long. I killed a man, but I'm—not sorry. He tried to insult her—my wife—an' you—you'd have killed him, too. You people began to hunt me, and for safety we went far north—among the Eskimo—an' lived there—long time. The Eskimos—they loved the little girl an' wife, 'specially little Isobel. Thought them angels—some sort.

"Then we heard you were goin' to hunt for me—up there—among the Eskimo. So we set out with the box. Box was for her—to keep her from fearful cold. We didn't dare take the baby—so we left her up there. We were going back—soon—after you'd made your hunt. When we saw your fire on the edge of the barren, she made me get in the box—an' so—so you found us. You know—after that.

"You thought it was—coffin—an' she told you I was dead. You were good—good to her—an' you must go down there where she is and take little Isobel. We were goin' to do as you said—an' go to South America. But we had to have the baby, an' I came back. Should have told you. We knew that—afterward. But we were afraid—to tell the secret—even to you—"

He stopped panting and coughing. Billy was crushing both his thin, cold hands in his own. He found no word to say. He waited, fighting to stifle the sobbing grief in his breath.

"You were good—good—good—to her," repeated Deane weakly. "You loved her—an' it was right—because you thought I was dead, an' she was alone an' needed help. I'm glad—you love her. You've been good—'n' honest—an' I want some one like you to love her an' care for her. She ain't got nobody but me—an' little Isobel. I'm glad—glad—I've found a man—like you!"

He suddenly wrenched his hands free and took Billy's tense face between them staring straight into his eyes.

"An'—an'—I give her to you," he said. "She's an angel, and she's alone—needs some one—an' you—you'll be good to her. You must go down to her—Pierre Croisset's cabin—on the Little Beaver. An' you'll be good to her—good to her—"

"I will go to her," said Billy softly. "And I swear here on my knees before the great and good God that I will do what an honorable man should do!"

Deane's rigid body relaxed, and he sank back on his blankets with a sigh of relief.

"I worried—for her," he said. "I've always believed in a God—tho I killed a man—an' He sent you here in time!"

A sudden questioning light came into his eyes.

"The man who stole little Isobel," he breathed. "Who was he?"

"Pelletier—the men out there—killed him when he came to the cabin," said Billy. "He said his name was Blake—Jim Blake."

"Blake! Blake! Blake!"

Again Deane's voice rose from the edge of death to a shriek.

"Blake, you say? A great coarse sailorman, with red hair— red beard—yellow teeth like a walrus! Blake—Blake—"

He sank back again with a thrilling, half-mad laugh.

"Then—then it's all been a mistake—a funny mistake," he said, and his eyes closed, and his voice spoke the words as tho he were uttering them from out of a dream. Billy saw that the end was near. He bent down to catch the dying man's last words. Deane's hands were as cold as ice. His lips were white. And then Deane whispered:

"We fought—I thought I killed him—an' threw him into the sea. His right name was Samuelson. You knew him—by that name—but he went often—by Blake—Jim Blake. So—so—I'm—I'm not a murderer—after all. An' he—he came back for revenge—and—stole—little—Isobel. I'm—I'm—not—a—murderer. You—you—will—tell—her. You'll tell her—I didn't kill him—after all. You'll tell her—an'—be — good—good—"

He smiled. Billy bent lower.

"Again I swear before the good God that I will do what an honorable man should do," he replied.

DEANE made no answer. He did not hear. The smile did not fade entirely from his lips. But Billy knew that in this moment death had come in thru the cabin door. With a groan of anguish he dropped Deane's stiffening hand.

Little Isobel pattered across the floor to his side. She laughed, and suddenly Billy turned and caught her in his arms, and crumpled down there on the floor beside the one brother he had known in life, he sobbed like a woman.

IT WAS little Isobel who pulled MacVeigh together. After a little he rose with her in his arms and turned her from the wall, while he covered Deane's face with the end of a blanket. Then he went to the door. The Eskimos were building fires. Pelletier was seated on the sledge a short distance from the cabin, and at Billy's call he came toward him.

"If you don't mind, you can take her over to one of the fires for a little while," said Billy. "Scottie is dead. Try and make the chief understand."

He did not wait for Pelletier to question him, but closed the door quietly and went back to Deane. He drew off the blanket and gazed for a moment into the still, bearded face.

"My Gawd, an' she's waitin' for you 'n' looking for you and thinks you're coming back soon," he whispered. "You 'n' the kid!"

Reverently he began the task ahead of him. One after another he went into Deane's pockets, and drew forth what he found. In one pocket there was a small knife, some cartridges, and a match-box. He placed them in a handkerchief along with other things he found.

Last of all, he found in Deane's breast-pocket a worn and faded envelope. He peered into the open end before he placed it on the little pile, and his heart gave a sudden throb when he saw the blue flower petals Isobel had given him. When he was done he crossed Deane's hands upon his breast. He was tying the ends of the handkerchief when the door opened softly behind him.

The little dark chief entered. He was followed by four other Eskimos. They had left their weapons outside. They seemed scarcely to breathe as they ranged themselves in a line and looked down upon Scottie Deane. Not a sign of emotion came into their expressionless faces, not the flicker of an eyelash did the immobility of their faces change.

In a low, clacking monotone they began to speak, and there was no expression of grief in their voices. Yet Billy understood now that in the hearts of these little brown men Scottie Deane stood enshrined like a god. Before he was cold in death they had come to chant his deeds and his virtues to the unseen spirits who would wait and watch at his side until the beginning of the new day.

For ten minutes the monotone continued. Then the five men turned and, without a word—without looking at him—went out of the cabin. Billy followed them, wondering if Deane had convinced them that he and Pelletier were his friends. If he had not done that, he feared that there would still be trouble over little Isobel. He was delighted when he found Pelletier talking with one of the men.

"I've found a fellow here whose lingo I can get along with," cried Pelletier. "I've been telling 'em what bully friends we are, and have made 'em understand all about Blake. I've shaken hands with them all, three or four times, and we feel pretty good. Better mix a little. They don't like the idea of giving us the kid, now that Scottie's dead. They're asking for the woman."

HALF an hour later MacVeigh and Pelletier returned to the cabin. At that time he was confident that the Eskimos would give them no further trouble, and that they expected to leave Isobel in their possession. The chief, however, had given Billy to understand that they reserved the right to bury Deane.

Billy felt that he was now in a position where he would have to tell Pelletier some of the things that had happened to him on his return to Churchill. He had reported Deane's death as having occurred weeks before, as the result of a fall and when he returned to Fort Churchill he knew that he would have to stick to that story. Unless Pelletier knew of Isobel, his love for her, and his own defiance of the law in giving them their freedom, his comrade might let out the truth, and ruin him.

In the cabin they sat down at the table. Pelletier's arm was in a sling. His face was drawn and haggard and blackened by powder. He drew his revolver, emptied it of cartridges, and gave it to little Isobel to play with. He had kept up his spirits among the Eskimos, but he made no effort to conceal his dejection now.

"I've lost her," he said, looking at Billy. "You're going to take her—to her mother?"

"Yes."

"It hurts. You don't know how it's goin' to hurt—to lose her," he said.

MacVeigh leaned across the table and spoke earnestly.

"Yes, I know what it means, Pelly," he replied. "I know what it means to love some one—and lose. I know. Listen."

Quickly he told Pelletier the story of the barren, of the coming of Isobel, the mother; of the kiss she had given him, and of the flight, the pursuit, the recapture, and of that final moment when he had taken the steel cuffs from Deane's wrists. Once he had begun the story, he left nothing untold—even to the division of the blue flower petals, and the tress of Isobel's hair.

He drew both from his pocket and showed them to Pelletier, and at the tremble in his voice there came a mistiness in his comrade's eyes. When he had finished, Pelletier reached across with his one good arm and gripped the other's hand.

"An' what she said about the blue flower is comin' true, Billy," he whispered. "It's bringing happiness to you, just as she said, for you're going down to her—"

MacVeigh interrupted him.

"No it's not," he said softly. "She loved him—as much as the girl down there will ever love you, Pelly, and when I tell her what happened—her heart will break. That—can't bring happiness—for me!"

The hours of that day bore leaden weights for Billy. The two men made their plans. A number of the Eskimos agreed to accompany Pelletier as far as Eskimo Point, whence he would make his way alone to Churchill. Billy would strike south to the Little Beaver, in search of Croisset's cabin and Isobel. He was glad when night came. It was late when he went to the door, opened it, and looked out.

IN THE edge of the timber-line it was black—black not only with the gloom of night, but with the concentrated darkness of spruce and balsam, and a sky so low and thick that one could almost hear the wailing swish of it overhead, like the steady sobbing of surf on seashore. It was black—save for the small circles of light made by the Eskimo fires, about which half a hundred of the little brown men sat or crouched.

The masters of the camp were all awake, but twice as many dogs, exhausted and footsore, lay curled into heaps; as inanimate as if dead. There was present a strange silence and a strange and unnatural gloom that was not of the night alone—a silence broken only by the low moaning of the wind out on the barren, the restlessness in the air above the tree tops, and the crackling of the fires. The Eskimos were as motionless as so many dead men. Their round, expressionless eyes were wide open. They sat or crouched with their backs to the barren, their faces turned into the still deeper blackness of the forest.

Some distance away, like a star, there gleamed the small and steady light in the cabin window. For two hours the eyes of those about the fires had been fixed on that light. And at intervals there had risen from among the stony-faced watchers the little chief, whose clacking voice each time joined for a few moments the wailing of the wind, the swish of the low-hanging sky, and the crackling of the fires. But there was sound of no other voice or movement. He alone moved and spoke—for to the others the clacking sounds he made was speech—words spoken for the man who lay dead in the cabin.

A DOZEN times Pelletier and MacVeigh had looked out to the fires, and looked each time at the hour. This time Billy said:

"They're moving, Pelly! They're jumping to their feet and coming this way!"

He looked at his watch again.

"They're mighty good guessers. It's a quarter after twelve. When a chief or a big man dies they bury him in the first hour of the new day. They're coming after Deane."

He opened the door and stepped out into the night. Pelletier joined him. The Eskimos advanced without a sound, and stopped in a shadowy group twenty paces from the cabin. Five of the little fur-clad men detached themselves from the others and filed into the cabin, with the chief man at their head. As they bent over Deane they began to chant a low monotone which awakened little Isobel, who sat up and stared sleepily at the strange scene. Billy went to her and gathered her close in his arms. She was sleeping again when he put her down among the blankets. The Eskimos were gone with their burden. He could hear the low chanting of the tribe.

"I found her, and I thought she was mine," said Pelletier's low voice at his side. "But she ain't, Billy. She's yours."

MacVeigh broke in on him as tho he had not heard.

"You'd better get to bed, Pelly," he warned. "That arm needs rest. I'm going out to see where they bury him."

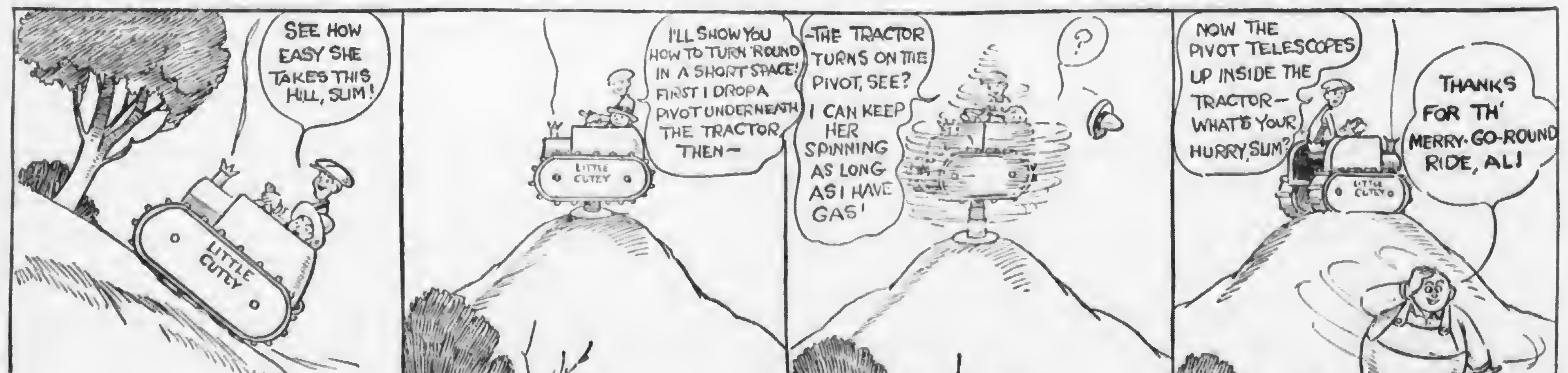
He put on his cap and heavy coat and went as far as the door, then turned back. From his kit he took a belt-ax and nails.

The wind was blowing more strongly over the barren, and MacVeigh could no longer hear the low lament of the Eskimos. He moved toward their fires and found them deserted of men, only the dogs remaining in their deathlike sleep. And then, far down the edge of the timber, he saw a flare of light.

Five minutes later he stood hidden in a deep shadow, a few paces from the Eskimos. They had dug the grave early in the evening, out on the great snow-plain, free of the trees; and as the fire they had built lighted up their dark, round faces, MacVeigh saw the five little black men who had borne forth Scottie Deane leaning over the shallow hole in the frozen earth. Scottie was already gone. The earth and ice and frozen moss were falling in upon him, and not a sound fell now from the thick lips of his savage mourners.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*Slim Takes Another Dizzy Ride on Al's Trick Tractor:* : : *By Leet*


SEE HOW EASY SHE TAKES THIS HILL, SLIM!
LITTLE CUTEY
I'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO TURN 'ROUND IN A SHORT SPACE! FIRST I DROP A PIVOT UNDERNEATH THE TRACTOR, THEN—
LITTLE CUTEY
—THE TRACTOR TURNS ON THE PIVOT, SEE? I CAN KEEP HER SPINNING AS LONG AS I HAVE GAS!
?
NOW THE PIVOT TELESCOPES UP INSIDE THE TRACTOR—WHAT'S YOUR HURRY, SLIM?
THANKS FOR TH' MERRY-GO-ROUND RIDE, AL!
LITTLE CUTEY
LEET

News and Notes

WE HAVE heard of city churches that use ball rooms for social activities intended to attract young people. But it remained for a New York country church to establish a "bawl room," a place where mothers who wish to attend services may leave their fretful babies. The pastor of this church is a bachelor, but we have no proof that he gave the baby room its not euphomistic name.

* * *

Kettle Creek is a famous trout fishing stream in Potter County, Pennsylvania. If we may believe this story that drifts to our desk from the State Department of Forests and Waters, it isn't the stream it used to be.

* * *

It seems that on the first day of trout season a lone fisherman followed Kettle Creek all day without getting a bite, or even a nibble. When about to give up in discouragement, he met another fisherman. Feeling sorry for him, the stranger drew out of his pocket a flask of "bootleg" and put some of it on the angle worm that had spent an exhausting but uneventful day in the water. Then the unlucky angler threw his hook back into the stream. In a moment there was a great commotion. He pulled in his line and found a thirteen-inch brook trout absolutely choked to death. The angle worm had a strangle hold around its neck.

* * *

What's the matter with that apple orchard? The trouble may be any one, of several, of sixty-six different maladies. The United States Department of Agriculture lists that many diseases which attack apples. Wheat is subject to thirty-one different diseases, tomatoes to forty-two and corn to twenty-eight. That's saying nothing about grubs, beetles, aphids, moths and borers.

* * *

Montana farmers hold what they call "gopher dances." The object is to raise money to kill off the gophers, a burrowing rodent similar to our ground hogs. These pests are reported to be increasing rapidly in some sections of the East. Why not some woodchuck dances?

* * *

A Massachusetts Grange wanted a new hall, but didn't have the necessary money. One evening after a Grange supper there were some doughnuts left over. Someone conceived the idea of selling them and starting a fund for the new hall. The doughnuts were auctioned off, and brought fabulous prices. Now the new hall is completed.

Did you ever hear this one?—

A real estate man who was always coming home with tall stories of sales running into thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, was accosted one evening by his son, aged, eleven, who announced:

"Well, Dad, I've sold the dog."

"You've sold the dog?"

"Yup."

"What for?"

"For $10,000."

"For ten thousand dollars! What are you talking about? Where's the money?"

"I didn't get money, Dad. I got two $5000 cats for it."

Mother was giving little Johnnie a lecture: "You should always be exceedingly careful about your conduct. I want you never to do anything which you would be ashamed to have the whole world see you doing."

The youngster let out a whoop of delight and turned a handspring in his exuberance.

"What in the world is the matter with you? Are you crazy?" demanded his mother.

"No'm," was the answer. "I'm just glad 'cause you don't expect me to take baths any more."

A benevolent old lady was walking along the street when she observed a beggar. She stopped and looked with compassionate sympathy at the man, and then placed a coin in his hand.

"My poor fellow," she said, "here is a quarter for you. Goodness gracious, it must be dreadful to be lame! But I think it would be worse to be blind."

"Yer right, lady," agreed the beggar. "When I was blind I was always getting counterfeit money."

A New York man who had been working as a teamster tried to secure a job on the police force. He passed the physical tests, but the written examination gave him a little trouble. One question was:

"A man buys an article for $12.25 and sells it for $9.75; does he gain or lose on the transaction?"

After pondering over the question our friend finally answered:

"He gains on the cents, but loses on the dollars."

Reporter—"And in what state were you born, professor?"

Professor—"Unless my recollection fails me, in a state of ignorance."

Reporter (scribbling)—"Yes, to be sure, and how long have you lived there?"—Baker Orange.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Winners in the Contest—My Favorite Pet

Group 1, twelve years old and over

First Prize

I live on a farm and have many pets but from all the pets I have I choose my pony as my favorite.

I have had him two years. His name is Babe. He is a Shetland pony and not very large. His coat is dark brown and he has four white feet and a white star on his forehead. His hoofs are striped with brown and white and his thick and glossy mane is black.

I choose him because he is smart and many more pleasant hours can be spent with him than with any of my other pets.

He Goes to School

After I had him a few weeks I took him up to school and let every one have a ride on him. When he got tired being ridden and we had put someone else on his back he would take them a few feet and bring them back again to the place where they had been put on. This was to let us all know he was tired and wanted to go home.

BABE, MY SHETLAND PONY
Violette Ellis (X), Mercer County, Pa.

If I am out in the pasture field where he is and he sees me he will run up to me and expect me to pat him or give him something to eat. If he is coming up to me and sees I am carrying a bridle he will turn and trot off to another part of the field so I will not catch him and take him to the barn.

If he is not tied and sees me coming from school he will come to meet me but he always expects something to eat.

He knows nearly all the boys and girls in the neighborhood because they have all ridden him.

In the summer I drive him to town. When I am ready to go home and go to untie him he throws up his head and looks as if he was saying, "Give me a piece of candy." If he does not get it he thinks he has been punished for something he didn't do but he seldom goes home without getting something to eat.

I think if any boy or girl had a pony as smart as mine they would choose him as their favorite pet, altho they had many more nice ones.—Violette Ellis, fifteen (X), Mercer County, Pa.

Second Prize

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am writing a short story about my pet horse. Father bought it for me two years ago and I was very proud of him. His name is "Tommy."

I have a sulky in which I go out driving and when it is muddy. Tommy likes to run very fast, and spatter me all up with mud, but that I do not mind at all.

I give Tommy one ear of corn each meal, and all the hay he can eat when he is not working. When at work two to three ears at each meal.

He likes it when I water and curry him. But he does not like any one to ride him.—John T. Ruhland, fourteen (X), York County, Pa.

RIDING ON TOMMY
John T. Ruhland (X), York County, Pa.

Third Prize

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending a picture of my pet pony. I have had her for six years. I have a buggy, harness, saddle, bridle, and a little stone boat. In the winter some of my nieces and nephews come and hitch her to the stone boat and we all go for a ride. Sometimes we all fall off in the snow and the pony runs on home. We sure have lots of fun. We hitch her to the sled sometimes.

WE'VE BEEN FRIENDS SIX YEARS
Lucile Bentley (X), Mercer County, Pa.

I ride her to school in the fall and in the spring. I would not do without her for anything. We do lots of other things with her but as you want the story short I won't write any more. The picture is not very good but if I happen to get a camera maybe I could get a better one to send in.—Lucile Bentley, twelve (X), Mercer County, Pa.

Group 2, under twelve

First Prize

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I will send a picture of my favorite pet dog, Dewy, and myself and tell you why I loved him best.

Dewy was the first pet I ever owned. He was a little puppy just big enough to play with me when I could only sit up, and when we both got big, why he was always with me and never allowed any one to come near me when I would play in my playhouse, and he brought the cows and kept the chickens out of the yard for mother. Sometimes I would lie down on the porch swing and fall asleep and Dewy always lay under the swing so I would be safe. My oldest sister often took our picture with the camera.

HERE WE ARE, DEWY AND I
Nellie L. Peddicord (X), Indiana Co., Pa.

So you see I will always remember him for everybody wanted to buy him but Daddy wouldn't sell him. He was like one of the family but he went away last November and I never saw him since.—Nellie L. Peddicord, seven (X), Indiana County, Pa.

Second Prize

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have for our pet a little dog, "Brandy." She sure is some dog. She goes part way with us to school in the morning and she comes to meet us when school is out.

One day she found a nest of eggs under the corn crib and she brought one in her mouth to the house and fussed till we went out with her, then she took us to where the nest was.

When we would coast down the hills this winter, "belly bumper," we call it, Brandy would sit on our backs for a ride, too. She goes with us to the creek when we go fishing and wading in the summer.—Stella Shearer, eight (X), and Marlin Spahr, eight (X), Perry County, Pa.

IN THE SNOW WITH BRANDY
Stella Shearer (X), and Marlin Spahr (X), Perry County, Pa.

Third Prize

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have decided to enter the contest so am sending you a picture of my favorite pet.

My pet is a bull dog. He is about three years old now, was just a pup when we got him. I like him very much because he is so playful and kind. He likes to run after the ball and also likes to drive the cows.

He is white with a few black spots on him and his name is Snub.

SNUB, MY BULL DOG
Ruth Stuckey (X), Bedford County, Pa.

He likes very much to ride in a car or truck and ride the horses.

He can also climb trees.—Ruth Stuckey, ten (X), Bedford County, Pa.

Our Page This Time

CONGRATULATIONS to those whose pictures and stories of their pets won the prizes in the last contest. How I'd like to be able to give all of you cameras so that everybody could send in pictures for the page this summer. I can't, tho, so you who haven't any will have to try for them in the contests that are coming along soon. I hope you enjoy these prize winning stories and pictures as much as I have.

COUSIN RUTH.

Entered the Contest

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Alverda Kunselman. **Bedford County**, Ruth Stuckey (X). **Dauphin County**, Esther E. Landis. **Delaware County**, Dorothy C. Wallace (X). **Elk County**, Martha Stigers (X). **Greene County**, Esther Luse Bell (X). **Indiana County**, Nellie L. Peddicord (X). **Lancaster County**, John Burkholder (X), Dorothy B. Gible. **Lehigh County**, Earla E. Fister (X). **Mercer County**, Lucile Bentley (X), Violette Ellis (X). **Montgomery County**, Bessie Saylor. **Perry County**, Stella Shearer (X), Marlin Spahr (X). **Schuylkill County**, Carl E. Baver. **Washington County**, James Holmes (X). **Wayne County**, Esther A. Seaman (X). **York County**, John T. Ruhland (X).

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon County, Bertha Hoover. **Passaic County**, Marie Henkendorf (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—There are nine well known rivers in this week's puzzle. The trouble is to fit their streams together correctly—they are pretty well mixed up. That is, the first part of the name of one river is on the same line with the last part of the name of another river. Just look at the last line; you know that "HUD" should have "SON" follow it, and you will find that "SON" in the third line. When you have found the names of the nine rivers, send them to me on a POSTAL CARD so that they reach me by May 22nd. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week.

Some of our Little Folks are very careless and make simple mistakes weekly.

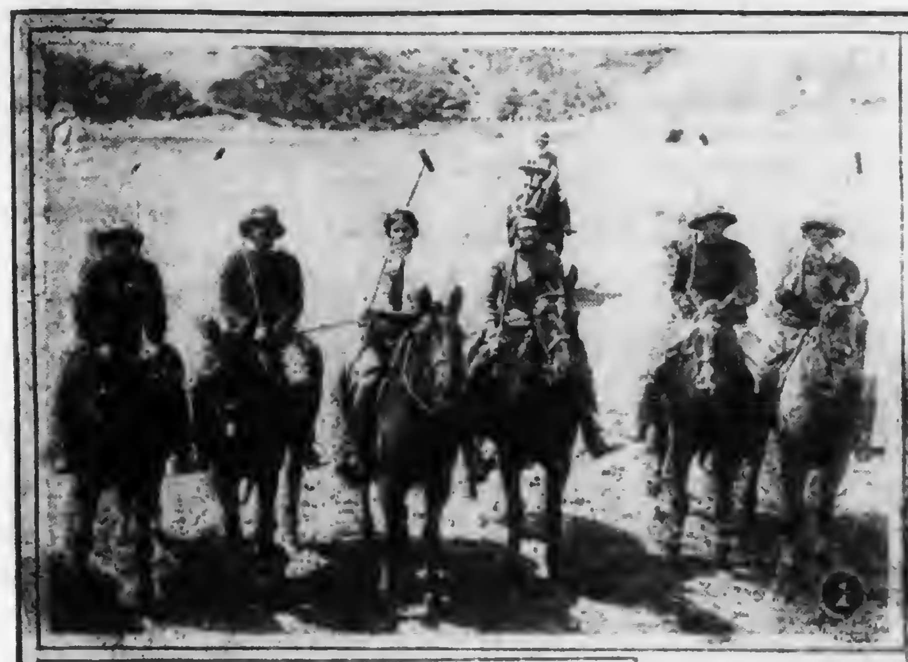
Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

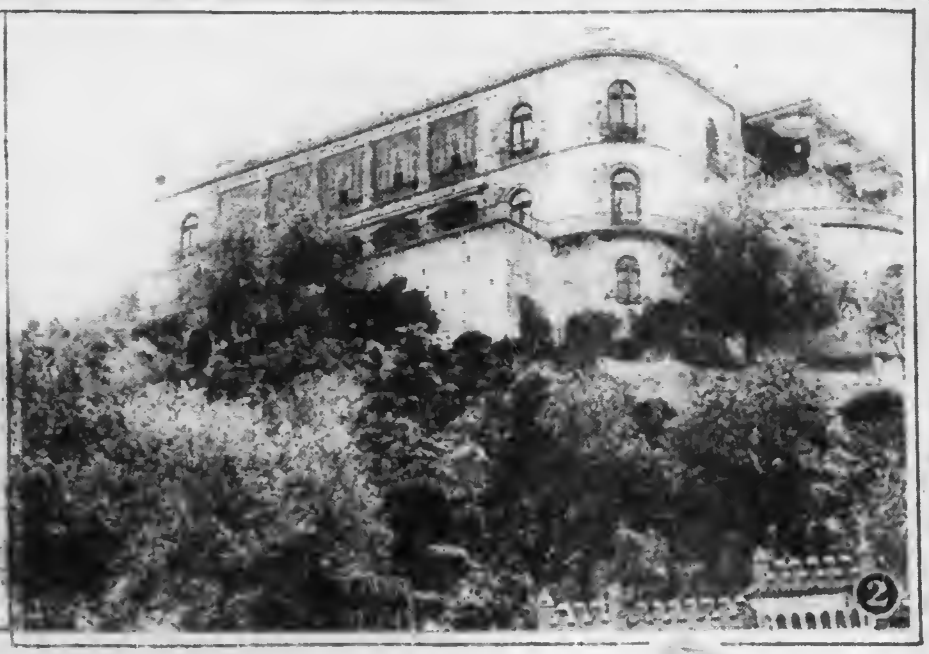
The answer to the puzzle published in the April 24 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: CURIOSITY.

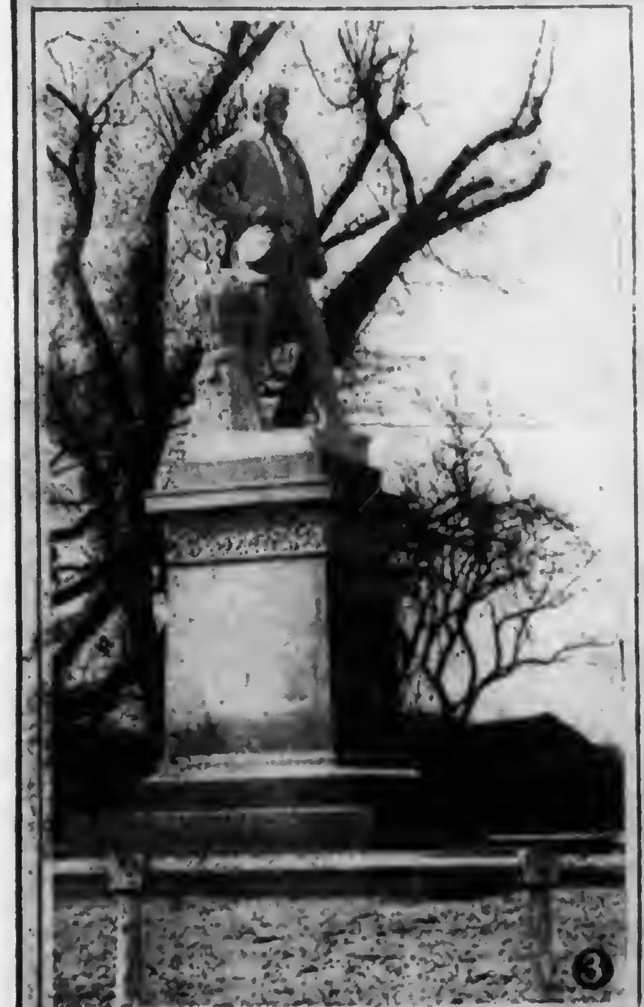
The puzzle prize winners are: Helen Bicker, age 11, Cabot, Pa.; John Edwards, age 11, Hegins, Pa.; Helen Eakin, age 11, Van, Pa.; V. Frances Long, age 10, Middletown, Pa.; Anthony Markert, age 8, Wilcox, Pa.; Miriam Scholl, age 10, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.; Vincent A. Shelly, age 9, Quakertown, Pa.; Ruth Troutman, age 10, Brookville, Pa.; Clarence Wilson Watts, age 10, Sellersville, Pa.; Ralph B. Zeigler, age 11, Greencastle, Pa.

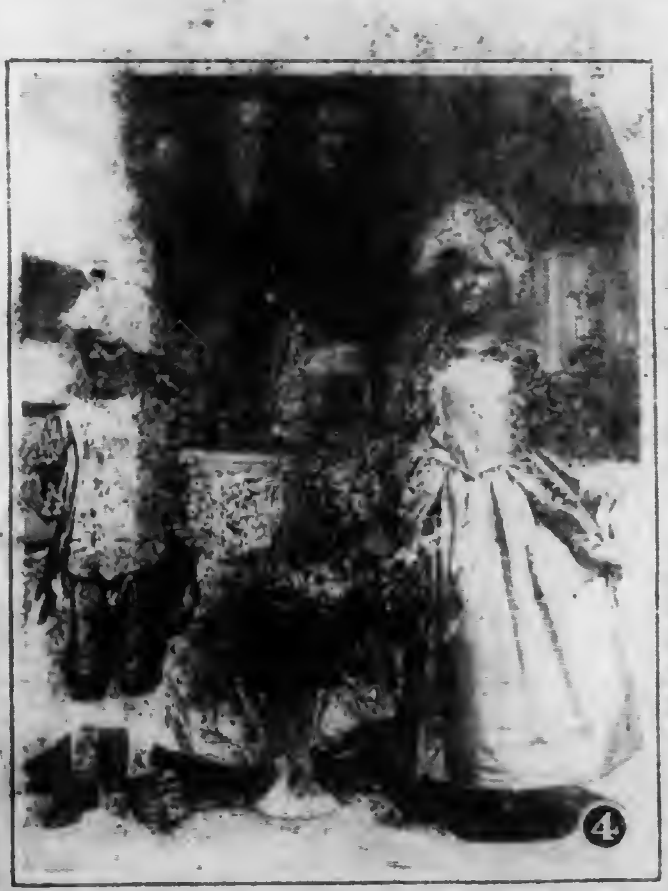
OH MAC
DELA GHENY
JUN SON
SCHUYL IATA
POTO WINE
ALLE HANNA
SUSQUE WARE
BRANDY KILL
HUD IO

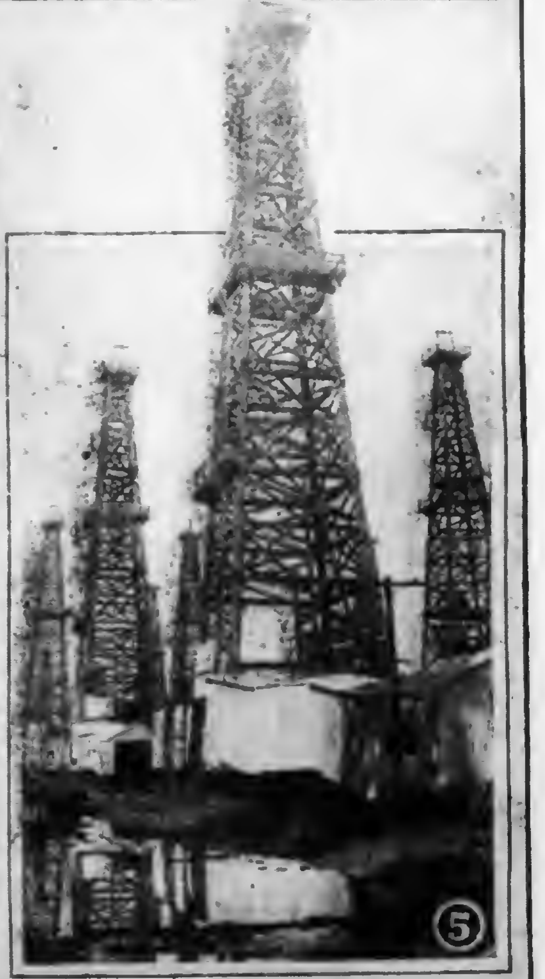
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

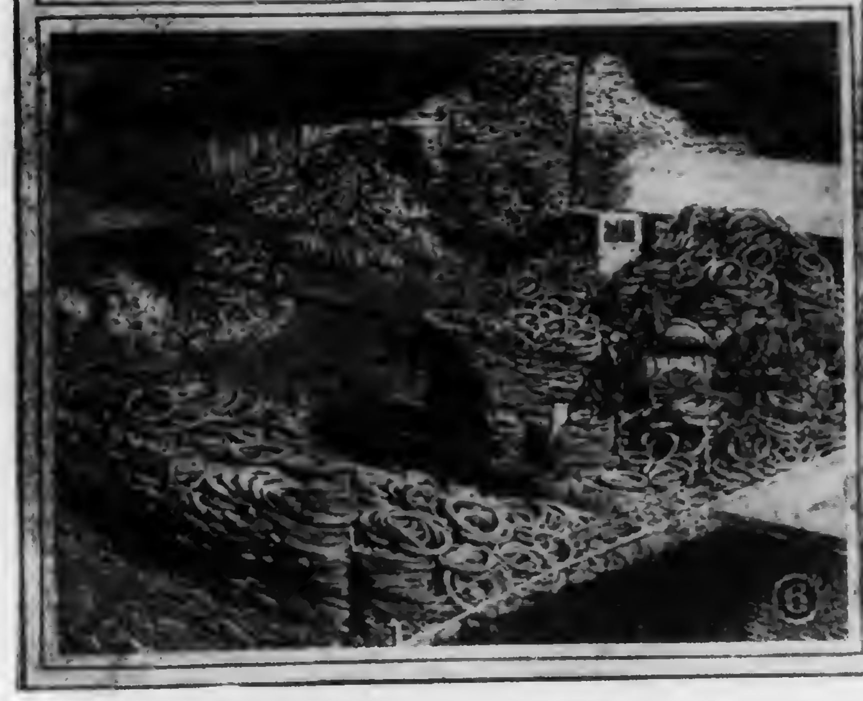


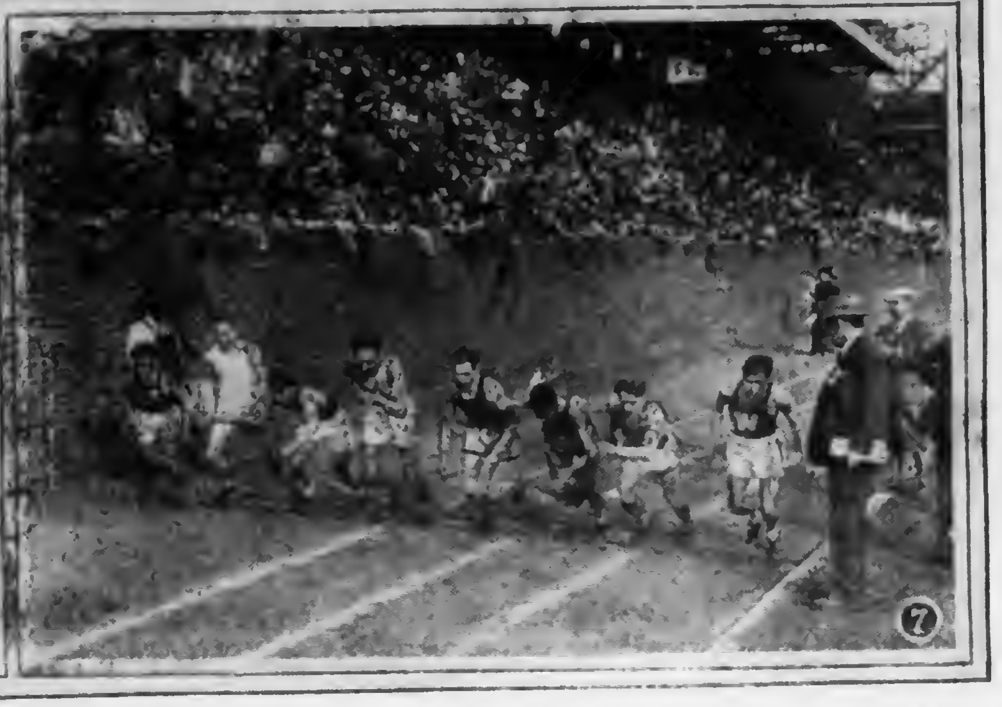












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, except numbers 6 and 7)

1.—Even girls play polo! This team in Washington, D. C., has scheduled several games for the summer.

2.—The home of Gen. Plutarco Calles, President of the Mexican Republic, at Chapultepec, Mexico City.

3.—This statue of Robert Burns, cut out of a solid block of granite, recently was given to the city of Quincy, Mass.

4.—Perry Doing, of Washington, D. C., and Susanne Preston, of Erie, Pennsylvania, representing George and Martha Washington at the opening of the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution last month.

5.—A street in Long Beach, California, was closed to allow the erection and drilling of these oil wells.

6.—The largest pile of discarded auto tires in the world. After they have been cut up and melted the rubber will be used again.

7.—Athletes from every section of the United States participated in the annual relays of the University of Pennsylvania, Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa. The start of the two-mile run.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

If You Haven't a Supply of Ice

Remember Evaporation on a Surface Cools It

EVEN in a large family where food vanishes with alarming rapidity, it is difficult to keep everything during the hot weather without waste when there is no ice.

One principle which the housewife should remember is that evaporation cools the surface upon which it occurs. This knowledge helps out in a surprising number of ways.

In many country homes an iceless refrigerator is operated with very satisfactory success. This is, primarily, a frame containing shelves and protected with wire screen. On top is placed a large pan containing water, and over the sides hang pieces of heavy cloth such as cotton-flannel, whose ends rest in the water. Capillary attraction draws the water the length of the strips and as this evaporates the contents of the cupboard are kept surprisingly cool. Such a refrigerator should stand in a shaded spot where the air circulates freely such as the north side of the house.

Cool Melons to Eat

Melons are kept cool by placing them on the ground in the shade and throwing over them a piece of burlap or cotton flannel one end of which rests in a pan or jar of water.

This same principle is applicable in a smaller way within the kitchen. Left-over egg yolks, for example, may be kept by placing them in a cup and covering them with a strip of cloth that reaches into another cup of cold water. Place near a shaded window where the air comes in freely.

To have fine crisp lettuce gather it in the late evening or early morning before it becomes wilted in the noon-day sun. Pull it with its roots if possible. Place the roots in a basin of water as one would the flowers of a bouquet, then cover with a cloth that extends down into the water and set in a cool circulation of air.

Uncooked meat can be kept a limited length of time by rubbing the surface thoroly with salt and pepper and then covering with a cloth that is wet in vinegar; if the cloth extends into a dish of vinegar it will keep damp and help in the preservation process. To keep ham, brush the cut surface with melted fat and cover with a vinegar cloth as described.

Milk and Butter, Too

Milk may be kept sweet and butter firm quite successfully by this evaporation method.

The manner in which cooked foods are handled has much to do with their keeping quality. As soon as any food that is intended to be kept for a few hours is cooked it should be uncovered and cooled rapidly. A covering of cheesecloth is much to be preferred to the regular dish or kettle cover as this allows a circulation of air and prevents souring.

Soup stock keeps better if left undisturbed so that the fat forms an unbroken cover for the stock. If the stock is not all used at one time melt the cake of fat that was removed and pour it back into the remaining stock.

Sometimes it is a problem what to do with left-over meat. Baked meat can be warmed quite satisfactorily by covering it with a wet cloth and reheating it in the oven; in this way the surface does not become so dry.

Sometimes the left-over meat can best be utilized in a salad. Remove all bone and gristle at once and cut the meat into suitable pieces. In a mixing bowl place a small quantity of vinegar, half as much salad oil and a seasoning of salt, pepper and onion juice, blend, add the diced meat and mix thoroly. Cover the dish with a cloth and set in a cool place. The meat will keep better in this dressing and will taste better in the salad.

Watch out that too large a quantity of perishable food is not bought or cooked at one time during the hot weather. No housewife is justified in having quantities of good food wasted because the weather is hot and there is no ice.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

An unsightly wire fence, adjoining poultry lots, glorified into a thing of beauty by zinnias, cosmos and wild cucumber vine.

In Blue-Bell Time

IT'S blue-bell time, the season when I am most thankful to live on a farm, the time when I forget the debts, inconveniences and hardships connected with farm life. We are poor and cannot afford to take vacations or trips, so we enjoy the finer things of rural life. Every year when field and woodland are carpeted with velvety green and pretty wild flowers, we take our spring outing. We are too busy during the week, so upon our return from church services on Sunday, we hustle thru mid-day chores, and may soon be seen wending our way, father carrying the picnic lunch.

A Place for Lunch

We first find a log or large stump in a warm sunny place along the creek, for lunch plays a large part in the party. When each lad and lassie feels fed, we are ready for flowers—flowers—flowers, so many kinds we must choose favorites. We pick until our hands are full, and then we fill the basket, too. We gather more blue-bells than anything else because they are so lasting. What fun it is to hunt large Mayapple leaves for umbrellas to shade our bouquets.

We like to gather young ferns, too, to plant in the house gardens, and in the fall, nutting parties and gathering gorgeous leaves provide interesting frolics in the great outdoors. Our children look forward to these events, and have learned to love the great, wide, wonderful world. We are trying to raise them free from discontent—the disease so prevalent among children and grown-ups of this age.—D. A. S., Pa.

Which Walk Is Yours?

I RECALL the time when I was visiting rural homes daily, and two walks I remember very particularly. One was of broad blocks of shining, smooth freestone with the grass kept severely clipped along its edges. Not a flower was permitted near. Always the walk was faultlessly clean. It was the same inside that spacious house; its occupants were always the same—rather severe. I left this home filled with gratitude for the fresh, warm, outside air.

The other walk was merely a length of uneven flagstones gathered from a rocky rivulet near by and placed in position by calloused, loving hands—the kind of walk where grass insists upon growing up thru the stones. On either side, growing quite close, so close that one's skirts stirred their perfume in passing, grew all sorts of gay blossoms, from the brave little snowdrop that pushed aside frosty grasses, to the last little bronze mums—all thru the whole line of old-fashioned flowers such as pinks, peonies, pansies, snapdragons, verbenas, columbines and others.

Inside the humble home at the end of this walk lived an old man with a white beard and kindly twinkling eyes, whose old hat might be lying on the center table, and a dear old woman whose work-hardened hands had a welcoming clasp and whose thimble and thread I might find on the organ with some quilt pieces. A young girl lived there, too, their last child. Memories of this home are as fragrant today as the blossoms which surrounded it then.

Now Is the Time to Plant

Of these two walks, don't you prefer the second? The planting season is here. There are many excellent catalogs listing reliable seeds and nurserymen have many plants and roots ready for selection. Nature's agents—balmy breezes, bright sun, warm days and dewy nights will nurture the plantings you make now. —Gertrude Shockey, Ohio.

Those Small Potatoes

IF you will procure from the ten-cent store, a little brush about four or five inches long and one and one-half inches wide, little potatoes will not distress you so much. In fifteen minutes you can prepare a large kettle of the little fellows by brushing them thoroly using plenty of clean water. It does not take very long to cook them tender, and they can be quickly skinned after cooking. They are very satisfactory for any potato dish requiring cooked ones, such as escalloped potato, hash, potato salad, etc.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

Linoleum on Table and Shelves

I HAD set my heart on a white porcelain table top. In fact, I had the lower part of the kitchen cabinet in white porcelain selected and was actually hoarding my money to buy it. I did not need the lower part of the cabinet that would be gained for storage, but I was quite enamoured with those white tables—they looked so easy to keep clean—and so shiny. My decision was made.

And then two domestic science friends happened to be guests in my home. Of course, we looked the kitchen over and talked "shop," more or less. I explained to them just how my work table was soon to be discarded and I was to have that gorgeous lower part of the kitchen cabinet—all in white porcelain. I rather expected them to be thrilled—but they weren't. They were neither one enthusiastic about white porcelain table tops because the surface is so very hard, and there is the possibility of breaking dishes, especially when handled by children, and then they are noisy.

The experts suggested covering my perfectly strong kitchen table with floor linoleum — inlaid — to match the linoleum with which the floor is covered.

I followed their suggestions, thereby saving my hoarded money, and I have been more than pleased with the results.

The furniture store man cut my linoleum for me. I had him cut a piece for my broad shelf in the pantry and the work shelf by the sink. This I fastened down with linoleum cement, and then I varnished it with linoleum varnish. I shall varnish it occasionally to prolong the life of the linoleum, just as I do the linoleum on the floor.

I am going to cover my pantry shelves the same way this spring, and also my cupboard shelves. It is so easy to keep clean, and wouldn't that be an attractive pantry?

I am strong for the linoleum covered working surfaces. They are easy to keep clean, hot dishes can be set down on them, it is not so noisy as the porcelain surfaces—and it is attractive in appearance.

While on this linoleum question let me add that I have asked the furniture store dealer to save pieces of linoleum for my basement steps. The pieces do not cost much and wouldn't it make "easy to keep clean" cellar steps?—M. H. M.

Are You a Pal or a Slave?

Take the Time to Be a Friend of Your Children

NOT long ago I was introduced to a mother and daughter who at first glance appeared to be nearly the same age. Involuntarily these words slipped from my lips: "Oh, but you look like sisters!" But they not only looked like sisters, they acted like sisters or chums. They seemed to have so much in common, and several times during the conversation that followed the introduction I found them glancing at each other with amused glances — the kind that show how much two people have in common.

You know of rare instances where this same thing is true—and what a beautiful sort of a mother-daughter relation it is. Age need not be a barrier. Mothers and daughters can be good friends, chums, companions, and have delightful times together.

Relation Should Be Cultivated

This sort of a friendship does not just happen, it needs to be carefully cultivated.

I remember some years ago of going into the home of a friend—an older mother, whose children were then in high school. This mother was a brilliant, capable woman, and fairly gave her life for her home and children.

That morning the children were struggling with Saturday morning housework and I asked: "Is Mother sick?"

"No," said the oldest girl, "Mother isn't sick, but she has been asked to give a talk before the federation of women's clubs this afternoon, and we are making her rest so she will be fresh and do her family justice," and she laughed as I went up to the mother's room with the privilege of an old friend.

She had been doing very little outside of her home and I was rather surprised at her decision to give that talk.

"Well, I am glad that the women of the town are to be favored by your presence this afternoon," I said.

"Oh, I am not doing it for the sake of the women involved," she replied, "but I very suddenly realized that my children were making a slave of me and I feared they would think I did not know anything but cooking and washing dishes.

They Were Delighted

"Do you know they were all delighted to think I was going to do this and the girls have been offering me their best stockings and "undies" —and the boys were both determined I should go down and have a new dress. For the sake of my children I must carry this off this afternoon and I do hope it will be written up in the papers just to impress my children!"

Too many mothers unconsciously become slaves of their families. It is better to let the family be proud of mother—to deliberately set out to make them proud of mother—than to become a mere drudge or slave in one's own household.—May H. Mumaw, Ohio.

Fish Is Rich in Iodine

GOITER is believed to be caused by a lack of iodine in the body. This mineral substance, together with all the others which the body requires, must be supplied in the food we eat.

Salt-water fish are especially rich in iodine, and the use of more fish in the meals of the average family would be beneficial in many respects, says Marie C. Doermann, foods specialist at the New Jersey College of Agriculture. Because of the ease with which it is assimilated by the body, fish is especially recommended for people who are not doing hard physical work.

The markets offer many kinds of fish from which the housewife may choose. Mackerel, sole, haddock, cod, halibut and similar varieties are economical.

Because fish is one of the most common sources of ptomaine poisoning, the greatest care must be used in their selection and care. Fresh fish have bright red gills; clear, open eyes; firm flesh—not flabby. If the scales are dull and come off easily, reject the fish. Frozen fish are put into the freezers fresh and are frozen so quickly there is no chance for decomposition. Thaw fish by placing them in cold water until all the frost is removed, then cook as fresh fish.

Serve vegetables generously with fish—carrots, onions, celery, tomatoes. The highly flavored and tart ones are best because fish are mild in flavor.

Be Honest with Children

THE importance of honesty in handling children cannot be overemphasized. If the early trust and confidence which they have in their parents is carelessly broken down, the props are knocked out of their world, for if what father and mother says is not true, what can be believed? Many times it has a direct bearing on whether or not obedience is obtained. Some parents deliberately deceive their children in an attempt to gain obedience or in the hope of making an unpleasant task or duty less painful in anticipation.

One small lad, tho he had considerable fear of pain under the dentist's hands, went thru the first session manfully, shedding only a tear or two. He dreaded the second visit, however, and continually fretted about it. In order to calm him his mother assured him that "This time he will not hurt you at all." Up to this point the mother had always been right, so he believed her.

The shock was a severe one when it happened that he was hurt more than on the previous visit. His implicit confidence was shattered and he became timid and fearful in new situations and showed an evident lack of trust in the statements made to him. It will be a long time, if ever, before this child regains confidence.

Prize Sewing Hints

I MAKE quilt covers or cases which I tack over my quilts and remove when laundering is necessary. I make them of feed or flour bags (fifty-pound ones), removing the print by soaking over night in kerosene and washing in the regular way. I dye the firm white muslin various colors, finding red, green, maroon, and rose very beautiful in different combinations. These save washing heavy quilts and add years to the quilt's service.

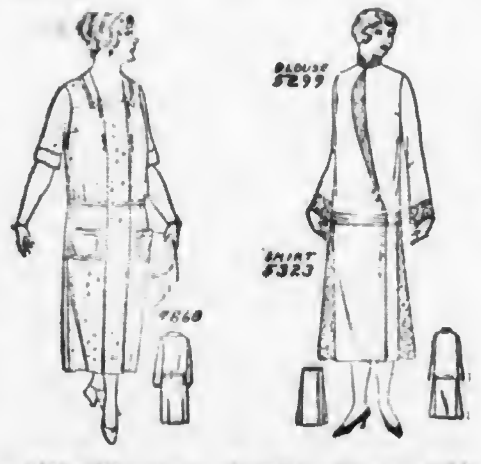
I cut out the worn centers of old towels, bound the two remaining ends, attached dainty apron strings and became the proud possesor of several apron-towels which save me hundreds of steps to the regular towel while doing my kitchen work.

Before working buttonholes I sew around them by machine. This produces a stiff ready-made effect; prevents fraying and eliminates sewing around by hand before working.—D.

Styles to Meet Many Needs

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

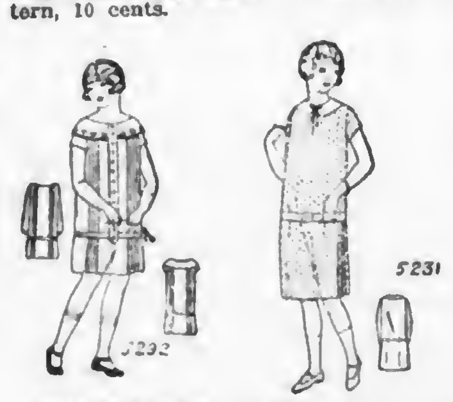
4868.—A Practical Style.—Gingham with facings of linene, or linen, with pipings or bindings in a contrasting color, would be suitable for this model. It is also nice for percale or wool or cotton crepe. Eight sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5¾ yards of 27-inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 5⅜ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



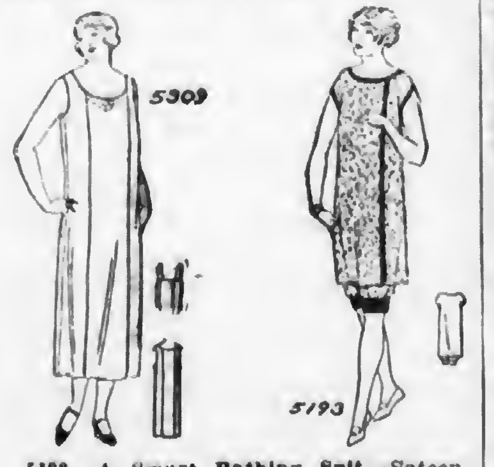
5299-5323.—Very Stylish.—Blouse 5299 is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt 5323 is cut in 6 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 inches waist measure with corresponding hip measure 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 inches. To make this model as illustrated in the large view will require 4⅜ yards of 40-inch plain material and 1⅛ yard of figured material. Two patterns, 10c each.

5292.—Dainty Summer Frock.—Crepe de chine, georgette, or voile would be attractive for this style. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2¼ yards of 40 inch material if made with long sleeves and with bertha. If made with short sleeves and bertha 2 yards will be required. With long sleeves and without the bertha and trimming fold 1⅞ yard will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5231.—Neat and Comfortable.—Dotted voile is here shown. Collar and belt may be of linen or organdie. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅛ yards of 40-inch material, with ⅛ yard of contrasting material for collar and a 2-inch wide straight belt, if made as illustrated in the large view. With long sleeves 2⅝ yards are required. Pattern, 10 cents.

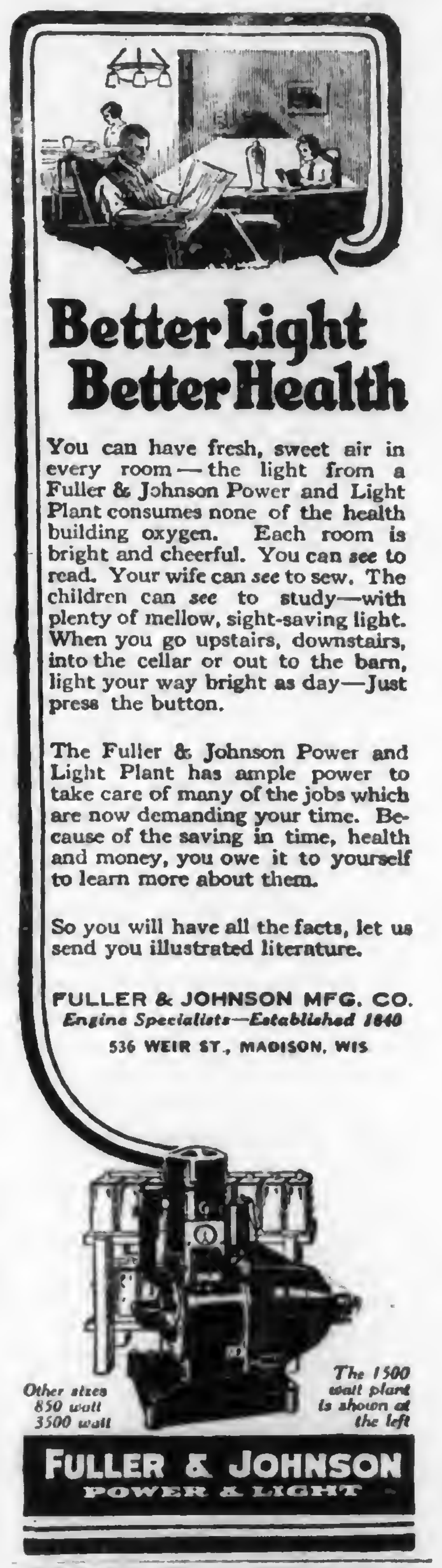


5300.—Practical Undergarment.— This underslip is especially suitable for women of mature figure. It has plait fulness at front and back seams. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5193.—A Smart Bathing Suit.—Sateen, silk, jersey weaves, satin or washable broadcloth could be used for this model. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4⅜ yards of 40-inch material. The smock alone requires 2⅜ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1926 Book of Fashions.



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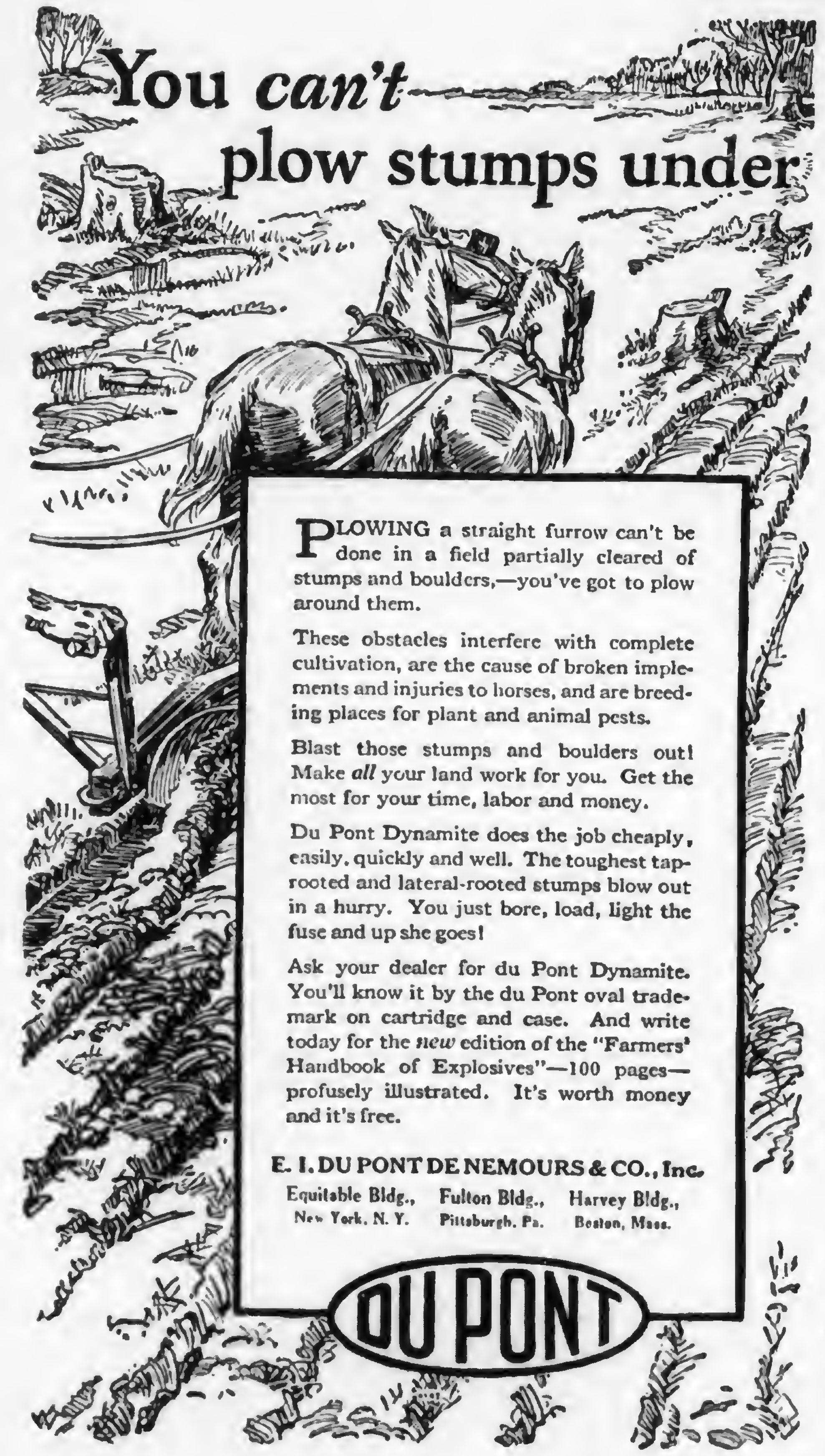

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PLOWING a straight furrow can't be done in a field partially cleared of stumps and boulders,—you've got to plow around them.

These obstacles interfere with complete cultivation, are the cause of broken implements and injuries to horses, and are breeding places for plant and animal pests.

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Diarrhea among small chicks has become so prevalent that it has engaged the attention of our foremost men of science.

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These men have evolved an entirely new tablet for White Diarrhea—in fact, any form of diarrhea affecting poultry.

Dr. Hess & Clark are now manufacturing this new diarrhea tablet and placing it on the market this season for the first.

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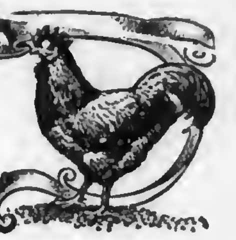
Then follow these simple directions:

Crush and dissolve just 4 tablets in each gallon of drinking water (one tablet to a quart). Stir once thoroughly, then let your chicks run to it; they will doctor themselves.

Make a fresh solution each day.

Our guarantee covers this tablet absolutely. DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

POULTRY



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Care and Management of Young Chicks

From Incubators to Brooders

KEEP a few commercial chick shipping boxes on hand for removing your chicks from the incubator to the brooder. It will save chilling of the chicks. The dark compartments of the boxes each hold enough chicks to furnish warmth without overcrowding. Chicks that cannot see each other cannot form the toe picking habit. The chick boxes are handy if a brooder fire goes out and it is necessary to gather up the flock quickly and give them warmth while the fire is rekindled.

Remove When Hatch Is Completed

If the incubator chicks are removed from the machine when the hatch is completed and stored in the boxes for a day it helps to reduce the dirt in the incubator and allows the operator to immediately clean and spray the machine and trays and refill with fresh eggs. The chicks rest quietly in the boxes until ready to be removed to the brooder.

We place sheets of paper in the bottom of each compartment of the chick boxes and cover them with litter. When the papers are removed the boxes are about as clean as new boxes. So the same equipment can be used for moving the chicks for several years.—R. G. Kirby.

Should Roost Early.

MANY of the young chick troubles can be avoided by teaching the youngsters to roost as early as possible. It is not uncommon to find some that will want to perch on something when only three or four weeks of age and provision should be made for them to do so, providing, of course, that the environmental conditions are favorable. For instance, if the room temperature did not fall below sixty degrees it would be advisable for the chicks to roost as soon as they desired, but if at night the temperature should go down to forty degrees the chances are that the chicks would be chilled, unless under the hover.

If allowed to roost at an early age one should provide roosting sticks from one and one-half to two inches wide so that the chicks could rest their entire body on the stick. If narrower ones were used there would be a tendency for the chicks to have crooked breast bones. By getting the birds on the roost the tendency to crowding will be largely overcome.

The best arrangement for the roosts is to have them extend clear across the rear of the brooder house so that both corners will be filled up. The underside of the roosts should then have wire tacked on it, using a one-inch mesh wire. This will prevent some of the weaker chicks from being pushed off, thus forcing them to seek shelter in the corners.

Keep from Under Roosts

There should also be a wire frame from the front roosting stick to the floor to prevent any birds from getting under the roosts. This frame should be on a slope and have a few cleated supports on it for the chicks to run up on.

If the above arrangement is carried out the chicks will have very little difficulty in learning to roost, in fact one can drive them on the roosts if some seem backward. The wire keeps all the chicks out of the dangerous rear corners and as soon as they all know how to roost the danger of crowding is past.—C. S. Platt.

Pennsylvania's Hay Crop

PENNSYLVANIA ranked fourth among all the states in the production of hay in 1925 and over one-third of her 3,000,000-ton crop was produced in ten counties, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These counties include Lancaster, Bradford, Berks, Chester, Crawford, York, Washington, Tioga, Susquehanna and Westmoreland.

They produced 1,495,180 tons on an estimated acreage of 998,960, or an average of 1.51 tons per acre. The value of the crop in these ten counties was $24,377,461, or about one-third of the state total of $72,657,996.

Only Three States Grew More

New York, Wisconsin and California were the only three states to produce more hay in 1925 than Pennsylvania. While the average yield per acre was greater in California and Wisconsin than in Pennsylvania, the acre yield in New York was slightly less.

Hay, which includes timothy, clover and alfalfa, is the highest valued crop in the Keystone State, with corn and wheat ranking second and third respectively. The high valuation of the hay crop is not generally realized because the crop is largely fed on the farms, and is not popularly regarded as a cash crop such as wheat. Considerable hay, however, is shipped from the surplus producing counties each year to New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the southern states.

The acreage in hay has not changed materially in Pennsylvania during the past forty-five years. In 1880, the acreage was 2,714,909; in 1900, 2,873,126; and in 1925, 3,069,000. There has been a remarkable change, however, in the kind of hay grown. The production of timothy alone has decreased and in its place has come a mixture of clover and timothy or clover alone.

The alfalfa acreage has also increased greatly during recent years, being more than 75,000 acres when the triennial farm census was taken in 1924. This change from timothy to the legume crops is resulting in more satisfactory soil-building rotations, better feeding rations, and a more permanent type of farming.

The following table gives the total production, acreage, and total value of the hay crop in the ten leading counties:

County	Total production (tons)	Acreage	Total value
Lancaster	196,736	112,420	$3,442,562
Bradford	193,570	128,380	2,811,522
Berks	149,349	82,000	2,688,252
Chester	147,809	93,550	2,675,312
Crawford	145,950	116,760	1,731,619
York	141,770	91,470	2,460,951
Washington	130,845	93,320	3,643,070
Tioga	137,470	110,870	1,773,479
Susquehanna	125,000	90,580	1,637,500
Westmoreland	118,664	79,640	2,503,810
Total	1,495,180	998,960	$24,377,461
State total	4,273,080	3,060,000	72,657,996

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Barred Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
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S. C. Black Minorcas	13.00	7.00	3.75
Buff Orpingtons	15.00	8.00	4.25
Anconas	12.00	6.50	3.50
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Broilers or Mixed Chix	8.00	" 100

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Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.25	6.25	12.00
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S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$2.75	$7.25	$13.00	$63.00	$120.00
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Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
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White, Buff and Brown Leghorn	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Ancona, R. C. Brown Leghorn	5.50	10.00	45.00	85.00
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Tancred Leghorn, White Minorcas	8.50	16.00	80.00	160.00

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Hollywood White Leghorns, Choice, $14 per 100 straight. We specialize in English and Hollywood Leghorns. Order at once for early delivery. Ref.—Kirkersville Savings Bank.

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White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.25	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$ 85.00
Extra Quality and Barron White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorca	3.75	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Extra Quality W. Wyandottes and Reds, Wh. Minorca	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Anconas, Heavy Assorted	3.25	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

Light Mixed, 25, $2.50; 50, $4.25; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. All orders have our personal attention. Old customers take a large part of our production. Ref.—Farmer's State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box F, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Scotts Superior Chicks

	25	50	100
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00
White, Barred, Buff Rocks, R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	13.00

Our many repeat orders prove the quality and popularity of our chicks. All chicks from thoroughly culled, free range stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Bank reference. Catalog on request. Order direct from this ad.

SCOTT BROS. HATCHERY, BOX 5A EDISON, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING and shipping high class, well hatched Chicks from our pure bred, heavy laying flocks to thousands of pleased customers, and rendering the best of satisfaction. We can do the same for you in 1926. 100% Live Del. Guaranteed.

Prices Effective May 10th, 1926.	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	6.50	11.00	52.00	100.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	5.00	10.00	47.00	93.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	6.75	13.00	63.00	120.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.00	93.00

Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks, 18c each. Assorted Light: 50, $4.50; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. We Can Ship C. O. D. by Express or Parcel Post. If you have never raised 20th Century Chicks, give them a trial this year and be happy. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 or order direct from this ad and save time. Reference—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Prices For Early Summer And Harvest Hatched Chicks

We are able to promptly fill your order for chicks from high egg record and purebred flocks. Our chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free-range hens. Place your order direct from this ad and save time, or get our free Catalog. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prepaid Parcel Post For	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
Black Minorcas, Anconas	6.00	11.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	63.00	120.00

Jersey Black Giants 25c each. Hamburgs 16c each. Assorted Light 8c. Assorted Light and Heavy 9c. Assorted Heavy 10c. LANTZ HATCHERY. Established 1906 Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO

RAISE CHICKENS BUY DAY OLD CHICKS

5000 WEEKLY AT LOW PRICES. WE SHIP C.O.D.

MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.

Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.

Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY.
ORDER TODAY.

Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

WENE Certified. Blood-Tested CHICKS

S. C. Wh. Leghorns at Reduced Prices

	100	500	1000
CHICKS	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00

Postpaid—Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

Pullets, 6 Weeks, $1.25; Express Collect

Every Chick from a mature hen, weighing 4 lbs. or more, selected, blood-tested and certified under State supervision.

Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds

Write for Chick Prices and free folder.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, Vineland, N.J.
Member N. J. and Int'l Baby Chick Assn.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on:	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	11.50	70.00
Wh Rocks, Wh. Wydts.	4.75	8.75	16.50	80.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 102, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICK PRICES Smashed Smashed Smashed

Our 15th year Hatching. Heavy laying strain tested for laying each year. 6¼c up per chick. White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, and Broilers. Chicks delivered to your door. Illustrated catalogue free.

JOHNSON HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

CHIX FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders. Bred for Egg Production

Prices per Hundred

	April	May	June	July
Mixed	$11	$10	$ 9	$ 8
Wh. & Br. Leg.	12	11	10	9
Barred Rocks	14	13	12	11
R. I. Reds	15	14	13	12
Marcy Strain B. Giants	30	25	23	20

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Illustrated catalog free. Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds and Flemish Giant Rabbits. Member American Baby Chick Producers Ass'n.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

BUTLER POULTRY FARM

Buy our own S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks at 20c

May 17c, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.

BUTLER POULTRY FARM
R. D. 1, Belmar, N. J.

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices

White and Brown Leghorns .... 10c each
Barred and White Rocks.................. 12c each
R. C. and S. C. Reds.................... 12c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas .... 12c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes.... 13c each

Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

200,000 Chicks—1926

SUMMER PRICE REDUCTION
JUNE AND JULY
"One mating only, the Best"

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Asst. Broiler Chicks, H. B.	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Asst. Broiler Chicks, L. B.	5.00	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. "Bank reference." THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00
S. C. Black Leghorns	11.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	13.00
Barred Rocks	13.00
White Rocks	15.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00
Light Mixed	9.00

Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

F. W. MUTZABAUGH, R. 2, Duncannon, Pa.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 10, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, S C, crate 1 doz bchs, medium, $3.50; large, $4.50; very large, $5.50; Del, doz bchs, large, $5@5.50; medium, $4@4.50. BEETS, La, bu bskt, $1.75@2. CABBAGE, Texas, new, bbl, $2.50@3.25; ton, $50@65; La and S C, crate, $2.75@3. CARROTS, bu bskt, La, $1.50@1.75. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $5@5.50; poor, $1.50. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt or box, 2@2½ doz, fancy, $2.75@3; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $3.75@4; choice, $2.75@3; Texas, bu bskt, fancy, $1; choice, $3. KALE, Md, bu bskt, $1.35@1.50. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 45@50c; 10-lb bskt, $1.75; Iceberg, Arizona and Calif, crate, best, $4.50@4.75; poor, $3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25. ONIONS, Texas, new, bu crate, yellows, No 1s, $2.50@2.75; commercial, $2.25@2.50; No 1 whites, $2.75@3.25. PEAS, Miss, ⅞-bu hmpr, $1.75@2.25; S C, bu hmpr, $2@2.25. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $8@9; choice, $5.50@6. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals and Wisconsin Rustys, $6@6.50; Maine Green Mountains, $7@7.50; Cobblers, $7; Penna white, $7 sack; new, Fla, Spaulding Rose, bbl, No 1, $11; No 2, $8.50@9; Texas, sacked, 100-lbs, Bliss Triumphs, No 1, $7@7.25. RADISHES, Miss, doz bchs, 5@15c. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt, $1.35@1.75. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn and La, bu hmpr, $2.50@2.65. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, fancy, best, $7@7.50; poor, $5; choice, best, $6@6.50; poor, $4.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3.50@4; poor, $3.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Russets, $1.25@1.40. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, $4.25@4.75; N C, 32-qt crate, best, $7@7.50; poor, $6.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 5; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1666; market active; heavy, $13.75@13.85; medium and light weight, $14.30@14.40; light lights and pigs, $14.50@14.60; packing sows, $11@11.75; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 974. Market steady; sheep, $10; lambs, $15.50; springers, $18.

Calves—Receipts, 153; market steady. Choice natives, $13.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27@27.50; standard timothy, $26@26.50; No 2 timothy, $22.50@23.50; No 3 timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 1 clover mixed, $26@26.50; No 2 clover mixed, $20@23; No 3 clover mixed, $15@18; No 1 clover, $26@26.50; No 2 clover, $20@23; No 3 clover, $14@18; No 1 alfalfa, $28@29; standard alfalfa, $24@24.50; No 2 alfalfa, $20@23.

Oats—No 2 white, 49@49½c; No 3 white, 47½@48½c; No 4 white, 45½@46½c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 74@75c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 75@76c; No 2 yellow shelled, 82½@83c; No 3, 80@81c; No 4, 74½@75½c; No 5, 72½@73½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

May 10, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $3@4; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.50; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $11.50@12.60; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11@12; fair to good, $8@9; common, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $6.50@7.60; common, $2.50@4; ewes, nearby, fat, $6@7; lambs, extra, $18.50@19; medium, $17@18; common, $14@16.

Hogs—Western, $15.25@15.50; nearby, handyweights, $13.75@14.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@16; cows, $11@14; yearlings, top, $20@21; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $23@25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $21; top lambs, $33@35; hot house lambs, by weight, $26@33; baby lambs, each, $14@15.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@22; clover, light mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $17@18; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton; Soft winter, city mills, $37; western spring, $36@36.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.70@1.72; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.70@1.81½; lower grades are selling at the usual market differences.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 76@76½c; No 3, 74@75c; No 4, 71@72½c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 1 white, 51½@52½c; No 2 white, 50½@51½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Extra, 92 score, 42c; higher scoring goods, 43@46c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 40½c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 37½c; 87 score, 36½c; 86 score, 35½c; best print, 92@94 score, 45@46c; cartons, 44@45c; good prints, 88@91 score, 43@44c; cartons, 44@45c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@42c.

Cheese quiet but firmly held. New York whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 20@20½c; jobbing, small lots, 22@22½c; single daisies, held, 24½@25½c; fresh, 20@20½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

May 10, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 52@62c; fresh eggs, 30@32c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.60@2.30; springers, 80c@$1.50 ea; ducks, $1.25@2 ea; guineas, $1.50@1.65 ea; squabs, 40@45c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@15c bch; beans, string, 25c qt; limas, 35c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; cabbage, 10@35c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 25@60c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, old, 50c ½ pk; new, 30@40c ¼ pk; poke, 10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 6@7c bch; salsify, 10c bch; scallions, 5c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; cantaloupes, 20c ea; strawberries, 30@40c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.40; corn, 75c; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $38@39; hominy, $36@37; middlings, $43@44; linseed, $61@62; gluten, $41@45.50; ground oats, $39@40; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $45@46; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $41@42; 24 per cent, $46@47; 25 per cent, $49@50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending May 8, 1925: Market draggy. Compared with week ago: Beef steers, 15@25c lower; spots off more; best grades showing maximum decline; top, $9; load 1440-lb averages, $8.75; bulk, $8@8.50. Bulls firm, bulk bolognas, $5.75@6.50. Heifers, about steady; no choice offerings. Cows fully steady; canners and cutters strong to 50c higher; bulk, $4.50@5.50. Calves, steady, top vealers, $14.50. Hogs, steady; demand light; top westerns, $14.75; bulk, $11.25@14.50.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .41	$ .39	$ .39¼	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.31¼	.30½	.30¾	.32¼
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	5.50	8.37½	...	1.25
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	24.50	24.50	24.00	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.71	1.78¾	1.76½	1.83½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..........	.76¼	.77¾	.78½	1.81½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.51½	.52	.52	.58½

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 5 cars; 4 from Penna, 1 St Paul; containing 113 head, 530 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 643 head, 25 calves, 151 hogs. Receipts for week ending May 8, 1926: Cattle, 28 cars; 22 from Penna, 2 Virginia, 1 St Paul, 1 Ohio, 1 New Jersey, 1 Indiana, containing 597 head; 1280 trucked in. Total: Cattle, 1847 head, 223 calves, 357 hogs, 91 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 20 cars containing 468 head, 1031 head trucked in. Total: Cattle, 1499 head, 15 calves, 468 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$8.75@9.25
Fair to good	8.25@8.75
Medium to fair	8.00@8.25
Common to medium	7.00@8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.25
Medium to good	5.00@6.25
Common to medium	4.00@5.00
Canners and cutters	3.00@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.25@14.50
Medium	10.00@13.25
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs.	13.25@14.00
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.00@14.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs.	14.25@14.75
Rough stock	10.75@13.25

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@55c; separator, 50@55c; eggs, 26@30c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, old, 25@60c ½ pk; new, 50@70c ½ pk; cabbage, 8@20c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; carrots, 10@15c box, 18c ¼ pk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c box, 3@7c bch; beets, 1@5c ea; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 15c ¼ pk; new beans, 35c ¼ pk; peas, 40c ¼ pk; asparagus, 8@18c bch; rhubarb, 3@10c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk, $1.50@$3.50 bu; strawberries, 35@50c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; oats, 75c; rye, $1; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, 72c; oats, 55c; rye, 85c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—Market slightly weaker. Closing offerings nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 28c bid 27¾c. Quotations nearby fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 27¾@28c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 34@35c; 3½@4 lbs, 35c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@32c; old roosters, 20@22c; young chickens, large size, fat, 40@42c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@34c; all kinds poor and thin, 30@32c; springers, 1½ lbs and over, 46@52c; springers, White Leghorns, 40@45c. Ducks, White Pekins, 24@28c; Muscovy, young, 24@25c; puddle, 20@25c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 40@50c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 41c; do, choice, 40c; do, good, 39c; do, prints, 41@43c; do, blocks, 40@42c; do, ladles, 34@35c; Md and Penna, rolls, 28@32c; Ohio and West Virginia, rolls, 28@32c; store packed, 28@29c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 28@32c; process butter, 36@37c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 10, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; creamery, higher than extras, 41½@42c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 41c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38½@40c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 29½@30c.

Eggs irregular; receipts, 3842 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31@31½c; do, gathered, extra firsts, 31@31½c; do, storage packed, 32@32¾c; fresh gathered, firsts, 29½@30½c; do, storage packed, 31@31½c; fresh gathered, seconds, 28@29c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 33@36c; nearby pullets, 30c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 36@37c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 38@39c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to average extras, 33@37c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 57,053 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 20@21½c; do, average run, 19@19½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy special, 26@28c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry steady; broilers, by freight, 45@50c; do, by express, 33@55c; fowls, by freight, 31@36c; do, by express, 34@37c; stags, by freight, 25c; roosters, by freight, 20c.

Dressed Poultry irregular; chickens, fresh, 40@50c; do, frozen, 30@46c; fowls, fresh, 30@39c; do, frozen, 30@40c; old roosters, 22@28c; turkeys, fresh, 35@45c; do, frozen, 42@62c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Irregular. Steers, $7@9.75; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.50@6.25.

Calves—Steady to firm. Veals, common to prime, $6@14.50; culls and little calves $6@7; grassers and fed calves, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady. Sheep, $3@9; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $11@16.25; state, common to prime, $10@16.25; do, clipped, $15.10; springers, 60 lbs, $19 per 100 lbs.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $13.25@14; pigs, $14@14.50; heavy hogs, $12.75@13.25; roughs, $10.50@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $35; middlings, $34.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $41, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $33; 30-day shipment, $34.10; standard middlings, prompt shipment, $31.50; 30-day shipment, $33.60; flour middlings, 30-day shipment, $37; red dog, prompt shipment, $39.60; 30-day shipment, $40.10, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.10, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.25; prompt shipment, linseed oil meal, $51.85, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $29; No 2, $27@28; No 3, $24@26; samples, $10@17. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.86¼; No 1 dark spring, $1.81¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.79¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.72¾; No 2 mixed, f o b, export, $1.58¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, 86⅝c; No 3 yellow, 83½c. OATS, No 2 white, 52c; No 3 white, 51c; No 4 white, 49½c; ordinary white, clipped, 50½@52½c; fancy white, clipped, 54@55½c. RYE, c i f, export, 98½c. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 81½@84½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Good and high grades fed steers fully steady; lower grades of killing steers and meaty feeders, weak to 15c lower, mostly 10@15c off; other stockers and feeders steady; week-end country demand fairly broad; extreme top heavy steers, $10.40; yearlings, $10.25; choice light yearlings scarce; active; lightweight heifers, $9.90; good and choice fat cows and heavy heifers mostly 25c lower; canners, cutters and common cows strong; bulls, 25c lower; vealers mostly steady. Week's bulk prices follow: Fed steers, $8.40@9.65; fat cows, $5.75@7.25; heifers, $7.25@8.85; canners and cutters, $4.75@5.25; veal calves, $9@10.25; stockers and feeders, $7.25@8.50.

Hogs—Desirable 180 lbs down, $13.85@14.20; latter price top; better 200@225-lb weights, $13.50@13.75; 240@325-lb butchers, $12.90@13.45; packing sows mostly around $12; choice killing pigs up to $14.25; shippers took 1000 head; estimated holdover, 2000 head; heavyweight hogs $12.80@13.40; medium, $13.10@13.75; lights, $12.70@14.10; light lights, $12.85@14.25; packing sows, $11.90@12.35; slaughter pigs, $13.50@14.25.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat clipped lambs, 30@75c higher; wool lambs, quality considered strong to 25c higher; spring lambs steady to strong; fat aged sheep, 50@75c lower. Week's top prices: Fat wool lambs, $16; shorn lambs, $15; Calif springers, $16.75; natives, $17.50; fat wool ewes, $10.50; clipped ewes, $9.50. Bulk prices follow: Fat wool lambs, $15@15.75; clipped lambs, $13.75@14.75; clipped ewes, $8.50@9.25; spring lambs, $16.25@17.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 8, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood combing, 41c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@41c; ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 40@41c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 8, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; Imported, $14.35; October, $16.60. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothy seed, cash, $3.35; September, $3.50.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 10th. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$33.50@35.00
Spring bran	32.75@33.50
Soft winter wheat bran	34.50@37.50
Hard winter wheat bran	33.50@35.00
Standard middlings	31.50@32.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	34.20@37.00
Flour middlings	35.50@39.00
Red dog flour	39.50@40.50
White hominy	32.00@32.50
Yellow hominy	32.50
Gluten feed	39.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal	38.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	40.50@40.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal	42.50
34 per cent linseed meal	54.75@55.30

Millfeed in light demand and with production limited due to restricted operation of mills.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton), for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Feed Market Situation

FEED prices ruled barely steady during the week ending May 6 on account of the weakness in wheat by-products, altho other feeds were steady to firm. Trade reports were that large amounts of wheat for Buffalo were available in lake ports but had been unable to move for sometime on account of the ice. Only small amounts of all rail wheat were arriving at Buffalo.

Linseed meal held practically unchanged with demand fully equal to the light offerings. Substantial amounts of Argentine flaxseed continue to be received weekly at New York and a large proportion of the Canadian commercial stocks, which now total 3,500,000 bushels, are expected to come to United States ports when navigation opens. Production of meal, however, continues light on account of a slack demand for linseed oil and mills were generally behind on shipments.

Cottonseed meal averaged steady to firm. Most mills were nearly completing their season's crush and demand from northwestern dairymen was reported active.

Corn feeds were irregular. Trade reports indicated that demand for gluten feed had not been active at most points. Hominy feeds were meeting only a moderate demand and the market showed an easier tone at most points.

Alfalfa meal made further slight advance. Warehouse stocks at Kansas City were low and new hay was not expected until June 15, while demand was good from feed mixers. Many mills were closed for the season and available stocks of meal appeared light.

Tankage continued firm at most markets with current demand absorbing the rather limited production, but a small surplus was accumulating at South St. Paul and prices there were reduced $5 per ton to $60.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—May has opened with two days of magnificent weather. Wheat, rye and pastures, as well as meadows, have "greened up" very poorly. Most clover seed was sown during March and much disappointment is expressed over the outlook. Most oats have been seeded but few plots are up. Nearly all garden seeds have been sown. Some potatoes have been planted, mostly certified seed; varieties chiefly Russets and Rural Whites. The acreage will be less than last year on account of high cost of seed. Corn planting will begin this week. There is promise of a seventy-five per cent normal fruit bloom on apple, peach, pear and cherry trees while plums show about fifty per cent. Many farmers have fed their corn cribs empty and are now depending upon commercial feeding stuff. A great many are complaining about a short milk supply. Unfortunately not many cows were bred for spring freshening. Many litters of pigs are now coming but they are low in number, ranging from three to six. Young chick hatches are disappointing. A goodly amount of grafting has been done and all preliminary or dormant spraying has been finished. Prices: wheat, $1; rye, $1.10; shelled corn, 90c; oats, 50@75c, the latter price for seed; potatoes, $3@4; good butter, 45@50c; strictly fresh eggs, 35c.—W. M. P., May 3.

Bradford County, Pa.—Weather becoming quite mild. Cold, damp weather remained later than usual and spring work somewhat delayed. Very little field work done as yet. Farmers busy building fence and caring for stock; some are working on the road. Roads in good condition. Our county gets several miles of hard surfaced roads again this year. Chick raisers in their busy season now. Many dairymen are running short of hay and ensilage. Pastures come slowly. Winter grains on the hills suffered considerably. Some fields entirely killed. Considerable interest is being displayed in the coming primary election—chiefly in the races for senator and representative. The public favors the candidate for dry law enforcement and good roads.—G. E. E., May 3.

Centre County, Pa.—Weather has been unusually cool. This morning grass was stiff with frost and ice had formed on shallow water. Farmers busy working at oats and potatoes. Two new Holstein bull associations have been organized in this county. This places Pennsylvania well in the lead in this phase of progressive dairying, with a total of forty-three associations. Spring lambs are bringing 18c lb.; veal calves, 10c; chickens, 30c; eggs, 25c; butter, 35c; oats, 35c; corn, 70c; wheat, $1.65.—A., May 5.

Clearfield County, Pa.—With the exception of two days, weather cool. Frequently we have frost and some mornings ice formed. No rain for a while and plants set in field are suffering. Most of oats is sown and corn fields are being prepared rapidly. About the usual acreage is being planted in spring crops, with a tendency to venture dangerously far in potato growing. Pastures are short and most of stock is out as roughage is scarce. Lime and fertilizers are being applied in usual amounts, with a slight move toward the use of complete fertilizer. Markets are dull as the coal trade slackens and prices declining on many commodities. Butter, 50c; eggs, 35c; potatoes, $2.50@3; apples, $1@1.50; turnips, $1; dressed hens, 25@35c; poor hatches of eggs are reported so far.—D. H. W., May 4.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather for April unusually cool and greatly retarded growth. Stand of grain is generally good and should make a fair crop. Grass very thin and from present indications hay will be scarce. Oats practically all planted and farmers busy plowing corn ground. An extra large acreage of corn will, in all probability, be planted this year, as quite a few farmers are plowing up grass that if the stand had been good would have been left for hay. A $500,000 merger of the warehouses of Frederick County by the Frederick County Cooperative Association has been temporarily, and if not permanently, abandoned due to a lack of funds. Prices of farm produce remain about the same.—R. J. W., May 3.

Fulton County, Pa.—Weather for past month has been unseasonably cold. Some corn planted but the majority of farmers expect to plant during first of May. Cherry and peach trees are in bloom. Frost on April 27 did considerable damage in some orchards. Owing to long feeding season, many farmers are buying hay. Pasture has made very little show as yet. Oats about all sown. Baby chick business now at its height with prices a little higher than last year. Market quotations: eggs, 25c; butter, 40c; veal calves, 12c; pigs are high in price and but few for sale.—T. H. T., April 28.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—April was cold with freezing weather. Wet weather a hindrance to farm work. Oats not all sown. Some have not finished plowing for oats at this time. Poultrymen are having hard luck this spring with baby chicks. Woods are leafing out and meadows look green. New seeding looks good. Farmers are very busy hauling manure and lime and getting the summer supply of wood sawed. Some farms have changed hands and there have been a few sales. Spring pigs are selling for $12@13 pair. Potatoes, $3.50@4 and new ones, $1.36 pk.; eggs, 45c; butter, 43@45c.—E. A. K., May 6.

Lycoming County, Pa.—Due to sudden change to warmer weather farmers find spring work so plentiful that it is a question what to do first. The slight rains have been a benefit but the country needs a good, heavy, warm rain to make the grass and winter wheat grow and hasten the garden and fruit blossoms along. Trout fishermen are very busy. Potatoes have of late been "ballooning," having reached $1.00 per peck at the farm. Eggs, 35c; butter, 55c; corn, 80c; rye, 80c.—C. I. C., May 3.

Montgomery County, Pa.—Spring work is about three weeks late. Most all the oats is sown and some plowing for corn is done. Hay outlook is very poor, many fields are being plowed. Wheat in general looks excellent. Many soy beans will be sown. Young chicks are doing well but very poor hatches are reported by many poultrymen. Dairy cows and pigs are high and in great demand. The high price of seed potatoes has not hindered planting. Prices: wheat, $1.65; oats, 70c; corn, 75c; eggs, 35c; butter, 50c; chickens, 30c; calves, 13c; old potatoes retail at from $4.50@5.—C. N. D., May 3.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Extremely warm weather for the past week has hastened an otherwise belated spring. Gardens about all planted. Farmers have all the oats ground plowed and nearly all their corn ground. Very few have drilled oats. This year marks a record year in fertilizer sales. Farmers are investing heavily. The stock has wintered well and many will soon be turned out on mountain pastures for the summer. A cement road is being built thru Sullivan County from Muncy Valley to New Albany. Some prices: buckwheat, 90c; corn, $1; wheat, $1.75; butter, 50c; eggs, 28c.—W. G., May 1.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Not much rain in April. Roads are being worked but frost is not all out and it is hard traveling for autos. Winter grain and grass has begun to show result of deep blanket of snow for three months. Spring plowing well started. Many farmers did some plowing last fall. Fences are in bad shape after the hard winter. Sheep and lambs are doing nicely but they are not safe when out on pasture on account of the many stray dogs roaming about the country. Wood cutting about all done. Cows very high in price on account of scarcity caused by the T. B. test. Good cows bringing $125@150 at sales. Pigs scarce and bringing $12 per pair when six weeks old. Too cold and cloudy for trout fishing. Butter, 50c; eggs, 26c; dressed veal, 18c.—J. A. G., April 28.

Union County, Pa.—Oats all seeded and coming up nicely in spite of dry weather. Sod has mostly been plowed for corn, harrowing done and some corn planted as well as many potatoes, tho the acreage of potatoes will not be increased over last year as seed is too high for the risk of lower prices next fall. Many wheat fields show a very poor stand. Grass fields for hay have many bare spots in them. A light frost this morning may have hurt the apricot and plum blossoms which made a good showing for a crop. Paul Ilgen is erecting a big slaughter house and an artificial ice plant at Brook Park, south of F. E. Brown's stock yards. The Union National Bank of Lewisburg is furnishing the money to buy a carload of T. B. tested cows for farmers who wish to buy cows now. One man from the bank, the county agent, and a man from State College are this week buying the first carload to replace those killed after the first test. Roads are being scraped. The first spraying of apple trees was done in a few orchards only, as it was too windy most of the time for such work. Prices: wheat, $1.65; corn, 70c; oats, 35c; eggs, 24c; potatoes, $2.25; veal calves, 12c.—J. N. G., May 5.

York County, Pa.—April has been unusually cold and everything is backward. Nearly all the plowing is done and farmers are busy planting potatoes and sowing oats. The acreage of potatoes will be smaller this year than usual on account of the high price of potatoes. Wheat has made a good start and is looking fairly good at this writing. The spring crop of pigs seems smaller than the demand and in consequence pigs at weaning age are very high in price. Sales are reported at prices ranging from $6 to as high as $9 apiece. The price of fat hogs is not as high in proportion as the price of pigs; $13.25 cwt., liveweight, seems to be the top. Wheat, $1.65; corn, 77c; oats, 42c; chickens, 30c; eggs, 26@28c; four per cent milk, $2.50; potatoes, $2.75.—W. K., May 3.

Exploring Delmarvia

(continued from page 3)

plants every year, the W. F. Allen Company and E. W. Townsend and Sons. Together they will dig and ship more than 300 acres of strawberry plants this year. The Townsend firm had dug and shipped two and one-half million plants in the four days preceding our visit. Even tho this work is done on so large a scale, it is done with the utmost care. Every plant must come up to a high standard of quality before it can be tied in a labeled bundle with twenty-five others, and packed in damp moss for shipment.

As we walked into the office of the Allen farm we noticed a patch of jointed, reed-like plants, that might have been transplanted from the tropics. They were ten or fifteen feet tall and were covered with green leaves that evidently had been on all winter.

"What are those plants growing beside your office?" we asked Mr. Allen, who, with his two sons, runs the immense strawberry plant business and operates several hundred acres of peach and apple orchards.

"You should know what they are," he said with a laugh.

"If you took off the leaves and bleached out the green color of the stalks they would look like bamboo fishing poles," we ventured.

"That's what they are, bamboo," said Mr. Allen. "That whole patch grew from just one stalk."

Mr. Allen gave us another surprise when he said there hasn't been a week during the last two winters when he hasn't been able to dig strawberry plants. The plant shipping season opens in November and lasts until early summer.

Of course, there is freezing weather and snow on the Eastern Shore, but the snow melts within a few hours and if the ground freezes it thaws out again very soon.

A single day's parcel post shipment of strawberry plants from an Eastern Shore nursery. They go to nearly every state.

Not all of the strawberry plants on the Eastern Shore are dug up and sold by any means. Enough of them are left to produce strawberries by the trainload. Last year Marion Station, not far from Salisbury, shipped 461 refrigerator carloads of strawberries, 374 of them during May and the remainder in June. Pittsville shipped 169 carloads, and Selbyville, 232 carloads. The shipments from several other towns in this section approached these figures.

The total shipments of Del-Mar-Va strawberries in 1925 by rail and motor truck, amounted to 964,320 crates or 30,858,210 quarts. And that was only one of the crops produced by this little strip of land that is hardly seventy miles across in the widest place. We have said nothing about the prices the growers get for these berries, because they are early berries,—that's all that needs to be said.

Even as early as our visit the railroads were moving in long strings of refrigerator cars to handle the 1926 berry crop, and immense refrigeration plants were busy making ice to keep those cars cool on their way to market.

Acres of Irish Potatoes

Approximately 65,000 acres of early Irish potatoes have been planted in the two Virginia counties at the lower end of the peninsula. Under normal conditions they will be dug and marketed early in July. Many of these potatoes are shipped to Philadelphia and New York by motor truck. Truckloads from Cape Charles reach New York in thirteen hours.

Del-Mar-Va's sweet potato shipments last year amounted to 3,475,000 bushels which sold at a price averaging about $2.00 per bushel. More than 750 carloads of sweets, most kiln dried, or stored, were shipped from Laurel, Delaware. About 3500 cars of sweets left the two Virginia counties.

These statistics don't mean that every inch of land on the Eastern Shore is producing bumper crops. The fact is, the peninsula is a great undeveloped territory of almost limitless possibilities. Great areas are yet to be brought under cultivation. Modern machinery and methods haven't appeared in some sections, but they will perform miracles if given a chance.

Business Men Help Farmers

This country is very fortunate in having far-sighted business men who are willing to roll up their sleeves and work hard for the best interests of the farmers. We spent a very profitable hour with Mr. Fred P. Adkins, a Salisbury business man, who has a deep understanding of Eastern Shore farm problems. He has done much to help fruit and vegetable growers improve their marketing facilities and get top prices for their products.

Now we have exceeded our space allowance without telling about half the things we wanted to. We haven't mentioned the mules with their rope harness, the quaint southern towns with their relics of slavery days, the soaring turkey buzzards, the thousands of acres of fruit trees, the holly, the mistletoe in the cypress swamp, the fig orchard, the "shats" (pine needles) used for bedding and fertilizer in the southern counties, Salisbury's fine hotel, nor the many friendly people we met.

But no short article could do justice to the Delmarvia Peninsula. One can appreciate its beauties and realize its great possibilities only by exploring it for himself. We recommend an automobile trip down the Eastern Shore as a vacation tour for readers of Pennsylvania Farmer.

225 Ribbons——79 Firsts——13 Championships
Won by

2 Senior yearling sows that were 1st and 2nd at the National and 8 other shows.

BRIGADIER DUROCS

on the 1925 show circuit is proof conclusive of their winning ability. They have won The Breeder's Aged Herd class at the International for 3 successive years, Grand Champion Sow for 2 years and Get of Sire 2 years. Our Senior yearling sows have stood first and second at every show including The National, The International and the Illinois and Ohio State fairs.

Quality, breediness, and feeding capacity—the sort we breed. 600 ribbons in 3 years—every animal of our own breeding. The 4 highest ton litters in Virginia this year in the hands of 3 different breeders were of our breeding.

Choice young boars priced within the reach of all.

CURLES NECK FARM, Richmond, Va.

GUERNSEY CONSIGNMENT SALE
Monday, May 31, 1926
10.30 A. M.
At White Hall Farm

2 miles east of Waynesboro, Pa., along State Highway and electric car line. 20 cows, 9 heifers, 3 bulls. Granddaughters of such sires as Langwater Fisherman 21873 A. R., Langwater Dimmenstrator 16431 A. R., Florham Laddie 20431 A. R. and others of equal breeding. Also a few grade cows and heifers. 50 purebred Duroc Jersey pigs 6 to 12 weeks old. They are the best of breeding. Sensation Orion and Pathfinder. For catalog, write
J. HARLAN FRANTZ, WAYNESBORO, PA.

SWINE

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

REGISTERED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE Pigs, the rite foundation for breeding. Get our price before you buy. Write or visit the BEECH EDGE STOCK FARM, Beech Creek, Pa.

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RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.50 each. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, DUSHORE, PA.

DUROCS Bred sows and young pigs. Best strains. J. W. COX & SON, New Wilmington, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROCS—Best bloodlines. 25 good fall gilts, bred to outstanding boar, $45 to $65. G. C. SAUFLEY, HUMMELSTOWN, PA.

Registered Durocs Small pigs, either sex. One service boar and one bred gilt. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

HELP WANTED

$12 DAILY EASY (sworn proof) introducing New Style Guaranteed Hosiery. Cotton, lisle, chiffon, silk. Latest colors. Harvest, French nude, orchid, fawn, blush, 35 others. You take orders. We deliver and collect. Samples furnished. Send for proof of profits. Macochee Textile Company, Card 5721, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARMER WANTED—Married man to work farm in Northern Morris County, New Jersey. Must be good with machinery, team and Ford tractor. House and regular conditions supplied with good wages. Address Room 202, 140 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 560 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MAKE money at home selling stamped, hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases. Send for free booklet. Rose Art Co., Dundee, Mich.

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GUERNSEYS Guernsey bulls of fashionable breeding from A. R. and untested dams. Federal Accredited Herd. Prices and pedigrees on application. WILLOW BROOK FARMS CO., Churchville, Bucks County, Pa.

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Milking Shorthorns Heifers 2 to 6 mos. old. T. B. tested. H. C. KENNEDY, ULSTER, PA.

Registered Jerseys Heifer calves and bred heifers from dams with records. CHAS. A. LEONARD, Troy, Pa.

A VERY FINE REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, excellently bred, 6 mos. old for $50. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

FOR THE BEST Guernsey or Holstein dairy calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

HIGH TESTING, heavy milking Holstein or Guernsey heifers, practically purebred, tested 7 weeks, $5, $105 crated. Fero & Son, Whitewater, Wisc.

VERY CHOICE GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES—7 weeks old, practically pure, $20 each, crated. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Box 106, Whitewater, Wisc.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES and young stock for sale, either sex, herd certificate No. 111868. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

JERSEYS—Fine bull and heifer calves. Sired by Masterman's Financier. Priced right for quick sales. BONO FARMS, TROY, PA.

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COBBLER SEED POTATOES—Our members also have a limited quantity of the late varieties. All certified, healthy, high-yielding. Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Hill selected and certified seed potatoes, Cobblers, Russets. Write for catalogue and prices. Wm. A. Jones, Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—High yielding strain, Russet Burals with ten years breeding behind them. Howard L. Cross, Fayetteville, N. Y.

LEGHORNS

LOOK!—303 Strain Barron White Leghorn Chicks. Hatching my own eggs. Low prices. Riverside Poultry Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN and Orpington eggs for hatching. Mrs. Jesse Felten, Breezewood, Pa.

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GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—The kind that fill the egg basket in the winter time. 15 eggs $1.25 by parcel post. William H. Shaffer, Farmington, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA Certified Barred Plymouth Rocks Baby Chicks, hatching eggs. Marcus A. McKnight, Carlisle, Pa.

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	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks that Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin, Giant Rouen, Indian Runner DUCKLINGS
"World's Best Strains" 18 years experience.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS 7½ cts. up for May 26, and later delivery. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns & assorted chicks. Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and information. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Martin's White Wyandottes Direct strain. Well bred. Now 13c each. Special matings, 18c each. White Rocks, same price. Heavy mixed 10c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. JAS. E. ULSH, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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Paradise Poultry Farm, Box C, Paradise, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue. BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

CHICKS for June. W. Leg. 9½c. English W. Leg. 11c. Mixed 8c. Reduction 500 or more. 100% del. Order direct or circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Certified Delaware Blood Tested Chicks
Every chick from a selected mature hen, blood tested and Certified by The State Bd. of Agriculture. Write for circular and low May prices. CLARENCE C. ALLEN, Box 135, Seaford, Del., Member I. B. C. A.

Baby Chicks Good health stock at reduced prices. W. & B. Leghorns, $8.00; Rocks and Reds, $10; Minorcas, $12; Mixed, $7.50. Prepaid. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

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10 Leading Breeds. Inspected, culled and banded by O. S. University Experts. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc. Hatched and shipped under our personal supervision. Priced right, 9th year. Free Cir. Bank Ref. SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2756, Findlay, Ohio

ARISTOCRAT Quality Baby Chicks—Orders now booked for June shipments. The ideal month for success. Tancred and Wyckoff White Leghorns, $8 per 100. Sheppard Mottled Anconas, $10 per 100. Martin White Wyandottes, $12 per 100. Park's Rocks and Owen's Reds, $11 per 100. 100% live delivery. Circular. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

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White Leghorns (Barron) - 8c & 18c
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CHICKS Large Type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns 8c. from our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. Beaver, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c. B. Rocks, 11c. Mixed, 8c. Delivery guaranteed. Order direct or circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Horse Breeding

I have been thinking of starting horse breeding and marketing and would be glad for any information you can furnish about the best breed, location, market, etc.—C. S. H., Venango County, Pa.

In selecting a breed of horses for a breeding establishment, personal preference is one of the important factors. The same condition that prevails with all classes of livestock is true with horses, namely, "there is no best breed." One breed may have some outstanding qualities not possessed by the other breeds but it may be lacking in some other respect.

The leading breeds of horses in the United States at present are Percheron, Clydesdale, Belgian and Shires. In point of numbers the Percherons lead, followed by the Belgians, Shires and Clydesdales in the order named. The Belgians are rapidly increasing in numbers.

Get All Information Possible

My suggestion would be to get all the information you can about each breed and then decide which to adopt. Information about the breeds can be secured by writing the secretary of each record association. The Percheron secretary is Ellis McFarland, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois; the Belgian secretary is J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Indiana; Clydesdale secretary, E. N. Wentworth, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, and W. G. Lynch, Tonica, Illinois, is secretary of the Shire Association.

It is a difficult matter to state definitely where you should locate a breeding establishment. There are several important points to be kept in mind in seeking a location.

In the first place the farm should be easy to reach by train and automobile. For this reason it is important that the farm be located near a city with good transportation facilities. To locate the farm on some branch railway with poor train service would be a handicap. Good shipping facilities are very essential. It is also desirable to locate on some main highway because it affords an opportunity to call the attention of many thousands of people passing to the livestock kept on the farm, all of which can be done at little or no expense.

Plenty of Pasture Land

The farm selected should have plenty of good pasture land. Fields should be available to grow grain and hay crops. Farm grown feed must be used to a very large extent in conducting a successful horse breeding establishment.

The best commercial horse markets are found in the eastern territory. Some of the best draft horses purchased on the Chicago and other western markets are on orders for cities and farms in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The select trade from these states demands high class horses at top market prices.

The increased demand for good horses and the decrease in the number of horses on farms during the past few years should make it possible to build up a successful horse breeding establishment in connection with a general farm.—W. H. Tomhave.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Curing Clover Hay

Will you kindly inform me as to the best method to follow in handling a crop of clover? My experience has been that I usually lost most of the leaves and blossoms by attempting to cure it enough to put in the barn, by leaving it in the swath. I have under consideration putting it into cocks and capping with canvas. How many caps to the acre do I need providing it cuts at three tons?—R. C. L., Luzerne County, Pa.

Assuming a yield of three tons of field-cured red clover hay, sixty to eighty caps would be required, depending on the size of the cock made.

The curing of clover hay in such fashion as to prevent the loss of any considerable portion of the leaves is not very different from that used in the curing of alfalfa. This involves allowing the hay to wilt in the swath. It is then tedded, or turned with the side-delivery rake before the leaves on top die. In favorable weather rake into windrows and allow to cure. In unfavorable weather hay can be put in cocks for curing after wilting in the swath. Where the hay-loader is used, raking into windrows is entirely satisfactory in most cases.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 943, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., entitled "Hay Making," and Farmers' Bulletin 977, entitled "Hay Caps," may be had on application to the department at Washington, D. C. They contain information that may be quite serviceable to you.—J. G. Lipman.

Chicken Manure on Corn

I am planning to put chicken manure on my corn this spring. Would you kindly tell me what else to put with it to produce a good crop, and about how much to put on per acre? The worms work at my corn. Would it be wise to put a little salt with manure, or what else would be good for worms?—A. P. H., Columbia County, Pa.

For each 1000 pounds of the manure apply 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 pounds sixteen per cent acid phosphate, and twenty-five pounds muriate of potash. The fertilizing materials may be mixed with the manure or they may be mixed separately and applied after the manure has been distributed. The manure and fertilizer together—1325 pounds per acre—will give you a fertilizer about equivalent to 500 pounds of a 4-8-3 fertilizer. This should be a satisfactory fertilizer for corn if the land is in fairly good condition.

Do not add salt to this mixture for worms. If you will describe the worms and the nature of the damage which they do, we can better advise you on this point.—A. W. Blair.

YOU need your horses every day. Watch carefully for strains, bruises and minor ailments. And be sure to keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam on your shelf—ready for instant use. For over 41 years it has been famous as a remedy for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.

Apply it yourself. Just follow directions that come with bottle. Much better than firing and doesn't discolor the hair or leave the slightest scar. Don't let your horses suffer from something you can cure yourself. Buy Gombault's Caustic Balsam today. $2.00 at all druggists, or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

PLANTS

MILLION CABBAGE and tomato plants. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, Ballhead, etc. $1.00—1000. New Stone, Baltimore and Matchless Tomatoes, $1.25 thousand. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

SET OUR FROSTPROOF cabbage plants now—Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Succession. 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid. 5000 and over $1.50 per 1000 expressed. R. J. Council, Franklin, Va.

COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS, $1.00—1000; tomatoes, $1.00; Ruby King pepper, $2.00; sweet potatoes, $2.00; onions, $1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

SET OUR Frostproof cabbage plants, 500—$1.50; 1000 —$2.25 prepaid. Prices on tomato, cauliflower, pepper and sweet potato plants on request. Plants shipped safely anywhere. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—10 million ready. Cabbage, $1.00 thousand. Tomato, $1.50. Cauliflower, $4.00. Pepper, $3.00. Cash. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin, Va.

LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP SEED CORN Shelled or on cob, matured, selected in field. Glendale Poultry Farm, Irvin O. Musser, Shippensburg, Pa.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, open field grown, cabbage, $1.00—1000; tomato, $1.00; Ruby King pepper $2.00, prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—All leading varieties—$1 per 1000—Cash—Charges Collect. Jas. I. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.

60 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1.00. No. 2 alike, 12 Dahlias $1.10. Cannas. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MILLIONS, cabbage, tomato and onion plants, $1. 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

FARM LANDS

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

MONEY-MAKING dairy farm, $1000 needed; 11 cows, horses, bull, poultry, machinery, vehicles, gas engine, wood saw, etc. included; beautiful river views from house, 133 acres close motor lots, 2 miles creamery, RR., etc.; 100 acres well-drained mellow loam, 20-cow spring-watered pasture, woodlot and barn, 20-cow spring-watered basement barn, spring orchard, good 60 ft. cement basement barn, spring water, numerous farm bldgs. Widow's sacrifice price, $5000 for all, only $1000 needed. Details pg. 42 big Illus. Spring Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM BARGAINS—"Outlook for farming was never better." $25.00 per acre will buy good, level farm land, located in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; near excellent markets and big industrial centers; equipped with modern buildings; near concrete roads, schools, and churches; $500-$1500 cash needed; balance long-term mortgage, 5½% interest. Size of farm—75-400 acres; adapted to general farming and live stock. First to come will get these bargains. Write for descriptions to B. H. Engle, St. Paul and 24th Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Best of breeding, just the dog for your farm. D. WATSON ATKINSON, Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa.

LLEWELLIN and ENGLISH SETTERS. Also Maryland bred rabbit hounds. Sent on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MARYLAND

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

PINK EYE.—I would like to know what ails my horses' eyes. First, one became troubled with its right eye. It became swollen, had a mattery discharge and was somewhat inflamed with a milky film covering the dark of the eye. It went to the left eye and now the other horse is affected in the same way. Horses eat well and seem to be all right excepting their eyes. I feed timothy hay, corn and oats. Would like to know the cause and cure.—W. M. P., Forksville, Pa. Your horses are apparently suffering from pink eye, a contagious condition. Care should be exercised to prevent its spread to other animals. Bathe the eyes in warm boric acid solution twice daily. While the inflammation is most acute, the horse should be stabled in a dark stall as bright light or direct sunlight is injurious. Blindness may result from these infections of the eye.

LUMPY JAW.—I have a registered cow with lump jaw contracted about three months ago. One veterinarian tells me it can be cured by scraping as soon as she has calved (in four months). Another tells me it can't be done. Which is right? How contagious is it?—E. C. B., Fredonia, Pa. Lumpy jaw or actinomycosis usually improves with proper treatment. This consists in removal of growth where possible, local applications for cauterization of the wound and internal medication. Potassium iodide is given in small doses. This should be given under the direction of your veterinarian in order to avoid any chance of overdosing.

HYSTERIA OR FRIGHT DISEASE.—A friend of mine has a dog that has fits. He is a young shepherd dog. Can you advise what to do for him?—J. F. C., Altoona, Pa. The causes of this condition are parasites, a dietary deficiency, such as excessive feeding of corn meal, a meatless or nearly meatless diet and an excessive allowance of carbohydrates, such as potatoes, white bread or macaroni, over-loaded stomach, indigestible material, foreign bodies in the stomach or intestines and constipation. Dogs need meat as that forms an essential part of the diet if dog is allowed choice of feed. Your veterinarian should be consulted and an attempt made to determine the cause of the trouble. If it is due to faulty diet, this can be changed. If due to parasites, these can be controlled by the use of the proper worm medicines.

RABBIT HAS SORE EARS.—I wish to ask you why my white female rabbit has sore ears? This does not seem to be contagious as I had her with the male and he has no symptoms of it. The disease seems to start deep in the ear and works upward. The ear is very much inflamed and is pasted up with matter. She has had the sore in her ear for some time but it is only the last few days that she seems sick. I am feeding her oats and greens of all kinds and every once in a while apple bark. I put vaseline in the ear several times but it does no good.—W. R. S., Cressona, Pa. This may be infection requiring careful cleaning of the ear daily. The deeper portions of the ear may be swabbed with a piece of cotton on a small stick, using boric acid solution. The ear should be dried following this treatment. The soreness may be due to ear parasites causing a condition described as ear mange. You should take this rabbit to your veterinarian for a careful examination.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $12.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $13.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $14.00; Add 1c to each for lots of 50 or less. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

OUR EGGS hatching over 80% enables us to give you some May chicks at 14c and June chicks at 12c. Order your S. C. Leghorns and Reds now if you want to be one of the lucky ones. Send for our beautiful free catalogue. Whiteacres, Dauphin, Pa. Philip D. Zimmerman—Leghorn Specialist. Cockerels, Pullets, Breeding stock.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3.25, $6.00, $10.00; White Leghorns, $2.75, $5.00, $9.00; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

CUT PRICES on May chicks, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks 13c; S. C. White Leghorns 11c; heavy mixed 10c; light mixed 9c by prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS from free range stock. White Leghorns, $10.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $11.00; S. C. Reds, $11.00; Mixed, $9.00. Prepaid. 100% live. Order from ad. or circular free. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. Chicks of good healthy parent stock. Good chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 6.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited, per 100: Leghorns, large assorted, $10; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $12; Light Brahmas, $15; assorted, $8. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—Pure bred, from good laying strain. Barred Rocks, Reds, $13.00 per 100, White Leghorns, $12.00 prepaid. 100% live delivery. Suncrest Hatcheries, 1924 Dresden Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

DO YOU WANT to increase your poultry profits, then get our prices on eggs and day-old chicks from trapnested pedigreed Barron and Wyckoff White Leghorns. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid, from 35 lb. toms, 16 to 20 lb. hens. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

PUREBRED MAY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, 13c; R. I. Reds, 13c; White Rocks, 15c; Black Giants, 20c; Wyckoff White Leghorns, 11c; Mixed, 10c; order from this adv. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, Barron strain. Barred Rocks and Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Send for price list. A. D. Moller, Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

CHICKS 8c up C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—10,000 weekly. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Heavy and Light Broilers 9c up. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

PUREBRED CHICKS—The husky, bustling kind. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Light Brahmas. Free folder. Spicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds 12c; Leghorns 10c; Jersey Giants 22c. Circular free. George Cullen, Elkview, Pa.

CHICKS—CHICKS—R. I. Reds, 12c; Barred Rocks, 13c; White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed Chicks, 8c. Guarantee live delivery. Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS, EGGS—From high production stock. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and Jersey Black Giants. Write J. C. Fleming, Box 15, Mentcle, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks 12c; Mixed, 9c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrlsman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 7c. Special prices on large lots. 100% guarantees. Circular. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

BIG husky mixed chicks, hatched right and ready to make you money at $11.00 per 100 delivered. J. Elmer Long, Palmyra, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, healthy chicks, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior Ringlet, Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild Geese, Ducks, Breeding Stock, Eggs. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

McCULLOUGH'S "EGGBRED" White Rocks—also—Black Leghorns—Eggs 15—$2.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS $1.25 per 11. Albert H. Graybill, Richfield, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking five lbs. $1.25; ten $2; cigars $2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50; 20 lbs., $4.50. Smoking 5 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., $2.00; 20 lbs. $3.50. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

CIGARS—From factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid $1. Snell Co., Red Lion, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

JAPANESE BEETLE DEATH—A spray solution that will kill 90% it sprayed on them. And it is not poisonous to man. Made and tried out by S. H. Ellis and F. G. Dearon, Moorestown, N. J. Recipe for sale to those concerned. It's no fake. Levi H. Ellis, 413 Dawson St., Moorestown, N. J.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS $2.50 bushel; Virginia soy beans, $2.60 bushel. Gray Crowder cow peas, $4.25 bushel. Mixed cow peas, $3.75 bushel. Bags 15c. Cash with order. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

BEAN ORCHARD SPRAYER complete. Capacity 200 gallons. In first class condition. Used little. Demonstration given. Price $100. Edward Gibson, R. D. No. 1, Long Branch, N. J.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC.

CABBAGE PLANTS—25 million "Frost-proof" cabbage plants. Fine field grown stocks. Copenhagen Market, Succession, Wakefield, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. 300, $1; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25. Mail prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $12.50. Golden Acre 1,000 $3.50 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $30. Tomato plants, leading varieties, 300, $1.50; 500, $2; 1,000, $3.50 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $20 cash. Transplanted tomato plants, $1.00, 100; 500, $4.00; 1,000, $6.50. Prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $50.00. Cauliflower plants ready. 500, $4.00; 1,000, $6.00 postpaid. Express collect, 10,000, $45.00. Prompt shipments and absolutely satisfactory, guaranteed or money refunded. We also grow pepper, sweet potato and cauliflower plants. J. P. Councill Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Virginia.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Fine outdoor grown, stocky and hardy. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, Succession, Ballhead and Flat Dutch. 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 mailed prepaid. Expressed collect 10,000, $10.00; 50,000, $45.00. Golden Acre $3.00 per M; 10,000, $25.00 cash. Tomato plants, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. Express collect, 10,000, $12.50. Prompt shipments, delivered anywhere and guaranteed. Price list free on cauliflower, pepper, sweet potato, etc. Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

FROST PROOF cabbage and tomato plants. Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, parcel post paid, 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, $1.25 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

WHOLESALE and retail frost proof cabbage, and early sweet potato plants in season. Varieties cabbage plants: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Tomato, lettuce, onion, beet, kale, Brussels sprouts, celery, pepper and Eggplants. Sweet potato plants; Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Millions fine "Frost-proof" outdoor grown cabbage plants. Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Wakefield, Ballhead: 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25; mailed prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $10; 50,000, $45. Tomato plants, 500, $2; 1000, $3.50 prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $12.50 cash. Shipped safely anywhere and guaranteed. Wholesale Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga., and Martin's Point, S. C.

PLANTS—Bonny Best; and improved Baltimore tomato, early and heaviest bearer known. Choice plants damp moss packed; also Bermuda onion, 200; 50c, 500; $1.00, 1,000; $1.75, 2000; $3.00. Lead- $1.25, 2000; $2.00. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

CABBAGE PLANTS—5 acres. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5,000, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Pure Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, PortoRico. Grown from nice handpicked, chemically-treated seed, free from disease. Postpaid, 500 for $2; 1000 for $3.50. Expressed, $3.25 per 1000. Jesse Russell, Route 2, Bowling Green, Ky.

PLANTS—Transplanted plants, all varieties, postpaid. Beet, cabbage, celery, lettuce, sweet potato, pepper, tomato, 3 dozen 40c; 100 $1.00; 500 $4.00; eggplants, sweet williams, snapdragons dozen 50c; 100 $2.75, catalog. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

PANSIES, Daisies, Hardy Carnations, Dianthus, Sweet Williams, Salvia, Snapdragons, strikingly beautiful blooms all summer. Strong plants, postpaid, dozen 50c; hundred $2.75. 50 Asters 50c, hundred 75c, thousand $5.50. Sunnybrook Gardens, Lancaster, Pa.

ONIONS, beets, lettuce, $1.00 per 1000; cabbage, celery, kohl rabi, Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 1000; tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers—$3.00 per 1000; egg plants, $1.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

FIELD GROWN frostproof cabbage plants. 5000—$7.50; 10,000—$10.00; 50,000 and over 90c per thousand, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants May and June delivery, same price. Scott Bros., Wholesale plant growers, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS frostproof cabbage plants, leading varieties 1000—$1.75; 500—$1.00, postpaid. 20,000 and over $1.00 per thousand, charges collect. Tomato plants May and June delivery, write for low price. East Va. Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $1.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

GREATER BALTIMORE and Livingstone-Globe tomato plants, $1.25 per 1000. All plants packed in well ventilated crates with water moss to roots. Million ready. Promptness our motto. Southeastern Plant Co., Pitts, Ga.

FROSTPROOF cabbage plants, leading varieties, 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00 postpaid; 10,000, express, $12.50; pepper, tomato, cauliflower, sweet potato, May, June delivery. Satisfaction our motto. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE and tomato plants. Fine outdoor grown stocks, $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $9.00; 50,000, $37.50. Cauliflower, $1.00; 10,000, $35.00 cash. Prompt shipments. Good order delivery guaranteed. Farmers Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

MANAGEMENT WINS

Improved Methods Increase the Profits from the Farm

DURING this period of agricultural depression the farmer who rents, and the owner who carries a heavy mortgage has been obliged by stern necessity to study details of management as never before. The owner of a farm who is free from debt has in many cases not made the real progress in developing better methods that his more disciplined neighbor has. The profits that have been made in the past five years, traceable directly to improved management, have a real significance to all farmers.

The case of one northwestern Ohio farmer, whose operations could be duplicated by the thousands in Pennsylvania, New York, and other eastern states is worthy of study. Records of his operations have been carefully kept since 1921—when he lacked $400 of enough to pay his labor bill and four per cent on his investment. These records have all been carefully checked by a farm accounting expert.

One Year Made a Difference

In 1922 this owner began to use better methods. As a result he paid his interest and had $191 left for his labor income. In 1923 his labor income above interest was $1,124.

Each year he had his house rent, part of his fuel, and a fair share of living from the farm.

In 1924 his labor income, above interest was $1,793, and last year it was $2129, after all expenses and interest on his investment were deducted.

What was the reason for these gains? A part of the low income of 1921 and 1922 was due to low farm prices. Yet the increase in farm income of the last three years was more than doubled, and cannot be accounted for by increased farm prices.

The improved returns were due to better management. Market changes were introduced in all lines of production, tho none were radical.

The first change was the sale of one poor cow, which was replaced by two good ones. The poultry flock was culled and more attention given to marketing the eggs. These changes brought in a better return for each dollar spent in feed; egg sales per hen went up to $3.85 in 1925. In previous years they had run from 78 cents to $1.73.

Studied the Hog Cycle

By studying the hog cycle, and the markets, the farmer was able to market a nice bunch last year when prices were near the top. Do you know that probably after this year the hog cycle will be on the downward trend for three years?

Crop changes were also made. Soy beans were introduced in 1923 and a small acreage of sugar beets was started.

As farmers were moving to town and land became easy to rent, he rented forty-nine acres of land last year, expanding his business cautiously. Cash expenditures went up, yet cash receipts were doubled. In 1924 and the preceding years cash farm expenses had been around $600 to $680. With the increased acreage the expenses were $899, the chief item being for labor, tho he depended largely on his own labor.

No fancy farming or specializing was indulged in, like seed production, spring lambs, or fruits. These figures were chosen because they were typical of the average farmer's experience. There are very few farms in the country that could not bring in more profits per year if details were scrutinized, costs trimmed, and improved methods introduced. That is the sort of thing the successful merchant is doing every day.—M. G. F.

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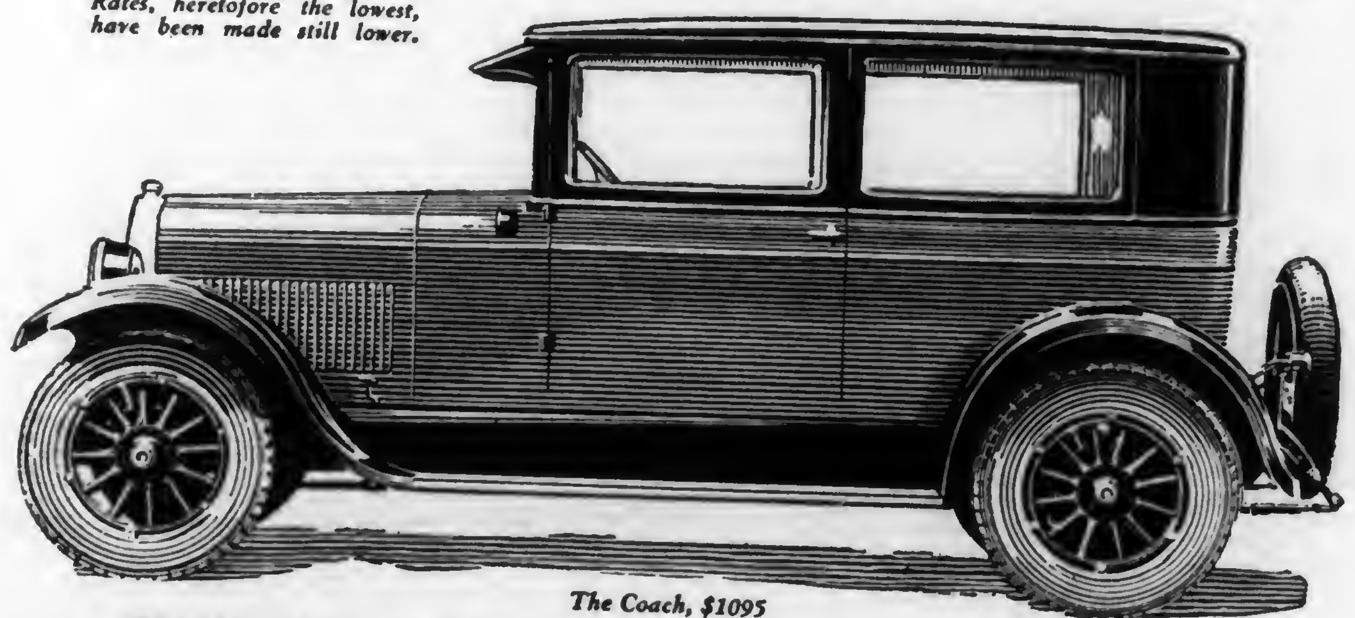

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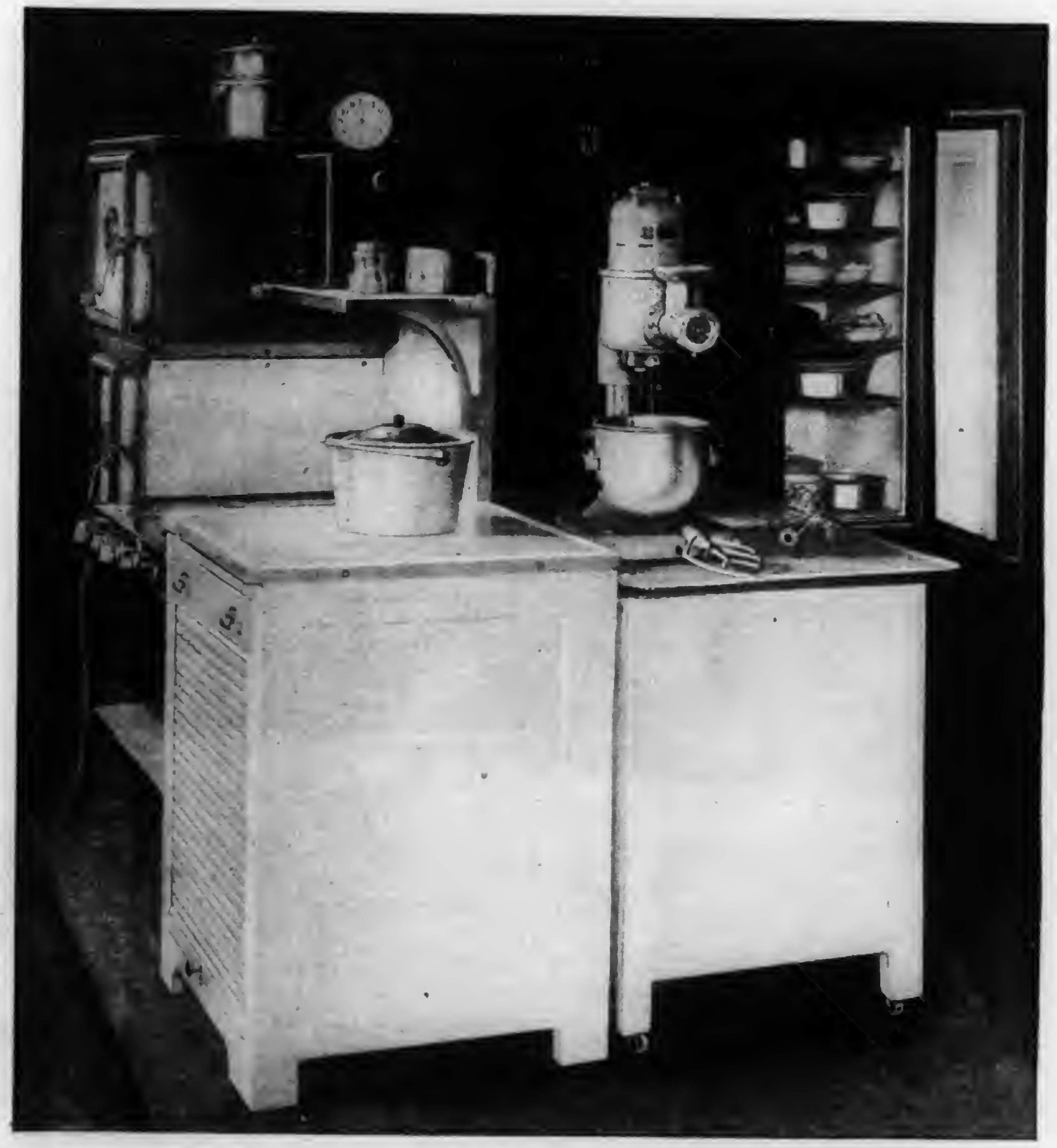
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 21
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1926
$1.00 a year



Without a waste motion foods may go from refrigerator to table, from table to mixer, from mixer to range.

Visitors to Locust Lane Farm, Lancaster County, marvel at the mechanical workers but Little Aaron doesn't think them strange. Page 3.

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More than 300,000 owners have bought Essex for its Super-Six advantages in Performance, Riding Ease and Economy, with pride of ownership in a fine and beautiful car.

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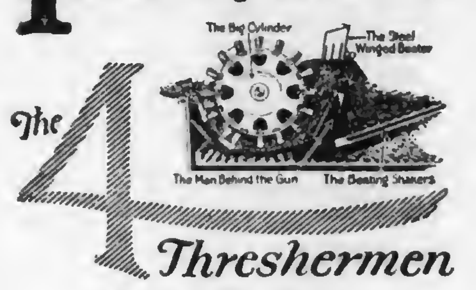

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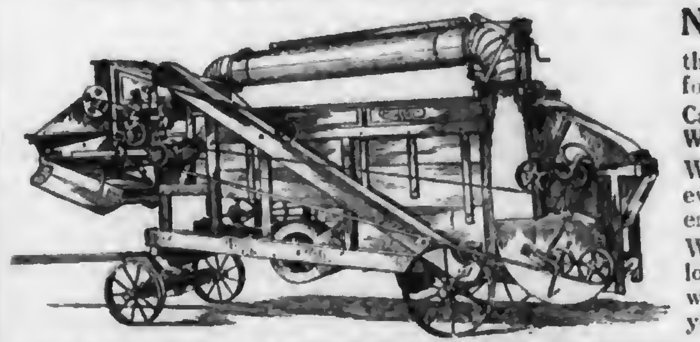

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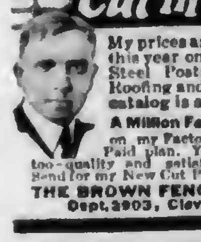
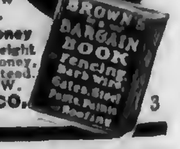

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 21 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY MAY 22, 1926 Whole No. 1514

Little Aaron Is Greatly Puzzled

This Lancaster County Farm Boy Can't See Why Folks Are Shy of Electricity

By Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

AARON BRUBAKER, sturdy five-year-old, eager to be six and at school, wonders why so many folks come to see his mother's kitchen. He doesn't say so, because that isn't a child's way, but the wide serious eyes he turns on visitors show that he is doing "a mort of thinkin'."

What, thinks Aaron, makes everybody "Oh" and "Ah" and "Did you ever?" at the sight of Mother's electric range, electric mixer and electric refrigerator? All these things are matters of course to Aaron, just as much as Father's farm machinery. Interesting, of course, to watch, but just the natural way of getting work done. Why be so excited about it? Aaron has never lived under makeshift conditions. He was born with something better than a "silver spoon in his mouth," and that something was an acceptance of all things electrical as items in a paying farm and home.

Aaron remembers a few times,—as once when Mother was sick—when some nice woman came to help with the housework. It was an interesting experience. Aaron could tell you to the last detail just how this helper did things differently from Mother. But on the whole Aaron and the two older boys (one his brother and the other a boy to whom the Brubakers are giving a home) much prefer to have Mother all to themselves and to see her, with just the touch of a finger, set all her magic helpers to work.

Novel Playthings for Most Boys and Girls

Little Lester of the golden curls hasn't begun to figure out such things yet. He is at the age where the new ability to walk and "get into everything" is his absorbing interest. But already he covets the paddles of the electric mixer as other children covet old-fashioned mixing spoons to play with.

Perhaps it is because she never has to shout directions to these mechanical workers that Aaron's mother has such a pleasant voice. It is a voice that makes little boys willing to "mind," and grown-ups glad to listen. Or perhaps it is because she is so serenely sure that whatever is made in that kitchen will be good. Potatoes mashed in the electric mixer are of a fluffy smoothness that suggests whipped cream. Pastries, doughs, salad dressings and frostings melt in one's mouth. Desserts put together by the mixer and chilled or frozen in the electric refrigerator (or by motor in the freezer) cause a great silence to fall at the dinner table after the first ecstatic "M-m-m!"

That electric refrigerator! Never a shortage of ice, never a variation in temperature, never a pair of muddy boots laboring thru the door when ice is needed!

An Electric Range

And the electric range! There with the goods when you want it, and not using (nor costing) power when you don't. Never overheating your kitchen. Storing up in its insulated oven enough heat to finish a baking, once it is well started.

No wonder that visitors come. No wonder they "Oh" and "Ah," and say (without stopping to think) that "some folks have all the luck." A very little thought would convince them that this particular farm carries its electrical equipment not thru luck but as the result of careful estimating, efficient planning and intelligent cooperation.

"We plan all things together, my husband and I," said Mrs. Levi H. Brubaker, of Locust Lane Farm, Lancaster County, Pa., in answer to a question. "Yes, we electrified the farm first and then the house, because by that time we had proved that electricity pays."

Thus the electrical equipment in the Brubaker home represents a sound business investment, not a fad nor propaganda. It has been intelligently bought and is being intelligently used. Mrs. Brubaker and her husband have worked for their equipment, and now they are making it work for them.

One look at the kitchen is enough to convince one that, whatever her equipment, Mrs. Brubaker would make the most of it. The relative location of refrigerator, work table, range, sink (a glorified sink of porcelain, high enough to do away with even the possibility of a "crick" in the dish-washer's back), and kitchen cabinet show that an efficient brain is on the job as "general manager."

The high stool, conveniently placed, shows that this housewife does not scorn to economize on woman power,—even at the risk of being called "queer." The portable toaster makes unnecessary even the short trip from breakfast table to range. Next to the outside door,—well away from the food-preparation end of the kitchen,—a small washstand with hot and cold running water is handily placed for the men as they come to meals. Electrically driven pumps furnish the house with both hard and soft water.

It is difficult to pry the visitor away from the appetising suggestions of Mrs. Brubaker's kitchen, but she has other household devices too good to miss. In a convenient well-lighted back room stands the electric ironing machine, with a seat for the ironer. An electric hand iron is within easy reach to give the finer touches.

"And I do like this electric washer," says Mrs. Brubaker, leading the way to the spotless cellar. "It does make the clothes so beautifully clean!" The woman who speaks with enthusiasm of washday, with four boys to wash for, proves that she has superb health or unusual help. In Mrs. Brubaker's case it is the electrical helper that saves the day, as does the vacuum cleaner on sweeping days.

The most popular electrical device of them all. Washing machines are changing Monday from the hardest to the easiest day of the week.

A Furnace Man That's on Time

The newest worker in the Brubaker household is the automatically controlled oil burner in the furnace. This "furnace man" gets busy before the family is up, and thruout the day keeps the temperature at the desired point. Just a wee bit noisy in getting under way is this helper. Small Lester holds up a tiny forefinger to call attention to this latest household sound. In a few weeks it will be as familiar as was the scraping of Dad's shovel.

One is tempted to tell of the stores of canned foods and apple butter, admired and even sampled "on the side." But these are only another testimony to Mrs. Brubaker's housewifely skill and do not deal with her electric helpers.

All within arm's length,—air, light, a model sink, a handy cabinet and an electric toaster.

She's a Pioneer

Like little Aaron Mrs. Brubaker wonders why people think her exceptional. It took more than a little persuasion to make her pose for a picture. Only the argument that her presence was needed to make the picture "come alive" conquered her reluctance. Mrs. Brubaker little realizes that she is a pioneer in substituting the

(Continued on page 17)

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Vol. 93, No. 21 Phila., Pa., May 22, 1926 Whole No. 1514

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The helpful people are not necessarily the learned or gifted, but those who use to the best advantage the ordinary gifts.

Wheat Crop Prospects

THE acreage of winter wheat abandoned this spring is reported as being five and one-half per cent of that sown last fall. The average percentage for the ten-year period is thirteen, hence there is more than the usual proportion left to develop a crop. The condition on May 1 was given as 84 which is a fraction above the ten-year average for that date. On this basis a total yield of 548,908,000 is indicated. This is about 150,000,000 bushels more than the crop of last year, and about 50,000,000 less than that of 1924. The world crop shows prospects of being normal in most countries.

Tractors and Radios

THE study of the statistics related to agriculture is one way of keeping track of the development of that industry. Machinery and equipment operated by gasoline and electricity have been adopted to an unprecedented extent during the last ten years. Recent figures show that farm tractors and radios are among the more recent inventions being widely adopted. There are on the 6,000,000 farms of the country over 500,000 tractors, or about one to twelve farms. Altho a more recent development, the radio is found in nearly 300,000 farm homes.

Watch the Local Taxes

THE very commendable success which the federal government has had in reducing taxes and practicing economy must not lull the public's interest in the general and local demand for these things. Few realize the appalling increase in the amount of bonds which state, city and local governments have been and are selling. During the past twenty-five years the value of state and municipal bonds sold in the United States has increased over tenfold, or from $131,549,290 in 1901 to $1,391,000,000 in 1925. To increase the public's obligations so greatly and so rapidly during prosperous times when wages and prices are high is sure to bring trouble some day. The amount of the debt will not fall when and if wages and prices tumble.

Direct and indirect taxes paid by farmers in 1913 aggregated approximately $624,000,000, or nine per cent of the gross agricultural income. In 1922 this amount had risen to $1,436,000,000, or thirteen per cent of the total agricultural income. The direct taxes on farm property in the United States show an increase of 236 per cent in fifteen years while the agricultural income has increased only about 100 per cent in the same time. The most acute period was in 1920 and 1921 when taxes increased 42 per cent and the agricultural income decreased 39 per cent. Surely it is time that farmers and other real estate owners should become aroused to take some action by studying their own problems instead of waxing wroth at the behest of politicians over less important questions and purely personal matters.

Pennsylvania Poultry

AMONG the many lines of Pennsylvania's agricultural interests poultry is one that has not received as much publicity as its importance deserves. The state is not usually considered a large producer of poultry and eggs, yet statistics show that it is and hence is deserving of greater recognition in this respect. The figures tabulated by the Department of Agriculture show that there are 2160 flocks in the state each containing 500 or more hens. Montgomery County leads with 360 such flocks, followed by Bucks with 270, and York with 267. The total number of hens in the 2160 flocks of the state is 1,655,610.

Important as are these larger flocks the number of chickens in them forms but a fraction of the total number of hens in the state. The small flocks, ranging from a half dozen birds to two or three hundred each bring the total number in the state up to nearly 17,000,000.

What Farmers Want

TO FIND the answer to the oft repeated question, "What do farmers want?" the Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation sent out a questionnaire, and received several thousand answers thereto. Tabulation shows the following:

The replies showed that 31.7 per cent thought cooperative marketing was the greatest single need; 14.6 per cent named "the solution of the marketing problem;" 14.6 per cent named "the education of farmers, and the application of business methods to the agricultural industry;" five per cent said it was "the solving of the farm labor problem;" four per cent said it was "the removal of the inequalities between agriculture and industry;" 4.4 per cent said it was the solving of "farm credit." A few scattered opinions gave "taxes" and "lower freight rates."

It would be still more interesting to know whether those who answered arrived at their conclusions by actual observation and personal study, or whether they but reflected the opinions of others who have been recommending these things so diligently the past few years.

Where the Money Goes

ON A SHEET supplementing a bulletin the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture analyzes the disbursement of the $4,053,696 which it will have at its disposal for the years between June 1, 1925, and May 31, 1927. Just about one-half, $1,999,000 or 49.3 per cent, will be paid out as indemnity for tubercular cattle. The next largest amount, —29.6 per cent or $1,202,646,—is allotted to the promotion and protection of livestock. By this it will be seen that almost eighty per cent of the total money spent by the state for agriculture is applied to the livestock industry. The balance is divided as follows: Development and protection of farm crops, 7.6 per cent; enforcement of pure food laws and fertilizer laws, 7.9 per cent; marketing service, 2.1 per cent; administration, including statistics, 3.5 per cent.

Narcotic Congress

AMONG the several educational meetings scheduled to be held in Philadelphia during the Sesqui-Centennial this summer will be a narcotic congress. Except as they read of the traffic and use of narcotics in the city papers, rural people know very little about the menace which narcotic drugs hold for the human race. Yet, it is not impossible to extend the trade to country districts. In fact, if the purveyors of these drugs should decide to widen their field, the country would afford a fruitful field, since it would be much easier, for a time at least, to carry it on secretly there than it is in the cities. The proposed congress should prove opportune to give information on the subject, and by its publicity re-awaken the public interest in suppressing this destructive and illegitimate trade. In spite of stringent laws and close observation, there is a continual surreptitious traffic in the big cities. However, no one has been found who is brave enough to propose liberalizing the law because it is continually violated!

Washington Letter

THE HAUGEN BILL.—The closing discussions on farm relief legislation in the House centered around the Haugen Corn Belt Committee Price Stabilization bill. The chief points argued against this bill were that it gave subsidies to certain groups of farmers; that it levied equalization fees against farmers who would receive no benefit therefrom; that it created a government board with broad powers to regulate and control the farming business; that it was paternalistic, socialistic and unconstitutional. Especially strong objection was made to the equalization fee.

Its proponents declared that the protective tariff is just as much a subsidy as is the one proposed in the Haugen bill; that it would provide the farmer a means of carrying over his surplus to a lean year, which is the fundamental agricultural problem.

Many congressmen declared that the farmers in their districts did not want the Haugen bill.

BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE BUSY.—Both the Senate and House have been holding night sessions for the purpose of clearing up the rush of bills. Yet there is little prospect of ending the session before June 15th. On the night of May 10, the Senate passed seventy-six bills, one of which was the Capper-Tincher bill extending to cooperatives the right to hold membership on boards of trade other than contract markets, while still retaining the patronage dividends feature. This bill applies to cooperatives handling all agricultural commodities. The standard container bill also passed the Senate, and is on the House calendar.

NOW UP TO THE PRESIDENT.—The Watson-Parker railroad labor bill has passed both the House and Senate. It is believed that President Coolidge will sign this bill, altho he has let it be known that he is not satisfied with it, because no provision is made in it for representation of the public in the settlement of wage differences.

James E. Emery, counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, undoubtedly voices the sentiment of the public generally when he says: "The Watson-Parker bill throws away the climax of thirty years of effort to give those who pay the freight bills effective control of unfair wage agreements and awards. It provides no legal protection against arbitrary interruption of train service. It was shaped and indorsed only by the parties at interest. It was approved by no business organization. It was condemned by all forms of shippers, farmers, business men, traffic students, many carriers and a majority of the railroad employes unrepresented in its formulation." It is regarded as a distinct victory for the railroad workers' organizations.

IMPORTED MILK.—Representatives of dairy organizations have appeared at hearings in favor of Senate bill 4126, introduced by Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, requiring milk producers of neighboring countries to conform to the same standards as are required in the United States, when producing milk for consumption in American cities.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

VACANT FARM INQUIRY.—State agricultural authorities have determined to find out just what the exact situation in Pennsylvania is in regard to idle farms, there having been so many conflicting reports about tracts long under cultivation being abandoned and others being given up to hay production and some to cattle. A special inquiry will be sent to each of the hundreds of districts and reports made to the state as to how many farms are idle, how many are partially idle, how many are being devoted to raising of hay and whether many have been abandoned entirely. There have been some interesting stories coming here of farms in mountain counties being thrown together and used for grazing and the idea is to get the facts.

RURAL ELECTRIC PROBE.—It is probable that some steps will be taken by the Public Service Commission to get up for review rates of companies filing schedules for rural electric service, assertion having been made by Governor Pinchot that certain of the rates proposed are unfair in that the "distance charges" are laid against the consumer. The whole question of the right of the commission to establish rural electric regulation is now up to the courts. In the meantime there is objection to the rates offered as being too heavy to be attractive and not fair when contrasted with town rates.

AFTER MORE CROSSINGS.—Complaints have been lodged by the State Highway Department against several grade crossings on main highways in southern counties specializing in agriculture and fruit raising and it is part of a campaign to get relief where dangerous conditions exist. The complaints are the result of a study of grade crossings conducted by officers of the roads department and of the Public Service Commission. Recent orders made by the commission call for abolition of crossings which will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

NEW JAPANESE BEETLE RULES.—The new quarantine regulations for eastern Pennsylvania become effective on May 15th. They are much the same as last year with special attention given to inspection at farms and nurseries. The patrol will cover roads in motor vehicles and notice has been given the fine of $100 will be asked for violations.

WEED DRIVE TO START.—Plans for an extensive drive to arouse farmers and land owners to the importance of cutting down weeds before they flower are being made at the Capitol. The data compiled in the recent weed report is to be brought to the attention of farmers together with the estimate of loss of $2 for each arable acre. There is much interest in just how this may be worked out during the summer. Cooperation has been promised by many people.

WARN ON GREEN HAY.—Fire protection officials at the State Capitol are preparing warnings for hay raisers of the dangers of fire as shown in the extensive investigations conducted in southeastern Pennsylvania counties. Use of thermometers in hay mows just as the instrument is used in milk handling is being urged.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

CENTRALIZATION COMMITTEE MEETS.—The next step toward centralization of farm organizations in New Jersey took place last week when representatives of the organizations met at Trenton to draw up a constitution and effect tentative plans. The new body representing all the organizations of farm activities in the state will be known as the New Jersey Council of Agricultural Organizations. The groups fostering the movement and leading in the organization work are the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, State Horticultural Society, State Grange, State Poultry Association, State Beekeepers Association, and the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey. Completion of the plans will probably not be decided until next winter, at which time the various groups will have opportunity to pass on the plans at their annual meetings.

READ CONTRACT BEFORE SIGNING.—Complaint has been received by the farm bureau that electric light and telephone companies in New Jersey have been taking unfair advantage of the farmer's willingness to allow poles to be placed on his property. The average individual believes that the public utility companies retain ownership of the poles, whereas the contract actually provides, it appears, for ownership of the poles to be vested in the subscriber. When the poles need replacing the burden of that cost appears to fall on the subscriber, and numerous cases of complaint are being registered with the farm bureau.

ASPARAGUS PRICES GOOD.—Good returns on asparagus in southern New Jersey have given the industry a new lease of life this year. The season opened with the price at $7.50 per dozen bunches or better, dropping off gradually as the shipping season opened up. Growers have been expecting that this year would determine the status of the industry which has gradually been waning for the last eight or ten years. Despite the general pessimism considering the profitable growing of asparagus in southern New Jersey, the prominent growers do not appear to be skeptical.—B.

New York Letter

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The very late, cold spring made it impossible in this state to make the usual progress with farm work. On May 1 but thirty-five per cent of the spring plowing had been done, compared with sixty-five per cent of last year, and with an average of 58 per cent in the past ten years. Pastures will be late. Hay feeding began earlier than usual last fall, so it seems likely that the hay carry-over will be less than usual. The reported average price of hay at the barn on April 15 was $14.10, as compared to $12.40 of a year ago. The average condition of meadows is eleven per cent below the condition of a year ago.

POTATO SITUATION. — Potato growers are keenly interested in this year's outlook. News has been received that the early potato states, stimulated by the unusual prices, have planted eleven per cent more potatoes than last year. There is a general desire to keep the acreage down in the state, or from undue increase due to this year's prices. The federal Department of Agriculture warns that "Conditions are so abnormal this spring that no farmer outside the very early states can afford to increase his acreage without taking into consideration the acreage of others."

COMMITTEE CANNOT AGREE.—A recent news dispatch brings disappointment to those who had hoped for harmonious action from the new committee of eleven, to form a new dairy marketing organization which should stabilize and develop the dairy industry in this state. At the last meeting of the committee little progress in this direction was made, as representatives of certain dealers' organized producers refused to do more than to recommend a "milk conference board" to meet monthly and set prices. This is an old idea, tested and found wanting as of practical service to producers. The dairying public had hoped for greater breadth of view and insight into the real needs of the industry than this. —M. G. F.

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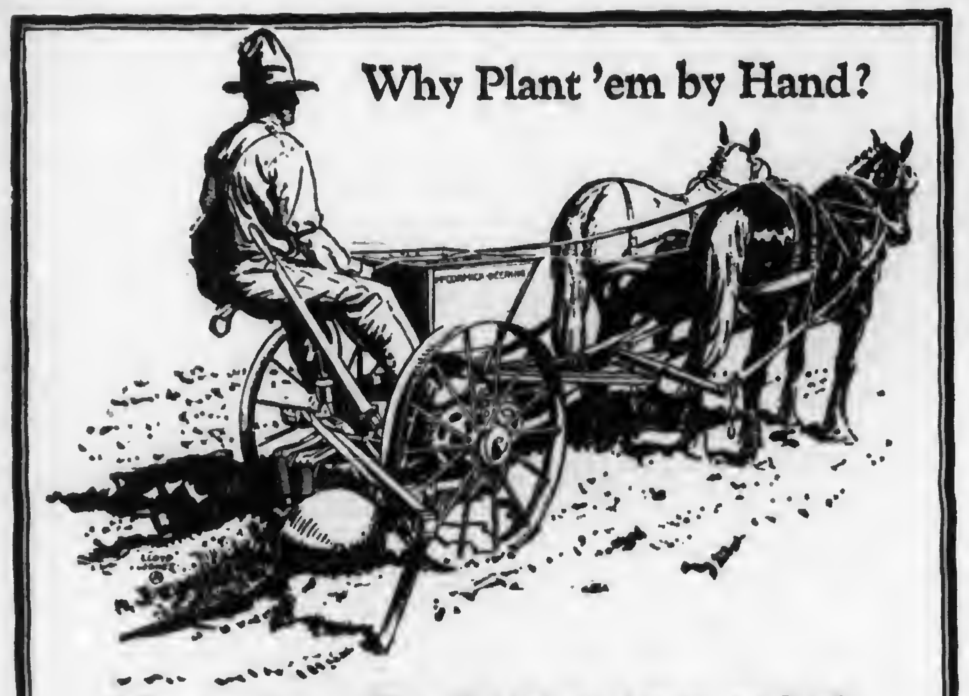

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

IN SPITE of the steadily cool weather this spring our asparagus has grown surprisingly well. In fact, it was so vigorous and early and the price was so good that we could not resist the temptation to cut it daily for one week. However, we stopped at the end of that time and are letting it grow now so that it may continue its work of crown development for future production. We cut it in spite of all the recommendations not to do so for at least two years after it is set. We propose giving it an application of 1000 pounds per acre of a 4-8-6 fertilizer about the first of June.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE peach trees set three years ago are full of blossoms, and some varieties of the two-year-olds also have a good many. Some of the latter trees are almost as large as the three-year-olds, probably due to the plowing down of a heavy growth of soy beans just before they were planted. We have been careful not to fertilize the trees too heavily and force a too rapid growth. I have noticed that peach trees, like children, are subject to two extreme methods in handling,—they are either pampered and over stimulated, or they are starved and neglected. The results are bad in either case.

✦ ✦ ✦

OUR plowing is about all done and the ground has been rolled so as to allow it to "knit" before planting. What it needs now is a settling rain, something we have not had for over two weeks. Many farmers in our neighborhood find the plowing of sod difficult because of the lack of moisture. However, I find that soil plowed rather early and kept harrowed is sufficiently moist for plant growth when the temperature is high enough. Our garden crops would be the better for irrigating now but we are too short-handed to get the system in shape for operating.

✦ ✦ ✦

I WAS gratified to hear a young city woman who had been out in the country over Sunday make this remark: "How beautiful the country is now. I do not see how anyone who sees and notes the beauty and blossoms of springtime can say there is no God. Why, Nature proclaims from bush and tree every day that there is." Unfortunately, too few people seem to take time to appreciate these things. They simply take them for granted and consider them as only commonplace incidentals. Speed is the one big thing in which most people seem to be interested just now.

✦ ✦ ✦

I SEE by a farm paper exchange that a city man advertises his desire to exchange his closed car in part payment for a Kansas wheat farm. He has little money but he will pay the balance in three yearly payments. The inference is that he will make the money on the farm. I do not know what priced car he has nor what he thinks a good farm would cost, but his logic is typical of the ideas held by a good many city people concerning farming. It may be that he has found it expensive to keep up his car; but he would find that there are several expenses connected with keeping up and running a farm also. I have heard some farmers talk as if they were about ready to exchange their farms for a car, or almost anything else.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE spread of the cities in the East and the purchase of small homes and small tracts of land for homes several miles from the cities is boosting the price of land so fast that it is impossible to say how long the farmers in this section can afford to hold their land for general farming. Of course, taxes are mounting as fast as the valuations, and since farm incomes are not correspondingly increased it becomes in time simply impossible to continue no matter how willing the farmer may be to go on.

Soy Beans in Dauphin

BECAUSE of the poor prospects for the hay crop, Dauphin County farmers are planting soy beans for roughage this year. At least 700 acres will be seeded by about 150 farmers. Many who are finding that a considerable amount of lime is needed for a good stand of alfalfa are turning to soy beans as a substitute.—A. L. B.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

∴ *The New Milker* ∴

I USED to be old fashioned, old fashioned as could be, conservative and careful beyond all sane degree. A new thing, Land of Goshen, I shied away from that just like a timid robin would shy from any cat! I took no random chances, I ventured not at all! I feared the auction hammer, the sheriff and the "wall"! My neighbors purchased autos, but I said, "No, no, no! Not while old Tom and Jerry still have the strength to go!" When this thing was suggested, or that thing came along, I time again repeated that ancient caution-song! Of course, I later purchased the things that I condemned and then had conscience pleated and had my ego hemmed, but always did I loiter the full allotted span before I took for granted a kickshaw or a plan!

And so when patent milkers came in with skip and run and gained their place and prestige, their homestead in the sun, my neighbors cried, "You betchee!" and fired two milking hands, and swore that added sunshine had settled on their lands, but I said, "No sir, no sir, no, no sir, no siree! No coggied-up contraption shall milk a cow for me!" So I hung off for ages and milked in olden way, and wasted time, I'm certain, some two fat hours per day! And then I bought a milker, and say, I'm satisfied, I put a two-inch pucker in conscience, will and pride, but by the bones of Harry, that milker is a wow! It is a splendid asset to farmer and to cow!—J. Edw. Tufft.

grass is enough for *twenty* pounds *of milk*

Penn State Bulletin No. 195 says that a 1200 pound cow will eat about 80 pounds of grass a day. She can't hold any more. This is enough feed to keep her going and produce 20 pounds of milk. If she does better than this, as she must to make her owner a profit, she makes the milk out of her body. A good cow cannot make milk to her capacity and keep in flesh on grass alone, for it is over three quarters water.

Coming after the dry feeds of winter and the long days in the barn the grass is fresh and welcome. Cows fill up on it. They are stimulated to new life. Take full advantage of the tonic quality of the grass and give the cows the grain they need as soon as they will take it to build them up for late summer and fall production.

AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE has a feed especially designed for early pasture conditions, Amco 16% Dairy. Sixteen percent protein is ample until July 10 because early pasture grass is high in protein, but low in energy. After that use Amco 20% Dairy.

The formula for Amco 16% Dairy was worked out by the College Feed Conference Board (the feeding specialists of the eastern colleges of agriculture); they have put into it the ingredients best suited to supplement the nutrients in the early pasture grass.

If you have home grown feed you can make a mixture comparable to Amco 16% Dairy with 300 pounds of Amco 20% and 200 pounds of home grown feeds (corn, oats, or barley).

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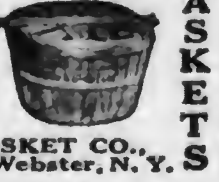

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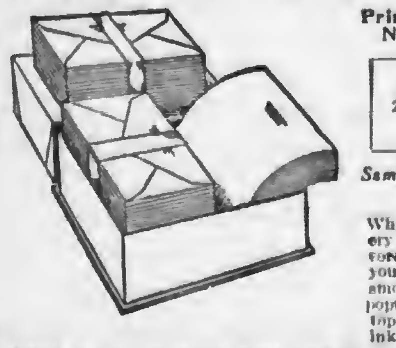

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Judging Brooder Temperature Soon Becomes a Simple Matter for the Poultryman

I would like to have some advice relative to baby chicks. I have Plymouth Rocks. I use a coal brooder and a nice chick house. My fire was never out but low at times. At what degree should the temperature be kept? I fed the chicks five times a day and only what they would eat at one feeding. Several of my chicks died of diarrhea (not white) but light brown color, then some simply got light in weight and would not eat, then died. Only a few have had long wing feathers.—E. M. K., Schuylkill Co., Pa.

When judging brooder temperatures by the thermometer it is customary to hang the thermometer at the outside edge of the hover with the bulb about the height of a chick's back from the floor litter. The first and second day it should be 100 degrees. The remainder of the first week it can be about 98 degrees and the second week 95 degrees. The third to the sixth week 85 degrees is all right and that can be continued until the chicks are feathered, the weather is warm and no artificial heat needed.

The above figures and the use of the thermometer are largely for the beginner. With a little experience you can look at the chicks, touch the metal hover and shake down the ashes and know whether the heat is right or not. The most practical way is to keep a good fire in the stove and be sure it does not become clogged with ashes.

If the chicks need more heat they will draw near the stove and huddle. If the stove is too hot they will move out. It is about ideal when the chicks seem to rest in comfort around the edge of the hover or sleep in a circle or semi-circle a couple inches outside of it. This means that there is a reserve supply of heat and the stove is going all right to protect them until morning.

Diarrhea in chicks may be caused by overfeeding, overheating, chilling or infection with white diarrhea. Bacillary white diarrhea is inherited by the chick from an egg laid by an infected hen. Chicks may show a white discharge or may die without showing outward signs of the disease. The liver of such chicks will be yellow instead of a healthy red. Part of the yolk is found to be unabsorbed and the abdomen swollen and puffy.

Hatch from Blood-Tested Flocks

Feed may be in the chick's crop but the chick will be thin and show all the signs of sickness and stunted growth. Hatching from blood tested flocks is the best means of preventing such losses.

Common bowel trouble is best prevented by careful feeding and brooding methods. Allow the chicks to run out on the ground in the sunshine as soon as possible or feed cod liver oil if the weather is bad for any length of time. Avoid overfeeding and keep the water and milk fountains as clean as possible.

The use of the balanced commercial chick starters saves a lot of chicks from dying from simple digestive disorders.—R. G. Kirby.

Garden and Truck Crops

W. T. TAPLEY, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Worms in Onions

What can I do to keep the worms out of my onions?—R. L. T., Lancaster County, Pa.

The maggots (small white worms) found in vegetable crops are very hard to kill off. There are maggots found in the edible part of turnips and radish, also in the roots of cabbage and cauliflower plants. If plentiful, the crop will be totally ruined.

The onion maggot does not belong to the same species as the cabbage maggot but the life history of the insect is very nearly the same. However, since the growing methods and habits of the onion crop are quite different from cabbage, a different control is used.

The Pennsylvania State College worked out a control for onion maggot and published it in 1922 as Bulletin 171. It is based on the life habits of the adult, which is a fly. By placing a poisonous liquid in cans these flies can be killed. The formula for the maggot bait uses these materials: Sodium arsenite, one-fifth ounce; molasses, one pint; water, one gallon; chopped onion, one-quarter pound. Dissolve the sodium arsenite and molasses separately in boiling water and use as a stock solution.

It is important to have the sodium arsenite thoroly dissolved before adding to the sweetened mixture for the molasses tends to prevent its going into solution. The chopped onion should be added last and the liquid bait allowed to stand several hours before using.

This liquid must be distributed uniformly over the field. Tin cans make satisfactory containers; the protection of one acre requires twenty-four cans when placed fifteen feet apart in every tenth row thruout the patch. One gallon of the liquid will fill twenty-four cans to a depth of about two inches at each application. A less amount in a container will necessitate repeating the operation more often than once each week, which under ordinary circumstances or conditions should be sufficient.

Worth the Expense

The entire cost of labor and materials for placing and refilling the tins once each week from May until August should be about $12.00 for each acre treated.

The proper timing of bait applications is an important factor in securing effective control. Cans should be placed in the field soon after seeding and carefully refilled after heavy rains and during long periods of hot dry weather. May and July are the most important months in maggot control for Pennsylvania on account of the first and second brood of flies depositing their eggs during these periods.

It is not an easy matter to control onion maggot but it is not as laborsome as it sounds after you once get started. An increase of a few bushels of good bulbs per acre should pay the costs.—W. T. Tapley.

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Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.00	118.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00
Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00

Mixed Assorted, $8 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $11 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, 80 Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 18k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box V-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

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Single Comb & R. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	4.75	9.00	25.50	42.00	80.00
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White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13.50	30.00	62.00	120.00
Buff and White Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00

Buff and Wh. Minorcas, 50, $8; 100, $15. Assorted Heavy, $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Light, $8 per 100. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Ref. Member I. B. C. A.
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Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
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MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
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Barred Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
White and Buff Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. and R. C. Reds	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Black Minorcas	13.00	7.00	3.75
Buff Orpingtons	15.00	8.00	4.25
Anconas	12.00	6.50	3.50
S. C. White Minorcas	18.00	9.50	5.00
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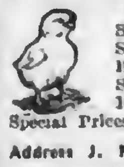

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THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
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Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	
Assorted Chicks	2.15	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

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White and Brown Leghorns	10c each
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GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500
Wh. Buff & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$5½	$10	$48
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6½	12	58
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	7	13	63
Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas	7	13	63
Mixed $5 per 100. Heavy Mixed	6	10½	50

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GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 9, Bucyrus, Ohio

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick almost to madness from loneliness. Leaving the sick man MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. MacVeigh decided to hunt them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One was Bucky Smith, who hated Billy. Tired out the party rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. Bucky and his party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

Just when Pelletier believed he was dying Jim Blake appeared with a story of an Eskimo squaw left at an igloo up the coast. Pelletier discovers the story to be false and starts a search for the deserted white woman which ended abruptly when he found a dead Eskimo woman and a living baby—Little Mystery—in a nearby igloo. Several days after MacVeigh's return to the cabin Eskimos—the dangerous Kogmollocks—came for the child and to save her the men fled. Next day they met Scottie Deane, father of Little Mystery, who, after he explained everything to the following Kogmollocks, died and was buried by these Eskimos who were devoted to him.

(Continued from last week)

IN A FEW moments the crude work was done, and like a thin black shadow the natives filed back to their camp. Only one remained, sitting cross-legged at the head of the grave, his long norwhal spear at his back. It was O-gluck-gluck, the Eskimo chief, guarding the dead man from the devils who come to steal body and soul during the first few hours of burial.

Billy went deeper into the forest until he found a thin, straight sapling, which he cut down with half a dozen strokes of his belt-ax. From the sapling he stripped the bark, and then he chopped off a third of its length and nailed it crosswise to what remained. After that he sharpened the bottom end, and returned to the grave, carrying the cross over his shoulder.

Stripped to whiteness, it gleamed in the firelight. The Eskimo watcher stared at it for a moment, his dull eyes burning darker in the night, for he knew that after this two gods, and not one, were to guard the grave. Billy drove the cross deep, and as the blows of his ax fell upon it the Eskimo slunk back until he was swallowed in the gloom. When MacVeigh was done he pulled off his cap. But it was not to pray.

"I'm sorry old man," he said to what was under the cross. "God knows I'm sorry. I wish you was alive. I wish you was going back to her—with the kid—instid o' me. But I'll keep that promise. I swear it. I'll do—what's right—by her."

From the forest he looked back. The Eskimo chief had returned to his somber watch. The cross gleamed a ghostly white against the thick blackness of the barren. He turned his face away for the last time, and there filled him the oppression of a leaden hand, a thing that was both dread and fear.

Scottie Deane was dead—dead and in his grave, and yet he walked with him now, at his side. He turned back to the cabin, and entered softly. Pelletier was asleep. Little Isobel was breathing the sweet forgetfulness of childhood. He stooped and kissed her silken curls, and for a long time he stood with one of those soft curls between his fingers. In a few years more, he thought, it would be the darker gold and brown of the woman's hair—of the woman he loved. Slowly a great peace entered into him.

After all, there was more than hope ahead for him. She—the older Isobel—knew that he loved her as no other man in the world could love her. He had given proof of that. And now he was going to her.

After his return from the scene of burial Billy undressed, put out the light, and went to bed. He fell asleep quickly, and his slumber was filled with many dreams. He awoke twice, and each time he sat up, filled with the shuddering dread that had come to him at the grave-side.

A third time he awakened, and he struck a match to look at his watch. It was four o'clock. He was still exhausted. His limbs ached from the tremendous strain of the fifty-mile race across the barren, but he could no longer sleep. Something—he did not attempt to ask himself what it was—was urging him to action.

He got up and dressed.

WHEN Pelletier awoke, two hours later, MacVeigh's pack and sledge were ready for the trip south. While they ate breakfast the two men finished their plans. When the hour of parting came Billy left his comrade alone with little Isobel and went out to hitch up the dogs. When he returned there was a fresh redness in Pelletier's eyes, and he puffed out thick clouds of smoke from his pipe to hide his face. MacVeigh thought of that parting often in the days that followed. Pelletier stood last in the door, and in his face was a look which MacVeigh wished that he had not seen. In his own heart was the dread and the fear, the thing which he could not name.

For hours he could not shake off the gloom that oppressed him. He strode at the head of old Kazan, the leader, striking a course due south by compass. When he fell back for the third time to look at little Isobel he found the child buried deep in her blankets, sound asleep. She did not awaken until he stopped to make tea at noon. It was four o'clock when he halted again to make camp in the shelter of a clump of tall spruce. Isobel had slept most of the day. She was wide-awake now, laughing at him as he dug her out of her nest.

"Give me a kiss!" he demanded.

Isobel complied, putting her two little hands to his face.

"You're a—a little peach," he cried. "There ain't been a whimper out of you all day. And now we're going to have a fire—a big fire."

HE SET about his work, whistling for the first time since morning. He set up his silk service tent, cut spruce and balsam boughs until he had them a foot deep inside, and then dragged in wood for half an hour. By that time it was dark, and the big fire was softening the snow for thirty feet around. He had taken off Isobel's thick swaddling coat, and the child's pretty face shone pink in the fire-glow.

The light danced red and gold in her tangled curls as they ate supper on the same blanket. When they had finished he produced a small pocket-comb and drew Isobel close up to him. One by one he smoothed the tangles out of her curls, his heart beating joyously as the silken touch of them ran thru his fingers.

He threw fresh fuel on the fire, and then he found that the warmth had softened the snow until it clung to his feet. The discovery gave him an inspiration. A warmth that was not of the fire leaped into his face, and he gathered up the softened snow, raking into piles with a snowshoe, and before Isobel's astonished and delighted eyes there grew into shape a snow-man almost as big as himself.

He gave it arms and a head, and eyes of charred wood; and when it was done he placed his own cap on the crown of it, and his pipe into its mouth. Little Isobel screamed with delight, and together, hand in hand, they danced round and round it, just as he and the other girls and boys had danced years and years ago. And when they stopped there were tears of laughter and joy in the child's eyes—and a filmy mist of another sort in Billy's.

It was the snow-man that brought back to him years and years of lost hopes. They flooded in upon him until it seemed as tho the old life was the life of yesterday, and waiting for him now just beyond the edge of the black forest. Long after Isobel was asleep in the tent he sat and looked at the snow-man, and more and more his heart sang with joy, until it seemed as tho he must rise and cry out in the eagerness and hope that filled him.

In the snow-man, slowly melting before the fire, there was a heart and a soul and voice. It was calling to him—urging him as nothing in the world had ever urged him before. He would go back to the old home down in God's country, to the old playmates, who were men and women now. They would welcome him—and they would welcome the woman. For he would take her. For the first time he made himself believe that she would go. And there, hand and hand, they would follow his boyhood footprints over the meadows and thru the hills, and he would gather flowers for her in place of the mother that was gone, and he would tell her all the old stories of the days that were passed.

It was the snow-man!

Until late that night Billy sat beside his camp-fire with the snow-man. Strange and new thoughts had come to him—among them the wonder that he had never built a snow-man before. When he went to bed he dreamed of the snow-man and of little Isobel. The little girl's laughter and happiness, when she awoke the following morning and saw the curious form the melting snow-man had taken in the heat of the fire, filled him again with those boyish visions of happiness that he had seen just ahead of him.

At other times he would have told himself that he was no longer reasonable. After they had breakfasted and started on the day's journey he laughed and talked with baby Isobel, and a dozen times in the forenoon he picked her up in his arms and carried her behind the dogs.

"We're going home," he kept telling her over and over again. "We're going home—down to mama—mama—mama!"

He emphasized that, and each time Isobel's pretty mouth formed the word "mama" after him his heart leaped exultantly. By the end of that day it had become the sweetest word in the world to him. He tried "mother," but his little comrade looked at him blankly, and he did not like it himself. "Mama, mama, mama," he said a hundred times that night beside their camp-fire, and before he tucked her away in her warm blankets he said something to her about "Now I lay me down to sleep." Isobel was too tired and sleepy to comprehend much of that.

By the end of the next day little Isobel could say almost the whole of the prayer that his own mother had taught him, years and years and years ago—so far back that his vision of her was not that of a woman, but of an elusive and wonderful angel; and the fourth day, at noon, she lisped the whole of it without a word of assistance from him.

ON THE morning of the fifth day Billy struck the Gray Beaver and Isobel grew serious at the change in him. He no longer amused her, but urged the dogs along, never for an instant relaxing his vigilant quest for a sign of smoke, a trail, or a blazed tree. At his heart there began to burn a suspense that was almost suffocating. In these last hours before he was to see Isobel there came the inevitable reaction within him. Gloom oppressed him where, a little time before, joyous anticipation had given him hope. The one terrible thought drove out all others now—he was bringing her news of death, her husband's death. And to Isobel he knew that Deane had meant all that the world held of joy or hope—Deane and the baby.

It was like a shock, when he came suddenly upon the cabin in the edge of a small clearing. For a moment he hesitated. Then he took Isobel in his arms and went to the door. It was slightly ajar, and after knocking upon it with his fist, he thrust it open and entered.

There was no one in the room in which he found himself, but there was a stove and a fire. At the end of the room was a second door, and it opened slowly. In another moment Isobel stood there. He had never seen her as he saw her now, with the light from a window falling upon her. She was dressed in a loose gown, and her long hair fell in disheveled profusion over her shoulders and bosom.

MacVeigh would have cried out her name—he had told himself a hundred times what he would first say to her; but what he saw in her face startled him, and held him silent while their eyes met. Her cheeks were flushed. Her lips burned an unnatural red. Her eyes were glowing with strange fires. She looked at him first, and her hands clutched at her bosom, crumpling the masses of her lustrous hair. Not until she had looked into his eyes did she recognize what he carried in his arms. When he held the child out to her she sprang forward with the strangest cry he had ever heard.

"My baby!" she almost shrieked. "My baby! My baby!"

SHE staggered back and sank into a chair near a table with little Isobel clasped to her. For a time Billy heard only those words in her dry, sobbing voice as she crushed her burning face down against her child's. He knew that she was sick; that it was fever that had sent the hot flush into her cheeks. He gulped hard and went near to her. Trembling, he put out a hand and touched her. She looked up. A bit of that old, glorious light leaped into her eyes, the light which he had seen when, in gratitude, she had given him her lips to kiss.

"You?" she whispered. "You—brought her—"

She caught his hand, and the soft smother of her loose hair fell over it.

"Yes," he said.

There was a demand in her face, her eyes, her parted lips. He went on, her hand clasping his tighter, until he could feel the swift beating of her heart. He had never thought that he could tell the story in as few words as he told it now, with more and more of the glorious light creeping into Isobel's eyes. She stopped breathing when he told her of the fight in the cabin and the death of the man who had stolen little Isobel. A hundred words more brought him to the edge of the forest.

He stopped there. But she still questioned him in silence. She drew him down nearer until he could feel her breath. There was something terrible in the demand of her eyes. He tried to find words to say, but something rose up in his throat and choked him. She saw his effort.

"Go on," she said softly.

"And then I brought her to you," he said.

"You met him?"

Her question was so sudden that it startled him, and in an instant he had betrayed himself.

Little Isobel slipped to the floor, and Isobel stood up. She came near to him, as she came that marvelous night on the edge of the barren. There was the same prayer in her eyes as she put her two hands up to him and looked straight into his face.

He thought it would be easier. But it was terrible. She did not move. No sound came from her tight-drawn lips as he told her of the meeting with Deane and of her husband's illness. She guessed what was coming before he had spoken it. At his words, telling of death, she drew away from him slowly. She did not cry out. Her only evidence that she had heard and understood was the low moan that fell from her lips. She covered her face with her hands and stood for a moment an arm's length away, and in that moment all the force of his great love for her swept upon MacVeigh in an overwhelming flood.

He opened his arms, longing to gather her into them and comfort her as he would have comforted a little child. In that love he would willingly have dropped dead at her feet if he could have given back to her the man she had lost. She raised her head in time to see his outstretched arms; she saw the love and the pleading in his face, and into her own eyes there leaped the fire of a tigress.

"You—you—" she cried, backing from him. "It was you who killed him! He had done no wrong—save to protect me and avenge me from the insult of a brute! He had done no wrong. But the law—your law—set you after him, and you hunted him like a beast; you drove him from our home, from me—and the baby. You hunted him until he died up there—alone. You—you killed him!"

WITH a sudden cry she turned and caught up little Isobel and ran toward the other door. And as she disappeared into the room from which she had first appeared Billy heard her moaning those terrible words:

"You—you—you—"

Like a man who had been struck a blow, he swayed back to the outer door. Near his dogs and sledge he met Pierre Croisset and his half-French wife, coming in from their trap-line. He scarcely knew what explanation he gave the half-breed who helped him to put up his tent. But when the latter left to follow his wife into the cabin he said:

"She ees seek, ver' seek. An' she grow more seek each day until—Mon Dieu!—my wife, she ees scare!"

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres:—*It Looks As If Slim Had Taken an Unexpected Visit to China : By Leet*

WHAT'S THE USE OF PLOWING AROUND THIS MOUND WHEN YOU CAN PLOW RIGHT OVER IT WITH AL'S TRACTOR?
LITTLE CUTEY
GEE GOSH! WHERE AM I GOIN?
HO AL!!
FOR TH' LOVE-A-PETE, WHERE ARE YOU, SLIM?
YES, WHERE IS SLIM? HAS HE FALLEN IN A VOLCANO, A SECRET CAVE OR A GOLD MINE? — WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK !!
LEET

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Lighting Plant Battery

In reading the radio news of Pennsylvania Farmer, I notice that you say a radio can be used by the battery current of a lighting plant. I have tried it but with little results. That is the way I thought it would work. I have sixteen 2-V. batteries. I took three of them and couldn't get results and every time the lights were turned on in another room it affected the set. The plant is just one year old. I would appreciate a little information on connecting a four-tube set, so I could use it on the plant.—R. T. H., Monroe County, Pa.

If turning on the lights in another room while you are using the batteries for your radio causes the radio to weaken you either have very small batteries for the lighting system you are using, or else the batteries are very nearly run down.

A great many suburban and country radio fans use their lighting systems for radio purposes with entire success. Another thing—be sure to use heavy wire in running from the batteries to your set.

Better use the hydrometer and test out all the batteries in your plant, adding distilled water where needed and getting them all up to full charge. The wires from the radio filament binding posts down to the batteries should be no lighter than No. 14, well insulated and provided with strong battery clips screwed or soldered to the ends.

Get the Right Polarity

You must be sure to get the right polarity in making the connections and if your set uses 201-A type tubes (six-volt tubes) attach the clips so as to bridge three cells. Do not, of course, disturb the ordinary connections of the plant. After those three cells have been in use for a time, move the clips to take in three different cells, so as to equalize the drain as well as you can. The comparative state of charge of the batteries can easily be found with the hydrometer.

There can be no difference whatsoever between the results obtained by your radio set when run on the home plant batteries and those when using a separate six-volt storage battery. Be sure to get polarity right—if it is wrong, volume will be poor. —B. F.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

River Bottom Land

How much lime should I use on land for corn? The land has not been worked in three years and it is in Essex County, N. J., in the low ground near the river. The land is dark and I was told that it was fire clay but it grows weeds and wild clover. Can you tell me what kind of soil this is and what kind of fertilizer I should use and how much per acre? I have no stable manure. Will this soil grow sorghum cane? If so, what kind will it grow best to feed poultry as I am planning to raise a few hundred chickens?—R. B., Essex County, N. J.

Your land is probably a very fine, sandy loam with a very considerable proportion of silt, land that you expect to find in river bottoms.

A good application of either burned and slaked lime or ground oyster shells should be made. Located as you are, you should be able to obtain a good grade of ground oyster shell lime from Jersey City, where it is being produced. Such raw ground oyster shells may be applied at the rate of three tons per acre. If burned and slaked lime is used, the application should be equivalent to about 3000 pounds per acre of burned lime.

Since you have no supply of manure it would be desirable, further, to use some commercial fertilizers. A good potato fertilizer, applied at the rate of 500 to 600 pounds per acre, may be recommended.—J. G. Lipman.

A Permanent Pasture

I have a field, extremely low, black loamy soil which has not been in tillage for several years and which I want to convert into permanent pasture. Kindly let me know whether you think such soil would be suitable for Kentucky blue grass, and if so, please let me know how many pounds should be sown to the acre and how late in the year it can be sown. The land is very wet and summer would be the best time for plowing and would work in better with my farm work. Also please let me know how many years it should be allowed to stand before re-sowing. If you do not think blue grass suitable, please suggest some other.—G. A. B., Carroll County, Md.

The land which you describe is undoubtedly well adapted to permanent pasture. It is probably too low and wet for cultivated crops but sufficiently well drained to permit of plowing and seeding to grass when weather conditions are favorable.

No other pasture grass surpasses Kentucky blue grass where it thrives. It makes a close sod, tends to prevent the growth of weeds, withstands trampling, and contains a high percentage of protein. However, in making a permanent pasture, it is advisable to have a mixture of grasses. They occupy all the surface more quickly and surely than a single variety and make a better pasture. Finally those best suited to the soil conditions will crowd out others.

Two Suggested Mixtures

The following mixture, for an acre of land, would, I think, meet your conditions: Kentucky blue grass, 10 pounds; timothy, 6 pounds; red top, 6 pounds; meadow fescue, 2 pounds; alsike clover, 2 pounds.

A mixture which has been suggested for rather wet land is the following: red top, 12 pounds; Kentucky blue grass, 8 pounds; timothy, 4 pounds; alsike clover, 4 pounds.

Since you were unable to make an early spring seeding, it would seem best to prepare the land during the summer and seed about the middle of August. If you should attempt to seed during the summer, the hot dry weather might prevent you from getting a stand.

It would be well to use about a ton of pulverized limestone per acre, spread broadcast and harrowed in before seeding. It would also aid the grass in getting a good start if you would apply 75 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

If you apply lime once in four or five years and top dress with nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia every spring, such a pasture should last for many years.—A. W. Blair.

A bride walked briskly into a grocery store, and asked for a couple of good eggplants. As the grocer was wrapping them up, she asked, "How deep should these be planted to get the best results?"

"Planted?" said the astonished grocer. "You're not going to plant them, are you?"

"Yes," replied the bride. "My husband won't eat any but strictly fresh eggs, and the stores are so unreliable I have decided to raise my own."—National Republican.

News and Notes

A FEW days ago a tomato grower down in Alabama heard one evening a radio weather report predicting a frost for his section that night. Fearing his newly-set tomato plants would be killed he went out and turned on the water in his overhead irrigation system which covered his entire tomato field. He let the water run all night. The artificial rainstorm saved the plants from the frost.

* * *

Certain business men in Chicago are trying to arouse interest among rich gamblers and others in the butter and egg business. Newspaper advertisements intimate to the public that it is just as easy for the city man to buy and sell butter and eggs in carload lots as to gamble in stocks, wheat or cotton.

* * *

The wife of a Japanese government official is getting together in Japan a group of girls who are willing to cross the Pacific Ocean to marry Japanese bachelors in Mexico and South America. She hopes to find wives for ten thousand of her countrymen who are now living in Mexico and in Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries.

* * *

The original name of the city of Los Angeles, California, was "Nuestra Senora la Riena de Los Angeles." It means, "Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels." The city was founded by royal decree of the King of Spain in 1781. Now Los Angeles produces eighty-five per cent of the world's motion pictures.

* * *

In the Republic of Germany an order has gone out restoring to the national flag the colors of the old Imperial German flag. The colors of the republic are relegated to an upper corner of the new national emblem. The supporters of the republic are said to be furious, while those who long for the good old days are happy.

Letters from Forum Friends and Members

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I got the membership pin you sent me and I thank you for it. I guess you all thought that I wouldn't write again.

The other day I saw two blue birds. They were hopping on the ground. I gathered some flowers today. I have a little garden and I plant flowers in it every summer.—Helen Eiker (X), Frederick County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—This is a picture of myself, my two brothers, my four cousins and our pet cats.

These cats are very tame and playful and will follow us anywhere we go or at least want to. They will chase a ball and hide around places where they think they cannot be seen, then they will jump and try to scare the other ones as it passes. The four young cats are about three months old. Their mother, Tabby, could not be found when we took the picture. Their names are Blacky, Jessy, Tommy and Billy.

The old cat that I am holding weighs eight and one-half pounds. His name is Petty but I sometimes call him Old Pet. He is about seven years old.—Esther L. Bell (X), twelve, Greene County, Pa.

OUR PET CATS HAVE THEIR PICTURES TAKEN
Esther L. Bell (X), Greene County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth.—We are sure having fun at school. Cousin Ruth, I wish you were here this morning and could see the pet crow. He sat on the washing machine while we ate breakfast. We don't know who owns him.

I am sending a recipe for a cake which I think is very good. I am to bake one today. I would send you a piece but it would be spoiled before it would get there.

ANGEL FOOD CAKE

Sift eight times 1½ cup of sugar, 1 cup of flour. Beat 11 egg whites till almost stiff, put in 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar and fold in slowly the sifted flour and sugar.—Alta Weld, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your birthday card and I thank you very much for it. I will tell you where I spent my birthday. My teacher, Pauline Heasley, took me home with her and I had a very good time. We went to town and we went to the movies. My teacher gave me a book for my birthday present.

Our school will be out on May 7th. I wish it would be longer. I like to go to school. I am in eighth grade and could go to high school if I pass the high school entrance examination. We took our test on Saturday, April 24, 1926.

Cousin Ruth, I would send you a picture of my pet but I don't have a camera. I'll tell you about my dog tho I have no picture of it. My dog's name is Susie. She got that name from her great-grandmother. She is an Airedale. She is black and brown. She is a year and a half old. She had eight pups last year and she has eight this year. They are the same as she and they are the prettiest creatures you ever saw. When they are hungry they whine. I enjoy playing with them very much.

When they grow a little older we will teach them many tricks. They grow very fast. I wish you could see them.—Viola Spellich, twelve (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

Hello! Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received my membership pin and like it. I haven't written for quite a while but don't think I have forgotten our page and all that make it up. Oh, spring is here and I am so glad for we can play all kinds of games out of doors.

I have been so busy with my lessons and home work I could hardly find time to write, but I just took time this evening.

Cousin Ruth, I wish you could be with us at school. We have the most fun playing baseball you ever saw. We often play, the girls against the boys. Some times the boys win, some times the girls win.

On our school ground we have a very large oak tree, in fact it is the largest and oldest around here. No one knows how old it is. Even the very oldest person in our neighborhood says it has always been that large ever since he was quite a little boy. He is almost ninety years old. It does not have any dead limbs on it yet and it gives a wonderful shade. It has large roots that reach out over a creek. In the summer we children enjoy eating our lunches there. I wish you all could see it in the summer when it is thick with green leaves. We enjoy more than one game under it in the summer when the sun is shining hot. We do not have to go into the hot sun to play. We can play any game we wish under this old tree. At the close of the school year we always hold a little picnic under this large oak and play all kinds of games.

I think that idea of Mary Sunshine's is very nice.—M. Ruth Summers (X), Frederick, Md.

Dear Forum Friends:—I received your letter and club pin this morning. I would like to have a photograph of our pear orchard and early apple trees as they are all out in blossom and the birds are beginning to build their nests in them. By May 10 I will be out of school for vacation and we will have to pick strawberries.

Next week my brother James is going to bring a radio from the city and I will write and tell him to bring his camera and take my picture holding the big turkey I told you about and I will also tell you of some of the bedtime stories I hear on the radio.

I think it a good plan to have a Nature Lover's Club on our Forum friends' page.—Thomas Landy (X), Atlantic County, N. J.

Don't forget to send the picture you promised. Are the strawberries ripe now?

COUSIN RUTH

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your letter and the Forum membership pin. Thank you very much for the pin and also for sending it to me. Was pleased to hear that you found my letter interesting. I will write a letter occasionally for "The Young People's Forum" and if I have any interesting pictures I will send them to you also. Cousin Ruth, if you ever come to Towanda, I wish that you would come to see me.—Winnifred Woodruff, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Thank you for the invitation, Winnifred. I should like to visit you sometime if I ever reach your county. You may be grown up and moved before I get there, tho!

COUSIN RUTH

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Cousin Ruth, I wish you could see our little lambs. We have forty-four. We have two we feed on the bottle. One is mine and the other is my sister's.

I call my little lamb Johnnie. It is white and always knows just when I am coming.—Mary C. Mosteller, twelve, Lycoming County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—In the summer I help work the ground. I go to school all I can. We boys at school play baseball and dodge-ball. For pets I have a dog and pony. The pony is white and brown and the dog is black and white. I have two brothers older than I am and one younger.—Frank B. Condon, Carroll County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have four cats and have them all named. One likes to come in the house. I call him Banner Tail. He is a good-natured cat. I can do anything with him. We have a flock of sheep. I also have a little Bantam hen and rooster. I call them Punch and Judy.

I like birds, and I am glad they have come back to us. I will be glad when summer comes. I like nice weather.—Ruth E. Vance, eight (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I will try to join your club! I have a little hen and she is one-half year old. She lays an egg almost every day. I sell the eggs and I get the money. Here is a recipe.

CHOCOLATE CAKE

½ cup cocoa
½ cup white sugar
½ cup sweet milk
Yolk of 1 egg
Boil well together and let cool.
1 cup sugar
½ cup butter
2 eggs
½ cup sour milk into which
1 teaspoon soda has been dissolved. Mix these together and add two cups flour. Bake in moderate oven in layers. Ice with chocolate icing and nuts.—No name given, Carroll County, Md.

One more Forum friend must have forgotten she had a name! Girls and boys who don't sign their names and addresses can't become Forum members, remember.

COUSIN RUTH

Two Weeks' Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Elmo Shreckengast (X). **Beaver County,** Nora May Yeck. **Bucks County,** Mary E. Walton (X). **Butler County,** Agnes Bauldoff (X), Grace Bauldoff (X), Josephine Snyder. **Clarion County,** Wayne Barnett. **Cumberland County,** Dorothy Watson (X). **Lancaster County,** Samuel S. Aungst, Lucretia Mylin (X). **Lawrence County,** Viola Spellich (X), Ruth Vance (X). **Lebanon County,** Mary I. Bomberger (X). **Mercer County,** Alta Weld. **Snyder County,** Pearle A. Kaufman (X). **Somerset County,** Alice Keim.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Thomas Landy (X). **Cumberland County,** Mamie Kolodchak (X). **Mercer County,** Dorothy Hill (X).

Maryland

Carroll County, no name. **Frederick County,** Helen Eiker.

PENNSYLVANIA

Centre County, Alice Burkholder. **Crawford County,** Melva Manger. **Cumberland County,** Alice E. Bear. **Lancaster County,** Chester Smith (X). **Schuylkill County,** Cora E. Zehner. **Somerset County,** Edna Beener. **Venango County,** Marian Collins (X), Mary Hannold, Jeane Rumberger. **Wayne County,** Carolyn Schenk (X).

NEW JERSEY

Mercer County, Estelle Hepburn. **Salem County,** Nona G. Sheppard, Lilla Smith (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Kathryn Wentz (X).
(X)—Forum member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

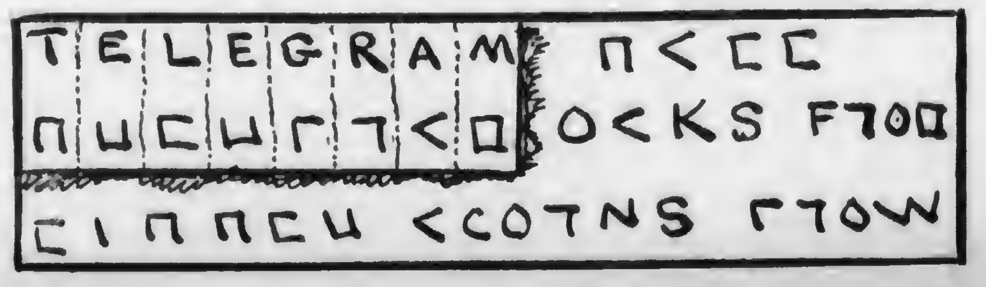
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You have all heard of telegrams, but I wonder if you knew that the first time the telegraph was used was on May 24, 1844. That's a long time ago and there have been many improvements since that day so long ago. With the help of the key I have given you under the word TELEGRAM you will be able to read the message I am sending you this week in the queer looking words. For instance, wherever you find the particular sign which appears under the letter "T" in the word TELEGRAM, you will know that the letter "T" is meant, and so with the signs which are under the other letters in that word. When you have made out the sentence, using the letters given together with the letters meant by the signs you will have a complete sentence. When you have found this sentence send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by May 29th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks are very careless and make simple mistakes weekly.

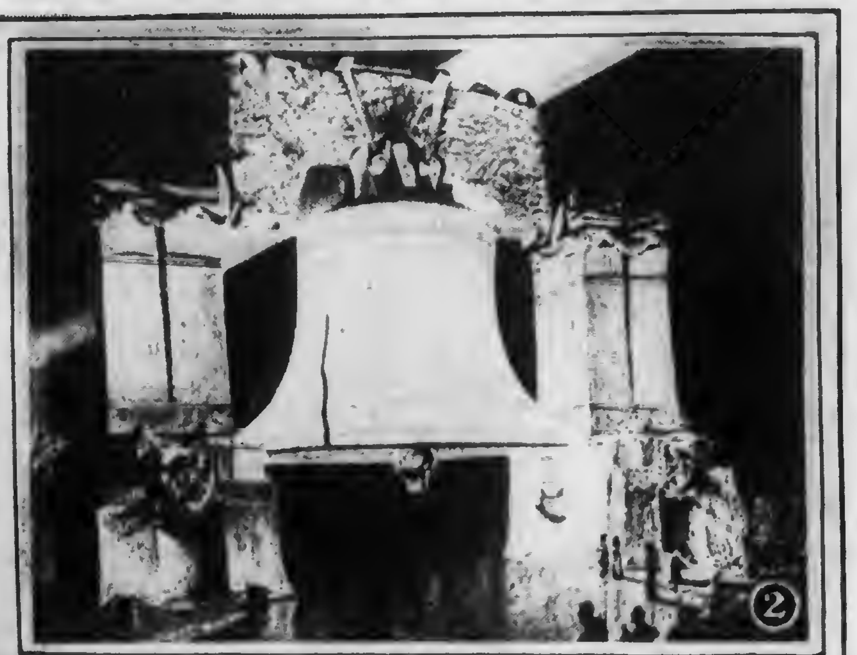
Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

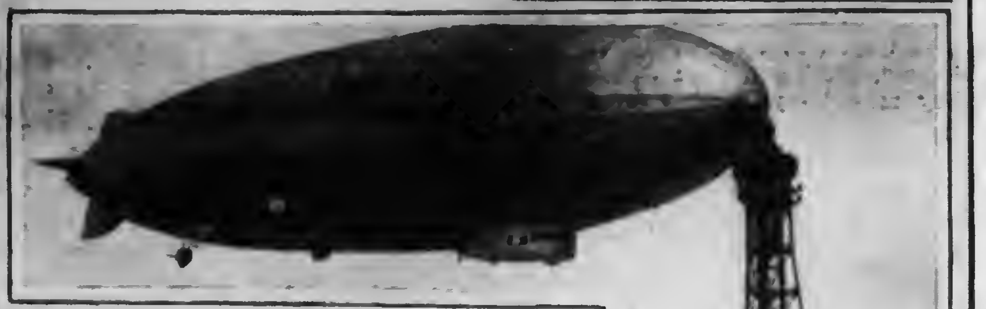
The answer to the puzzle published in the May 1 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: 11 plus 11 plus 1 plus 1 plus 1 equals 25.

The puzzle prize winners are: Louise Allen, age 10, Powell, Pa.; Clarence Anderson, age 10, Carlisle, Pa.; Gladys Beatty, age 11, Apollo, Pa.; Marie Dingy, age 10, Locke, N. Y.; James Heckert, age 6, Elizabethville, Pa.; Mildred King, age 11, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; Howard Liegey, age 9, Lecontes Mills, Pa.; Hubert Liegey, age 8, Lecontes Mills, Pa.; Zelma E. Shuey, age 12, Bellefonte, Pa.; Alice Stewart, age 10, Homer City, Pa.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

1.—The new motor speedway at Amatol, New Jersey, which opened on May 1st.
2.—An illuminated model of the Liberty Bell, eight stories high, will be erected at the entrance of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition grounds.
3.—Rin Tin Tin, the celebrated movie dog, looking at a model of himself.
4.—Here are the chief boy scouts of the world! Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell and Daniel Carter Beard photographed at the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America.
5.—Climbing one of the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies.
6.—An excellent likeness of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.
7.—The spire of the old North Church, Boston, Mass., from which signal lanterns gave Paul Revere warning of the approach of British troops on the night of his famous ride, April 18, 1775.
8.—This view of the old Wright Flying Field, Dayton, Ohio, shows a dozen planes on the ground, ready to take off.
9.—The Los Angeles moored to the mast at the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, N. J.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

A Wealth of Bloom All Season

These Ideas of Flower Lovers May Suggest Ways to Make Your Home More Beautiful and Busy Days Happier

Plant Flowers About the Home

WE WANT to help you make your homes more beautiful and your busy days happier so this week we are giving you advice and experiences from our readers. Read these hints from flower lovers—send to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and get Farmer's Bulletin 1087, on Beautifying the Homestead, then rejoice with Our Page Folks in the delight coming from flowers. Nothing rests me more than to look out upon a stretch of mossy green, with here and there spots of gorgeous color. Especially do I want the kitchen outlook to be bright and cheering.

One of my neighbors has most marvelous blooms in the front yard, but the family spend nearly all the time in the rear of their great rambling dwelling, and rest on a huge side veranda. The back yard and side yard are absolutely barren, while folks driving by have keenest delight in the riot of bloom adorning the front yard.

If you cannot have flowers in both places, do plant at least a few gay posy seeds to be enjoyed by your home folks as they go to and fro doing the hot summer chores.—Home Page Editor.

THE florists have long recognized the charm of our native flora and yearly offer many things we might have for the digging. Some firms sell only native plants and shrubs. The landscape architect recognizes their beauty and utility and rarely plans an estate without including a goodly proportion of native plants among those from foreign lands.

There is grave danger that the wildwood will lose its charm of shrub and flower and vine but true nature lovers will not rob the roadsides, nor take rare plants from their natural environment unless civilization seems likely to exterminate them. Rather they will seek a place where the desired plants grow in abundance, and will take only a few, lifting each plant with care, taking as much soil as possible, and wrapping each one carefully in plenty of paper.

Must Have Proper Care

A plant may be taken when in full bloom and, if given proper care, water and partial shade until the roots re-establish themselves, will take up life in its new location almost as tho nothing had disturbed it. Some plants should be taken in flower if one is to be sure of getting what he wants.

When one comes to choose the wild flowers for transplanting he may be bewildered by the variety he has to select from. First it is wise to consider the place available. Nearly all of the spring flowers, trilliums, bloodroot, anemones, some violets, spring beauty, Dutchman's breeches, squirrel corn, hepaticas, columbine, the two false Solomon's seals, large and small, the early meadow rue, Jack-in-the-pulpit and goldthread will do well in any partially shaded spot. As nearly all of these blossom, fruit and then disappear, they may be planted around shrubs or in an angle of the house where ferns will flourish later.

One spring flower most loved by all who know it, is the trailing arbutus. This is very difficult to transplant and because it is now nearly exterminated in many localities, no one should attempt it unless he knows he has conditions favorable to its growth. Trailing arbutus belongs to the great family of the heaths, nearly all of which refuse to be wholly happy if planted in a soil where there is lime. Given a sour soil, made by the decomposition of granite or gneiss, and partial shade, it may flourish for years, even in city gardens.

To Lengthen the Season

If one wishes to continue the wild flower season in his garden, let him plant a few,—oh very few,—yellow lady slippers, or their more stately sister, the showy pink and white one. These come under the head of rarities and not more than one or two should be taken unless the woods in which they grow is about to be destroyed. Even one plant will soon multiply in the rich garden soil. The stemless lady slipper or moccasin flower, is much more difficult to transplant and had better be left where it is.

Aside from the lady slippers there are the meadow lilies, the tall meadow rue, the orange milkweed, turtlehead, hare bells, cardinal flower and giant blue lobelia, all of which will be a joy from year to year, as these are all perennials. If the garden conditions are favorable they will make even more robust growth than when forced to struggle for existence in their native habitat. One meadow lily surprised its owner by sending up a blossom stalk more than five feet tall which bore thirty-six of the beautiful orange bells.

To provide late summer and fall flowers one may plant golden rod (unless he is afraid of hay fever) and our native asters, blue, purple and white. The royal aster, bearing great clusters of royal purple blossoms on tall leafy stems, is one of the most dignified and stately, but the smaller, more delicate varieties are worthy of a place in any garden. Especially is this true of the variety known in some parts of the country as "farewell-summer."

With the asters the wild flower season officially closes. From April to November they lavish blossoms and fragrance and even in November if the days are mild, one may find a few dainty flowers of the Canadian violet, for this violet is not merely a spring flowering plant, but produces blossoms all summer and into the late fall,—a habit shared by only a few of the garden darlings.—Orra Parker Phelps, N. Y.

Some Need Little Care

WHEN planting the home garden, do not forget to sow a few flower seeds here and there along the rows. Especially is this wise among bush beans, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, radishes, and onions.

There are many flowers that require but a bit of space, yet are showy and beautiful. Chinese poppies are tiny stemmed and leaved, yet sway their lovely blossoms gracefully over the vegetables. We have the pink-edged white single ones and the purple-edged scarlet varieties and there are many other beautiful varieties.

If poppies are picked the first morning they open, and before the sun's rays strike them, they will last in bouquets for two days without dropping or drooping.

California poppies and the giant double poppies require more room, as their foliage is dense and high. A clump of them here and there brightens the garden wonderfully.

I usually plant my gladiolus bulbs along the rows of onions, radishes, and beets. By blooming time the bulbs are in entire possession, and a lovely sight. Sweet peas, asters, salvia and zinnias require a spot by themselves, often near the fence. And be sure to have some sweet herbs—caraway, dill, sage, lavender and parsley.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Flourish in Poor Soil

SOMETIMES there is a corner of the yard where the soil is poor and yet in other ways the location seems ideal for a flower bed. For some flowers this is much better than the most fertile spot. Nasturtium, for instance, grows rank green leaves and very few flowers in rich soil while in a poor or sandy soil the plant is a mass of bloom.

Portulaca, a bright colored low-growing annual, especially popular because it can be transplanted, and will sow itself, coming up year after year with very little care, likes dry and unfertile soil.

Godetias make a rank growth in rich soil but are things of beauty in poor, while calendulas or pot marigolds repay in floral gold the gardener who puts them in the dry sandy soil of the garden bed that has never been fertilized.

Zinnias and Kochia

Zinnias thrive in poor soil and are not particular as to whether they grow in sun or shade. Kochia or summer cypress is a quick growing foliage plant at its best in poor soil, along a fence or about a heap of stones. This also grows from seedlings and will not need replanting.

Sandy soil where the drainage is good is best for California poppies. If there is a low pile of brush, trimmings from the rose bushes perhaps, in one corner of the garden, sow California poppies there. Their foliage of a charming silver color will soon cover the support and they will transform the corner into a veritable blaze of color.

Poppies of any color or kind do well in poor soil but must have plenty of sunshine.—Lalia M. Thornton, N. Y.

Prize Sewing Hints

IN MENDING children's stockings at the knees, I use the ribbed tops of father's worn out socks. After cutting them carefully off the balance of the sock, slip the child's stocking thru this cuff and fell down at both edges with short stitches. It is a process much quicker than darning and much stronger, too.—Mrs. I. W. Michael, Pa.

Editor's Note:—The final prize winning letter will be published in next week's issue. In the issue of June 5, we will give a summary of the many splendid suggestions which have not been used to date.

Don't Forget to Include a Perennial Border of Old Favorites

ONE of the most enjoyable parts of a garden is the perennial border where one may go every spring and thruout the summer, and find old friends among the clumps of bleeding hearts, iris, peonies, phlox, day lily, tiger lily, and others.

A perennial border looks best with a background of hedge or shrubbery, and is very suitable along a fence. Keep it as far from trees as possible, as roots run long distances sapping the moisture and plant food from the soil, and casting too much shade for many varieties.

Wide borders are most delightful, but one wide enough for but one row of plants is better than none and can be kept most attractive from early spring till autumn frosts.

Be sure to bring your soil into such condition that it will not bake and become hard in dry weather. If your ground is heavy clay, remove to a foot or more in depth, and replace with rich, loamy soil. Aim to have a soil than can be worked readily shortly after rain.

The best tool to use is a narrow rake, the back of which is used for loosening weeds and the front for taking them from the soil and for keeping the surface loose.

With very little expense the following perennials can be growing in your border: Iceland and Oriental poppies, columbines, coreopsis, gaillardia, campanula, platycodon, lupine, and delphinium. The hollyhocks and sweet william will seed themselves freely, and foxglove, altho a biennial, deserves space in the border.

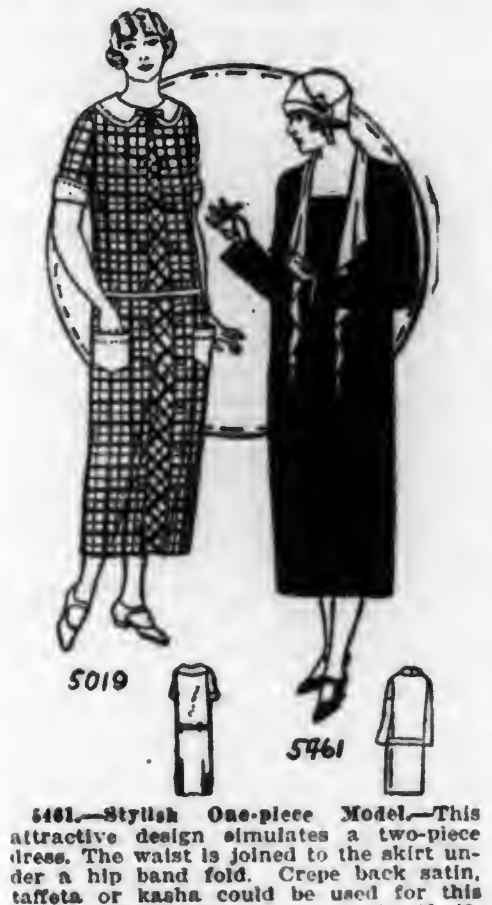
To insure continuous bloom, a few seedlings will help out. Late summer and autumn will need heleniums and Michaelmas daisies. Excellent late bloomers are asters, Japanese lilies and Japanese anemones.

A top dressing of rich soil and well rotted manure added from time to time will keep the plants in excellent condition and insure good bloom.—E. W. G.

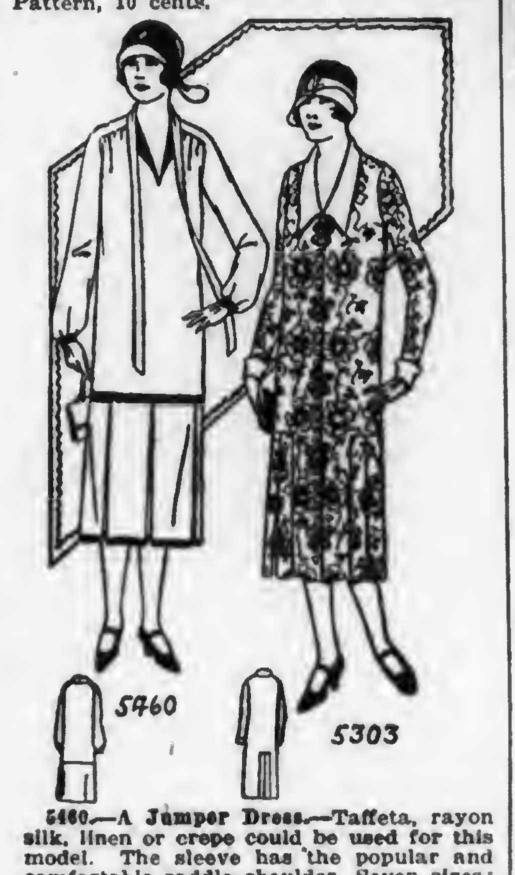
Stylish Summer Dresses

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5019.—Neat and Dainty.—This model is attractive in checked gingham, linen, percale, ratine or crepe. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated, it will require 5⅛ yards of 27-inch plaid gingham, and ¾ yard linen or percale for pockets, collar and cuff facings. Pattern, 10 cents.



5461.—Stylish One-piece Model.—This attractive design simulates a two-piece dress. The waist is joined to the skirt under a hip band fold. Crepe back satin, taffeta or kasha could be used for this model. Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size will require 4¼ yards of 40-inch material, together with ⅞ yard of contrasting material for the jabot collar and facings at the sleeve edges, if made as illustrated. If made of crepe back satin, the crepe side could be used for contrast. Pattern, 10 cents.



5460.—A Jumper Dress.—Taffeta, rayon silk, linen or crepe could be used for this model. The sleeve has the popular and comfortable saddle shoulder. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅛ yards of 54-inch material, together with ¾ yard of contrasting material for revers facing, cuffs and facings on blouse and skirt edges as illustrated. Pattern, 10 cents.

5303.—Attractive Coat Dress.—Figured silk with trimming of crepe in a contrasting color is here portrayed. This design could also be developed in fine serge or in broadcloth. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Our Polling Place

IN A RECENT article you described the polling place in your district. May I tell you about ours? It is a hall with plenty of light, windows on two sides, well-ventilated and pleasant. Election days are visiting days in this township. Men and women after voting remain a while for a bit of a "gab-fest" with others whom they have not seen for months, —perhaps not since the last election day.

Usually, two or more women are working at the long table reserved for the use of the election board. They are either clerks or inspectors. A bit of fancy work, a box of candy, a new magazine lying close by reveals the fact that there are long intervals when no one comes to vote and the time must be beguiled somehow.

Rosy-cheeked children enter with their parents and their presence is sincerely welcome. There is usually a rush hour in the morning when the farmers are bringing milk to the station or the cheese factory, another after noon and another just before the polls are closed. Then people especially interested in the election of some favorite candidate drift quietly into the back part of the room and wait with varying degrees of impatience until the votes are counted.

There are pathetic incidents and humorous ones. Someone searches the ballots for the name of a man who is dead, others look for a name on the wrong party ticket, several have forgotten their spectacles, someone proclaims to all and sundry that he will put a cross after every lady's name, another announces every year, as he drops his ballot in the box, "There, the country is saved."

Many do not seem to have settled their various convictions until the last minute, one wonders if they remember for whom they voted after they leave the room. Most of the votes represent the honest, thoughtful decision of people who know the value of government by the people. There is little, if any, bribery or coercion.

We would prefer that candidates when sending out their appeals for support tell us just where they stand on the important matters they will help decide, if elected, instead of saying "I have been a loyal Democrat (or Republican) since I cast my first ballot." Voting "straight" is becoming less popular each year, deservedly so.

We are indebted to the farm papers for clear statements about important issues. We wish that reliable information concerning each person running for office might be published for we often find names, perhaps in a list of electors or the like, that are unfamiliar and later have found that we voted for the wrong man on the right ticket.

Thanking you for the stand your publication has taken on questions of national welfare.—M. C. S., Potter County, Pa.

Michigan Feeds this Ration
to Over 1700
State-Owned Pure Breds

—and averages more than 10,000 lbs. of milk per cow, annually

Increased production is the first result of feeding Michigan State Rations everywhere, every time. More milk per cow—more money, for what you sell—more dairy profit at the end of the year.

One herd reports an increase of 400 lbs. per day. Others report bigger production, smaller feed bills—and more profits.

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Used by State Herds of Michigan, Michigan State Grange, Cow Testing Associations and thousands of Dairymen.
Eight different Formulae according to need of herd
Increases Milk Production and Dairy Profits.

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Eight different formulae—one for every need—each prepared by dairy experts to insure the right feed for every herd,—a feed adapted to the needs of each herd. Michigan State Rations formulae were prepared for the use of State-owned herds—not for selling purposes. They were designed to give the right proportions of protein, fat, and digestible nutrients to insure big milk production.

Cost Less than Ordinary Feeds

The materials used in Michigan State Rations actually cost more than those in ordinary feeds but you can buy them for much less. You pay only for materials and milling. Direct selling from the mill to you eliminates middlemen's profits, high expenses and commissions to salesmen. You buy at a price that saves you $4.00 to $8.00 per ton.

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at the Same Price
Per Ton and Save $4. to $8.!

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To Duro belongs the credit for developing Duro Advisory Service, the only *practical plan* by which you are *assured satisfactory water service*, or money back.

Duro makes water systems for *every possible use*, with capacities ranging up to 2100 gallons per hour and prices ranging down to $79.50.

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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 17, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, doz small bchs, 75c@$1.25; S C, crate 1 doz bchs, medium, $1.50@2; large, $2@2.80, very large, $2.50@3; Del, doz bchs, medium to large, $1.50@3. CABBAGE, Texas, bbl, best, $2.50@3; La and Ala, $2.50@2.75; S C, best, $2.50@2.75; poor, $2.25. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $5.50@6; poor, $2.50. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt and box, fancy, $2.50; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $3@3.75; choice, $2@2.50; Texas, bu bskt, fancy, $3@3.50; choice, $2@2.50. EGGPLANT, Fla, crate, fancy, $6@7; choice, $4@5. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 60c; 10-lb bskt, $2@2.15; Calif, Iceberg, crate, best, $5@5.50; poor, $4. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1; poor, 25c. ONIONS, Texas, new, bu crate, yellows, No 1, $2.25; commercials, $1.75@2; No 1 white, $2.25@2.35. PARSLEY, La, bbl, plain, $6. PEAS, Miss, ⅞ bu hmpr, $2.25@2.75; poor, $1. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $8@9; choice, $5@6. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, Wisconsin Rustys and Maine Cobblers, $5.50@6; Minnesota whites, $5@5.50; new, Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $10@10.50; No 2, $7.50@8. RADISHES, La, doz, 10@20c. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn, bu hmpr, yellows, $2.50@2.60; Arkansas, bu bskt, yellows, $2.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins and Russets, best, $3.50@4; few $4.25; poor, $3; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.50; Russets, $1.25@1.35. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, standards, $5.50; ponys, $4.50; flats, $2@2.25. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, $3.50@3.75; 24-qt crate, Arkansas, $6.50@7.25; Tenn, $7@7.50.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 22; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1911; market active. Heavy, $13.75@14; medium, $14.65@14.75; lightweight, light lights and pigs, $14.75@15; packing sows, $11@12; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1794; market slow; sheep, $8.50; lambs, $14.75; spring lambs, $18.

Calves—Receipts, 212; market steady. Choice natives, $13@13.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27.50@28; standard timothy, $26.50@27; No 2 timothy, $22.50@23.50; No 3 timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 1 clover mixed, $25.50@26; No 2 clover mixed, $20@22; No 3 clover mixed, $15@18; No 1 clover, $25.50@26; No 2 clover, $20@22; **No 3 clover, $14@16; No 1 alfalfa** $27@28; standard alfalfa, $23@23.50; No 2 alfalfa, $19@22.

Oats—No 2 white, 48½@49c; No 3, 47@48c; No 4, 45@46c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 74@75c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 75@76c; No 2 yellow shelled, 80@81c; No 3, 78½@79½c; No 4, 73@74c; No 5, 70@71c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

May 17, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.75@5.75; bologna cows, as to quality, $3@4; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.50; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11.50@12.50; fair to good, $8@9; common, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $6.50@7.60; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7.50; lambs, extra, $18@18.50; medium, $16.50@17.50; common, $14@16.

Hogs—Western, $15.50; nearby, handy weights, $14.50@14.75.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@17; heifers, $12@15; cows, $11@13; yearlings, top, $20; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $23@25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, good wethers, $20@23; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $21; top lambs, $33@35; hot house lambs, $36@38.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@22; clover, light mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $17@18; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton: Soft winter, city mills, $37; western spring, $36@36.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, to export elevator, as to location, $1.65@1.76; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.65@1.75.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 76@76½c; No 3, 74@75c; No 4, 71@72½c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 51½@52½c; No 3 white, 50½@51½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Extra, 92 score, 42½c; higher-scoring goods, 43½@46½c, the latter for small lots, 91 score, 41½c; 90 score, 40½c; 89 score, 38½c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, **36c; 86 score, 35c; best prints, 92@94** score, 45@46c; cartons, 46@47c; good prints, 88@91 score, 43@44c; cartons, 44@45c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@42c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 20½c; jobbing, small lots, 22@22½c; single daisies, held, 24½@25½c; fresh, 20½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

May 17, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 45@58c; fresh eggs, 30@32c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.10@1.65 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; guineas, $1.35@1.70 ea; squabs, 30@45c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 13@15c bch; beans, string, 25c qt; lima beans, 35c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 5@35c hd; carrots, 8@10c bch; cauliflower, 20@60c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; dandelion, 10c plate; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c head; lettuce, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pint; onions, 8@10c quart; parsley, 2c bunch; peppers, 5c each; peas, 25c qt; poke, 10c bch; potatoes, old, 50c ½ pk, new, 20@25c qt, 35c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5c bch; salsify, 10c bch; scallions, 5c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c pt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 45c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.40 bu; corn, 75c bu; baled hay, timothy, $16@17 ton; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38; shorts, $36@37; hominy, $36@37; middlings, $41@42; linseed, $60@61; gluten, $44.50@45.50; ground oats, $38.50@39.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44@45; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $33@34; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $40@41; 24 per cent, $45@46; 25 per cent, $48@49; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending May 15, 1926: Market extremely dull. Compared with week ago: Beef steers, quality considered weak, 15@25c lower; top, $9; some held higher; bulk, $8.25@8.75; nearby animals showing considerable improvement in quality. Bulls and heifers slow, about steady. Cows, weak, mostly 25c lower; bulk, $4.25@5. Canners and cutters steady. Calves steady; top vealers, $14.50. Hogs inactive; no fresh receipts.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 3 cars, 2 from St Paul, 1 Penna; containing 84 head; 501 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total: cattle, 585. Receipts for week ending May 15, 1926: Cattle, 26 cars, 22 from Penna, 3 St Paul, 1 Ohio, containing 597 head, 1244 head trucked in. Total: cattle, 1841 head, 221 calves, 74 hogs, 73 sheep. Compared with previous week: cattle, 28 cars containing 597 head, 1280 trucked in. Total: cattle, 1877 head, 223 calves, 357 hogs, 91 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$8.75@9.25
Fair to good	8.25@8.75
Medium to fair	8.00@8.25
Common to medium	7.00@8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.00
Medium to good	4.75@6.00
Common to medium	4.00@4.75
Canners and cutters	3.00@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.25@14.50
Medium	10.00@13.25
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs.	13.25@14.00
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.00@14.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs.	14.25@14.75
Rough stock	10.75@13.25

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .41⅛	$ .41	$ .38	$ .44
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.32⅜	.31¼	.30¾	.33
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)	5.12½	5.00	8.37½	1.47½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.00	9.00	9.37½	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	24.50	24.50	24.00	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.70½	1.71	1.80¾	1.89½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	.76¼	.76¼	.79¼	1.32½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.52	.51½	.53½	.59½

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@55c; separator, 50@55c; eggs, 26@30c doz.

Vegetables—Potatoes, old, 25@50c ½ pk; new, 50@70c ½ pk; cabbage, 8@20c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; carrots, 10@15c box, 18c ¼ pk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c box, 3@7c bch; beets, 1@5c; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 15c ¼ pk; new beans, 30@35c ¼ pk; peas, 35@40c ¼ pk; asparagus, 8@18c bch; rhubarb, 3@10c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk, $1.50@3.50 bu; strawberries, 30@50c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, $1; oats, 75c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, 72c; rye, 85c; oats, 55c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—Market slightly higher; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, one sale, 60 cases, 28¾c; three sales, 165 cases, 29c. Closing offerings for nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 29@29½c, bid 28¾c. Quotations for fresh-gathered firsts, free cases, all sections, 28¾@29c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 34@35c; 3½@4 lbs, 35c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@32c; old roosters, 20@22c; young chickens, large size, fat, 40@42c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@34c; all kinds, poor and thin, 30@32c; springers, 1¼ lbs and over, 45@52c; springers, White Leghorns, 40@45c. Ducks, White Pekins, 24@26c; Muscovy, young, 22@24c; puddle, 20@21c. Guineas, young, large, 75@85c; old, 35@50c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 40@50c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42½@43c; do, choice, 41½@42c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 43@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 33@34c; Md and Penna, rolls, 28@32c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 28@32c; store packed, 28@29c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 23@32c; process butter, 36@37c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fat steers after advancing 25c slumped; most early advances on matured steers being erased; yearlings 10@15c higher; light yearling heifers shared advance; other classes of she stock fully 25c lower; bulls, 15@25c down; vealers mostly $1 higher; supply reduction and better distribution featured general steer trade; extreme top heavies, $10.35; yearling steers, $9.90; light heifer yearlings, $10.15; sizeable sprinkling 1350@1360-lb steers, $10@10.25; light stockers scarce; country trade moderately broad; steady to strong.

Hogs—Slow, 10@25c higher; few lighter weights scored full advance; bulk 240@300-lb butchers, $13.35@13.75; majority desirable, 200@225-lb averages, $13.85@14.15; better, 180 lbs down, largely, $14.15@14.35; top on 180 lbs, $14.40; packing sows, mostly $12.35@12.60; odd lots of slaughter pigs, $14@14.25; shippers, 1000 head; estimated holdover, 1000 head; heavyweight hogs, $13.10@13.75; medium, $13.50@14.25; lights, $13.25@14.40; light lights, $13.40@14.40; packing sows, $12.25@12.75; slaughter pigs, $14@14.50.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs generally steady; sheep, $1.50@2.50 lower; supply of California springers increased; sheep on direct billing to packers liberal. Week's top prices: Old crop wool lambs, $15.75; clipped lambs, $15.25; Calif springers, $16.75.

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 17, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 41¾@42½c; do, extras, 92 score, 41@41¼c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 38½@40c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 28c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 32@32¾c; do, storage packed, 33½@34c; fresh gathered firsts, 30¾@31½c; do, storage packed, 32@32¼c; fresh gathered, seconds, 29½@30¼c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@36c; nearby pullets, 30c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 36@38c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 38½@39c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 33@37½c.

Cheese—State, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 20@21c; do, average run, 19½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@28c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, by freight, 45@50c; do, by express, 35@55c; fowls, by freight, 34@35c; do, by express, 35@36c; roosters, by freight, 19@20c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, fresh, 40@50c; do, frozen, 30@46c; fowls, fresh, 29@37c; do, frozen, 29@36c; old roosters, 20@26c; turkeys, fresh, 35@45c; do, frozen, 42@62c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, $7@10.20; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.50@3.75.

Calves—Veals, common to prime, $6@14; culls and little calves, $6@7; grassers and fed calves, $5@6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@9; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $10.50@15; state, common to prime, $9@15; culls, $7@10; springers, 71 lbs, $18.50 per 100 lbs.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, $13.50@14; pigs, $14.50@15; heavy hogs, $13@13.50; roughs, $10.50@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations: City bran, $34; middlings, $32, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $40, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $32.50@33; standard middlings, prompt shipment, $30.50@31; flour middlings, prompt shipment, $37; red dog, prompt shipment, $38@38.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.50, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.85, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $30; No 2, $28@29; No 3, $26@27; sample, $10@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.85⅞; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.79⅞; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.77⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.70½; No 2 mixed, f o b, export, $1.50¾. CORN, No 2 yellow, 87¼c; No 3 yellow, 85c. OATS, No 2 white, 51½c; No 3 white, 50½c; No 4 white, 49c; ordinary white, clipped, 50½@52½c; fancy white, clipped, 54@55½c. RYE, c i f, export, 95⅛c. BARLEY, malting, 82¼@85c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 15, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood combing, 44c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Michigan and New York fleeces, Delaine unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 40@41c; ⅜-blood, 40@41; ¼-blood, 39@40c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 15, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, $14.85; October, $17.15. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.45; September, $3.70.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 17th. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$33.25
Spring bran	32.50
Soft winter wheat bran	36.00
Hard winter wheat bran	33.00
Standard middlings	30.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	33.00
Flour middlings	34.00
Red dog flour	37.50
White hominy	31.70
Yellow hominy	31.70
Gluten feed	39.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal	38.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	40.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	42.50
34 per cent linseed meal	50.00

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

NEARBY asparagus was in moderate supply on the Philadelphia market according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets. The early trading was fair, with late demand and trading slow. Supplies were fairly well cleaned up, market about steady with a dull undertone. White asparagus moved slow at unchanged prices. The demand for white was slow for the entire week ending May 15th.

Strawberries were fairly active on the wholesale market. The market was slightly stronger with prices showing a wide range according to quality and condition. Truck and express receipts of Eastern Shore Virginia berries were more plentiful. Offerings of new potatoes were rather limited and while number, one stock was firm with a fairly good demand, twos and culls moved slow and were barely steady. There was only a limited demand for old potatoes.

Mushrooms were in liberal supply, market weak and prices lower. Supply of nearby spinach was moderate and market about steady. There was a wide range in the quality and condition of the stock. Radishes and rhubarb held about steady.—W. R. Whitacre.

Butter Markets

LIGHTER receipts and an increase in buying interest were factors partly responsible for the strengthening of the butter markets during the week ending May 15th. Trading early in the week under review was rather slow due to the fact that many of the larger operators supplying consumptive trade had bought head of their current requirements and were temporarily off the market. As the week progressed and these buyers again began operating to replenish stocks the general tone of the markets improved and slight price advances were registered on all markets.

In spite of the more active trading and firmer tone there was an element of uncertainty and nervousness apparent in the situation. Opinions expressed by members of the trade varied widely and it was difficult to obtain definite expressions as to future trend.

During the week under review receipts of butter at the four markets were some 4000 tubs lighter than for the preceding week. These lighter arrivals restricted the amount of butter available for trading and were in a measure responsible for the more active trade and firmer advancing markets.

County News and Comment

Broome County, N. Y.—Spring work is being rushed but is very much behind. We have continued cold, dry weather and fields are too dry to plow. Many farmers are turning stock out early because they are out of hay. Many oats are not sown. A few peas and early potatoes are sown. Road work was begun late but mud roads are good. Eggs, 28c; butter, 43c.—E. M. C., May 13.

Indiana County, Pa.—This has been an unusually dry spring. We have not had a real good rain this season. All crops have been stunted. The oats, which is practically all sown, was put out in fairly good shape considering the season. Corn ground is nearly all plowed and farmers are waiting for rain. A small percentage of corn has been planted. Cattle and cows have not been turned to pasture and the hay, straw and fodder is very scarce. Grass is growing slowly now. Indiana County is so worked up over elections that there won't be much farming done until after the 18th. Hogs still scarce. Are selling for $7 apiece at six weeks old or $12.50 for fat hogs. Milk is about $2.50 per 100 and retails at 12c. Eggs, 25c; butter, 40c.—H. A. N., May 10.

Juniata County, Pa.—Vegetation is about two weeks late on account of cold weather. Blossoms have just made their appearance the last few days. A freeze on the night of May 4 probably did considerable damage to cherry and peach blossoms. Potatoes are just being planted. New potatoes shipped here are taking advantage of the late planting and are soaring up to $5 and $5.50 per bushel. The wheat and grass also is late. Oats is making a very slow start and is badly in need of moisture. Considerable plowing to be done yet for corn, some few have started planting. More farmers seem to be going into the poultry business every year.—C. B. L., May 8.

Passaic County, N. J.—The temperature for the past month has been below normal with very little rainfall. Those who have not finished plowing are finding the ground too dry for good work. The markets are increasing in size all the time, the night markets to start in Paterson May 10th. They are quite brisk with only a few things selling slow. Last week saw the first cutting of asparagus with the price from $5.50 to $6 for No. 1. Apple trees just coming into blossom, peach and pear in full bloom. Poultrymen about finished hatching.—N. D., May 10.

Potter County, Pa.—The weather is good and soil in excellent condition. Farmers are busy sowing lime and oats. Each year more farmers are using lime. Many farmers have been buying hay for weeks and the barns are nearly empty. National Forest Week was observed here by four demonstration planting meetings each held in a different section of the county by the farm agent and C. R. Anderson, extension farm woodlot forester. These showed best method of planting and the growth trees will make. Health week brought special health films to the theater and health plays to the schools. We are sorry to learn that no funds are available to continue the testing of dairy herds for bovine tuberculosis. Over ninety per cent of the farmers signed up for the test. Dairying is an important business in this county. Few reactors are found but we want disease-free cattle. The price of potatoes is a bit lower. Eggs, 27c; butter, 40c.—M. C. S., May 8.

Tioga County, Pa.—We had only two or three really warm days until May 1st. Since then it has been warmer but tonight the thermometer will fall very close to freezing. Rather dry now. Farmers are hurrying to catch up spring work. Many oats yet to sow. Very little other planting done. Later hatches of chickens reported much better than the early ones. Milch cows scarce and high. Beef cattle scarce, prices not very good. Eggs have averaged about 27c thru April, which is from 7c to 9c per dozen higher than during April a year ago. Veals, 6@11c, according to quality; bulls, 5c; hay, $15 in the barn; cow feed, $45@50 ton.—P. W. L., May 12.

Prices and Prospects

THE Philadelphia egg market has held steady with a fair demand. Receipts during week ending May 12 were liberal with 57,389 cases reported, of which number Pennsylvania furnished 5402.

Receipts of eggs at New York increased and the market weakened slightly. Reports from western points show that collections have been heavier. Offerings of nearby eggs have increased but the demand has been fair during the major part of the week. The production of Pacific Coast white eggs is larger than last year but the majority are going into storage there, and receipts at New York have been light.

Receipts of live poultry were moderate on the New York market thruout the week and prices showed but little variation. There was an excellent outlet for light fowl but in the absence of adequate supplies of these heavy fowl were more active. Fancy broilers were more active, while light supplies of White Leghorn fowl were in strong demand. Fresh killed poultry has been in heavier supply and prices declined. Toward the close, broilers were in heavier receipt and weaker.

The potato markets slumped sharply during the week ending May 12 and declines of 50c to $1.50 per hundred pounds were common. The heavy receipts and poor quality of the arrivals were depressing factors. The Philadelphia old potato market was practically demoralized on May 8 but steadied somewhat on Monday. Prices continued to decline and on May 12 Pennsylvania round whites reached the low point of $4.00 to $4.50 per 150 pound sack.

Stock Rather Spongy

Much of the stock arriving is badly sprouted and rather spongy. Despite the sharp declines prices are still three to four times those of a year ago. Many dealers believe that the pendulum will swing back again, in fact, the Chicago market had recovered somewhat by May 12th.

The peak of the movement of new potatoes from Florida has probably passed. There were 920 cars shipped during the week ending May 8 and about 800 were expected the following week and 500 the next, with most of the crop out of the way by May 25th. This would make the total of around 4000 cars from Florida compared with 5100 last year.

The movement from Louisiana has just begun and the output is expected to range from 1000 to 1500 cars. The movement from this state is expected to be over by June 5th. A large crop is anticipated in South Carolina with first shipments due this week.

Just about half as many new potatoes had been shipped up to May 8 as during the same period last year, there being 3300 and 6450 cars respectively.

Hay Prices Higher

Hay prices were forced higher at most markets during the week ending May 8 due to lighter receipts. The advance of pastures restricted country takings. Top grades were in best demand on account of the scarcity of desirable hay. Timothy ruled firm. Light receipts and small stocks on hand caused prices to rise at New York. Receipts at Pittsburgh were hardly equal to current needs and top grades were higher.

Grain prices dropped sharply during the week. Wheat prices were about 5c per bushel lower and corn prices were forced to the lowest point of the crop to date. The reduction in export demand and favorable weather conditions in hard and spring wheat areas were the factors of weakness in the wheat market. Corn future prices declined but cash grain was active. Prices for current offerings were only 1@2c per bushel below those of the previous week.

Ohio wools have been very quiet on the Boston wool market thruout the week ending May 11th. A limited quantity of ⅜-blood and also ¼-blood combings have moved at about 44c in the grease. Mill inquiry has been light on eastern-grown fleeces. Unfavorable weather has held back shearing in Ohio and so far purchases of new clip have not reached any large proportion. Reports from buyers in Michigan state that growers are very firm in their ideas of price at about 38c to 40c.—W. R. Whitacre.

Little Aaron Is Puzzled

(Continued from page 3)

mechanical helpers of today for the human helpers of yesterday. It takes courage.

The first cost seems prohibitive until we begin to reckon it in terms of what it would take to pay a human helper's wages in a lump sum for years in advance. And the upkeep? It is only fair to set against that the upkeep of the human helper,—board, room, heat, waste, sickness, vacations, etc. And the reliability? Mrs. Brubaker, along with other up-to-date housewives, is depending wholly,—and to her entire satisfaction,—on her electric range.

The Brubakers pay five cents per kwh for power and ten and one-half cents per kwh for light. There is a discount for cash, which makes a net amount of four and one-half cents for power and ten cents for light.

Following is the way that the cost of running electrical appliances is estimated:

Washing machine, 200 watts, 12 hours a month, makes 2400 watts, @ $.10 per kwh—$.24 per month.

Flat iron, 575 watts, 12 hours a month, makes 6900 watts @ $.10 per kwh—$.69 per month.

Vacuum cleaner, 160 watts, 5½ hours a month, makes 880 watts, @ $.10 per kwh—$.088 per month.

Toaster, 450 watts, 8 hours a month, makes 3600 watts, @ $.10 per kwh—$.36 per month.

Ironing machine, 3600 watts, 8 hours a month, makes 28,800 watts, @ $.045 per kwh—$1.30 per month.

Electric range, 500 watts, 24 hours a month, makes 120,000 watts, @ $.045 per kwh—$5.40 per month.

Refrigerator (¼ H. P.) 200 watts, 250 hours a month, makes 50,000 watts, @ $.045 per kwh—$2.25 per month.

By the time little Aaron runs the farm, electrical equipment will be the rule and not the exception. Perhaps visitors will flock then to look at a last surviving coal range or hand pump!

The ironing machine provides a bench for the worker while doing heavy ironing. Hand ironing, too, can be done without waste of effort.

Editors' Note.—This is the first of two articles on the electrification of Locust Lane Farm. The second, dealing with the use of electricity in the barns and fields, will appear in an early issue.

Feed Market Situation

FEED prices averaged practically steady during the week ending May 13th. Lake navigation was open and some lake and rail feed was arriving at eastern points. Demand was slack and was chiefly for small lots. Hay prices were irregular with southern orders slackening and feed grains were practically steady.

Wheat feeds were irregular but averaged slightly lower. Spot bran held practically steady at Minneapolis but heavier feeds were draggy and the market was dull at Kansas City where small lot buying was less active. Eastern traders have been bidding Kansas mills for new crop bran for summer shipment at around $20 but mills were generally unwilling to accept this price.

Linseed meal ruled slightly easier. Consumptive demand was light in Minneapolis territory but the limited spot offerings were still in brisk demand altho supplies for shipment the latter part of May were offered at a slight reduction.

Cottonseed Barely Steady

Cottonseed meal was barely steady. Export bids were slightly below a working basis and warehouse stocks were larger than a year ago, tho offerings continue small. Eastern markets were dull and slightly lower with a slack demand.

The corn feeds averaged steady. Gluten feed moved at unchanged quotations. Production of this feed was about normal in the Central West. Inquiry was quiet in the eastern markets at last week's advance. Hominy prices were practically unchanged in the East but prices ruled firm at Chicago.

Alfalfa meal ruled steady to firm. Trading was narrow but the small offerings were well absorbed. Buyers were generally awaiting the movement of new crop meal, which was expected to begin the latter part of June.—United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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Barred, White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.00
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Assorted Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.00	93.00

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Barred Rocks	3.00	5.75	11.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00
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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

A Conference in the Interest of Better Beef

ON APRIL 27 an important conference was held in Chicago in the interest of the "Better Beef" movement, which has been under discussion among beef producers for some time. It was a conference that should be of interest and value to eastern cattle feeders and breeders who have long felt the need for a better outlet for the better class of cattle that are fed every year, but are not fully appreciated when they reach the market. In many cases choice well-bred feeders have been put in the feed lot in the fall and finished into prime cattle only to be discounted or sold at a small premium over common cattle when put on the market in the spring.

The conference which was held was made up of groups representing the three leading beef breeds, the special committee of the International Livestock Exposition Association and the packers.

Mr. Alvin Sanders, editor of the Breeders Gazette, Chicago, who has taken an active lead in advocating the use of better beef during the past few years, presided at the meeting. He briefly reviewed the general beef situation calling attention to the wholly unsatisfactory position of prime well-finished animals on the leading markets of the country.

Demand Is Now Restricted

Reports from leading buyers revealed the fact that at present the outlet or demand for prime beef is restricted and does not allow for the general buying of the better class of cattle on the market at prices that are satisfactory to the producer. This situation is due to the fact that there has been no organized effort to push the sale of better beef and to educate the public to a better appreciation of "quality beef."

Wholesalers and retailers of beef have not been especially interested in expanding the market for better beef because they have been able to handle the cheaper grades on a wider margin and consequently make a larger profit.

The various interests represented discussed all phases of this important question and it was the unanimous opinion that the entire situation deserved careful study. Many opinions were expressed as to how the situation might be relieved but everyone felt that before a comprehensive program could be adopted it was necessary to carefully study all the factors to be considered in this connection. Representatives of the different interests at the conference felt that any movement which developed a greater outlet for better beef would be of value not only to the purebred interest, but to the corn grower and the consumer as well.

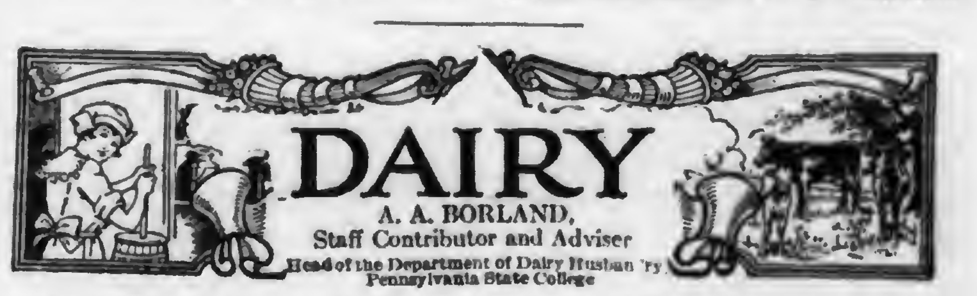
The following resolution was adopted with the feeling that another meeting should be called to perfect plans for carrying on the better beef campaign thruout the United States.

Resolution Adopted

Resolved, by the delegates in conference here assembled, That it is the sense of this meeting that steps be taken at once looking towards a survey of the situation as respects the production, grading and distribution of prime beef in all leading domestic markets, . . . and be it further

Resolved, That the chairman of this conference be and is hereby directed to appoint a committee of three members with authority to receive by subscription such funds as may be necessary for the prosecution of the survey referred to in the foregoing resolution. . . . Be it further

Resolved, That the chairman of this conference be and is hereby directed to appoint a committee to consist of five members, with instructions to formulate and submit to a meeting, to be called at the discretion of the chairman of this conference, a plan for the organization of a permanent central body created for the purpose of furthering the objects herein mentioned.—W. H. Tomhave.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Cow Sucks Herself

Is there anything to keep a cow from sucking herself and other cows? We have tried the best weaners on the market. She takes her milk if standing or lying down. She even takes it in the stable if she is not tied very short.—C. M. G., Washington County, Md.

The most effective method of preventing a cow from sucking herself or others appears to be as follows: Put a bull ring in the cow's nose and hang a second ring from the first. This plan has been tried out with success by a number of dairymen.—A. A. Borland.

Testing Associations

THE Chester County Cow Testing Association, organized in 1910, is the oldest in Pennsylvania. Since then the number of testing associations in Pennsylvania has grown steadily.

During 1925, 14,797 different cows in forty-one associations were tested. This is nearly 3000 cows more than were included in the 1924 work. These cows averaged 7343 pounds of milk and 283 pounds of butterfat, an increase of thirty-four pounds of milk over the previous year of 1924.

The Cumberland Association had the highest average production with 9390 pounds of milk and 333.5 pounds of butterfat for the year while the Venango Association, with 438 cows, held the record for the largest number of cows tested.

The goal of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow was first reached by one association in 1920, while eight associations including 301 herds equaled this record in 1925.

Lewis A. Zimmerman, Carbon County, holds the highest herd average with 15,958 pounds of milk and 519.6 pounds of butterfat. This herd averaged twenty cows for the entire year. Eighteen herds averaged better than 400 pounds of butterfat during 1925 and seventeen cows produced more than 600 pounds of butterfat each.—A. L. B.

NEWTON'S Compound For Stock
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed.
W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

LLEWELLIN and ENGLISH SETTERS. Also Maryland bred rabbit hounds. Sent on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MARYLAND

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS AND DOGS. Natural heelers. Black and Tan, beauties. Maple Grove Farms, Pope Mills, N. Y.

PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC.

ONIONS, beets, lettuce, $1.00 per 1000; cabbage, celery, kohl rabi, Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 1000; tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers—$3.00 per 1000; egg plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

FIELD GROWN frostproof cabbage plants, 5000—$7.50; 10,000—$10.00; 50,000 and over 90c per thousand, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants May and June delivery, same price. Scott Bros., Wholesale plant growers, Franklin, Va.

MILLION CABBAGE and tomato plants. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Ballhead and Wakefield. Tomato: New Stone, Baltimore and Matchless. 500—$1.10; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed, charges collect, $1.25 per thousand. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS frostproof cabbage plants, leading varieties 1000—$1.75; 500—$1.00, postpaid. 20,000 and over $1.00 per thousand, charges collect. Tomato plants May and June delivery, write for low price. East Va. Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

MUSKMELON GREEN-GOLD, deliciously sweet; intense cultivation produces melons eighteen to twenty-five pounds. Retail one dollar each. Packet seeds twenty-five cents. J. H. Weisiefter, Route 2, Delsea Drive, Millville, New Jersey.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $4.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

GREATER BALTIMORE and Livingstone-Globe tomato plants, $1.25 per 1000. All plants packed in well ventilated crates with water moss to roots. Million ready. Promptness our motto. Southeastern Plant Co., Pitts, Ga.

FROSTPROOF cabbage plants, leading varieties, 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00 postpaid; 10,000, express, $12.50; pepper, tomato, cauliflower, sweet potato, May, June delivery. Satisfaction our motto. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE and tomato plants. Fine outdoor grown stocks, $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $9.00; 50,000, $37.50. Cauliflower, $4.00; 10,000, $35.00 cash. Prompt shipments. Good order delivery guaranteed. Farmers Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS $2.85 thousand. New Stone tomato plants $1.85 thousand. Cabbage plants $1.45 thousand. Good plants. Z. T. Nichols & Sons, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, open field grown, cabbage, $1.00—1000; tomato, $1.00; Ruby King pepper $2.00, prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS, $1.00—1000; tomatoes, $1.00; Ruby King pepper, $2.00; sweet potatoes, $2.00; onions, $1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

SEED POTATOES—Hill selected and certified seed potatoes, Cobblers, Russets. Write for catalogue and prices. Wm. A. Jones, Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS—Leading varieties, $1.00 per 1000 expressed. Cash with order. James J. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS cabbage and tomato plants, $1.25 per 1,000. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Lankford Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

50 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1.00. No 2 alike. 18 Dahlias $1.10. Cannas. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Two first class single, white men to drive team and do work on dairy farm. Wages $55 per month and board. When answering, state age and experience. Breidablik Farm, P. O. Box 950, Wilmington, Del.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

FARMER WANTED on small farm for all around work. Farm located in central Pennsylvania, Clearfield County. State age and salary wanted. Swan Eckberg, R. F. D. No. 1, Houtzdale, Pa.

SALESMEN to sell guaranteed pure paints and varnishes to farmers and property owners. Part or full time. Can earn $300 per month. For particulars address, The Weathercraft Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

LADIES—Easy work at home; something new; big profits; every household needs. Sample with instructions, 10c. Write for particulars. Klees Company, 1710 Undercliff Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN: To sell Oil Cook Stoves. Special price for your own use. Write manufacturer for particulars, Box 99, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia.

MAKE money at home selling stamped, hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases. Send for free booklet. Rose Art Co., Dundee, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50; 20 lbs., $4.50. Smoking 5 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., $2.00; 20 lbs, $3.50. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING or smoking tobacco; 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2; twenty, $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS—From factory, trial 50 large Perfectos, postpaid $1. Snell Co., Red Lion, Pa.

LEGHORNS

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, healthy chicks, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 8 weeks, 85c; 10 weeks, 95c. Ed. Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

DOG IS PARALYZED.—About two weeks ago my dog went out of doors one afternoon and when he came back he was walking very stiff in his hind quarters. Since then he has been growing steadily worse until now he can walk only with his front feet. Drags the back part of him across the floor. The small of his back seems very sore. He has very little appetite. I have used liniments and turpentine on him but nothing seems to do any good.—M. G. E., Barclay, Md. This paralysis may be due to an injury to the back bone which will not respond to treatment. You should take this dog to your veterinarian or the nearest canine specialist. This is an easy matter in the days of automobiles. If there is no response to local applications, then a special examination would be your only means of providing adequate treatment.

COW ABORTS.—I have a big Holstein cow which lost her calf this spring. Do you think she might have abortion germs for she was in heat the next day, but I did not breed her? Do you think it would be all right to breed her to my Holstein sire and at what stage should I breed her?—L. S., Jr., Millersburg, Pa. This case of abortion may be the result of injury but usually these cases are due to micro-organisms or germs. If she cleaned promptly and there is no discharge she could be bred at about the third heat period which, in this instance, would be about six weeks. It would be well to douche the sheath of the bull before and after service.

SWELLING ON SHOULDER.—There is a swelling on the shoulder of one of our horses. It is a little larger than a man's two fists. We first noticed it about the first of February. We would like to know if there is any cure for it.—R. M. K., Rutland, Pa. This swelling is probably due to a boil or abscess. If this swelling is near the top of the shoulder, it would look as tho a fistula was developing. As it will probably require opening, you had better consult your graduate veterinarian regarding the handling of this case.

PROBABLY RICKETS.—I have two pigs a little over two months old. They cannot walk when they get up, they fall over and do not eat very well. I have been feeding middlings and have been giving them corn and oats. Can you give me any advice as to what to do or what to give the pigs?—D. Z., Black Lick, Pa. These cases usually respond to tablespoonful doses of cod liver oil in the feed twice daily. Allow the pigs to be out in direct sunlight. Feed a mixture of 100 pounds corn, 10 pounds meat and bone tankage, 5 pounds oil meal and five pounds alfalfa meal. This furnishes a well balanced ration for growing hogs.

HORSE PANTS.—I bought a horse about fourteen years old. Works fine, does not sweat, just pants. The panting does not check him. Walks right up to plow or anything. Sometimes will pant for an hour after he stops working. Is their anything that I can give him that will make him sweat?—I. R. A., Califon, N. J. Some horses that do not sweat have shown marked improvement following two or three warm water baths in a week. The water should be as warm as can be comfortably stood by the animal. A good grade of soap may also be used. Massage the skin thoroly. The diet may be improved by daily additions of oil meal, frequent bran mashes, grain—largely oats—and good clean hay.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $12.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $13.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $14.00; Add 1c each for lots of 50 or less. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

OUR EGGS hatching over 80% enables us to give you some May chicks at 11c and June chicks at 12c. Order your S. C. Leghorns and Reds now if you want to be one of the lucky ones. Send for our beautiful free catalogue. Whiteacres, Dauphin, Pa. Philip D. Zimmerman—Leghorn Specialist. Cockerels, Pullets, Breeding stock.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3.25, $6.00, $10.00; White Leghorns, $2.75, $5.00, $9.00; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

CUT PRICES on May chicks, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks 13c; S. C. White Leghorns 11c; heavy mixed 10c; light mixed 8c by prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS from free range stock. White Leghorns, $10.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $10.00; S. C. Reds, $12.00; Mixed, $9.00. Prepaid. 100% live. Order from ad, or circular free. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. Chicks of good healthy parent stock. Good chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 6.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited, per 100: Leghorns, large assorted, $10; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $12; Light Brahmas, $15; assorted, $8. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid, from 35 lb. toms, 16 to 20 lb. hens. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

PUREBRED MAY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, 13c; R. I. Reds, 13c; White Rocks, 15c; Black Giants, 20c; Wyckoff White Leghorns, 11c; Mixed, 10c; order from this adv. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS 8c up C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—10,000 weekly. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Heavy and Light Broilers 9c up. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

PUREBRED CHICKS—The husky, hustling kind. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Light Brahmas. Free folder. Seicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds 12c; Leghorns 10c; Jersey Giants 22c. Circular free. George Cullen, Elkview, Pa.

CHICKS—CHICKS—R. I. Reds, 12c; Barred Rocks, 12c; White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed Chicks, 8c. Guarantee live delivery. Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS, EGGS—From high production stock. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and Jersey Black Giants. Write J. C. Fleming, Box 15, Mentcle, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 7c. Special prices on large lots. 100% guarantee. Circular. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

BIG husky mixed chicks, hatched right and ready to make you money at $11.00 per 100 delivered. J. Elmer Long, Palmyra, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—June prices. Barred and White Rocks, W. Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, Buff Orps., 11c. G. C. Rhoades, Reedsville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior Ringlet, Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild Geese, Ducks, Breeding Stock, Eggs. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

McCULLOUGH'S "EGGBRED" White Rocks—also—Black Leghorns—Eggs 15—$3.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS $1.25 per 11. Albert H. Graybill, Richfield, Pa.

FARM LANDS

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

70 ACRES and 12-year orchard. 1200 apple trees only $3200. Splendid fruit soil, trees in bearing should quickly pay for everything; on improved road, near schools and churches, mail delivered, 65 acres productive fields, springs and stream, wire-fenced pasture; apple orchard, pears, plums, cherries, peaches; desirable 6-room house, telephone, good 40x50 ft. basement barn, hen houses. Owner retiring makes a bargain at $3200 for quick sale, one-third needed. Details pg. 18 big Illus. Spring Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

FARM BARGAINS—"Outlook for farming was never better." $25.00 per acre will buy good, level farm land, located in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; near excellent markets and big industrial centers; equipped with modern buildings; near concrete roads, schools, and churches; $500-$1500 cash needed; balance long-term mortgage, 5½% interest. Size of farm—75-100 acres; adapted to general farming and live stock. First to come will get these bargains. Write for descriptions to B. H. Engle, St. Paul and 24th Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c, 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS $5.00 bushel; Virginia soy beans, $3.00 bushel. Gray Crowder cow peas, $4.25 bushel. Mixed cow peas, $3.75 bushel. Bags 15c. Cash with order. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us: we develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

PLANTS

VEGETABLE PLANTS—25 million now ready. Fine field grown stocks. Varieties, cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch, Wakefield and Danish Ballhead. 300, $1; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25 prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $10. Golden Acre, 1,000, $3 prepaid; express collect 10,000, $20. Tomato plants, leading varieties, 300, $1.50; 500, $2; 1,000, $3 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $15. Pepper plants, 75c, 100; 500, $3; 1,000, $5 postpaid. Express collect 10,000, $30. Cauliflower plants, 500, $3, 1,000, $5 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $40. Transplanted tomato and pepper plants, 100, $1.25, 500, $4; 1,000, $6.50 prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $50. Prompt shipments, entire satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. Shipping capacity half million per day. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Fine outdoor grown, stocky and hardy. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, Succession, Ballhead and Flat Dutch. 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 mailed prepaid. Expressed collect 10,000, $10.00; 50,000, $45.00. Golden Acre $3.00 per M; 10,000, $25.00 cash. Tomato plants, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. Express collect 10,000, $12.50. Prompt shipments, delivered anywhere and guaranteed. Price list free on cauliflower, pepper, sweet potato, etc. Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—MILLIONS—Cabbage; Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Flat Dutch. 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 postpaid. 10,000—$12.50 expressed. Tomato, Chalks Jewel, Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Stone. 500—$1.75; 1000—$3.00 postpaid. 10,000—$20 expressed. Cauliflower and pepper: 500—$2.50; 1000—$4.50 prepaid. Special prices on all plants in large quantities. Cash with order. Oldest wholesale growers in Virginia. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Box 538, Franklin, Va.

FROST PROOF cabbage and tomato plants. Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, parcel post paid, 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, $1.25 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

MILLIONS FIELD GROWN cabbage and tomato plants. Cabbage, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Wakefield. Tomato, Greater Baltimore, Stone, Matchless, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00 postpaid. 10,000—$12.50, express. Sweet potato, Ruby King pepper, 300—$1.50; 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.50, postpaid. If you want good plants and a square deal order from Ideal Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

TEN MILLION good field grown plants. Cabbage Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Flat Dutch. 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid. Tomato Chalks Jewel, Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Stone 300—$1.25; 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.00 prepaid. 10,000 $20 expressed. Cauliflower and pepper: 500—$3.00, 1000—$5 prepaid. Order now for good plants. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.

WHOLESALE and retail frost proof cabbage, and early sweet potato plants in season. Varieties cabbage plants: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Tomato, lettuce, onion, beet, kale, Brussels sprouts, celery, pepper and Eggplants. Sweet potato plants: Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. O. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

PLANTS—Bonny Best; and improved Baltimore tomato, early and heaviest bearer known. Choice plants damp moss packed, also Bermuda onion 200, 50c, 500; $1.00, 1,000; $1.75, 2000; $3.00. Lead $1.25, 2000; $2.00. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Millions fine "Frost-proof" outdoor grown cabbage plants, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Wakefield, Ballhead: 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25; mailed prepaid. Express collect 10,000 $10; 50,000, $45. Tomato plants, 500, $2; 1000, $3.50 prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $12.50 cash. Shipped safely anywhere and guaranteed. Wholesale Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga., and Martin's Point, S. C.

CABBAGE PLANTS—5 acres. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid. 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25, 1000, $2.25. Express, 5,000, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.00. Prepaid Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

PLANTS—Transplanted plants, all varieties postpaid. Beet, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, sweet potato, pepper, tomato, 3 doz. 40c; 100, $1.00; 500, $4.00. pansies, Sweet Williams, Snapdragons, Egg Plants, dozen, 30c; 100, $2.75. Satisfactory delivery guaranteed. Catalog. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage and tomato plants, dozen varieties, 500—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $10.00. Cauliflower 35c per 100; $3.50 per 1000. Prepaid. Well packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price list late plants free. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

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How it paid this farmer to clean wheat seeds

Uncleaned seeds produced 11 bushels of wheat per acre.

According to a prominent farm paper it cost this middle-western farmer 32 cents per acre to clean wheat seeds at planting time. But the cleaned seeds produced 18 bushels of wheat per acre, as against an 11 bushel yield for uncleaned seeds which were planted in another part of the same field. And the grain from the cleaned seeds brought 15 cents more per bushel.

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The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Maxwell		...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

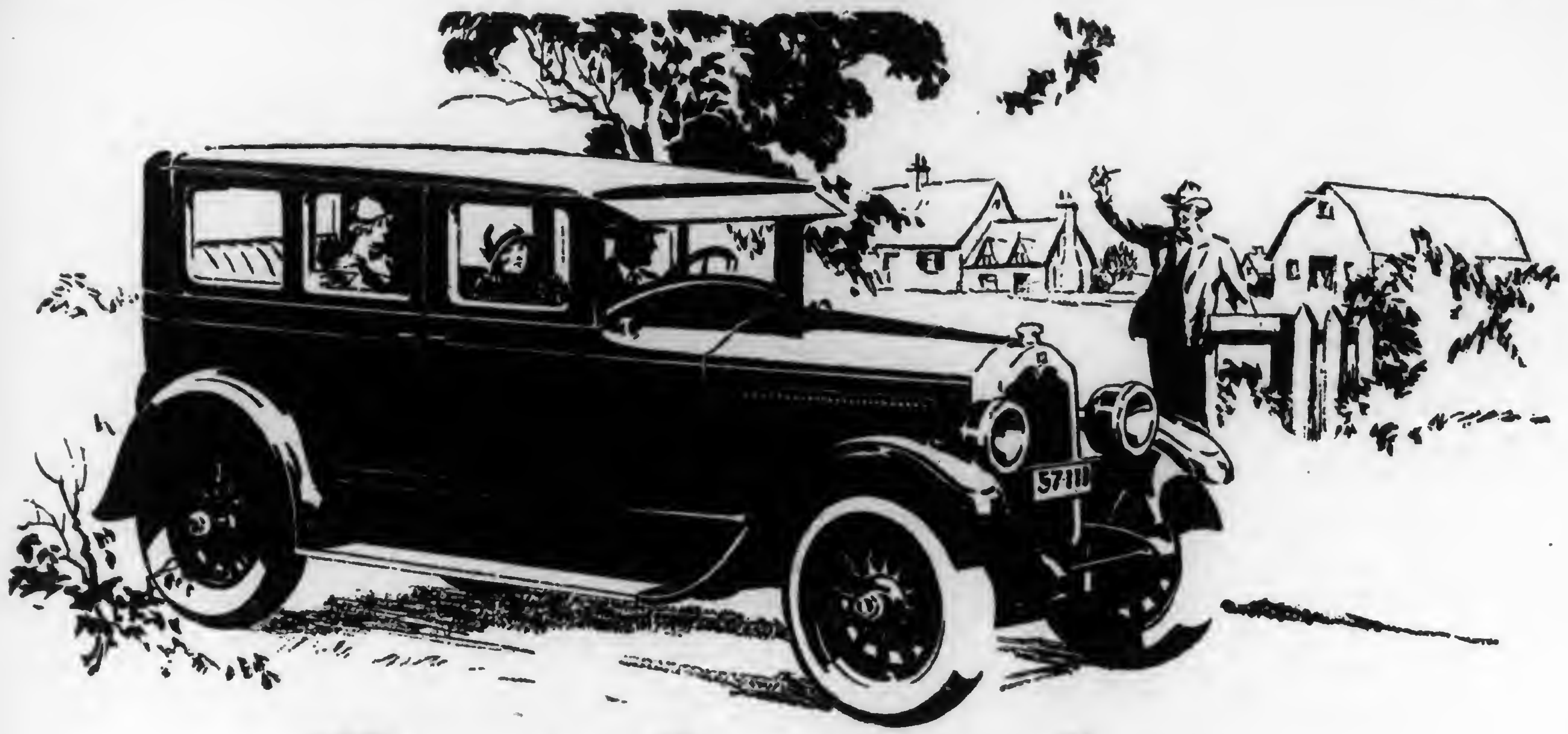
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 22 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1926 $1.00 a year

Memorial Day

How a Wayne County 400 Bushel Club member has taken the gamble out of potato growing. Page 3.



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 22 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY MAY 29, 1926 Whole No. 1515

Simons Doesn't Gamble in Potatoes

He Uses Modern Methods of Production That Remove Most of the Uncertainties

By R. E. WAKELEY

THE average potato grower in Pennsylvania can expect to lose money on his 1926 crop of spuds. His seed, at present prices, will cost from $60.00 to $80.00 for one acre. This, of course, is more than double the ordinary cost in an average year and is the biggest factor in the cost of potatoes. Other relatively fixed charges and operating costs will bring the total cost of an average acre of potatoes in 1926 up to about $150.00.

Now suppose the grower gets an average yield of from 100 to 125 bushels per acre. Where, then, are the profits? Potatoes would have to bring close to $1.50 per bushel just to pay expenses. Growers cannot be sure of such a price in 1926 by any means. Hence, the certainty of loss on the part of many of our potato growers is evident.

Can our men avoid this possibility of loss on their 1926 crop? Experience of Wayne County potato growers for the past five years offers proof that they can. Let's consider the case of Dick Simons. He has practically removed chance and uncertainty as a factor in his potato crops. I feel free to assert that he will make money on his potato crop this year. The accompanying table gives the evidence.

Five-year results with potatoes:—

	Yield, Bushels per acre.	
	Sprayed	Unsprayed.
1921	299	251
1922	394	276
1923	409	341
1924	405	303
1925	404	339
Average	380	302

Two things stand out in this table of Simons' results. In the first place there is an average increase in yield of seventy-eight bushels per acre, due to spraying. This one single factor is sufficient to turn a source of loss into possible profit in 1926.

The second and most remarkable point is that, during the four years from 1922 to 1925, Dick has had an extreme variation in yield of only fifteen bushels per acre. This looks like stabilizing his potato industry and that is what he has done.

Incidentally it also appears that Dick has been a successful candidate for the Pennsylvania 400 Bushel Potato Club for the last three years. He says he is going to make it five years straight.

The year 1921 needs a little explanation. This was the first year Dick sprayed and he planted local grown seed, hence the lower yield. Each year since that first one Dick has planted only the best disease free seed which he secured thru his county farm bureau organization. He credits much of his success to good seed.

Other Factors That Made Him Successful

Let's consider a minute some of the other factors in Dick's success. His soil is a valusia type, stony, clay loam, not an easy soil to grow potatoes on. He always plows under a good sod for potatoes but during the past five years it has been a timothy sod. Next year he is going to put them on clover sod. He plows the ground fall and spring and harrows until the weeds and the hired man are both tuckered out.

A light coat of stable manure is applied on the sod the summer previous and plowed under. One thousand pounds of 4-10-4 fertilizer is harrowed in and an additional 1000 pounds per acre is put in the row, part in the furrow and part on top. This year he is going to use some 2-12-4 because of the clover sod.

At the left, potatoes from a sprayed row on the farm of Cross Brothers, Honesdale. On the right, those produced on an unsprayed row.

The potatoes are harrowed twice before they come up and are covered and harrowed again as they come thru the ground. Then the weeder is used and he follows thru the season with generous cultivation as needed. Dick killed quack-grass two different years in his potato fields by this treatment.

Dick's experience does not stand alone tho he is known as the potato king of Wayne County. In 1921 results from six farms showed 257 bushels per acre from the sprayed and 195 bushels per acre from potatoes in the same fields of the same variety, but not sprayed.

In 1922 the average for eight farms in Wayne County was 212 bushels for the sprayed and 106½ for the unsprayed. Notice again that there is a greater variation in the unsprayed than in the sprayed.

Cross Brothers, near Honesdale, planted potatoes on an old shaly loam cow pasture in 1921. Where they sprayed the result was 251 bushels to the acre. Where they didn't they got 106 bushels of potatoes per acre. No fertilizer was used.

Good Practices Pay

Examples need not be piled up endlessly. Our fellows are convinced that good practices pay in the potato field. The thing they are going to do this year is intensify. Next year's acreage will be a measure of the intelligence of potato growers and they will not increase the acreage greatly.

They realize that a largely increased acreage this season may mean low prices next fall. A lot of farmers who usually grow a few are not going to plant any this year. They plan to buy from the fellows who can grow them right.

The commercial growers will depend more and more upon the stabilizing factors which are making potatoes a safe money crop in Pennsylvania. They feel that stabilized potato production depends upon good culture, disease-free seed and careful, thoro spraying; and the greatest of these is spraying.

Eastern potato growers are being put within reach of more and better markets every year as the use of motor trucks increases and our good roads system is extended. The best potato markets of the country are but a few hours away from every farm in the Middle Atlantic States.

Livestock Worse Than Forest Fires

Farm Animals Do Immense Damage to Young Trees in the Woodlot

By C. R. ANDERSON
Pennsylvania State College

"FARM animals cause more damage to farm woodlots in Pennsylvania than forest fires." Sounds like a strong statement, doesn't it? It is, but we believe it to be true. The amount of damage done by them is very large, so large that one of the major steps woodland owners must take to build up their depleted woodlots is to prevent all grazing.

Where does the damage lie? Cows, horses and sheep eat the young trees. Turned into a newly cut over piece of land, they prevent its coming up to new trees entirely, or they make it "patchy" by eating heavily here and there thru it, or they change the character of the next crop greatly by eating young trees of some species and leaving young trees of other species altogether. The open character of many of our woodlots testifies to their activities.

Not only do they eat or cripple many of the young trees, but they reduce the stand to such a point that those trees which remain are not sufficiently crowded to prune themselves well. The result is a lower grade product of the tree, which may mean a very heavy loss.

The ground conditions in heavily grazed woodlots are not such as to make good growth of the trees possible. The soil is often hard, frequently bare, grass-covered when it should be protected and enriched by slowly decomposing layers of leaves and twigs. On steep slopes it is constantly washed down to lower levels.

Very many of us fail to understand and appreciate the part played by this material on the floor of the forest. Remove the brush, and away go the leaves. Remove the leaves, and we get the evil effects which we wish to avoid. Restore the short growth, young trees or shrubs, and the leaves remain on the ground. When the leaves remain on the ground, conditions improve, and growth improves. It is as logical as A-B-C, even if not quite so plain to us.

Only One Way to Prevent Loss

There is only one way that we can avoid serious loss from grazing the woodlot. That one way is to shut out the animals entirely.

The farmer who has been running cattle in wooded pasture should first calculate the pasturage area needed, assuming that the land be made to furnish real pasture. He then should examine his farm, locating the best young timber land and the areas easiest to set aside as pasture. His next step is to build some fence. The next, and last, is to keep the cows and sheep on the pasture side of the fence and not allow them the run of the woods.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 22 Phila., Pa., May 29, 1926 Whole No. 1515

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together.—Woodrow Wilson

Mrs. Arthur Capper

THOSE who have never been privileged to know Arthur Capper can hardly realize how sincerely his friends and acquaintances mourn with him the loss of his wife who died recently in a Baltimore hospital. Senator Capper is held in such high regard by everyone connected with the Lawrence Publishing Company, of which he is president, that his sorrow is felt very keenly, even by those who never met Mrs. Capper.

Florence Crawford Capper came from a line of distinguished men and women who have played an important part in the making of American history since before the Revolutionary War. She was the daughter of a governor of Kansas and in 1892 she was married to Mr. Capper, then a struggling young publisher, who later served two terms as governor and is now United States Senator from Kansas. Mrs. Capper was an accomplished musician and she published several songs of her own composition. Her skill as a harpist was a source of great pleasure to her relatives and intimate friends. Altho she took no active part in public affairs, she was keenly interested in her husband's work and was his able partner until her death.

Wheat for Gozo and Tobago

IT MIGHT take some of us quite a little time to find Madeira, Gozo, Chosen or Tobago on the map, nevertheless, the chances are that some of the wheat we grew in that field out back of the barn went into flour that was consumed in those countries, and others with names equally strange. The United States Department of Commerce names over seventy countries to which American flour was exported during March.

What a variety of pictures that list brings to mind! There are Malta and Cyprus, the very places we read about in the Bible; there is Nicaragua, where some people thought the ship canal should have been built, instead of across Panama; there is British Malaya, where fish climb trees and birds sleep hanging head down; there is Hongkong, which two of our much-traveled friends consider the ideal place to live; there are dozens of other interesting and remote countries we can never hope to see, that buy the flour grown on our farms.

If we never look beyond the horizon, plowing and seeding and harvesting may seem laborious and monotonous tasks; but there is romance in everything we do on the farm if we only stop to think of it.

Man versus the Insects

NOT long ago there appeared a magazine article by a writer who is thoroly convinced that man eventually will be driven off the face of the earth by his insect enemies. The author painted a gloomy picture, and he had gathered together enough facts about insect species which seem to be getting the better of the human race to make it seem real.

When we stop to count up the number of new insects that have gotten a foothold on farms in the eastern part of the United States within the last few years, it is easy to see how the magazine writer developed so pessimistic a frame of mind. But if he had looked for them he would have found several things to mitigate his worries.

The bugs that bite and bore and suck the life-juice of our food plants are bringing about great changes in our farming operations, but not all of those changes are for the worse. The back yard garden may give way to the commercial truck farm whose owner can afford the equipment needed to control the pests. The move in that direction already is quite noticeable in the fruit growing industry. Large orchards now supply the needs of people who formerly grew their peaches and apples on a few trees around the house. But in spite of the change there is little evidence of a prospective fruit shortage.

The insects aren't likely to wipe out the human race. But they may lead to the extinction of the so-called general farmer, and leave in his place a race of agricultural specialists.

Want to Forget It

OUR Washington correspondent writes, apropos of the fight in Washington over the Haugen bill, the passage of which is demanded by Corn Belt farm leaders: "The agitation for agricultural legislation was started by farmer-minded leaders who felt a real need for government aid to farmers, but the movement has degenerated into a political mess which Congress, the farm organization leaders and all others concerned would be glad to forget."

If the farmer-minded Corn Belt leaders had asked Congress for legislation that would enable farmers of the Middle West to work out their own salvation, they probably would have gotten some satisfaction. Instead, they led many of the law-makers to believe they were demanding a subsidy or a price-fixing scheme, and Congress balked. There is little chance now that any farm relief legislation will be passed before the present session closes.

Eight Unnecessary Fires

IF YOU make a list of the last ten fires that have destroyed farm houses and barns in your neighborhood you will be close to the truth if you assume that eight of those fires might easily have been prevented.

If men stopped carrying matches in their hatbands, or in pockets from which they are easily spilled and lost in hay or straw without ever being missed, there would be fewer fires. If people formed the habit of using nothing but safety matches there would be still fewer. Hundreds of barns are struck by lightning every summer, but we never heard of any damage being done by lightning to buildings protected by properly installed lightning rods. There are dozens of kinds of roofing material on the market that cannot be set on fire by sparks and flying embers. Defective flues can be made safe; gasoline can be handled with care; lanterns can be used with caution; most men can be persuaded that it isn't safe to smoke in the barn.

Those are the causes of most farm fires. The ways of preventing them are so cheap and simple that we marvel to see people continue to inflict a dangerous fire hazard upon themselves. Yet farm fire losses, for the country as a whole, are increasing.

Pennsylvania Voted Dry

IT APPEARS that many people in these United States are making the error of thinking that Pennsylvania is overwhelmingly wet, simply because the anti-prohibition candidate won the Republican nomination for the United States senatorship in Tuesday's election.

The fact is, Pennsylvania voted dry. There were three candidates for the Republican senatorial nomination, and two of them were against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The third, running on a light wine and beer platform, won the nomination. However, if prohibition was the real issue, as the wets would have us believe, then the drys have it, because more people voted for the two dry candidates than for the avowed wet. The latter won the nomination only because the dry vote was divided.

Washington Letter

LITTLE HOPE FOR HAUGEN BILL.—The proposed farm relief legislation has been before the House most of the time for nearly a month. Nearly a week was consumed in discussion of the Haugen agricultural price stabilization bill, after which discussion of amendments ran on intermittently for many days.

Early in the debate proponents of the Haugen bill saw there was no chance of its passing in the form that it was reported out by the House Agriculture Committee. They agreed to a reduction of the price stabilization appropriation from $375,000,000 to $175,000,000; to an immediate imposition of an equalization fee on sales of basic farm products to furnish funds for handling the surplus; to the elimination of the embargo provision and other features. But even in its emasculated form it failed to gain any appreciable strength.

COMPROMISE MAY FAIL.—An effort was later made by the proponents of the Tincher-Capper and Aswell-Curtis bills to unite on a compromise, attaching to the Aswell bill a provision for federal loans to cooperatives, similar to that provided in the Tincher bill.

Chances for any so-called farm relief legislation to get thru the House and Senate and receive the President's signature this session are exceedingly slim.

MISSED THEIR ONE CHANCE.—The farm relief legislation campaign has been badly led and unwisely managed. At one time early in the session the supporters of the Dickinson bill and the administration were close together on a compromise measure that could have been passed and it would have been a long start toward accomplishing the ends aimed at in the later Haugen bill.

NO ACTION ON MUSCLE SHOALS.—There is little chance for action on Muscle Shoals this session. It is not likely that the House will act on the bill to accept the military affairs committee report recommending leasing the power and nitrate fixation plants to the southern power interests.

No one seems to want action on Muscle Shoals at this time. Farm representatives are not anxious, because they know that acceptance of the majority report would mean the end of the matter as a cheap fertilizer proposition. And the power interests are now getting the power at Muscle Shoals for less than they would have to pay under the lease as proposed in their bid for the plants.

DECREASE IN TENANCY IN PENNA.—There was only a slight increase in tenant farming in the United States from 1920 to 1925. The percentage of tenant farms was 38.1 in 1920 and 38.6 in 1925. A considerable increase in tenancy was found in the Corn Belt and cotton states, while in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other eastern states an equally marked decline in tenant farming was found. It is also shown that the total farm population shrank from 31,000,000 to around 29,000,000 during the five years.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

ALL SET FOR BEETLE AND BORER.—State Plant Industry Bureau authorities have completed their preliminary arrangements for resuming the campaigns against the Japanese beetle and the European corn borer, the two imported pests which have caused more damage to Pennsylvania crops the last two years than most of the domestic nuisances. The beetle quarantine is now in effect, but the rigid enforcement will not start until June 15, when the bug becomes most troublesome. Meanwhile plans for thoro inspection of produce at farms and the establishment of the road patrol will be worked out. Visits of state agricultural authorities to the northwestern counties, where the corn borer quarantine is in effect, have shown the fields to be well cleared of stalks and an effort made by the great majority of the farmers to burn up all remainders of the corn crop.

WEATHER HITS ROADS.—Altho the number of men engaged in road construction and maintenance is probably larger than it has been in years at this season, work has met with considerable difficulty in portions of the state owing to lack of rain and the dryness of soil. In grading work rapid progress has been made, but the concrete laying is only fairly getting under way.

HUGE ORCHARD VALUES.—A detailed report made by the statistical bureau of the State Department of Agriculture shows the orchard crops of Pennsylvania to be worth many millions. There has been an actual decrease in the number of apple trees in the northwestern section. Adams County is shown to be the leading apple county now with 443,413 trees producing 885,580 bushels last year, Franklin being next with 443,650 bushels followed by Luzerne, York, Bedford, Cumberland, Lackawanna, Westmoreland, Berks and Lancaster in the order named. The total production is given as 6,970,000 bushels for the state, these ten counties yielding 3,151,000.

DISCUSS SCHOOL LAWS.—Preliminary discussions of proposals for changes of the laws for distribution of the state school appropriation have resulted in plans for a series of meetings during the fall at which the situation will be gone over in detail and committees named to study recommendations. A movement for more money for the small districts having scant taxation ability and where better buildings are essential is under headway.

TESTING RESUMED.—Tests of herds for tuberculosis have been resumed in full program by the field force of the State Bureau of Animal Industry since the federal indemnity money has been received. This week the inspectors will work in Chester, Lancaster and other southeastern counties and it is planned to keep going all summer.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

TRACTORS AT FARM COLLEGE.—The New Jersey Agricultural College has concluded arrangements to schedule an intensive series of tractor demonstrations on Field Day at the college farms, June 16th. The usual exhibits and demonstrations of large tractors will be made, while the exhibits in the small garden tractor class will probably be larger than any yet held at the college farms.

BANKERS URGE DIVERSIFICATION.—The interest of bankers in Gloucester County's cucumber and pepper sections promises to result in greater diversification of crops by the local growers. At a recent meeting of the county agent and extension service men, Newfield bankers sought ways and means to bring a pickling factory to that section. A tentative program was also mapped out to advise local growers on the economic necessity of producing other vegetables and fruits.

MONMOUTH DAIRY ASSOCIATION.—A county dairy association backed by leading producers has been organized in Monmouth County to encourage cow testing, tuberculosis eradication, more careful breeding and active support of junior dairy work. Membership in the new organization is on the basis of $1 for each member with less than ten cows, and $2 per member for those owning a herd of ten or more. Membership work is now under way to make the organization as large and influential as possible. Regular meetings will be held, including a summer tour.

GROWERS FORM SPRAY RING.—Several growers in the vicinity of Marlton in Camden County will meet the problem of equipment and time in spraying potatoes this year by the operation of a potato spray ring, with an experienced man in charge. The new group is formed similar to one operating in Cumberland County last year where growers at a cost of $12 per acre found that proper spraying gave them an average increase in yield of 43.6 bushels per acre.—B.

New York Letter

MILK INVESTIGATION.—The New York City Board of Health is continuing its investigation into milk graft in that city with an accompanying inquiry into the "bootlegging" of milk, or sales of milk that comes from foreign parts and does not meet the board's health regulations. It is significant that when it is being heralded abroad that the milk produced in New York state and neighboring areas is the best in the world, that the farmers' organizations are taking steps to improve it wherever possible; also that this investigation has resulted in barring two firms from continuing in the business. One of the firms was charged with violations two years ago but allowed to continue in the business. Later developments indicate that another concern had been selling 100 to 300 cans of cream a day from unapproved sources and testing from seven to twenty-five per cent too low in butterfat. Much of the bad milk and cream, it is charged, was sold to city institutions, such as hospitals and welfare institutions for children, the aged and infirm. The present health commissioner, Dr. Harris, responsible for the present cleaning up, has ventured the opinion that many of the city's typhoid cases have been caused by watered milk. Some fifty other firms are said to be doing business without permits and these are being sought out.

BIG YEAR FOR COUNTY AGENTS.—The farm bureau is taking a big stride in progress this year. They now have 30,000 members and all the associations are now self supporting. There is a general feeling of reliance on the information given which is always authentic and accurate.

SHEEP PROBLEM HELPED.—Tompkins County is rapidly lessening its difficulties in sheep raising. The special deputy hired by the board of supervisors had, on May 1, despatched seventeen dogs known to be killers—and he was still busy at similar work in the interests of sheep owners.—M. G. F.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

You can now buy Hillpot Quality Chicks at the price of ordinary chicks. I am offering these well-bred, record-laying stock at these prices as an inducement to become acquainted with Hillpot Quality Chicks. I confidently feel that you will be amply repaid for your investment. Looking for your order by return mail:

Price List Effective June 7th

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns or Black Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid.
Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.
W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"
They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buy C·M·L·Chicks
Our BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS are headed by pedigreed males imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Record of the Dams of these males 285 and the Sire's Dam 314. CHICKS, Pen 1, June 16c, July and August, 15c. Pen 2, June, July and August, 10c. Also Excellent Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds, June, July and August, 10c each. Marcey Strain Jersey Black Giants, June 25c, July and August, 20c. Chicks produced from personally inspected flocks, hardy, bred from vigorous, free range stock. They Live, Grow and make Profits. Order direct from this ad. Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog.
C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

The Lead Seal Stays on Tree
KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees
Be Sure of Your Fruit Before You Plant
The "True-to-Name" Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association remains on the Kelly tree until it bears.
And whether certified or not, you can be sure of bigger and better crops because every Kelly tree is guaranteed and propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not by grafting on piece roots.
There are Kelly trees in your neighborhood. Talk to their owners whose names we will gladly send you.
Ask About Our New Cortland Apple
Write now for your copy of the big Kelly catalog. Then order soon to insure getting your share of our guaranteed "True-to Name" stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.
Kelly Bros. Nurseries
1110 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.

Agents Wanted
PANAMA $1.78
Genuine TOYO PANAMA HAT Direct from Manufacturer.
Here is a necessity—something every man and woman wears every day and at a price that defies competition.
Ours is the lowest price and best quality hat line in the country—smartly trimmed. Unbreakable, foldable, easily cleaned. Regularly sold at $5.00, our price is $1.78. Parcel post prepaid. Enclose money order or check, correct size and the postman will deliver to you our genuine Toyo Panama Hat.
H. & H. PANAMA HAT CO.
Dept. 00, 468 Miller Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS
Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Oriental Poppy, Columbine, Delphinium, Foxglove, Phlox, Wallflower, Lilies, Gaillardia, and 85 other kinds of hardy perennial flower plants; Salvia, Aster, Zinnia, Snapdragon and other annual flower plants; Dahlia, Gladiolus and Canna bulbs; Hedge plants, Roses, Shrubs; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant, Onion and other vegetable plants. Catalogue free.
HARRY H. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Thousands of Chicks Weekly BEST BY TEST
For delivery after May 18th, book your order.
S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns.......$10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks .... 13.00 per 100
L. B. Broilers .... 9.00 per 100
H. B. Broilers .... 10.00 per 100
Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Can also furnish Anconas, Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Buff Leghorns. Write
H. C. HOUSEWORTH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Prices for May & June	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

White Leghorns Special Matings............13c Each
Barred Rocks Special Matings............16c Each
100% safe and live delivery guaranteed. Order from ad. or write for circular.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Plants Sent by express or Parcel Post

	100	500	1,000	5,000 or more per M.
Cabbage	$0.35	$1.00	$1.65	$1.25
Cauliflower	.65	2.00	3.50	3.00
Sweet Potato	.60	1.65	3.00	14.50
Pepper	.85	2.25	3.75	17.50
Tomato	.75	2.00	3.40	15.50

Leading Varieties. F. O. B. Sewell.
C. E. FIELD, SEWELL, N. J.

Frost & Wood MOWER
One Horse and Two Horse Sizes
Popular throughout the world for many years. Thousands of satisfied users. Built for heavy crops and rough and hilly land. Roller bearings assure light draft. Its cutter bar strength and superior cutting mechanism give long service.
The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop. Sizes 3½, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.
Write for catalog describing Frost & Wood Mowers, Dump Rakes, Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Grain Binders, Corn Binders, Cultivators, etc.
Guaranteed by us and our dealers.
EUREKA MOWER CO.
Box 1502, UTICA, N.Y.

$$$$ SAVED
Write us for price list on Motor and Tractor Oils. Special prices to Pennsylvania Farmer Readers. Guaranteed Oils—liberal discounts—extended terms—freight prepaid.
BAYERSON OIL WORKS
Established 1910 ERIE, PA.

GOOD FRESH
GEORGIA PEACHES
$2.50 per bushel crate
Much lower prices in 5 bushel lots. Now shipping Albertas and Carmens. Buy a crate for your summer ice cream.
Write for quantity prices to
GRIMES BROKERAGE CO.,
Room 429, Kimball House, Atlanta, Georgia

BASKETS BASKETS BASKETS
Buy your baskets now or early Spring and get rock bottom prices.
Write for catalog.
WEBSTER BASKET CO., Box 230, Webster, N. Y.

High Quality Chicks at Utility Prices
White and Brown Leghorns .... 10c each
Barred and White Rocks.............. 12c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds.............. 13c each
Black Minorcas and Anconas .... 12c each
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes.... 13c each
Chicks are all from high producing flocks that have been carefully culled for color, type and egg production. Free from disease and guaranteed 100% alive upon arrival. Order direct or write for further information. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. THE EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, Lock Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00
S. C. Black Leghorns	11.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	15.00
Barred Rocks	16.00
White Rocks	15.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00
Light Mixed	9.00

Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
F. W. MUTZABAUGH, R. 2, Duncannon, Pa.

PULLETS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING White Leghorns
Low Priced! Vigorous! Prolific! Healthy!
Send for Booklet
INDIANHEAD POULTRY FARM
Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

Big Cut in Eagle Nest Chicks

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$2.75	$5.35	$10.00	$28.00	$45.00	$90.00
White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds, and Anconas	3.25	6.25	12.00	34.50	57.00	110.00
Buff Minorcas	4.50	8.25	16.00	47.00	75.00	

Heavy Mixed ....$10.00 per 100 Light ....$8.00 per 100
Order direct from this ad June prices effective May 24th.
EAGLE NEST HATCHERY. Dept. 18. UPPER SANDUSKY, O.

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES—Our 17th Year
BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OHIO ACCREDITED

For 18 years we have culled our flocks for quality and egg production. We know that we can please you the same as thousands of our satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No 1 grade and specials. We will ship any number of chicks from 25 up. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks, add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	10c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks	12c each
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c each
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	15c each
S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas	14c each
All heavy odds and ends	10c each
Odds and Ends, heavy and light as they come	9c each
All light odds and ends	8c each

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A book on chicks and poultry worth dollars given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY. NO. MAIN STREET. FOSTORIA, OHIO

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Reduced Prices on these fine pure-bred baby chicks. Same high quality and good service, but lower prices.
Special Stock Write for prices on extra quality chicks. Our literature tells the story.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$3.00	$5.25	$10.00	$49.50	$95.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
White Orpingtons	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.50	135.00
Jersey Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	

Mixed Heavies (Not Accredited) ....$10.00 per 100
Mixed Light (Not Accredited) ....9.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Order today.
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT Order Today
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

PEP THEY HAVE QUALITY HAS MADE THE FINE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY
ATHENS Quality CHICKS
SUMMER PRICES Honest value, fresh air hatched, pure bred Chicks that will make you money. Order right from this ad and save time. 100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Member International B. C. A. & Ohio C. A. Ref., Athens National Bank. Free Catalog.

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 17th.	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorn	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Ancona, R. C. Brown Leghorn	5.50	10.00	45.00	85.00
Barred and White Rock, Reds, Bl. Minorca	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White and Silver Wyandotte, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
Tancred Leghorn, White Minorcas	8.50	16.00	80.00	160.00

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 54, ATHENS, OHIO

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING and shipping high class, well hatched Chicks from our pure bred, heavy laying flocks to thousands of pleased customers, and rendering the best of satisfaction. We can do the same for you in 1926. 100% Live Del. Guaranteed.

Prices Effective May 10th, 1926.	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	6.50	11.00	52.00	100.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	6.00	10.00	47.00	93.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	6.75	13.00	63.00	120.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.00	93.00

Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks, 18c each. Assorted Light: 50, $4.50; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. We Can Ship C. O. D. by Express or Parcel Post. If you have never raised 20th Century Chicks, give them a trial this year and be happy. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 or order direct from this ad and save time. Reference—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

300,000 National Chicks in June and July
Bred from carefully selected breeders. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$3.00	$5.25	$9.00	$43.00	$84.00
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	3.50	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Holly-Tancred, Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.75	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reds & White Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	4.00	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS. Box 404 MIFFLINTOWN, PA

200,000 Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks
June, July, August prices. Chicks shipped C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$11.00	$52.00
Hollywood, and Brown Leghorns	3.75	6.50	12.00	57.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Anconas, Thompson Rocks	4.00	6.75	12.75	60.00
Parks Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.10	7.00	13.50	63.00
Columbian Rocks, Brahmas, Blue Andalusians	6.00	11.00	20.50	99.00

100% live arrival. Reference: Curwensville National Bank. Order chicks now for summer shipment. 12 week old pullets.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES. Box 216. GRAMPIAN, PA.

Scotts Superior Chicks

	25	50	100
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00
White, Barred, Buff Rocks, R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	13.00

Our many repeat orders prove the quality and popularity of our chicks. All chicks from thoroughly culled, free range stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Bank reference. Catalog on request. Order direct from this ad.
SCOTT BROS. HATCHERY, BOX 5A EDISON, O.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

WE ARE trying out some varieties of peas and sweet corn which we never grew before. The new peas are the Marchioness, Little Marvel, and the Laxitonia. These varieties are of a dwarf nature and the quality is good. Pea vines which grow thirty to forty inches in height require support to produce well and it does not pay to provide brush or chicken wire to grow peas for market. It is true that all the very best varieties are of large growth, but we do not attempt to grow them in large quantities and the lesser kinds will furnish our trade with a very satisfactory product.

✦ ✦ ✦

IN ADDITION to the stand-by, Golden Bantam, we planted two earlier kinds of sweet corn,—the Early Malcom and the Vanguard. It is claimed that under favorable conditions these varieties will produce ears for the table in fifty-five and sixty-five days, respectively. All these are small-eared varieties and are limited to special trade, since the general city market trade demands large ears. If city consumers of sweet corn could get it fresh from the stalk and were wise enough to choose corn of quality instead of size of ears the market for sweet corn would double over night. But sweet corn loses about fifty per cent of its sweetness within twenty-four hours after it is pulled, and since a great deal of the market corn does not reach the table until it is forty-eight or more hours old, it is little wonder that so many people cannot tell the difference between good sweet corn and common field corn when they eat it.

✦ ✦ ✦

PRACTICALLY every kind of vegetable loses quality in about the same degree and as rapidly as sweet corn. People are learning this slowly and it is for this reason that roadside markets are becoming popular. Consumers who once buy good, freshly-gathered vegetables at a reputable stand, and cook them for dinner that evening, have an object lesson in quality which they do not forget, and which brings trade to the producer, providing he does an honest business and sells at a fair price.

✦ ✦ ✦

AFTER three weeks without rain we had nearly an inch fall on the sixteenth. It was a mighty welcome visitor. Besides furnishing moisture a good rain settles the soil about seeds and roots in a way that nothing else does. While it will doubtless start the heretofore dormant weeds also, man's efforts at crop production are vain unless sufficient rain falls at the right time.

✦ ✦ ✦

A PLAINTIVE note from a woman farmer asks me point blank this question: "How is it that you always seem so cheerful in your Neshaminy Garden notes? Don't you ever have periods of discouragement and don't you ever feel blue?" Yes, indeed, there are discouraging times. Times when the air seems fairly blue. Times when the sun does not shine, and the birds don't sing,—at least I do not see or hear them. I have had several such this spring. But I have lived long enough to know that such a frame of mind is fatal and that I must "snap out of it." I have learned that self-pity is about the worst pastime one can indulge in. The most cheering and helpful people I know are those who keep their troubles under a bushel but who let their light shine out thru a cheerful countenance.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE world has enough crape hangers and gloom spreaders without my adding to the number. In my several years experience with rather a wide acquaintance with people in other lines of work I have learned that farmers have not a monopoly of the discouraging things of life. They are not the only ones who have disappointments and failures. We must try hard to keep the resilient spirit of our childhood days. A child "comes back," after a disappointment like a new rubber ball when it is thrown against the wall. We call that the quality of resiliency. Grown people must strive to retain that quality, else life loses one of its most worth while things.

Herdsman—Did you water the cow?

Hired Man—Water the cow? No. Haven't watered her for two days.

Herdsman—What, not watered her for two days? Why not?

Hired Man—Didn't you say she wouldn't be dry for three months.—Pa. Testing Ass'n News Letter.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Ill Fitting Collars

AN ILL fitting collar upon a good horse is wasteful of dollar and wasteful of force. A beast well intended is often held back by collar unmended in fissure and crack! How can a poor creature, regardless of nerve, regardless of teacher or aptness to serve, give service in measure, give service at length, give rein to his treasure of animal strength, if man and his master, unthinking, unkind, can't sense the disaster of collars that bind? A collar's a trifle of leather, no more, yet how it can stifle a horse in his chore! A collar's a tittle, a ring on the neck, yet how it can whittle, and blister, and wreck! A collar's a portion of harness, that's all, yet by its contortion how much it can gall!

Whenever I'm buying a shoe for myself I find myself trying each pair on the shelf; whenever I barter for gaiter or belt, for jacket, or garter, or bonnet of felt, I make an endeavor with all of my wits, by practice grown clever, to find perfect fits; because I know truly that one little thing which pinches unduly or offers to cling, spoils all of the pleasure of working for me, curtails beyond measure my pep and my glee.

No horse that I'm using, since this is the case, shall wear with my choosing a thing out of place; his collar, that's settled, well-fashioned and good, well padded and metaled, must fit as it should!—J. Edw. Tufft.

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

After Dynamite Used

I am planting an apple orchard of 500 trees and have to dynamite the holes. Please let me know how long a time must elapse before a tree can be planted?—P. S., Bucks County, Pa.

I think it would be well to let two or three days elapse after dynamiting the holes before you plant fruit trees in them. They should be perfectly safe after that. —S. W. Fletcher.

Apricots Won't Bear

I have three apricot trees about six years old. They are in clay ground and lay a little to the sun. They have never been pruned or sprayed. Every spring they are full of blossoms and they do not freeze, but there have never been more than three or four apricots on them. I would like to know if there could be anything done to make them bear fruit.—H. E., Columbia County, Pa.

Altho you state that the blossoms of your apricot trees are not frozen, I suspect that this is the difficulty. The apricot is even less hardy in bud than the peach, and the peach is not a sure cropper in your county, by any means. The blossom, if frozen, looks normal, except that the pistil, which is in the very center of the blossom, is black. This would not be noticed unless you examine the blossom carefully.

If, however, this is not frost injury, it is lack of pollination. Some varieties of apricots do not set very well unless the blossoms are fertilized with the pollen of other varieties. The remedy would be to graft another variety of apricot into some of the limbs of these trees.

It is possible also that the brown rot fungus, which attacks apricots, as well as peaches, may have been the cause of the blossoms failing to set fruit.—S. W. Fletcher.

Spray the Apples

TO J. Z., Schuylkill County, Pa:—Your apples rot because they were not sprayed. A general spraying schedule for apples was given in the April 24th issue of Pennsylvania Farmer. See your county agent for details on spraying. It might be that he can arrange for a spraying demonstration in your orchard.

The plum trees are affected with the blackrot, which makes large black swellings in the branches. These should be cut out during the growing season, as soon as they appear. Spraying, as represented in the recent issue of Pennsylvania Farmer, will prevent the black knots from appearing.

The rotting of the plums is due to a fungous disease, the brown rot. This is prevented by spraying, as indicated in the recent issue.—S. W. Fletcher.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Only Local Stations

I have a compact dry cell radio and am not able to receive anything but local stations. Neighbors with the same kind of radio are getting satisfaction. I have changed my aerial six times, and changed my ground. —A. C. S., Washington County, Pa.

There may be electric light or power wires within a hundred feet of the aerial which have a leaking insulator. You can tell whether such is the case by disconnecting the aerial and tuning carefully for the point of "oscillation" or the most sensitive point. If the crashing noises are heard only with the aerial on, your set is not at fault.

May Be in the House

On the other hand, you may have some electrical wiring or battery circuits in your own house which are leaking. You can generally detect this condition by unscrewing all the fuses in the main fuse box at the electric light meter and noting whether the noises stop. Of course, I do not know whether you have electric current, but this has happened and it has taken an electrician to trace down the source of leakage.

As to the ground, a buried copper screen, 6x2 feet and 2 or 3 feet underground in a damp or wet spot is far superior to what you are using. This, however, will not alter the buzzing noises. Have you had all batteries thoroly tested? The C battery in particular may be at fault.

If the electric circuit seems at fault, call upon, write to or telephone the power company officials and I feel sure they will cooperate with you and clean or replace the insulators near you. Emphasize the fact that neighbors on either side do not have the trouble.—B. F.

Feasible Not Profitable

Can I hook a generator taken from a car of the 6-8-volt or ampere type to my washing machine engine and generate my own radio batteries safely and profitably? The pulley on the engine is five inches and has a speed of 650 R. P. M., and the generator has a pulley three inches.—P. R. S., Northampton County, Pa.

It is, of course, feasible to charge your radio battery from the six to eight-volt generator you have, running the generator by belt from your washing machine engine. I do not think you will find it profitable to do so, however.

You would have to run the engine at a pretty high speed to produce sufficient current unless you provide the engine with a larger pulley. To use a smaller pulley on the generator (which will produce the same effect) will result in increased slippage of the belt.

To charge the battery at a normal rate — about seven amperes — you would have to run the engine constantly for about ten to twelve hours for a battery of around eighty amp-hr. capacity. Probably you can figure up the amount of oil and gasoline (or kerosene) required to run the engine for that length of time and learn whether or not it would be profitable. It is certainly unlikely that it would pay you to try this, especially in view of the added trouble and attention necessary.—B. F.

Farmers and home gardeners who used Pyrox spray last season said it was

far more effective in protecting plants and much more convenient to use than ever before

THE success of the new improved Pyrox last season was truly sensational. Never before did we receive so many enthusiastic letters.

More effective than ever in protecting plants against destructive bugs and insects, in controlling disease and blights and improving foliage. And so much more convenient to use. Five minutes, and you're ready to spray!

Pyrox saves time, labor and money. It goes farther. It *sticks*—making frequent sprayings unnecessary.

You can save money by getting your Pyrox in five, ten or twenty-five pound drums.

THE NEW IMPROVED Pyrox TRADE MARK REGISTERED
the powerful triple-duty spray
Kills Bugs Controls Diseases Improves Foliage
Its soft, creamy consistency is guaranteed by 28 years of manufacturing experience.
Made by BOWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY
40 West Street, New York
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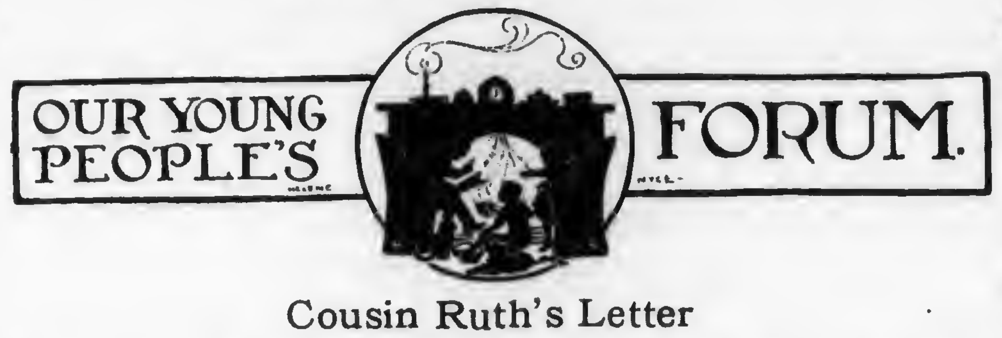

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—For nearly six months I have been awarding membership pins each week to those Forum friends who have sent in the best and greatest number of contributions for our page. At the end of June, as I promised, I shall let you know which county has the greatest number of Forum members and which has the greatest number of Forum friends. I'm wondering which will be the banner county, aren't you?

If you haven't already done your share, or if you want to swell the total for your county, now is the time to make a dash for the finish by taking part in the contest that begins this week.

Can You Find Them?

Below are ten sentences that need a lot of fixing up. Somewhere in this issue of Pennsylvania Farmer they are as they should be. Every word which appears here is in the correct sentence, but you'll find that here they're all out of order. What you'll have to do is to hunt thru the paper carefully, find the correct sentences and send them to me with the words in proper order.

In the upper right hand corner of your paper write your name, age and full address, including county, and in the left corner the word "Contest." It is not necessary to copy the incorrect sentences, simply send me the correct sentences numbered as they are here and telling upon which page you found each correct sentence.

All contest papers should reach me before June 12th. Address: Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia. Six prizes will be awarded those sending the neatest, correct papers—three to the boys and girls twelve years old and over and three to those under twelve. A camera will be awarded as first prize to the winner in each group, a fountain pen as second and a schoolbox outfit as third.

Here are the jumbled sentences. I hope you have as good a time finding the correct sentences as I had mixing them up for you!

1. The very heavy loss which may result, is a lower tree of the mean grade a product.
2. And every kind of sweet corn as vegetable in about practically the same degree loses quality as rapidly.
3. During more liberal receipts in the Philadelphia market was featured by the week.
4. The Pennsylvania black knots from spraying, of recent Farmer in appearing as represented, will prevent the issue.
5. The place of potash tobacco stems do not take but they make quite a good salt fertilizer.
6. At the rate of an hour he drove 172 miles one mile.
7. Some of our Little weekly mistakes are very careless and make Folks simple.
8. People in this class in wealthy operations realize more constructive breeding than most farmers are doing.
9. When will you have this pressure steamer or using empty cooker space."
10. Exposition buildings fast nearing the Sesqui-Centennial grounds on completion.

COUSIN RUTH

Letters from Forum Friends and Members

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I wish some of you girls could be here to see my nice pets. I have three little lambs on the bottle. We have triplets and twins. I feed two of the triplets and one of the twins with the bottle. They are very nice pets. They play with me in the yard. The one that is my pet I call Billy. I feed them three times a day.

I help milk every evening and morning. It is very pleasant on a farm. — Pearle A. Kaufman (X), Snyder County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We haven't very nice weather out here. Cousin Ruth, I received the membership pin for which I thank you very much. We are raising chickens. Our peach trees are in bloom and I hope that there won't be any frost or it will spoil the blossoms.

The strawberry plants are very green. I hope that they will have blossoms soon and get ripe. We've planted a few vegetables now but our flowers are not planted. I hope the things will grow.—Mamie Kolodchak (X), Cumberland County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I made a garden yesterday. The arbutus is out, the only flower out here. I read in the Forum page that more candy receipes were wanted. Here is one.

SEA FOAM

3 cups of sugar
1 cup table syrup
½ cup of water
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup of nuts

Boil until it hairs when it drips from spoon. Beat the whites of two eggs, add one teaspoon of vanilla, then the syrup slowly, and one cup of nuts or grated cocoanut. Have all ready beforehand. Whip together until it is light and creamy. Pour into greased pan and when cool mark into squares.

Cousin Ruth, let us have more contests.—Elmo Shreckengast (X), Armstrong County, Pa.

TWO FRIENDS AND MYSELF
Elmo Schreckengast (X), Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We just moved from a poultry farm to a fifty-six-acre farm. We have White Wyandotte hens, White Indian Runner ducks, White Chinese geese. There are fifty ducks, ten geese and a few hundred chickens. We usually have a few hundred ducks but not in winter. We trapnest our chickens. Did you ever see trapnests, Cousin Ruth? I'll tell you about them some other time, that is, if you would like to know how they are used.

I take piano lessons and can also play the "uke" which is really nothing at all.

For pets I have two dogs and a rooster which is very intelligent. We don't have cats for they are bird destroyers and I'd rather have birds, wouldn't you? I belong to the Liberty Bell Bird Club. Do any of the Forum Friends belong to that club?

I'm also a radio fan so don't think I'm behind times. I really couldn't do without it.—Lucretia Mylin (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a nice Jersey calf. We are going to raise it. I caught some trout this year but haven't gone fishing much. The fishing season opened April 15th. They are very good to eat.

In the summer we have to drive the cows to another pasture quite far away. I go on my bicycle for we go along the road with them. Sometimes we fish when we come back.—Richard Hoag, twelve (X), Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Here I am again. I received my membership pin a short time ago. I like it, thanks very much.

School will soon be out and the Forum boys and girls will be going for hikes and camping trips. I live on a farm of 104 acres with a woods on it. I love to go to the woods in the summer and I gather wild flowers and ferns. I don't like to go by myself because I am afraid of snakes and there are several in the woods.

I help raise chickens, put up the hay, plant and dig potatoes. We had about 200 bushels of potatoes last year. I also help keep the weeds out of the garden in the summer.

Will some of the Forum friends please send in a recipe for marshmallow candy?—Ruth Weir, fifteen (X), Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I like my membership pin and so does my brother. The children in our school all wanted to know where I got it. I told them and they were all going to write a letter to get a membership pin.

We have three calves. I like them all. I help my brother feed the pigs, hens and chickens, and feed the cows their feed and hay and then water them when we get that done. We sometimes go fishing.—Lawrence Hoag (X), Wayne County, Pa.

We'll be glad to have your schoolmates write letters to the Forum, won't we, boys and girls?

Dear Forum Friends:—We have a dog named Trick and he certainly can do tricks. We have fourteen chickens and I always feed them. Plowing season is here and I help my father.—Sandy Mazzulla, twelve, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—For not missing a day at school my teacher got me a book.

Cousin Ruth, I have thirty-two duck eggs set. We have sixty-six goose eggs set, and about forty-eight turkey eggs set.

Here is a recipe for the kind of cake I like best.

SUNSHINE CAKE

Beat whites of 7 eggs about half, add ¼ teaspoon cream tartar, beat stiff. Add 1 cup sugar slowly, then add yolks of 5 eggs well beaten. Add a pinch of salt and 1 cup flour. Add 1 teaspoon of flavor. Sift flour and sugar 4 or 5 times.—Mildred Highlands, eleven (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a pet canary, Jenny. When the baby cries I tell Jenny to sing and as soon as the baby hears the bird sing she stops crying.

I also have two goldfish and when you go near the water they splash and jump with joy.

MY FATHER AND HIS NEPHEW
Myrtle Kane, Broome County, N. Y.

Our school is over and I do not know whether I passed to eighth grade or not for I haven't my report. —Irene Kueppers, thirteen (X), Butler County, Pa.

Riddle Answers

1. A yard stick.
2. A cabbage stalk.
3. A cat with a mouse.
4. A wheelbarrow.

These are the answers to Ruth Leaman's riddles published in the May 8 issue.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Butler County, Irene Kueppers (X). **Chester County,** Anna Ferron. **Clearfield County,** Edith Schoening. **Columbia County,** Mabel Deitterick (X), Belva Pealer (X). **Crawford County,** Nina Ewing (X). **Cumberland County,** Mildred Highlands (X). **Greene County,** Ruth Throckmorton (X). **Jefferson County,** Inez Piper, Leila May Piper. **Lawrence County,** Katie Mast (X). **McKean County,** Lillian Waldd (X). **Schuylkill County,** Mary Guris (X), Sandy Mazzulla. **Somerset County,** Paul McQuade, Opal Smith. **Wayne County,** Lawrence Hoag (X), Richard Hoag (X), Mary McKernon.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You can find out what was the matter with the general if you will look carefully at the sentences below. You will notice that a letter is omitted from each sentence. For instance, you can readily see that the letter "J" is omitted from the name of the month in the first sentence, so put "J" down for the first letter of the answer. When you have found the letter omitted from each sentence, arrange all the letters in the order in which the sentences come, and you will have the answer to this serious question. When you have found the answer send it to me on a POSTCARD so that it reaches me by June 5th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks are very careless and make simple mistakes weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

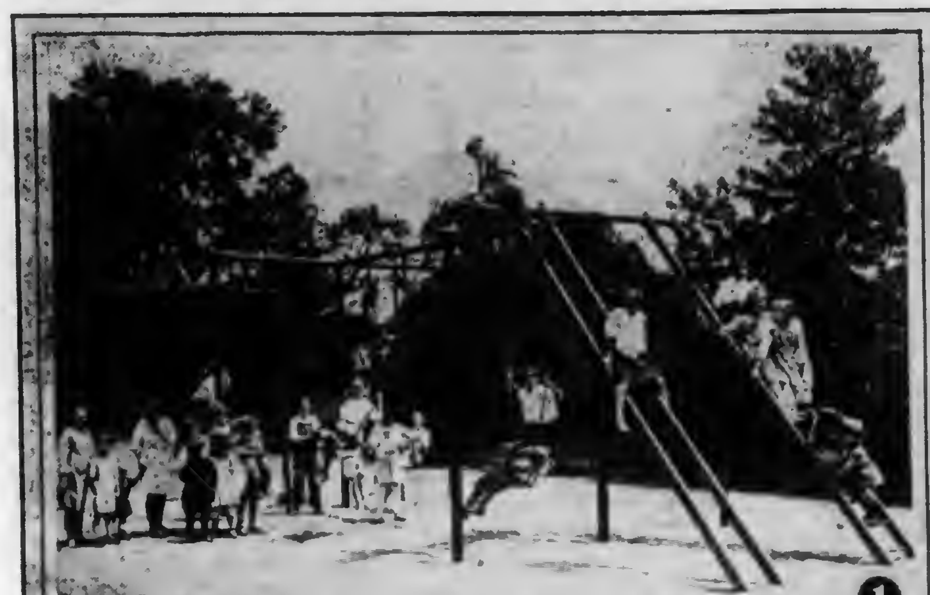
The answer to the puzzle published in the May 8 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: LARK, THRUSH, ORIOLE, DAW, CARDINAL, HAWK, WREN, ROBIN, SPARROW, EAGLE, CROW, OWL.

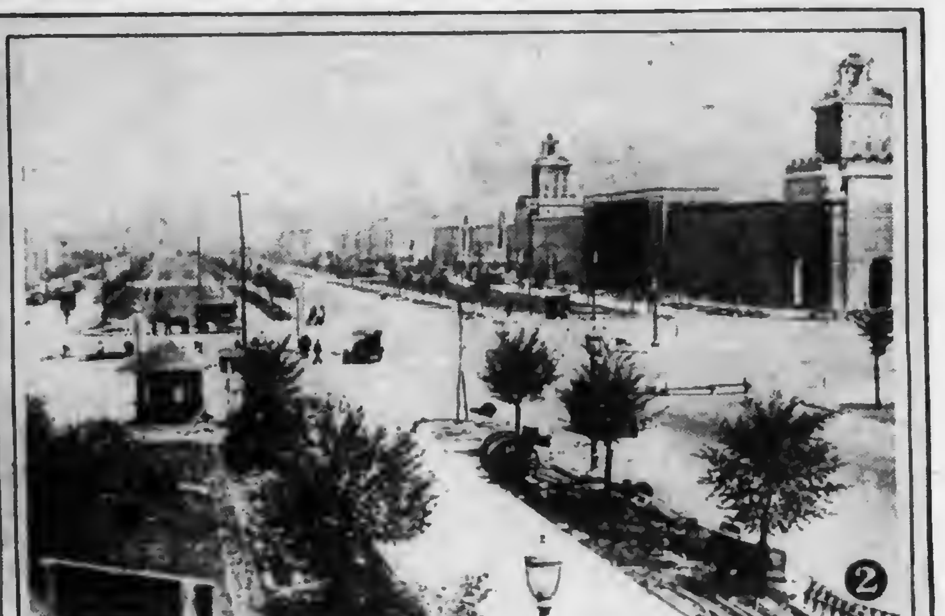
The puzzle prize winners are: Ruby Aiken, age 11, Portersville, Pa.; Joel R. Bloss, age 11, Walnutport, Pa.; Nina Duvall, age 9, Coal Center, Pa.; Eugene A. Hoover, age 11, Newville, Pa.; Clair Kuhns, age 10, Salina, Pa.; Glenn Kuhns, age 11, Salina, Pa.; Dorothy Lucas, age 9, Huntingdon, Pa.; Albert R. Stewart, age 12, Lansdale, Pa.; Arch Wager, age 11, Berwick, Pa.; Virginia Wright, age 12, Eighty Four, Pa.

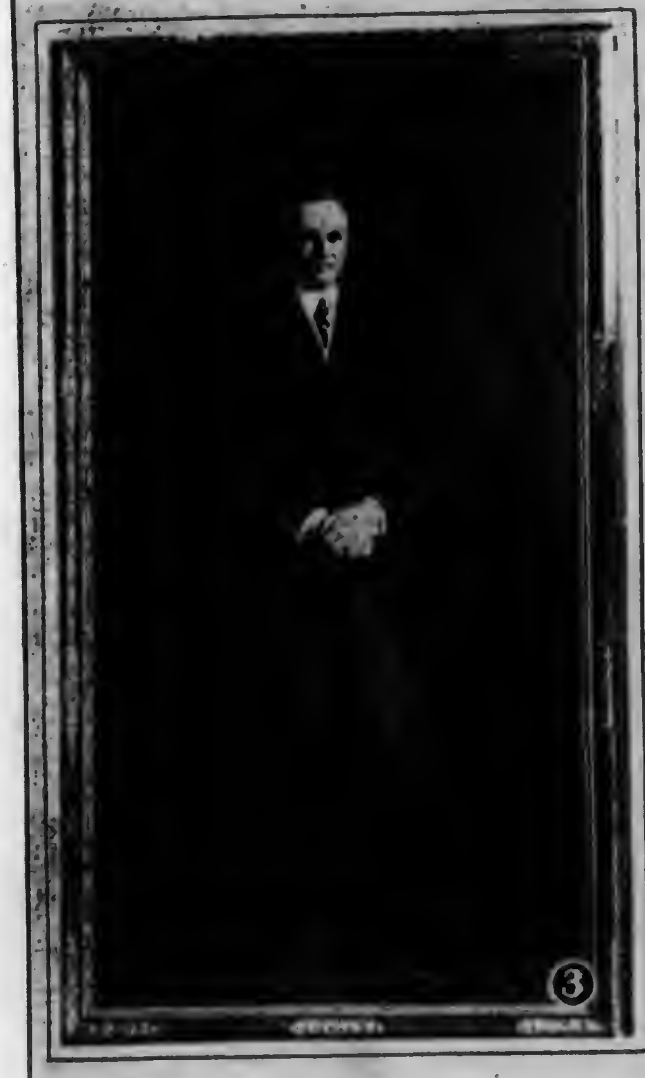
THE GENERAL WAS SICK. WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE THE DOCTORS FOUND WAS THE MATTER?

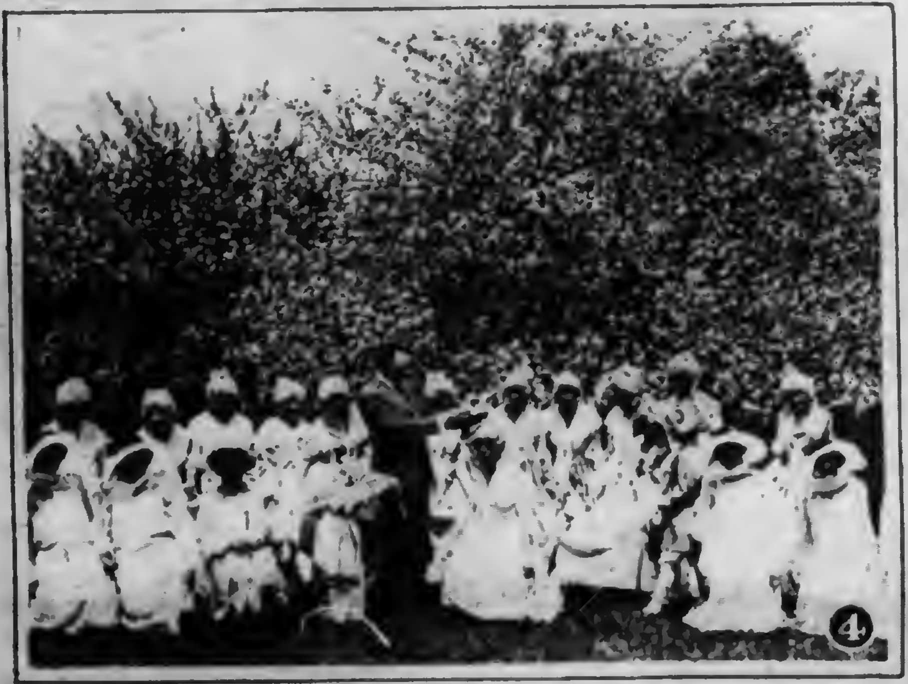
1. The Fourth of Uly is Independence day.
2. Janary is the first month of the year.
3. Woodrow Wilon was President of the United States during the World War.
4. Elecricity is a great help on the farm.
5. Pitsburgh is a large city in western Pennsylvania.
6. They found sells on the seashore.
7. Memorial Day is the thirteth of May.
8. There are seve days in the week.
9. Rus were laid on the floors.
10. Boton is a city in Massachusetts.
11. In Philadelphia the Declaraton of Independence was signed.
12. There are twelve iches in a foot.
13. The lightning shown in zizag streaks across the sky.
14. When the cat's away the mic will play.
15. Otario is the name of one of the Great Lakes.
16. You have ten fingers and ten tos.
17. New York is called the Emple State.
18. Delware is one of the thirteen original states.
19. Commander Byrd recently flew around the North Poe.

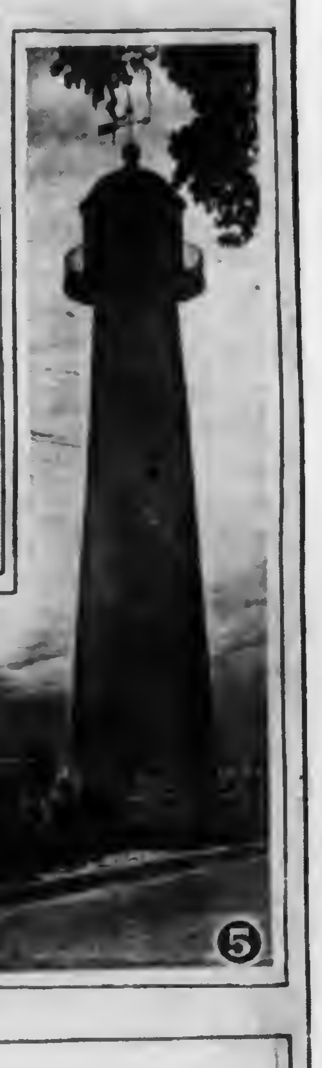
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

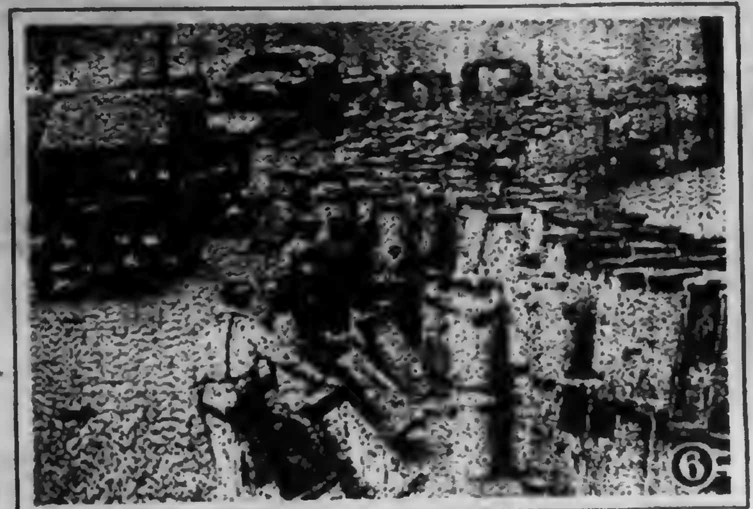


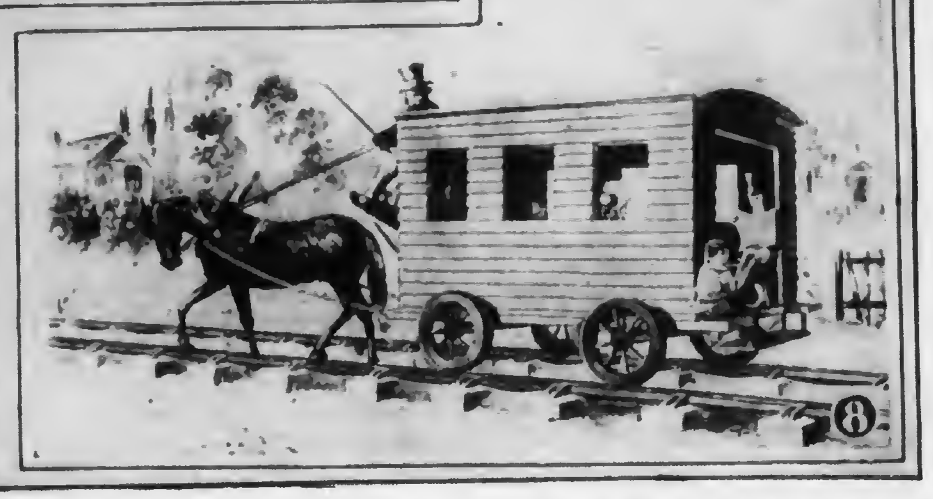












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—A city playground, by providing healthful recreation, is an aid to child health. This picture was taken in Chicago.
2.—Buildings on the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition grounds fast nearing completion.
3.—The life size portrait of President Coolidge, painted by Edwin C. Tarbell, which was unveiled this month in the State House, Boston, Mass.
4.—The queen of the Third Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival being crowned by Governor Byrd, of Virginia, at Winchester.
5.—One of America's most celebrated lighthouses is the Biloxi light along the Old Spanish Trail at Biloxi, on the gulf coast of Mississippi.
6.—This photograph, sent from London by radio, shows the milk depot established in Hyde Park, London, during the recent strike in England.
7.—Piles of baled straw at one of the largest paper mills in the world. It is made into cardboard paper and the coarser kinds of wrapping paper, a ton and a half of straw being used in one ton of paper.
8.—In 1830 this was the latest way to travel!

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Oven Canning Is Successful

If You Haven't Tried It Before Begin This Season

"WELL! Do you process your cherries in the oven?" was the surprised exclamation of my neighbor who happened into the kitchen at cherry picking time. I assured her that I most certainly did, and with excellent results.

"But don't the jars run over, and mess up the oven floor?" was her next inquiry.

"Oh, no. Directions say to fill only to an inch of the top, but I filled mine to half an inch of the top, and not one ran over. If you're doubtful, slip a pan or cooky sheet on the floor of the oven."

"But, if they're not full, don't they spoil?" "Not when they are cold packed. The old method meant filling full, and air space meant disaster. By the cold pack method, with lid merely resting on the top, the air is exhausted from the jar, producing a partial vacuum. The empty space at the top lowers the pressure inside the can, and makes keeping even more certain. You will have this empty space when using steamer or pressure cooker."

Regulating oven temperature. A turn of the magic red wheel sets the alarm clock. When it rings, out come the jars.

Seldom Break in Dry Heat

"But surely there is more breakage when using the oven," she persisted. "No, glass expands quickly when put into the dry heat of a slow oven, and is less likely to break than when lowered into hot water. There is no trouble putting each group of jars when filled into the pre-heated oven. A strong draught of air striking the jars when the door was opened might crack one, just as it would make a cake fall, but our summer breezes are hot. When taking jars from the oven, use hot dish holders, tightening the seal by lowering wire bale on glass top jars, or tightening screw tops, then invert on cloth, paper or a wooden top table."

My questioner could think of no other objections. She saw how lovely my cherries were in color, and in shape even better than when prepared by other methods.

A slow oven is the rule, and unless you know how hot and how long you can't be sure of results, one ovenful would be overcooked, and the next not processed long enough. I turn the magic red wheel, and set the alarm clock. When it rings, I take out my jars. The regulator automatically turns down the gas, and keeps the temperature even. When the door is opened, cooling the oven, I can heat the gas being turned on for me.

But it was not always so easy. When I oven-can with my kerosene stove, a two-dollar portable oven thermometer on the bottom shelf must be watched constantly, turning down flame accordingly. My coal and wood range had a thermometer of its own, arranged so that it was closer to the inside of the oven door than many of this type, hence closer to the jars.

A temperature of 250 degrees Fahrenheit is right for processing apples, blackberries, grape juice, rhubarb, strawberries; 275 degrees for quartered apples, cherries, peaches, pears, pineapple, plums, strawberry preserves, fruit butters and jams, and pre-cooked tomatoes; 300 degrees for raw tomatoes.

Since government experts have decided it is unsafe to can meats and non-acid vegetables processing in the hot water bath at boiling temperature, oven canning of these foods is no longer recommended, since the temperature in the middle of the can does not go above boiling.

If more than four quart jars are placed in the oven at one time, increase the time in the oven by half an hour. If a number of pint jars filling two oven racks are placed in the oven at one time, also increase the time in the oven by half an hour, being sure that jars are two inches apart and that the grate is placed an inch from floor of the oven, to allow circulation of heat. The jars are placed on this grate, as when doing ordinary baking.—Doris W. McCray.

Editors' Note:—The preparation of fruit, vegetables and jars used in oven canning, together with time and temperature for processing, will appear in an early issue.

Memorial Day

ALTHO Memorial Day seems to be losing some of its deep and patriotic significance, I think there are many of us who desire to hold that day as originally intended. I like the old name of Decoration Day, and I like the idea of remembering the graves of friends on that day. We cannot always visit the graves of many dear to us, but we can remember those who have gone before by doing a kindly act for some one living. A greeting to a shut-in or some troubled soul, a letter to a dear one too long forgotten,—these little deeds can be accomplished by the very busiest of us.

No better day could be chosen for starting an improvement campaign for the village cemetery. Be our corner great or small, there is a real duty for those who hold this day in reverent memory of the brave.—Dora Mon Dore, N. Y.

What Does Day Mean?

"WHAT do young people care about Decoration Day?" I hear parents frequently complain. "It's just a holiday to them. They'd rather go to a ball game in the afternoon and to a dance at night!"

Isn't it natural for youth to prefer action and the present, forgetting the past? Do we set them a good example? Is it reasonable to expect much inspiration from the day when we work until noon, get out the flivver, rush into town to see the parade and hear the music and then hurry home again?

Celebrations Forty Years Ago

Forty years ago Decoration Day was a great day with us eastern people. The martial music, the patriotic speeches, the march to the cemetery and the decoration of the graves were personal matters to many, bringing up actual pictures of the battle and of lost comrades.

But now those ranks have thinned to the merest fragment. Gettysburg, Bull Run and the Wilderness mean nothing to us so far as personal experience goes. Grandfather and his rambling stories of the war will soon be things of the past. What then is going to be our attitude toward the day they once held so dear?

Before the World War I saw several pathetic attempts at a Decoration Day celebration, but when our boys went overseas our hearts turned again to the significance of Memorial Day. Now the American Legion has entered the ranks of veterans and sons of veterans are walking with the two or three old fathers who still linger.

How long will this new interest last? Must we have calamity to open our hearts?—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Final Prize Sewing Hints

THESE are my sewing short cuts: Pockets and all trimming pieces go on easier before front and back pieces are attached.

Before sewing up seams on heavy materials, turn over edges one-eighth inch toward the wrong side and stitch.

Finish long tight sleeves quickly by facing the bottom the depth of the opening, before sewing up the sleeve seam.

Steam basted woolen pieces very lightly and remove basting before final pressing.

Chalked coarse thread marks dark materials better and more quickly than tailor's tacks.

To turn bias cords, sew firmly with double thread in the end of the cord, opposite the seam; then run the needle head first back thru the cord.

To make a false binding, take a fourth-inch tuck on the wrong side of material, three-fourths inch from the edge. Turn raw edge up over tuck to wrong side and finish by hand.—Edith R. Dills, N. J.

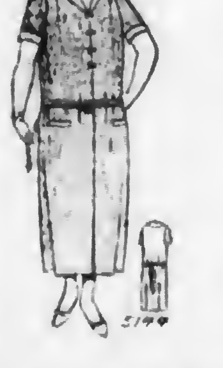
Old Dustless Duster

WHEN I purchase a new dustless duster the old one is not discarded but becomes an ideal stove-duster; one which keeps the stove spotless and does not scatter dust or ashes during dusting. Try it if you never have done so.—A. M. A.

Quickly and Simply Made

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5144.—A Comfortable Dress.—Striped tub silk was here used with trimming of white broadcloth. This is also good for gingham or percale. Seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.



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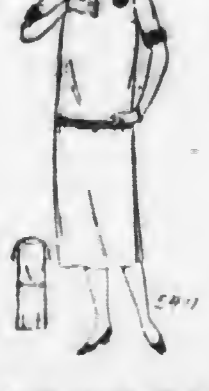
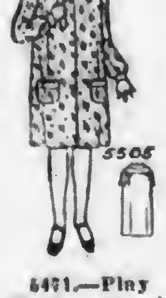


5411

A 38-inch size requires 4⅜ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 27-inch material for collar, cuffs and pocket facings. Pattern, 10 cents.

5411.—A Simple Frock.—This is a good model for gingham, linen, seersucker or tub silk. Six sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material to face collar, cuffs and a 2-inch belt. Pattern, 10 cents.

5505.—Popular Style.—This little garment may be made of cretonne, chintz, gingham or chambray. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require 3¼ yards of figured material and ¼ yard of plain material 36 inches wide. If made with short sleeves 3 yards of figured material will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



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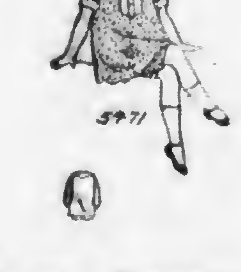

5471

5471.—Play Frock with Bloomers.—Challis was here used and collar, cuffs and plastron made of white washable crepe. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size will require 2⅞ yards of figured material and ⅜ yard of plain material 36 inches wide. If made with long sleeves 2⅝ yards of the figured material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick almost to madness from loneliness. Leaving the sick man MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. MacVeigh decided to hunt them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One was Bucky Smith, who hated Billy. Tired out the party rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. Bucky and his party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

A false story of Jim Blake's sent Pelletier on a search which ended abruptly when he found a baby, Little Mystery, in a nearby igloo. After MacVeigh's return, Eskimos—the dangerous Kogmollocks—came for the child and to save her the men fled. In flight they met Scottie Deane, father of the child. Next day, after the death of Deane, MacVeigh struck south taking Little Mystery to Pierre Croisset's cabin where Isobel Deane awaited her husband. Sick with fever she blames Billy with her husband's death.

(Continued from last week)

BILLY cut a few balsam boughs and spread out his blankets, but did not build a fire. When the half-breed returned to say that supper was waiting he told him that he was not hungry, and that he was going to sleep. He doubled himself up under his blanket, silent and staring, even neglecting to feed the dogs. He was awake when the stars appeared. He was awake when the moon rose. He was still awake when the light went out in Pierre's cabin. The snowman was gone from his vision; home—and hope. He had never been hurt as he was hurt now. He was yet awake when the moon passed far over his head, sank behind the wilderness to the west, and blackness came. Toward dawn he fell into an uneasy slumber, and from that sleep he was awakened by Pierre's voice.

When he opened his eyes it was day, and the half-breed stood at the opening of the tent. His face was filled with horror. His voice was almost a scream when he saw that MacVeigh was awake and sitting up.

"The great God in Heaven!" he cried. "It is the plague, m'sieur—le mort rouge—the smallpox! She is dying—"

MacVeigh was on his feet, gripping him by the arms.

He turned and ran towards the cabin, and Billy saw that the half-breed's team was harnessed, and that Pierre's wife was bringing forth blankets and bundles. He did not wait to question them, but hurried into the plague-stricken cabin. From the woman's room came a low moaning, and he rushed in and fell upon his knees at her side. Her face was flushed with the fever, half hidden in the disheveled masses of her hair. She recognized him, and her dark eyes burned madly.

"Take—the baby!" she panted. "My God—go—go with her!"

Infinitely tender, he put out a hand and stroked back her hair from her face.

"You are sick—sick with the bad fever," he said gently.

"Yes—yes, it is that. I did not think—until last night—what it might be. You—you love me! Then take her—take the baby and go—go—go!"

All his old strength came back to him now. He felt no fear. He smiled down into her face.

"I will take her out there," he said. "She will be all right—Isobel!" He spoke her name almost pleadingly. "She will be safe. She will not take the fever."

He picked up the child and carried her out into the larger room. Pierre and his wife were at the door. They were dressed for travel, as he had seen them come in off the trapline the evening before. He dropped Isobel and sprang in front of them.

"What do you mean?" he demanded. "You are not going away! You cannot go!" He turned almost fiercely upon the woman. "She will die—if you do not stay and care for her. You shall not run away!"

"It is the plague!" said Pierre doggedly. "It is death to remain!"

"You shall stay!" repeated Billy, still speaking to Pierre's wife. "You are the one woman—the only woman—within a hundred miles. She will die without you. You shall stay, if I have to tie you!"

WITH the quickness of a cat, Pierre raised the butt of the dog-whip which he held in his hand, and it came down with a sickening thud on Billy's head. As he staggered into the middle of the cabin floor, groping blindly for a moment before he fell, he heard a strange, terrified cry, and in the open inner door he saw the white-robed figure of Isobel Deane. Then he sank down into a pit of blackness.

It was Isobel's face that he first saw when he came from out of that black pit. He knew that it was her voice calling to him before he had opened his eyes. His head was bolstered up, and so he could look straight into her face. It frightened him.

He knew now what she had been saying to him as he lay there upon the floor.

"You must get up—you must go!" he heard her moaning. "You must take my baby away. And you—you—must go!"

He pulled himself half erect, then rose to his feet, swaying a little. He came to her then with the look in his face she had first seen out on the barren, when he had told her that he was going with her thru the forest.

"No, I am not going away," he said firmly, and yet with the same old gentleness in his voice. "If I go you will die. So I am going to stay."

She stared at him, speechless.

"You—you can't!" she gasped at last. "Don't you see—don't you understand? I am a woman—and you can't! You must take her—my baby—and go for help."

"There is no help," said MacVeigh quietly. "Within a few hours you will be helpless. I am going to stay, and—and—I swear to God I will care for you—as he—would have done. He made me promise that—to care for you—to stick by you—".

She looked straight into his eyes. He saw the twitching of her throat, the quiver of her lips. In another moment she would have fallen if he had not put a supporting arm about her.

"If anything happens," she gasped brokenly, "you will—take care of her—my baby—"

"Yes—always."

"And if I get—get well—"

Her head swayed dizzily, and dropped to his breast.

"If I get—well—"

"Yes," he urged. "Yes—"

"If I—"

He saw her struggle and fall.

"Yes, I know—I understand!" he cried quickly as she grew heavier in his arms. "If you get well I will go away. No one will ever know—no one—in the whole world. And I will be good to you—and care for you—"

He stopped, brushed back her hair, and looked into her face. Then he carried her into the inner room, and when he came out little Isobel was crying.

"You poor little kid!" he cried, and caught her up in his arms. "You poor little—"

The child smiled at him thru her tears, and Billy suddenly sat down on the edge of the table.

"You've been a little brick from the beginning, and you're going to keep it up, little one," he said, taking her pretty face between his two big hands. "You've got to be good, for we're going to have a—a—"

He turned away, and finished under his breath: "We're going to have a devil of a time!"

Seated on the table, little Isobel looked up into Billy's face and laughed, and when the laugh ended in a half-wail, Billy found that his fingers had tightened on her little shoulder until they hurt. He tousled her hair to bring back her good humor, and put her on the floor. Then he went back to the partly open door. It was quiet in the darkened room. He listened for a breath, or a sob, and could hear neither.

A CURTAIN was drawn over the one window and he could indistinctly make out the darker shadow where Isobel lay on the bed. His heart beat faster as he softly called Isobel's name. There was no answer. He looked back. Little Isobel had found something on the floor, and was amusing herself with it. Again he called the mother, and still there was no answer. He was filled with a sort of horror. He wanted to go over to the dark shadow and assure himself that she was breathing, but a hand seemed to thrust him back. And then piercing him like a knife, there came again those low, moaning words of accusation:

"It was you—it was you—it was you—"

(To be continued next week)

News and Notes

MANY of America's most famous hymns have been written by Pennsylvania hymnologists, among them the following: "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder," "The Sweet By and By," "Ninety and Nine," "Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown."

* * *

Roald Amundsen now has four poles to his credit. In 1911 he reached the South Pole. In 1905 and 1906 he spent several months locating and studying the Magnetic North Pole, the one toward which the compass points; it is 1900 miles from the North Pole. Now he has flown over the North Pole in a dirigible, and also over his fourth pole, the Ice Pole. The Ice Pole, in the center of the polar ice-pack, is considered the most difficult place on earth for man to reach.

* * *

There are nineteen submarine telegraph cables lying on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean and reaching from America to Europe. The twentieth cable, capable of handling messages many times faster than any of the others, will be laid this summer.

* * *

Cass Gilbert, the architect who designed the famous Woolworth Building in New York also designed the state capitols of Minnesota, Arkansas and West Virginia, and numerous other public buildings.

* * *

An English automobile driver recently traveled faster than anyone ever traveled on land before. He drove one mile at the rate of 172 miles an hour.

* * *

New York City alone uses more electric power than twelve of the leading European countries combined.

* * *

There are ten thousand named lakes in the State of Minnesota. The state is surpassed only by Florida and California as a mecca for tourists.

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Bar. Rocks and Wh. Rocks	11.50	6.25	3.38
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S. C. Black Minorcas	11.50	6.25	3.38
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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 24, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, doz small bchs, 75c @$1.25; Del, doz bchs, medium to large, $2@3; very large, $3.50@4. BEANS, Miss, ⅞-bu hmpr, green, $4.50@5; Texas, ⅞-bu hmpr, green, $3@4. BEETS, La, bu bskt, bunched, $2. CABBAGE, crate, Miss, $3.25@3.75; Ala, $2.75@3. CARROTS, La, bu bskt, bunched, $2. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $5.50@6; poor, $3. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt and box, fancy, $2; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $2.50@3; choice, $1.75@2; Texas, bushel bskt, fancy, best, $3.25@3.50; choice, $2.50 @2.75. GREEN CORN, Texas, bu bskt, $2 @2.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.50@2; Calif, Iceberg, crate, best, $4@4.50; poor, $3.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1, some low as 25c. ONIONS, Texas, new, bu crate, yellows, No 1, $1.50@1.85; No 1 whites, $2@2.25; Calif, No 1 whites, $2.25@2.50. PEAS, N C, bu hmpr, $3. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $8.50@9; choice, $5@6. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $5; Wisconsin Rustys, $5; Minn whites, $4.50@5; new stock, Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $10.25@10.75; No 2, $8@8.50; Ala, sacked, cwt, Bliss Triumphs, No 1, $6.50. RADISHES, La, doz, 10@20c. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt, $1@1.25. SWEET POTATOES, La, bu hmpr, yellows, $2.75. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate fancy, $6.50@7; choice, $5@6; poor, $4; Texas, 4-bskt crate, No 1s, $2.25@2.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $4@5, poor $3; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75 @ 2; poor, $1. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, jumbos, $6; standards, $5.50; ponys, $4.50; flats, $2@2.25. STRAWBERRIES, 24-qt crate, Arkansas Klondykes, $4@5; Aromas, $7@7.25; Tenn, Klondykes $4@5; 32-qt crate, Virginia, fair condition, $4@5.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 2; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1955; market slow and about steady. Heavy, $14@14.50; medium, and light weight, $15@15.15; light lights and pigs, $15.15@15.25; packing sows, $12 @12.75; stags, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 64; market fairly active; sheep, $8.75; lambs, $15.25; spring lambs, $18.

Calves—Receipts, 170; market steady; choice natives, $13.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27@27.50; standard timothy, $25.50@26; No 2, $22@23; No 3 timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 1 clover mixed, $24@25.50; No 2, $19@21; No 3, $15@17; No 1 clover, $24@24.50; No 2, $19@21; No 3, $14@16; No 1 alfalfa, $25@26; standard alfalfa, $21@22.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 48@48½c; No 3, 46½@47½c; No 4, 44½@45½c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear corn, 76½ @78½c; No 3, 73@74c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 75@76c; No 2 yellow shelled, 80@81c; No 3, 78@79c; No 4, 73@74c; No 5, 70 @71c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

May 24, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9 @10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.75@6.75; bologna cows, as to quality, $3@4; bulls, good to choice, $6.25@7.50; fair to good, $5@6.25; calves, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@11; Tenn, choice, $11.50@12.50; fair to good, $8@9; common, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9@9.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@7; lambs, extra, $18@18.50; medium, $16.50@17.50; common, $14@16.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@17; heifers, $12@15; cows, $11@13; yearlings, top, $20; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $23@25; country dressed, $20@21; sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $22; top lambs, $33@35; hot house lambs, $36@38.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $26@27; No 3, $23 @24; clover, light mixed, No 1, $24@25; No 2, $22@23. Straw, straight rye, $17@18; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton: Soft winter, city mills, $36; western spring, $35.50@36.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.68@1.79; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.68@1.78.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 75½@76c; No 3, 73½@74½c; No 4, 70½@72c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 51¼@52¾c; No 3 white, 50¼@51¾c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Extra, 92 score, 42c; higher-scoring goods, 43@46c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 39½c; 89 score, 38½c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c; best prints, 92@94 score, 45@46c; cartons, 46@47c; good prints, 88 @91 score, 43@44c; cartons, 44@45c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@42c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; longhorns, round lots, 20½@21c; jobbing, small lots, 21@23c; single daisies, held, 25@25½c; fresh, 20½@21c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

May 24, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 48@58c; creamery, 42@60c; fresh eggs, 30 @32c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@1.75; ducks, $1.50@2.25; guineas, $1.40@1.65 ea; squabs, 35@45c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@15c bch; beans, string, 25c qt; lima, 30@35c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@25c hd; carrots, 8@10c bch; cauliflower, 25@40c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 1@2c bch; peas, 35@40c ¼ pk; poke, 5@8c bch; potatoes, old, 50c ½ pk, new, 30@40c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; scallions, 8@10c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; sauer kraut, 15c qt; tomatoes, 25c pt; turnips, 25@35c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; cantaloupes, 15@25c ea; strawberries, 35@40c quart.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.40; corn, 75c; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $36@37; shorts, $34.50@35.50; hominy, $36@37; middlings, $40@41; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $44.50@45.50; ground oats, $39.50@40.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44 @45; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $40@41; 24 per cent, $45@46; 25 per cent, $47@48; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending May 22, 1926: Market draggy. Comparisons with week ago. Beef steers fully steady, quality mostly medium to good, top, $9.25 for load averaging 1350 lbs; several loads, $8.85@9.10; bulk of sales, $8.25@8.75. Bulls and heifers steady. Cows weak, 15@25c lower, spots off more; bulk nearby cows, $4.25@5.50. Calves steady under light receipts; top vealers, $14.50. Hogs strong, 25@50c higher for week; top westerns, $15.50.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .41½	$ .41⅛	$ .39½	$ .41½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.32⅛	.32⅜	.31¾	.35¼
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	5.00	5.00	7.50	1.87½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.62½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	26.50	24.50	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.73½	1.70½	1.81½	1.89½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.75¾	.76¼	.78¾	1.30½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.52	.52	.52	.59

Receipts for Saturday's market—Cattle, 5 cars; 2 from Penna, 2 St Paul, 1 Kansas City, containing 132 head; 446 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 578 head; 10 calves, 25 hogs. Receipts for week ending May 22, 1926: Cattle, 22 cars; 12 from Penna, 5 St Paul, 2 Chicago, 1 Virginia, 1 Kansas City, 1 Indiana, containing 582 head, 1113 head trucked in. Total cattle, 1695 head; 306 calves, 96 hogs, 220 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 26 cars, containing 697 head, 1244 head trucked in. Total cattle, 1841 head, 221 calves, 74 hogs, 73 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$8.75@9.25
Fair to good	8.25@8.75
Medium to fair	8.00@8.25
Common to medium	7.00@8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.75@7.00
Medium to good	4.50@5.75
Common to medium	4.00@4.50
Canners and cutters	3.00@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.25@14.50
Medium	10.00@13.25
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs.	13.50@14.50
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.50@15.50
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs.	14.75@15.50
Rough stock	10.75@13.50

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@55c; separator, 50@55c; eggs, 26@30c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, old, 25@50c ½ pk; new, 50@70c ½ pk; cabbage, 8@20c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; carrots, 10@15c box, 18c ¼ pk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c ¼ pk, 3@7c bch; beets, 1@5c; soup beans, 10@15c pt; lima beans, 35c qt; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk; turnips, 8@10c box, 15c ¼ pk; new beans, 30@35c ¼ pk; peas, 35@40c ¼ pk; asparagus, 8@18c bch; rhubarb, 3@10c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk, $1.50@3.50 bu; strawberries, 30@50c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, $1; oats, 75c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, 72c; rye, 85c; oats, 55c; bran, $38; middlings, $44.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—Market slightly firmer. Closing offerings, nearby current receipts, 29@29½c; bid, 28½@28¾c. Quotations: Current receipts, free cases, all sections, 28½@28¾c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30c; 3½@4 lbs, 30c; Leghorns and other light stock, 27@28c; old roosters, 20c; young chickens, springers, 1¾ lbs and over, 50@52c; springers, small size, 42@45c; springers, White Leghorns, as to size, 35@45c. Ducks, White Pekins, 22@24c; Muscovys, young, 21@22c; puddle, 21@22c. Pigeons, young and old, per pair, 40c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42½@43c; do choice, 41½@42c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 43@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 32@33c; Md and Penna, rolls, 28@32c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 28@32c; store packed, 28c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 28@32c; process butter, 35@36c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 24, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 42@42½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 41½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38½@41c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 27c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31¾@32½c; do, storage packed, 33 @34c; fresh gathered firsts, 30@31½c; do, storage packed, 31¾@32½c; fresh gathered seconds, 28½@29½c; do, storage packed, 30@31¾c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 31½@36c; nearby pullets, 30c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 36@39c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 38½@39c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 36@37½c.

Cheese—Firm. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 20@21c; do average run, 19½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@28c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry—Steady; broilers, by express, 30@55c; fowls, by express, 31@34c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh 40@48c; do, frozen, 30@45c; fowls, fresh, 29@36c; do, frozen, 20@36c; old roosters, 18@22c; turkeys, fresh, 38@40c; do, frozen, 42@62c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@9.95; state bulls, $4@6.75; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $6@14; culls and little calves, $5 @7; grassers and fed calves, $5@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $10.50@16.50; culls, $7@10; springers, 66 lbs, $18 per 100 lbs.

Hogs—Steady; light to mediumweights, $14.25@14.75; pigs, $15.25@15.50; heavy hogs, $13.50@14; roughs, $11.50@11.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $33; middlings, $31, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $39, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $31.50; standard middlings, prompt shipment, $29.50; flour middlings, prompt shipment, $36; red dog, prompt shipment, $37, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.10, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 2, $27@29; No 3, $25@26; sample, $10@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.89¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.83¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.83¾; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.70⅞; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.52⅞. CORN, No 2 yellow, 86⅝c; No 3 yellow, 84⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 50½c; No 3 white, 49½c; No 4 white, 48c; ordinary white, clipped, 49½@51½c; fancy white, clipped, 53@54½c. RYE, c i f, export, 97c. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, 82@85c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Better grades of weighty fed steers weak to 15c lower; mostly 10@15c off; all grades of yearlings 25c higher, with yearlings and general run of butcher heifers, 25@50c; mostly 50c up; yearlings active all week; heavies draggy. Extreme top of heavies, $10.25; few above $10; liberal supply of 1375@1500-lb bullocks offered; best yearling steers, $10.15; yearling heifers numerous at $9.25@9.90; fat cows steady to 25c higher; canners and cutters uneven; about steady; bulls nervous; slightly higher; vealers very active, $1@1.50 higher; no change in stockers and feeders.

Hogs—Mostly steady; spots strong, quality considered; 240@375-lb butchers, $13.40@14.20; desirable 200@225-lb averages, $14.20@14.45; few good 150@180-lb weights, $14.50@14.65; latter price top; rough packing sows, $12.25@12.50; shippers, 700 head; estimated holdover, 1000 head; heavyweight hogs, $13.35@14.15; medium, $13.85@14.50; lights, $13.70@14.75; light lights, $13.80@14.75; packing sows, $12.25@12.80; slaughter pigs, $14.25 @14.85.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs, 50@75c higher; aged sheep around 25c higher. Week's top prices: Fat clipped lambs, $15.75; Calif springers, $17.25; do, feeders, $14; fat clipped ewes, $8.25; Calif mixed lambs and yearlings without fleece, $11.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 22, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 41c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Mich and N Y fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 43c; ½-blood combing, 42c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; ¼-blood combing, 41@42c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@42c; ⅜-blood, 40@41c; ¼-blood, 39@40c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 22, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, $15.75; October, $17.75 bid. Timothyseed, cash, $3.45; September, $3.65 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 24th. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$31.50@32.00
Spring bran	30.75@31.00
Soft winter wheat bran	33.00@33.50
Hard winter wheat bran	31.75@32.50
Standard middlings	29.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	32.20@33.00
Flour middlings	33.60
Red dog flour	38.00@38.50
White hominy	30.70@31.20
Yellow hominy	30.70@31.20
Gluten feed	39.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal	37.75@38.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	40.25@40.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	41.70@42.60
34 per cent linseed meal	51.20@51.75

Millfeed easy under increased production and light demand.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Feed Market Situation

FEED prices again averaged lower during the week ending May 20th. Demand for spot feeds continued to decline. Production of wheat feeds and linseed meal continued light but the output of gluten feed was again of good volume, according to trade reports. Hay prices ruled steady to firm but feed grains made slight declines.

Wheat feeds averaged lower with shorts and middlings less firm than bran. Hard winter wheat bran from the Southwest was offered at considerably lower prices. Sellers there were offering bran for June shipment at 50c@$1 less than their spot quotations of $22. Demand for shorts and middlings continued very light in Philadelphia territory.

Linseed Meal Draggy

Linseed meal was draggy with lower prices. Restricted output held the market practically steady in the West but mills and resellers were pressing sales at Buffalo. Production of linseed meal for the three months ending March 31 this year was much smaller than for both the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 1925.

Cottonseed meal was barely steady. Domestic inquiry was light in the eastern markets and export bids were limited, while the stocks of cottonseed meal and cake in mill hands at the last of April were over twice as large as last year. Dealers, however, were not pressing sales and quotations were practically unchanged.

Corn feeds were barely steady. Production of gluten feed continued large in the West and inquiries were slackening. Demand was quiet at eastern points. Offerings of hominy feed were held above buyers' prices at Chicago, altho no yellow hominy feed was to be had at that market. Quotations were steady at Philadelphia but demand slack.—United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—Weather has been cold and very dry this past month. Had a nice rain Sunday and showers last evening. Corn planting and spraying are the main things now. The prospects are for a very heavy crop of fruit, cherries and peaches are well set and the dry weather is favorable for apples. About 30,000 sour cherry trees were planted this spring in the apple section of our county. Some stubble fields have been plowed for corn and old sods held over for hay because so little clover caught last year. More soy beans are being used this spring than before. Prices: wheat, $1.65; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; milk, four per cent, $2.30; eggs, 27c.—A. R., May 18.

Carroll County, Md.—At present a much needed rain is falling. Agricultural operations have been delayed this spring. Growing crops are not up to normal, grass being affected the most. Meadows have a poor start. Prospects of hay crop are not good, the stand of grass being poor and not making any growth. Some fields are being plowed down and put in corn. Barley is heading but stand not very good. Wheat has a good color and making fair growth considering weather conditions. Early sown wheat is a good stand but late sown wheat mostly thin. Oats and peas are up and looking good; early potatoes are coming thru soil. Most corn is planted. Acreage of corn and oats will be about same as last year with probably a slight increase in oats. The contract price reported for sweet corn is $3@4 ton less than last year and in view of fact that cost of raising is same the acreage will probably be decreased. Due to high price of seed potatoes fewer were planted. Locally, fewer tomatoes and string beans have been contracted for by cannery as farmers are refusing to sign up, claiming they can't secure extra labor when necessary. There is prospect of a good crop of all kinds of fruit. Young chickens are growing well. Eggs are not hatching well this spring. Pigs are scarce and high from $5@7 apiece.—H. I. R., May 15.

Crawford County, Pa.—Spring work about three weeks late. Weather has been exceptionally good, but rather cool. Most farmers have oats sown and many have potatoes planted. Some corn ground being planted. Due to cool weather pastures are short and fruit blossoms and leaves are slow in coming out. Many baby chicks are being hatched by poultrymen. Spring pigs are scarce and bringing $12 per pair. Farm produce: butter, 40c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, $2.75 bu.—O. W. G., May 18.

Jefferson County, Pa.—Are having a much needed little shower this evening. Most oats has been seeded since the first of May because of backward condition of April. Many potatoes were planted before this week and a little corn. Apparently the usual potato crop is being planted regardless of high priced seed. Winter grain fields are looking badly on account of no rain. Last year's seeding in many places is almost a failure, some of it being plowed up. Many fields show but very little clover. Pasture is very poor and a shortage of rough feed has caused many farmers to turn stock onto it. Others buying hay and have stock on full feed as in winter. Some silos being bought. Hundreds of acres of forest have been burned over. All kinds of fruit blossoms in abundance and prospects are good for a bumper crop this year. Peach blossoms are not killed. Roads in fine condition. Quite a lot of improved roads being built in this county this year. Some local prices: butter, 35@50c; eggs, 25@30c; potatoes, $3@3.50; hay, $18@20; corn for seed, $3.30 bu.; for feed, $1.25 bu.; bran, $1.90 cwt.; flaxseed meal, $3.30@3.50.—F. A. M., May 18.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Owing to late spring and continued cold, many farmers are just sowing oats and planting corn. Some corn planted the first week of May but ground was so dry it has been very slow in coming up. Fruit trees laden with blossoms. Roads are in very good shape. Tobacco has been a slow seller and the price so low that it has not paid the growers to produce it. The acreage will be greatly reduced. Eggs are plentiful and are 28c; butter, 45c; lard, 21c.—R. C. R., May 15.

Lehigh County (Upper), Pa.—Rain came yesterday. Everything looking green this morning. Apple and most fruit trees are in full bloom. Crops all delayed. There was frost two mornings last week. Grass fields are hardly more than starting to grow. In many places rye and wheat were frozen and the stand is poor. Some plowing still to be done. Potatoes are planted and most farmers planted the usual acreage in spite of high prices of seed. Corn planting also about finished. There was a decided slump in the price of old potatoes during last week. Growers that have yet large stocks on hand are anxious to sell. Hard to quote any price on old potatoes. Wheat, $1.60; rye, $1.15; corn, 80c; oats, 60c; eggs, 30c; butter, 40c.—G. J. R., May 17.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Very little rain the last month. Plowing and working ground is very unpleasant on account of dust. Nearly all spring plowing is done. Most of corn planted while a good acreage of potatoes is planted. Home raised potatoes, $2.50@3. Grass and wheat coming on very slow. Some spots of wheat died out. All kinds of fruit promising large yields. With many hay is scarce and very little pasture yet. Market: wheat, $1.60; corn, 70c; oats, 40c; butter, 50c; eggs, 24c.—J. H. B., May 15.

Somerset County, Pa.—We need rain badly. Small streams drying up and pasture lands and grass fields turning brown. Trees in full bloom except apples. Many forest fires keeping farmers from their spring work. Some corn and potatoes planted. Oats about all sown. Cattle being put in pasture. A lot of farmers not having silos are building this summer. Little chicks doing pretty well. Prices: eggs, 22c; butter, 40c; oats, 50c; hay, $18.50.—H. W. B., May 14.

Prices and Prospects

THE excellent quality of some of the Pennsylvania asparagus is shown by the fact that it is bringing the top price both in Philadelphia and New York. On May 19 this stock brought $5.00 per dozen bunches in New York and $5.50 to $6.00 in Philadelphia. This contrasts with $3.25, the highest price paid for white grass, on the same day in either market. The market in Philadelphia during the week was featured by more liberal receipts. White grass declined and green was rather dull. Recently canners have been buying prime white grass in considerable quantities but despite this it has been generally dull and slow.

Egg Market Held Firm

Receipts of eggs in New York during the week ending May 19 were liberal but the market was firm, especially on the best eggs. The government storage report of May 1 showing a shortage of 1,155,000 cases stimulated the demand. Eggs from New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were plentiful and the quality was poorer. This was responsible for the weaker condition of the market toward the close of the week. Strictly fancy eggs were scarce and prices held firm.

The Philadelphia egg market held steady during the major part of the week but slight price advances were recorded at the close. Receipts for the week totaled 48,711 cases, of which number Pennsylvania supplied 4,022.

The live poultry market was irregular during the week. The early part was marked by a firm feeling and active trading. The Hebrew holiday helped stimulate the market and prices advanced. Toward the close of the week the market slumped under a lack of buying demand and many of the dealers expected further reductions.

Quality of Potatoes Irregular

The irregular quality of most of the offerings of old potatoes and the warm weather had a depressing effect on the markets during the week ending May 19th. In addition to these factors the increasing supplies of new potatoes and the heavy supplies of old stock at most large cities retarded the demand and resulted in a dull condition. Toward the close of the week the Philadelphia and New York markets showed a stronger tone. Prices on the best stock advanced and on May 19, Maine stock brought $5.50 to $6.00 per 150-pound sack in Philadelphia and $6.25 to $6.50 in New York.

A rather pessimistic attitude seems to be prevalent among the dealers and altho some advances are expected most of the trade does not believe old stock will reach the previous high levels. Pennsylvania growers have about cleaned up their stock, except in a few cases, and very little of this stock is appearing on any of the large markets.—W. R. Whitacre.

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A FEW DON'TS DON'T buy knots; DON'T buy poor doors; DON'T buy poor lumber; DON'T buy weak anchors; DON'T waste money.
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POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 15TH.	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.25	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$ 85.00
Extra Quality and Barron White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorca	3.75	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Extra Quality W. Wyandottes and Reds, Wh. Minorca	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Anconas, Heavy Assorted	3.25	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

Light Mixed, 25, $2.50; 50, $4.25; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. All orders have our personal attention. Old customers take a large part of our production. Ref.—Farmer's State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.
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BUTLER POULTRY FARM
Buy our own S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks at 20c
May 17c, delivered. Our range nearly filled to 15,000 capacity. Order from this ad direct. Member International Baby Chick Assn.
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BABY CHICKS

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S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.25	6.25	12.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.25	4.25	8.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.75	11.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00
Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00

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Pure strains, healthy stock, strong chix. Special matings, direct pedigree males, $18.00—100. None better. Prices on 1,000. 100% del. postpaid. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders to, S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

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Every chick from a selected mature hen, blood tested and Certified by The State Bd. of Agriculture. Write for circular and low May prices. CLARENCE C. ALLEN, Box 135, Seaford, Del., Member I. B. C. A.

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Mammoth Pekin and Giant Rouen Ducklings
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Assorted Light and Heavy...$7.50 and $10.00 per 100
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Black Minorcas, Anconas	6.00	11.00	50.00	100.00
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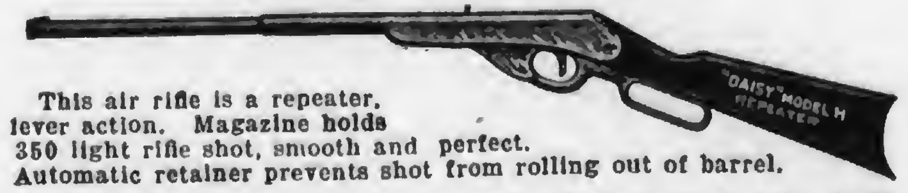

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, intelligent, healthy. Farm raised. Males, $15.00; females, $10.00. Unpedigreed males, $10.00; females, $5.00. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

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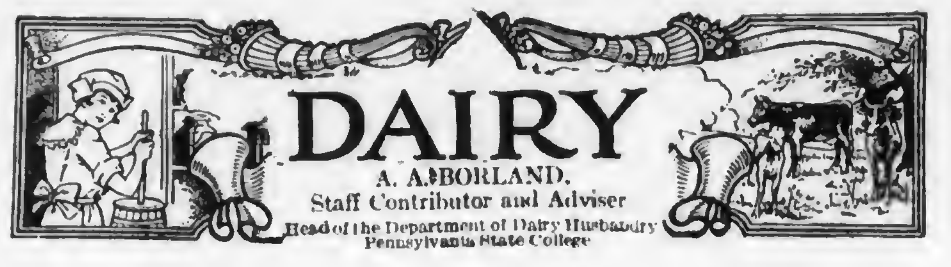

DAIRY
A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry Pennsylvania State College

Penn State Dairy Students Inspect Outstanding Herds of Southeastern Pennsylvania

A COMPANY of upper classmen in the dairy course at Penn State, accompanied by Professor A. L. Beam and Professor A. A. Borland, visited a number of outstanding dairy farms in southeastern Pennsylvania the past week.

The first stop was at the Masonic Homes at Elizabethtown where Mr. George Schuchman is in charge of the herd of 110 outstanding Ayrshires. This herd of forty-five milking cows averages over 8300 pounds of milk and 310 pounds of fat per cow annually. The senior herd sire, Penshurst Sir Robert, was one of the outstanding bulls of the breed from the type standpoint. A feature in herd sire management which attracted especial attention was the arrangement of the special stable provided for the herd sires. The unique arrangement of the doors from the box stalls into the alley permitted the sire to be used for breeding purposes without having to be handled by the attendant. Anyone contemplating the erection of a bull pen would do well to write to the Masonic Homes and get a copy of the plan which is being used so successfully there.

From a Few Foundation Cows

S. N. Root's Guernsey herd at Landisville was visited next. The outstanding feature of this visit was the demonstration of how a splendid herd of Guernseys may be built up from two or three foundation cows. Glen Gable Genevieve, a sixteen-year-old cow, still hale and hearty, was shown with twelve of her descendants—there being ten more living descendants not now at the farm. The old cow herself has a record of 567 pounds of butterfat, and several of her daughters and granddaughters have records of from seven to eight hundred pounds of butterfat.

Another fine old cow was Hazel Clementine, twenty-one years of age, with a large number of descendants. This cow produced 12,987 pounds of milk and 612 pounds of butterfat at fourteen years of age, and carried a calf 255 days during the year.

The next visit was to the Jersey herd of Mrs. Edgar V. Seeler at Newtown Square. Here a herd of eighty-three beautiful Jerseys was seen. Many of them are imported animals.

The party reached Brentwood Farms at Abington in time for the Fifth Brentwood National Holstein sale. Bell Farm Matron, a senior two-year-old cow, was grand champion female in the show. She had produced over twenty-three pounds of butter in seven days and over ninety-three pounds in thirty days. She was purchased by the Detroit Creamery Company for $2500. Matador Segis Walker, 14th, 431617, a typy son of Matador Segis Walker, consigned by the Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Washington, was the grand champion bull at Brentwood. He brought $1500 in the sale.

Farming in the Suburbs

Erdenheim Farms at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, was visited after a stop at the headquarters of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia. Farming in the suburbs of Philadelphia has to bring in large returns in order to bring interest on the investment. Mr. Widener recently received an offer of $2500 per acre for the 600 acres in the farm. This means the farm alone is worth a million and a half, and would have to bring in $90,000 returns annually simply to pay the interest on the investment.

These wealthy farmers, however, play a real part in the improvement of the breeds, since they can afford to purchase outstanding sires and mate them with the best of females. Wealthy farmers in this class are doing more than most people realize in constructive breeding operations.

Glen Foerd Farms at Torresdale was an interesting Ayrshire farm. One hundred and ten out of the 130 animals in the herd are descendants of Penshurst Rising Star. A number of Ayrshire records are likely to be broken when more of this bull's daughters come into milk.

Manure for Nursery Fertilization

At the Moon Nurseries, Morrisville, the herd is kept primarily for manure for nursery fertilization, but it is also kept on a paying proposition from a strictly dairy standpoint. The excellent herd includes 125 Guernseys of which seventy-five are cows in milk. One feature of the bull pens at this farm is worthy of particular note. The pipes which form the partition between the bull pen and feed alley are set in concrete and sufficient space is left between to permit a man to pass thru readily. Should the attendant be attacked by a bull he can easily slip thru the partition and get out of range of the animal.

The last place visted was Sinking Springs Farm at Reading. The senior sire, King Tweed Spring Farm, is an excellent example of a proven bull. Twenty-nine of his daughters at the average age of three years, three months, and three days have produced 494.1 pounds of milk testing 3.92 per cent in seven days; the average butter production is 24.248 pounds. The whole herd a year ago averaged considerably over 14,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. This is doubtless one of the highest producing herds in the whole country, and is a striking illustration of the value of a proven sire.—A. A. Borland.

Father—Your conversation is exactly like the musical scale.

Debutante Daughter — Musical scale, father?

Father — Yes. You start with dough and you finish with dough.

"I hear you've got a new maid at last. Is she a good cook?"

"Oh, yes; she goes to church twice on Sundays—but she can't cook."

The Voice of the People

The T. B. Question

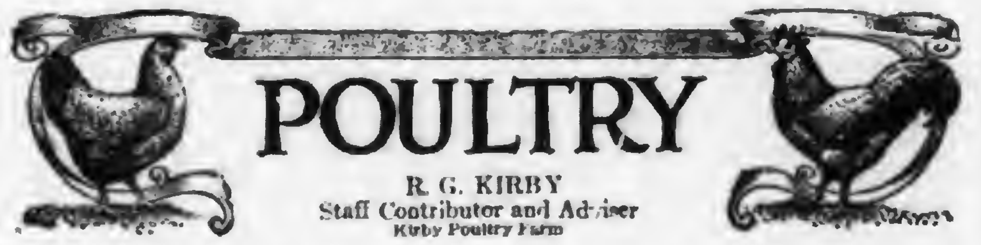
I READ an article in your paper of February 20, under heading, "The T. B. Question."

I, for one, think for every one you lose as subscribers like the one from Chester County you will gain a dozen good thinking farmers. He said, "Get your cows tested and if they never had T. B. they will always have it afterward."

Some of our adjoining districts have had their cattle tested, many of the farmers not losing one. I believe the farmers of our township will want their cattle tested inside of three months. I believe it is a good thing. I am no politician, neither have I any one who is hunting a job.

I would not be surprised if we could see the cattle of the writer from Chester County we would find a very small herd.

Go ahead and publish what you think is for the good of most concerned and you will always come out on top. — A Cumberland County Farmer.



Keeping Up Summer Egg Production

HERE are some of the ways we have used to keep up summer egg production. The same laying mash is used as the birds receive in winter. With the exception of green feed on the range there is no change of any importance in our summer ration. I feed grain quite heavily in spring and summer. It helps the hens to keep up their weight even when laying heavily. All that are sold for meat in the early summer culling are in better condition for market. All that remain are better able to keep up production during warm weather. There is less danger of early molting.

A cool hen house retards the molting period. A closed hen house on sunny summer days is bad for the health of the hens and the keeping quality of the eggs. Open the doors and windows to give the houses as much ventilation as possible.

A little shade on the range helps to keep the hens in good physical condition. Fruit trees, corn or sunflowers are fine for that purpose. Our hens prefer to dust in the cool moist loam in the shade of the rows of corn.

As soon as baby chicks hatch there is a tendency on many farms to neglect the old stock. Mites accumulate beneath the roosts and the dropping boards are not cleaned regularly. Hen roosts should be sprayed regularly.

If the male birds are sold or isolated after the breeding season bills are less and infertile eggs are produced.

After They Leave the Farm

Even tho the farmer may give fertile eggs the best of care and sell them to private customers in good condition, that does not guarantee how the customers will keep the eggs before they are used. If they are allowed to remain in a warm room or near a gas stove for a week or more, they may be in poor condition when used and the producer receive the blame.

When customers buy summer eggs for preserving in water glass they are more sure of success if they use infertile eggs. Every bad egg that goes to market in the summer helps to cut down the demand for eggs and reduces the price for eggs at all seasons.—R. G. Kirby.

FOXES

QUALITY DARK BLUE FOXES—That produce large litters and wonderful pelts. Buy direct from one of the world's largest Blue Fox Farms. Low prices. Breeder Agents wanted. Write for Free Booklet, price list and credit plan giving the purchaser one year to pay after delivery. Member Chamber of Commerce. Bank references. Grover Cleary Fox Farms, Smith Building, Seattle.

DAIRY

GUERNSEYS Guernsey bulls of fashionable breeding from A. R. and untested dams. Federal Accredited Herd. Prices and pedigrees on application. WILLOW BROOK FARMS CO., Churchville, Bucks County, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Morlonville, Penna.

VERY CHOICE GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES—7 weeks old, practically pure, $20 each, crated. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Box 106, Whitewater, Wisc.

A VERY FINE REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, excellently bred, 5 mos. old for $50. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES and young stock for sale, either sex, herd certificate No. 111868. W. I. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

JERSEYS—Fine bull and heifer calves. Sired by Masterman's Financier. Priced right for quick sales. BONO FARMS, TROY, PA.

Jersey Bull 15 mos. old. Richly bred. C. P. & M. W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. SOWS AND GILTS bred to farrow July and August. Nice spring pigs; Herd Sire. Big thrifty swine, best quality and blood lines. Shipped on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, MALLORY, N. Y.

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.50 each.
INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, DUSHORE, PA.

DUROCS Bred sows and young pigs. Best strains.
I. W. COX & SON, New Wilmington, Pa.

FARM LANDS

150 ACRE RICH VALLEY FARM—Splendid orchard and equipment, going money-making business, good level alfalfa land, 75 acres cultivated, abundantly watered pasture for large herd, ample timberlot and pretty pond; 500 selected fruit trees, 700 grapes; excellent 7-room house, fireplace and running water, 80-ft. painted barn, numerous other good bldgs.; improved road passes, motor bus nearby to town. Aged owner sacrifices at $6600, terms arranged, and pr young horses, 4 cattle, hogs, hens, reaper and binder, manure spreader, grain drill, power corn husker, gas engine, buzz saw, grain grader, new power washing machine, lot other valuable machinery included for quick sale. Details pg. 28 big new illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

BUY A GOOD FARM in the ideal location of the East. Federalsburg is the center desired location of the famous Eastern Shore of Maryland, where you can enjoy the most desirable climate and best farm land values obtainable. Consult the Del-Mar-Va Association or myself for information concerning poultry, gardening, fruit, dairy, grain and stock farms, also beautiful waterfront properties, for sale very cheap, from 1 to 800 acres, including large valuable timber acreage and gunning clubs. Write for my catalog. C. E. Turner, Federalsburg, Maryland.

FARM BARGAINS—"Outlook for farming was never better." $25.00 per acre will buy good, level farm land, located in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; near excellent markets and big industrial centers; equipped with modern buildings; near concrete roads, schools, and churches; $500-$1500 cash needed; balance long-term mortgage, 5½% interest. Size of farm—75-400 acres; adapted to general farming and live stock. First to come will get these bargains. Write for descriptions to B. H. Engle, St. Paul and 24th Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.

142 ACRES York County, Pennsylvania farm, 40 acres planted in peaches, 4 acres fine timber, all remainder tillable. Stone house, stone out-buildings. Address 34 Park Ave., Middleport, New York, for directions and descriptions.

A COUNTRY SQUIRE'S good house on cement road. 1 acre, 5 miles to Easton. In village of great views. Price $8,000. May Cline, R. 2, Phillipsburg, N. J.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

$5,000 YEARLY selling our money-making specialties; we undersell them all. Catalog free. Samples 25c. Mills Sales Co., 13 East 16th St., New York.

MAKE money at home selling stamped, hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases. Send for free booklet. Rose Art Co., Dundee, Mich.

SINGLE, experienced farm hand wanted. K. Hinshelwood, Englishtown, N. J.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50; 20 lbs., $4.50. Smoking 5 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., $2.00; 20 lbs., $3.50. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING or smoking tobacco: 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2; twenty, $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW POX OR FALSE COW POX.—Sometime ago we bought a cow that had something the matter with lower part of udder and teats. We did not know it until it had spread over our herd. The parts are a rosy red for a time, swell, then at other times turn a gray color. The skin next udder is full of pimples at times and hair comes off and at intervals larger sores break out, scabs form that are hard to heal. Makes them so hard to milk. Gets on our hands too. They look red and show white in the little seams. We have fine cows. I have tried a good many things. I do hope you can tell me something to cure them.—Mrs. G. H. W., Dallas, Pa. This is either a case of true cow pox or a condition rather commonly called false cow pox. When the pimples first appear, bathe the udder with a boric acid solution. This is prepared by dissolving in hot water as much boric acid as will go into solution. Procure from your druggist a small amount of potassium permanganate crystals and put enough crystals into sterile water to make a deep wine colored solution. Bathe the sores with this solution after the udder has been dried with a clean cloth following the bathing with the boric acid. If any of the sores appear difficult to heal, paint these with tincture of iodine and glycerin in equal parts.

COW CANNOT STAND.—I have a cow ten years old that can't get up. I have a set of tackles to lift her a little so we can turn her over. She eats fairly well. Have been feeding her hominy. She is due to freshen the last of this month. Am feeding meal now. What is best thing to do for her?—S. M. A., Harrison Valley, Pa. This condition occurs with too much frequency in cattle which are fed on a ration which is not properly balanced or where there is an abnormal body structure. The diet should be watched, being careful to give plenty of clean fresh water, bran and oil meal to aid in bowel evacuation, and sufficient grain and roughage for nourishment. A mixture of four parts steamed bone meal and one part common salt should be in reach of the animal at all times. The cow should be turned every six to eight hours and kept well bedded.

HEIFER GIVES MILK.—I have a heifer two years old that will be fresh in two months' time. She has milk. Should she be milked before she gets fresh or not? I feed her only hay and cut out all grain about two months ago. She started to bag so fast she has the appearance of a cow.—C. M., Summit Station, Pa. The milk flow of a heifer should not be stimulated by a heavy diet or by milking. It is sometimes necessary to relieve the pressure on the udder by milking but it is not desirable unless the pressure becomes marked. The gland will not function to any extent unless milk is removed.

PROBABLY LUMPY JAW.—I have a cow that has a lump on the jaw bone about the size of a hen's egg. It started about two months ago. It seems hard and nothing comes from it. Can anything be done for it? Is the milk fit for use or would the meat be fit for beef?—R. H. G., Echo, Pa. This is probably lumpy jaw or actinomycosis. The infection evidently involves the bone and accounts for the hard lump. It may be necessary to have this operated on. This is a disease transferable to other animals and to man.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 80,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $12.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $13.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $14.00; Add 1c each for lots of 50 or less. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

WANTED—White Rock yearling hens, White Leghorn yearling hens, White Rock chicks, three months and over, White Leghorn chicks three months and over. Any number. Pigeons, White Kings and Carneau, any number, state what you have and your best price. Miller, Box 51, Lakehurst, New Jersey.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3.25, $6.00, $10.00; White Leghorns, $2.75, $5.00, $9.00; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

CUT PRICES on May chicks. R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks 13c; S. C. White Leghorns 11c; heavy mixed 10c; light mixed 9c by prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS from free range stock, White Leghorns, $10.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $10.00; S. C. Reds, $12.00; Mixed, $9.00 Prepaid. 100% live. Order from ad. or circular free. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. Chicks of good healthy parent stock. Good chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 6.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited, per 100: Leghorns, large assorted, $10; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $12; Light Brahmas, $15; assorted, $8. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

PUREBRED MAY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, 14c; R. I. Reds, 13c; White Rocks, 15c; Black Giants, 20c; Wyckoff White Leghorns, 11c; Mixed, 10c; order from this adv. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS 8c up C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

PUREBRED CHICKS—The husky, hustling kind. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Light Brahmas. Free folder. Seicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS at reduced prices for June, July, August delivery. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, 12c. Leghorns, 10c. Mixed, 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds 13c; Leghorns 10c; Jersey Giants 23c. Circular free. George Culise, Elkview, Pa.

CHICKS—7c up. White Leghorns, 10c. Ohio accredited, blood tested, C. O. D. Guaranteed to please you. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Aspers, Pa.

CHICKS—CHICKS—R. I. Reds, 12c; Barred Rocks, 13c; White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed Chicks, 8c. Guarantee live delivery. Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS, EGGS—From high production stock. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and Jersey Black Giants. Write J. C. Fleming, Box 15, Montcle, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 7c. Special prices on large lots. 100% guarantee. Circular. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

BIG husky mixed chicks, hatched right and ready to make you money at $11.00 per 100 delivered. I. Elmer Long, Palmyra, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—June prices. Barred and White Rocks, W. Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, Buff Orps., 11c. G. C. Rhoades, Reedsville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior Ringlet, Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

HUSKY Ancona baby chicks. Sheppard strain, $13 hundred, postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Z. T. Nichols & Sons, Waynesburg, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and Mixed, 7c up. I. W. Moyer, Cocolamus, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Wild Geese, Ducks, Breeding Stock, Eggs. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 8 weeks, 85c; 10 weeks, 95c. Ed. Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

ONE CLARK HARROW and Leveler, 6 assorted plows, 1 corn planter, 1 corn harvester, 1 corrugated land roller, 1 subsoil plow, 1 grain drill for fertilizer and grass seed, 1 set 3 plows for heavy tractor. Good working order. Total cost $1,000. accept $400. If sold at once. Alex Conklin, R. D. No. 3, Lakewood, N. J.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS $3.00 bushel; Virginia soy beans, $3.00 bushel. Gray Crowder cow peas, $1.25 bushel. Mixed cow peas, $3.75 bushel. Bags 15c. Cash with order. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

FRESH ELBERTA and Carman Peaches $2.50 bushel crate. D. W. Nichols, Williamson, West Virginia.

PLANTS

VEGETABLE PLANTS—25 million now ready. Fine field grown stocks. Varieties, cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch, Wakefield and Danish Ballhead. 300, $1; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25 prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $10. Golden Acre, 1,000, $3 prepaid; express collect 10,000, $20. Tomato plants, leading varieties, 300, $1.50; 500, $2; 1,000, $3 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $15. Pepper plants, 75c 100; 500, $3; 1,000, $5 postpaid. Express collect 10,000, $30. Cauliflower plants, 500, $3; 1,000, $5 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $40. Transplanted tomato and pepper plants, 100, $1.25; 500, $4; 1,000, $6.50 prepaid. Express collect 10,000, $50. Prompt shipments, entire satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. Shipping capacity half million per day. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—MILLIONS—Cabbage: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Flat Dutch. 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 postpaid. 10,000—$12.50 expressed. Tomato, Chalks Jewel, Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Stone. 500—$1.75; 1000—$3.00 postpaid. 10,000—$20 expressed. Cauliflower and pepper; 500—$2.50; 1000—$4.50 prepaid. Special prices on all plants in large quantities. Cash with order. Oldest wholesale growers in Virginia. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Box 538, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage plants for late crop, dozen varieties, name choice, 500—$1.00; 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. 75c per 1,000, expressed, 50,000—$35. Tomato, leading canning varieties, $1.50 prepaid, expressed $1.00. Cauliflower, pepper early and late, 50c per 100; $3.50 per 1,000, prepaid; expressed, 10,000—$30. Well packed in ventilated crates, good order delivery guaranteed. Reliable Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

FROST PROOF cabbage and tomato plants. Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, parcel post paid, 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, $1.25 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

TEN MILLION good field grown plants. Cabbage: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Flat Dutch. 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid. Tomato: Chalks Jewel, Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Stone. 300—$1.25; 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.00 prepaid. 10,000 $20 expressed. Cauliflower and pepper: 500—$3.00; 1000—$5 prepaid. Order now for good plants. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.

WHOLESALE and retail frost proof cabbage, and early sweet potato plants in season. Varieties cabbage plants: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Tomato, lettuce, onion, beet, kale, Brussels sprouts, celery, pepper and Eggplants. Sweet potato plants: Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

CABBAGE PLANTS—3 acres. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5,000, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown. W. I. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

MILLIONS vegetable plants ready. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefield, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 postpaid. 10,000, $12.00 express. Tomato plants: Greater Baltimore, Stone Matchless, same price as cabbage. Our plants are grown from best seed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ideal Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Transplanted plants, all varieties postpaid. Beet, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, sweet potato, pepper, tomato, 3 doz, 40c; 100, $1.00; 500, $4.00. pansies, Sweet Williams, Snapdragons, Egg Plants, dozen, 50c; 100, $2.75. Satisfactory delivery guaranteed. Catalog. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage and tomato plants, dozen varieties, 500—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $10.00. Cauliflower 55c per 100; $3.50 per 1000. Prepaid. Well packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price list late plants free. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Pure Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, PortoRico. Grown from nice hand-picked, chemically-treated seed, free from disease. Postpaid, 500 for $2; 1000 for $3.50. Expressed, $2.25 per 1000. Jesse Russell, Route 2, Bowling Green, Ky.

ONIONS, beets, lettuce, $1.00 per 1000; cabbage, celery, kohl rabi, Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 1000; tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers—$3.00 per 1000; egg plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

FIELD GROWN frostproof cabbage plants, 5000—$7.50; 10,000—$10.00; 50,000 and over 90c per thousand, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants May and June delivery, same price. Scott Bros., Wholesale plant growers, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS frostproof cabbage plants, leading varieties 1000—$1.75; 500—$1.00, postpaid. 20,000 and over $1.00 per thousand, charges collect. Tomato plants May and June delivery, write for low price. East Va. Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $4.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

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MILLIONS, cabbage, tomato and onion plants, $1. 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

WILL GROW POTATOES

An Allegheny County Farmer Asks About Soil and Fertilizer

I am located about twenty miles west of Pittsburgh in Allegheny County. Potato growing has never been gone into very extensively here. Last year I grew a fairly good crop but I want to increase the yield this season. The ground I expect to use is good heavy loam with plenty of organic matter. It has been heavily manured. We have an unlimited amount of sheep manure and a supply of sixteen per cent acid phosphate and can get tobacco stems from factory. —F. C., Allegheny County, Pa.

I see no reason why you should not be able to grow good potatoes on the land which you have described.

You have used a large amount of manure, and therefore it should not be necessary to use any other nitrogenous- fertilizer. With too great an excess of nitrogen, there would be a tendency toward excessive vine growth with a corresponding reduction in yield of potatoes.

Use the acid phosphate at the rate of 800 to 1000 pounds per acre, and muriate of potash at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre.

Using Tobacco Stems

Tobacco stems make a good fertilizer but they do not quite take the place of potash salt. You could, however, use the tobacco stems at the rate of about 300 pounds per acre, mixed with the acid phosphate and the muriate of potash, if you care to do so.

If potatoes have shown any tendency to scab on your land, it would be well to treat the seed before planting.

Formaldehyde treatment:—

1 pint of formaldehyde (40 per cent commercial solution).
30 gallons of water.
Soak uncut seed ½ to 1½ hours.

Corrosive Sublimate treatment:—

4 ounces of corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride).
30 gallons of water.
Soak uncut seed ½ to 1½ hours.—A. W. Blair.

Seeding Sweet Clover

How can I get a start to grow sweet clover in spring on wheat ground?—F. W. F., Snyder County, Pa.

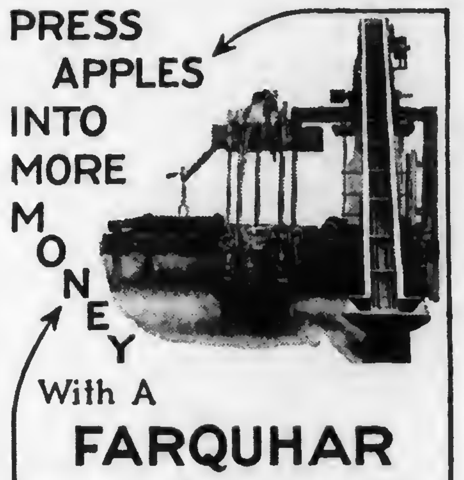
Sweet clover may be seeded in wheat in the late fall or early spring. If seeded early the freezing and thawing of the ground tend to cover the seed so it will germinate. It is rather too late now for such seeding this year.

If neither sweet clover nor alfalfa have been grown on this land, it would be safest to inoculate.—A. W. Blair.

The Use of Land Plaster

TO J. E. S., Chester County, Pa. Land plaster has been successfully used as a preservative for manure because it helps to hold the ammonia, and it has been used also as a corrective for the alkali lands of the West. Its use in eastern agriculture is limited except as a preservative for manure.

I would suggest that you use acid phosphate analyzing either fourteen or sixteen per cent phosphoric acid. For oats you could use 200 to 300 pounds per acre, spread broadcast and harrowed in. For corn it could be used at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre, spread broadcast and harrowed in or applied in the drill. If you find it more convenient to apply it on top of the row, I see no objection if evenly distributed.—A. W. Blair.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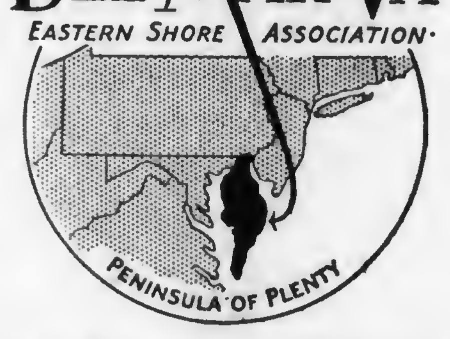

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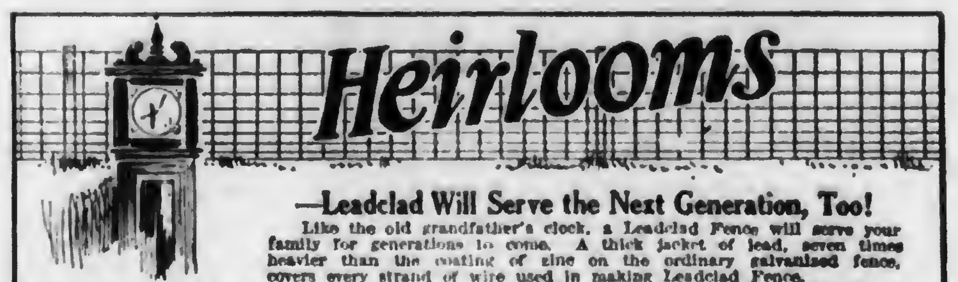

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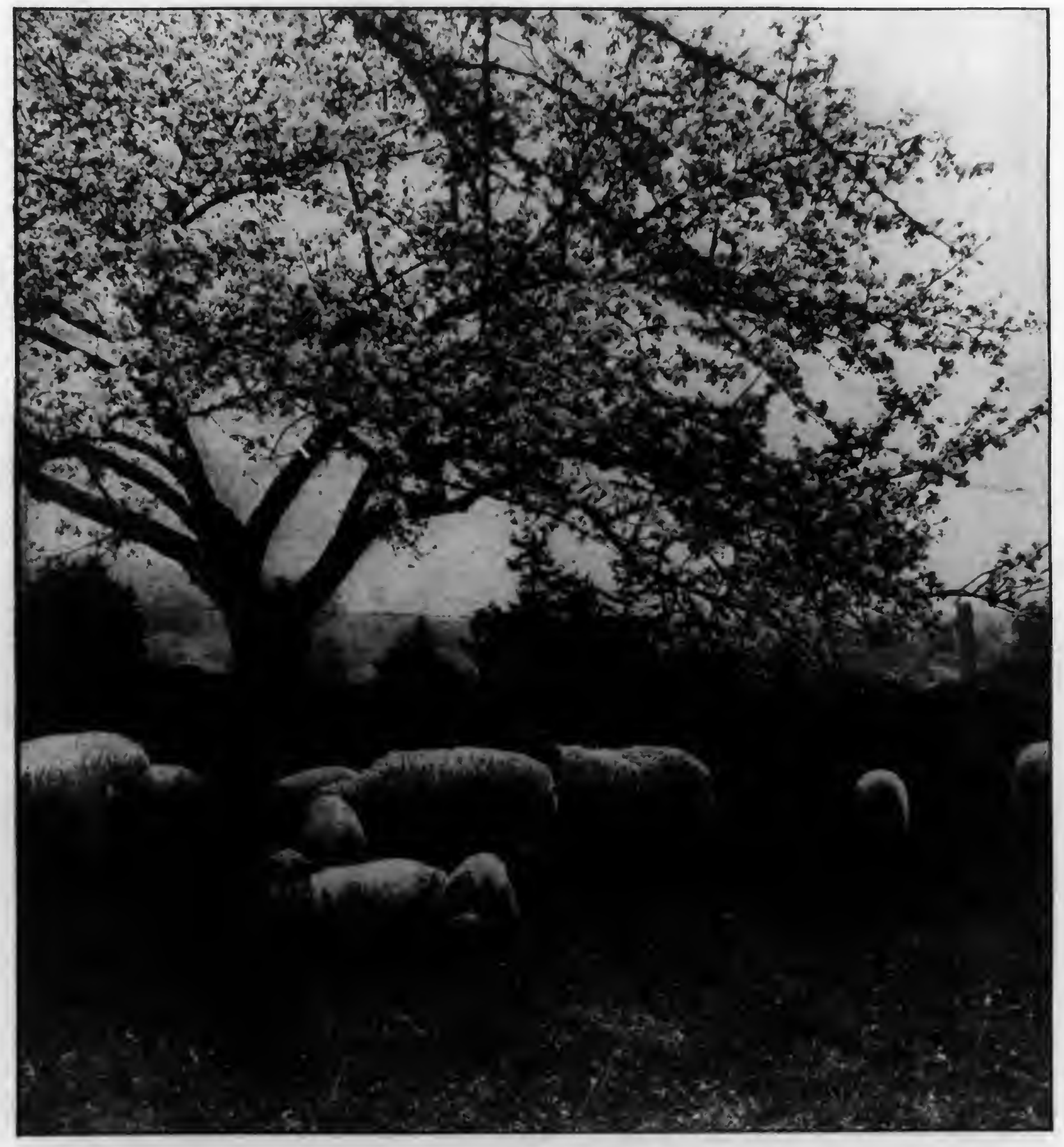
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 23 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1926 $1.00 a year



Apple Blossom Time

Modern electrical equipment proves that it pays, both indoors and out, on Lancaster County's famous Locust Lane Farm. Page 3.

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These opportunities to buy are scattered through sections highly cultivated, producing fine profits, and near good schools and enterprising, attractive towns.

Because of its soils and climate this Peninsula is pre-eminent not only for its enormous production of tomatoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, peaches, apples, berries, greens, etc., but also for its early marketing of crops. Big rivers, hundreds of smaller streams and bays make this a wonderful country for wild ducks and a great variety of fine fish.

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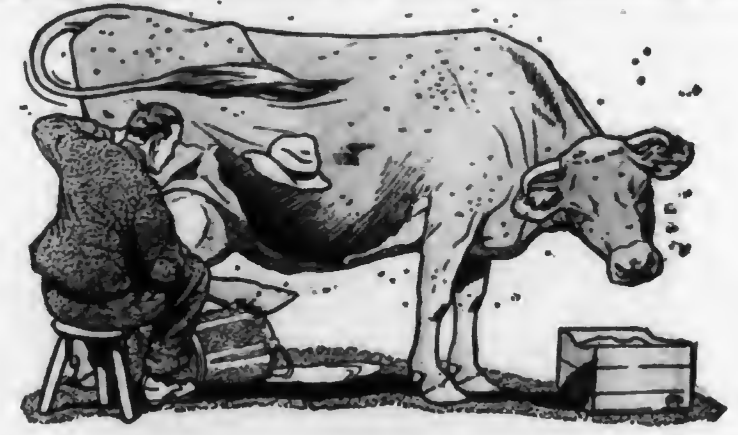

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 23 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JUNE 5, 1926 Whole No. 1516

Electric Power on Locust Lane Farm

Mr. Brubaker's Lead Pencil Has Brought About Some Remarkable Developments

By C. L. WHITE

"YES, we electrified the farm first and then the house, because by that time we had proved that electricity pays."

That statement by the mistress of Locust Lane Farm was quoted on this page two weeks ago, in Mrs. Harrington's article about the electrical labor savers that have abolished drudgery from Mrs. Levi Brubaker's home.

Mrs. Brubaker's simple declaration summarizes in the briefest possible way the history of one of the best equipped and best managed farms we have encountered in our travels thru the Middle Atlantic States. Both indoors and out, Locust Lane Farm, on the Marietta Pike near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is better equipped with electrical and mechanical devices for saving time, labor and money than any other real "dirt" farm we have visited.

Some of the buildings on Locust Lane Farm, Lancaster County, Pa.

As Mrs. Brubaker said, electricity was first put to work in the fields and barns. When it had thoroly proven its usefulness and economy outside it was brought into the house, too.

Mr. Brubaker's Problem

The story of the electrification of Locust Lane Farm dates back to a knotty problem in farm management that Mr. Brubaker had to work out several years ago. The term "farm management" may seem high-sounding and vague, but there was nothing vague about the problem Mr. Brubaker faced when he started farming.

Mr. Brubaker and his mules.

The question was this: How could Locust Lane Farm be run at a profit when no help could be gotten for the rush seasons except at outlandish wages? Mr. Brubaker knew he couldn't compete with the big factories of Lancaster for day labor. The only way out was to eliminate the rush seasons, or to find a way to get the rush work done without extra help.

This is the way he worked out the problem: First, he planned to grow enough crops and feed enough livestock to keep a fixed number of men busy the year around. Then he bought machinery and electrical equipment that would enable him to handle the big jobs without additional help.

Hires No Help at Rush Seasons

Mr. Brubaker's solution has proved to be the correct one for his particular problem. When we visited him late last fall we found him with three men whom he employs the year around. There is work for them to do every day, but there are no rush jobs, not even in harvest time, that they cannot handle themselves.

A brief survey of Mr. Brubaker's plan of operation will give us an idea of the big tasks he has for his mechanical helpers.

The farm contains 133 acres; about 120 acres are used in the main rotations. This crop land is divided into two parts which are operated like individual farms. Three twenty-acre fields on the west side of the farm are operated with a rotation of wheat, alfalfa and potatoes. The alfalfa is broadcast on the wheat in March. The next summer one cutting is made for hay, and a little later the hogs are turned in.

On the three fields on the east side of the farm a rotation of wheat, corn and tobacco is followed, with sweet clover broadcast on the wheat in the spring as a cover crop. The clover is plowed under the next spring for corn, which is followed by tobacco and that by wheat again.

Last year Mr. Brubaker put in 37 beef cattle feeders in October, to be fattened on corn silage and cottonseed meal and sold in February. Early in October he sold 65 purebred Hampshire hogs. In the summer, before the corn was ready, they had been turned into the alfalfa. When the corn had matured, about six acres of the year's crop were fenced off and the hogs were allowed to do the harvesting. This is the regular practice on Locust Lane Farm, but one that may have to be abandoned if the European corn borer gets into Lancaster County.

Just Missed the Mark

Tobacco is the crop that keeps the men busy in winter and on rainy days, but due to unfavorable market conditions it may not play as important a part in the rotation hereafter as it has during recent years. The tobacco receives 500 pounds per acre of 5-8-5 fertilizer; also manure.

Mr. Brubaker just missed the 400 Bushel Potato Club last year. His best acre produced 394 bushels, only six less than the number required for membership. As stated above, the potatoes are planted on fall-plowed alfalfa sod. They are given from 800 to 1000 pounds per acre of a 3-12-5 fertilizer. This is applied in the hill with the planter in the case of early potatoes. The late crop receives half the fertilizer in the hill, the other half being applied before planting. The total annual production is usually about 4000 bushels, altho it has gone as high as 7000 bushels a year.

A Little Giant

On any farm which turns out as many big crops in a year as this one there are many heavy belt jobs, and electricity does the belt work on Locust Lane Farm. The power unit for this heavy work is a 30-horsepower electric motor mounted on wheels. While it is rated at 30 horsepower it can produce as much as 45 horsepower in an emergency.

This reserve capacity is one of the things Mr. Brubaker likes about electric motors. Another is the fact that they don't wear out; practically all of the wear is on two bearings which are easily replaced.

The motor was in the barn when we visited Mr. Brubaker and he pushed it across the floor to a place near the door where we could get a picture of it. Can you imagine one man moving a machine that can develop 45 horsepower, as easily as he could push a light empty wagon across the barn floor? Truly the electric motor is a little giant!

This motor is started and stopped by a mechanism that looks like the controller operated by the street car motorman, only it is smaller, of course. It is mounted on the truck with the motor.

No Big Threshing Crew Is Needed

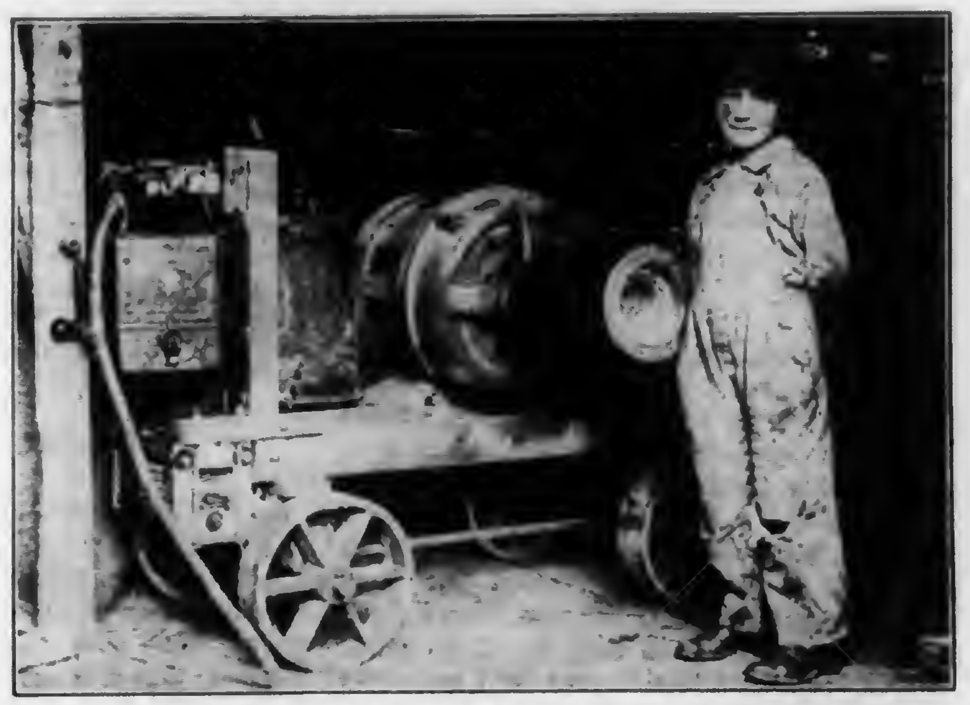
Threshing is done in the field, and it is done early. No extra help is needed, so there is no threshing crew to worry about. The electric motor is wheeled out with the threshing machine (a 30-inch cylinder separator) and is connected with the nearest power line outlet by an insulated cable laid on top of the ground.

Instead of having a big threshing bill to pay every year, Mr. Brubaker adds about $15 to his electric power bill for the month, and is square with the world. The electricity for threshing costs about 1¼ cents per bushel on the average. If the straw is tough it may go up to 1½ cents, but in very good threshing it drops to one cent.

The same motor runs a 17 by 22-inch hay baler, and until last fall it operated a 19-inch ensilage cutter at a power cost of about $20 for filling two silos. Now Mr. Brubaker figures he grows enough ensilage corn to pay him to cut it in the field. A tractor-drawn machine chops up the corn as it goes down the row and delivers the finely cut bits to a big wagonbox drawn alongside. At the barn a blower quickly puts the ensilage into the silo, without its having been touched once by hand labor.

When not needed elsewhere the motor is wheeled into the barn and belted to a line shaft to which are connected the corn sheller and other smaller machines.

(Continued on page 21)


This little motor can develop 45 horsepower in an emergency.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 93, No. 23 Phila., Pa., June 5, 1926 Whole No. 1516

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

As a man begins to live more seriously within, he begins to live more simply without.—Ralph Waldo Emerson

The Official Count

THE final returns of the late primary election in Pennsylvania show the results to be not so disheartening to sober-minded people as they at first feared. John S. Fisher, the Republican candidate for Governor, won out over the Combine candidate, E. E. Beidleman. This takes out of the possibilities the formation of a dominant state-wide Vare organization. It is to be hoped that the relief felt over this fact will be justified by the future conduct of the newly created party headquarters located at Pittsburgh.

Under False Colors

A LITTLE car displaying five American flags on the radiator drew up to the curb on a back street in Philadelphia the other day. The five men occupying it called a pedestrian to them and shot him dead. What a travesty upon the things which the flag represents! While it stands for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, these men used it simply as a bit of decoration and, with murder in their hearts, brutally trampled upon everything which makes it dear to the hearts of honest, thoughtful people. While this is an extreme case of its misuse, there are all too many instances of failure to respect the traditions and significance of the national emblem.

Giving Attention to Farmers

IT IS a relief to know that the daily papers find an occasional news item about agriculture other than the threadbare discussion of relief bills. A leading city daily carried a first-page story the other day telling how farmers in western Pennsylvania put their radio sets on wheelbarrows and wheel them along the corn rows so that the farm hands can have the very latest news, and erstwhile be consoled to their lot by a bit of jazz. Also, that they set them in the stable doors so their time may be spent profitably while they milk the cows. It was a strong omission, however, for them to fail to mention the beneficial effect on the cows which music is said to have, causing them to give more milk. But then, even the best writers will slip up sometimes.

The Backward Spring

WHILE it is still possible for weather changes to occur which will make it possible to secure normal harvests, the time has arrived when the watchful farmer realizes the possibility of short crops. The absence of sufficient spring rains and the evenly low temperatures have retarded the development of nearly all crops so that the condition is ominous. In spite of the weatherman's declaration that the temperature has been normal, the farmer knows that he is talking by the book and not in terms of plant life. The average temperature for April and May may have been normal and yet so devoid of periods of high temperature that vegetation could not flourish, and that is just what happened this season. When, as has been the case this year, it turns cold after every rain things simply cannot grow.

Electricity

THE two articles we have published about the electrification of Locust Lane Farm indicate what a boon electricity can be where it is put to work to help the farmer and his wife. There are thousands of farmers who would like to have all the electrical conveniences owned by the Brubakers of Lancaster County, but they think they cannot afford them. Or they think they would have them if the electric power company could be persuaded to build transmission lines out thru the country.

The complaint of the power companies is that even when farmers are within reach of a transmission line they don't use enough power. The farmer says the rate is too high. The company says the farmer doesn't use enough current to justify a lower rate. Both are right. There is sure to be a deadlock in many sections until some workable subsidy plan is devised, unless both sides give in, the farmer agreeing to use enough current, at lower rates, to make his electric installation profitable to himself and to the company.

No matter what plan is adopted for solving the problem, we don't want one that will work out like the Ontario plan. The following paragraph shows what we mean. It is taken from a copyrighted report written by E. A. Stewart, of the University of Minnesota, following his investigation of rural electrification in Ontario, Canada:

"Ontario farmers desiring service are required to sign a contract obligating themselves to pay the fixed monthly charge referred to every month for twenty years (from $3.11 to $11.88 per month). This twenty-year contract becomes a lien on the farm and, if there is default in payment, it is collectable as taxes, making evasion impossible. I encountered a number of poorer farmers who signed these contracts but were unable to finance wiring of their homes. These farmers are receiving no electric service but have been paying the fixed charge monthly for a number of years."

Religious Education

A GREAT deal has been said during the last twenty years about the necessity of providing for religious education. During the last six or eight years the more thoughtful people have said that is the crying need of the age; that it is the only way to successfully combat the harmful tendencies in modern civilization. But with all the discussion no one has proposed a plan which meets with the approval of all the people. Differences of opinion make it impossible to make such education a part of the public educational system. Several denominations have cooperated to conduct periods of instruction in religion outside the school hours or in connection with them. But until the advocates of religious education learn to distinguish between sectarianism and religion little real progress will be made. As long as the chief concern is the increase of denominational numbers the successful teaching of real religion will continue to lag.

Editorial Sidelights

WE HOPE soon to have an article from Doctor Lipman about his latest trip to Europe. Every other year he goes to Rome as a delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture. The Institute is a real league of nations. The leading scientists of nearly every civilized nation on earth get together there and pool their new discoveries in agricultural science. Their profound discussions are the forerunners of the new practices that will make farming more efficient in the future.

During Doctor Lipman's absence this spring, questions from readers on soil and fertilizer problems have been answered by Professor A. W. Blair, soil chemist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Last week our Dairy Editor, Professor Borland, wrote about the trip made by Penn State dairy students to some of the leading dairy farms of Pennsylvania. The boys and their two guides, Professors Borland and Beam, made their tour in one of those large buses that connect State College with the outside world. They covered a lot of territory in an amazingly short space of time.

We wonder why Granges and other groups of farmers don't hire motor buses for more of their trips, instead of going in long strings of automobiles and eating pounds of dust on every mile of dirt road. The new buses are comfortable, and surely it is a lot more sociable for twenty or thirty to ride together than for each little group of four or five to travel by itself. Double-decked buses that seat more than sixty people are now being used on the streets of Philadelphia.

That reminds us of a New Jersey Pomona Grange that chartered a large excursion steamer last summer, and spent a glorious day on the Delaware River. It will not be long until some farm organization will hire the Los Angeles or another of Uncle Sam's dirigibles and go for a regular skylark.

Washington Letter

NO FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION.—The defeat of the Haugen bill by a vote of 167 to 212 in the House May 21 has led to the quite general conclusion of agricultural organization leaders in Washington that there will be no farm relief legislation enacted during this session of Congress.

There is a bare possibility that the Senate will pass the Jardine cooperative marketing bill which has already passed the House, with the Haugen bill attached as a rider. In this case the bill would go to conference where a compromise might be worked out which would be acceptable to the Senate and House. Then the proposition would be up to the President to sign or reject.

ATKESON'S PLAN.—Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, says if it were left to him to act, he would pass the Jardine cooperative marketing bill amended in some details, which provides for a division of cooperation in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Then he would make a careful study of the intermediate credits act, with a view to enabling the Federal Farm Loan Board to provide loans on more liberal terms to cooperatives, as contemplated in the Tincher bill.

The Department of Agriculture could give the necessary advice, and the intermediate credit banks could supply the needed credits without government control or interference with farm life and the farming business.

FARMERS ASK FOR REGULATION.—The farmers, according to Dr. Atkeson, are the only people who have ever asked to have the government set up a board or commission to control their business. The railroads did not want government regulation thru the Interstate Commerce Commission. Business did not ask for the Federal Trade Commission; it was set up in the face of their opposition, and they have never had any use for it.

OPPOSES EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—The position of the National Grange on the Department of Education bill was made plain to the joint congressional committee by A. M. Loomis. He stated the Grange's opposition to the creation of another department in the federal government with a secretary in the President's Cabinet for the purpose of education.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

STUDYING THE RURAL SIDE.—Members of the committee named some time ago at the State Department of Public Instruction to make a study of rural education in Pennsylvania from all angles have divided their work so that the consideration will run over a period of a year and possibly two. Over fifteen different organizations or elements have been asked to cooperate. There will be meetings of committees during the summer and fall and it is possible some of the proposed legislation may be ready for the next general assembly.

STILL TIED UP.—Judging from what is heard about the State Capitol the situation in regard to rural electric regulation is still up in the air. The Public Service Commission has thus far refused to comply with the request of the Governor for complaints against the companies' rate schedules. It is making an examination of its own into the situation. Meanwhile the Superior Court will consider the proceedings to upset the whole business, while on the companies' side it is said some studies of the problems are in progress.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

BREEDERS CERTIFYING FLOCKS.—The forward trend of the poultry business in New Jersey is indicated by the number of poultrymen who are applying for certification of their flocks this year. Approximately 50,000 birds were certified this last year and for the coming season applications indicate 75,000 birds to be certified with performance record kept thru the season on 10,000. The work is conducted by the State Bureau of Markets.

POTATO EXPERIMENTS UNDER WAY.—Variety tests on potatoes in southern New Jersey are apparently showing that the average yield on New Jersey grown seed is slightly in excess of the same strains of potatoes grown in the North. On the J. Harry Kandle farm in Salem County one fertilizer experiment is now being continued in its tenth year on the same plots. The fertilizer experiments are under the general direction of the New Jersey Experiment Station, the various growers cooperating. Potato spraying and dusting tests on the same farm are now in the thirteenth year.

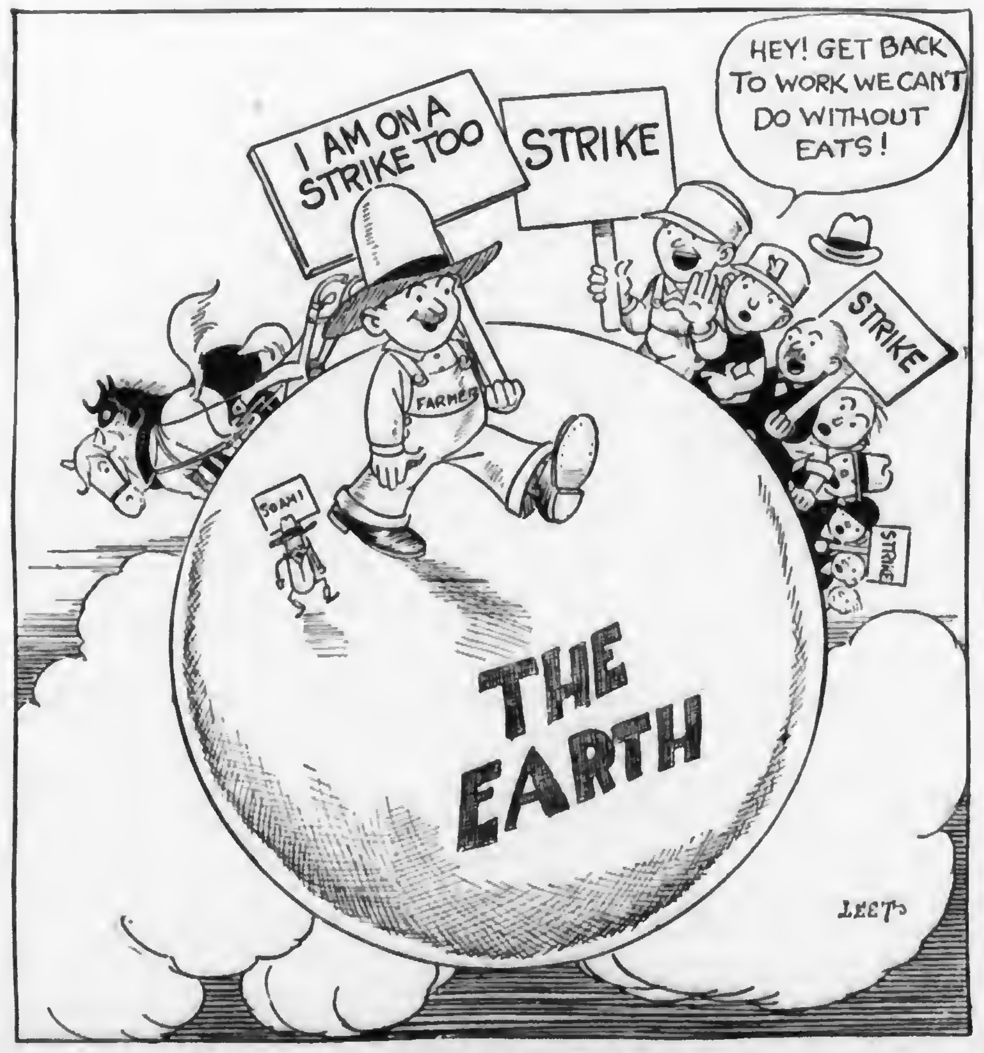
LOCAL GRANGES ACTIVE.—The New Jersey State Grange this last season has been making special effort to build up and improve the programs of local meetings. Under direction of Dr. W. H. Whiton, lecturer of the State Grange, the various subordinate Granges have been working for honors on a contest basis. The various phases of the monthly programs are valued at a certain number of points and the programs are scored and honors given accordingly. Last month, Mickleton, Pascack and Raritan Valley Granges received the highest scores, showing the widespread interest in various parts of the state for program performance in Grange work. Flag Day on June 14th and Primary Day on June 15th will be important occasions in the Granges of the state.

NEW AGENT IN SALEM.—Boys and girls club work in Salem County is now in charge of William G. Frisbie, succeeding Fred J. Goggin, who recently resigned. Mr. Frisbie is a graduate of Cornell and for the past eight years has been teaching vocational agriculture in Atlantic County. He has also been in rural school work in New York state and at one time was principal of a large rural school.—B.

New York Letter

DAIRYMEN TAKE A NEW START.—Dissatisfied with the failure of the state-wide dairy committee to effect a plan of uniting all producers of the state, the leaders of the northern counties, with whom originated the last movement, have held another meeting and have recommended another state-wide meeting to be held in Utica on June 22nd.

HAUGEN BILL PROTESTED.—Hamilton Fish, and other leaders of the state, especially milk producers, protest the passage of the Haugen bill. They believe that cooperative marketing should be depended upon to aid corn farmers, and other farmers. They believe this bill would hit the dairymen of this state in two ways, as they would have to help furnish financial relief for corn growers, and it would also raise the price of corn for feed.—M. G. F.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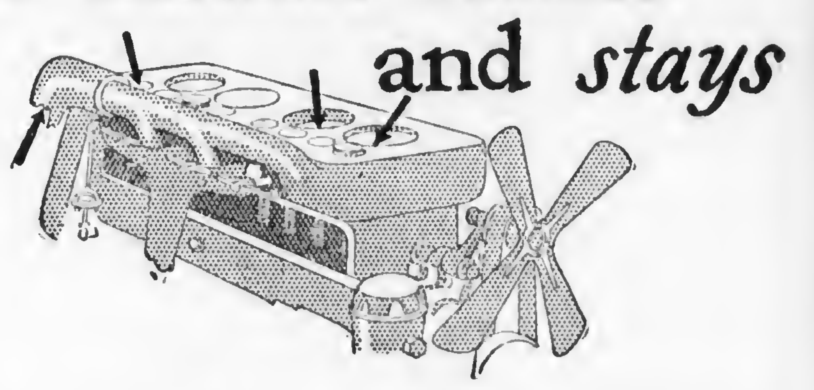
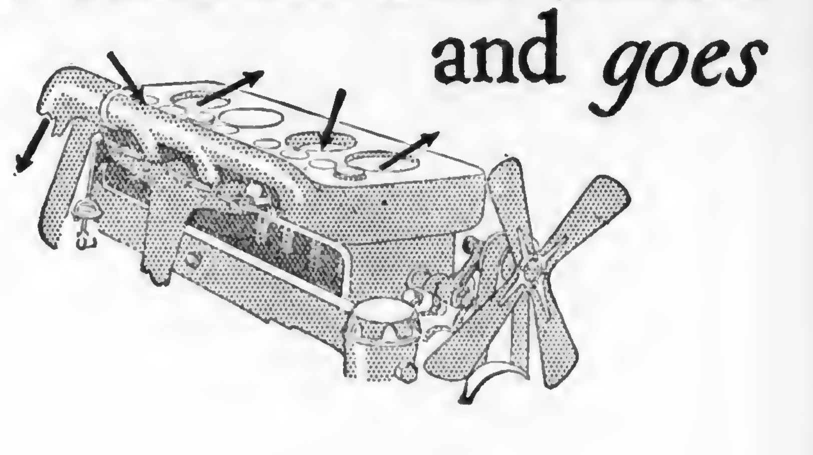


Here's carbon that comes and *goes*



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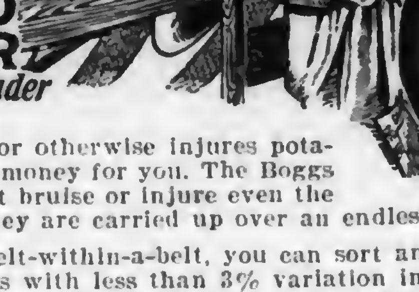

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

I KNOW of no more interesting branch of market gardening than raising melons. First, there is the anticipation of enjoying their fragrant lusciousness later. Then, the growing vines present an attractive picture as they develop and blossom. Added to these esthetic features is the battle of wits against lice, bugs and disease. I know of nothing that requires greater vigilance on the part of the grower than the keeping of melon vines in healthy, growing condition. From the time they poke their first leaves thru the ground until you pull the partially loosened melons from their stems, you are subject to surprise attacks from many quarters.

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BUT it is worth the cost when you succeed. Our previous experience has encouraged us to increase our planting this year. On May 22 we planted two and one-half acres which makes, at the spacing we give them, about 2000 hills. Last year we put the seed in the ground on May 15, but the soil was warmer than it is now. Melons, to grow rapidly, require high temperatures and sufficient moisture. Several people, after reading my comments on last year's crop, wrote in for seed and for information, stating that they never had been able to grow cantaloupes, and felt that it was due to not having the right varieties. We buy our seed from careful seedsmen because we can do so more cheaply than we could save it from good melons. The varieties planted this year were Fordhook, Hearts of Gold, Emerald Gem, Miller's Cream, Market Surprise and Spicy. We dropped the Honey Dew because they are more trouble and less certain.

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LAST year we used Bordeaux mixture to control blight and mildew on melons. This year we are planning to use dust. I have been interested in dust because it is more easily applied. It seems to be highly recommended by its promoters, but woe be to those who recommend it if it fails to do the work!

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HERE is a bit of wisdom (?) quoted from a western college professor:

"The surplus of corn and oats, which has been keeping down the price of these two products, would disappear if a third of the six million farmers in the United States would keep and work one more horse during the present crop season."

The expression, "robbing Peter to pay Paul," is as old as the hills; at least as old as the Christian era, but it describes a lot of the "panaceas" doled out for relieving agricultural ills. The above statement is good advice from the horse breeder's standpoint, but how about the grain farmer? Suppose we reverse it and say: If a third of the six million farmers had kept one horse less last year they could not have produced the surplus which drags down the price.

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I HAVE a letter from a man in Pennsylvania who is willing to move off his farm to his house in town, rent his stocked and equipped farm to a good man who will keep it in good repair and condition, pay the taxes and give him half the crops and products. He is not sure whether this is a fair proposition or not and wants the opinion of others. What do experienced farmers think of it? Would you rent your farm on those terms, or would you take a farm on those terms? Write your opinion for publication, not to be forwarded. No free advertising is conducted in this column. Let this man get his proposition before the public in the regular way.

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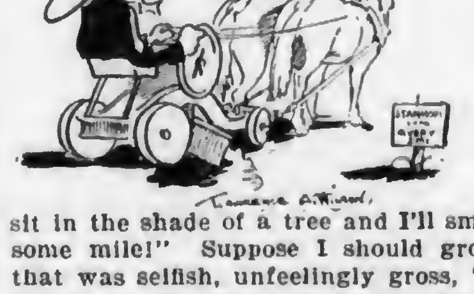
IT HAS appeared to me from casual observation in our neighborhood that peaches, apples and cherries are not setting fruit in proportion to the profuse amount of blossoming which appeared. While there is probably enough, few trees seem to be fruiting more than normally, if that.

Nurse in a car going like blazes,
Tickled all over at the dust she raises.
Lets go of wheel, to fumble in her purse,
To take out her powder puff. Good night, nurse!—Laughing Gas.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Dragging the Road



A SWIPE with this slicer right after a rain heads off for the public a volume of pain; it smooths down the way for the stranger or friend and makes the road easy for folks without end. Suppose I should say, "To the deuce with the throng, and fie on the crowd that is passing along, the ruts they encounter are nothing to me, their problems are theirs, as the world must agree; I'll sit in the shade of a tree and I'll smile to see them go tugging this wearisome mile!" Suppose I should growl in a spirit morose, from a heart that was selfish, unfeelingly gross, "There's not a man passing the shade of my tree who would get out his drag and smooth highways for me! They'd all be delighted to see me in mud and toiling thru ruts from a yesterday's flood! They'd all find a pleasure in seeing me fret from the shade of their trees by their roadsides, you bet! And since they would gladden at seeing my plight, I'll leave this road rutted, and smile,—am I right?"

Suppose I should say—but, oh, say it I'll not, that was not the way that this fellow was taught,—this fellow was taught by a father who read of a throng that on loaves and on fishes was fed; this fellow was taught by a mother who spoke how the theft of a coat meant the gift of a cloak; this fellow was taught to take into account the precepts put forth in the Speech on the Mount! That's why I am smoothing the ruts from the way for the throng that is passing my shade tree today.—J. Edw. Tufft.

The Voice of the People

I Wanted My Son to Farm

"DO YOU want your son to be a farmer?" Yes, I wanted my son to be a farmer. I wanted him to be a farmer because all of his ancestors were farmers and made a success of it. My father taught me to be a farmer. I hired myself out to a big stock farmer with a section of land in Illinois. I learned every detail of farm work, and from the very first succeeded and made enough money to put myself thru college tho I did not accomplish this until I was thirty years of age. Then I became a minister. The first thing my son saw were the crops I grew in the parsonage garden, and we owned the finest flower garden in the city.

I saw this son attain a fine education, at last graduate from a university. He possessed a fine body, height about six two, weight 175, and was engaged in every athletic game. I gave $1500 to help build a Y. M. C. A. near our home in order to give him advantages. At seventeen he went to the war and remained for two and a half years. When he came back I purchased for him a fine farm in one of the best counties in New York state. It was well stocked, horses and cows, and all the necessary implements. The house was splendidly furnished.

Within a Year He Married

Within a year he wanted to marry, and I performed the ceremony. He was saved all expenses. My chief desire was to be away with my wife engaged in evangelistic work. The boy was self-opinionated, and had high conceptions of farm work and in addition to the tools he had wanted potato diggers, twine binders, and debt did not deter him. Six months ago he left the farm and took a position at $6.00 per day. He hired boys to look after the farm.

Just when I secured a fine position in a city as superintendent of an orphanage at a good salary and support, I received a letter from home to come back, that things were being neglected. I gave up my work, came home, and have had my sleeves rolled up feeding and caring for eighteen blooded hogs, feeding and milking the cows, attending to the Leghorn chickens. The boy is away. He has gone to another state to take a "job" at $7.00 per day. He has a fine six-cylinder sedan car, and the sport propensity leads him to attend all games. He had to go to Pittsburgh to the ball game, driving all night to be the first to buy a ticket.

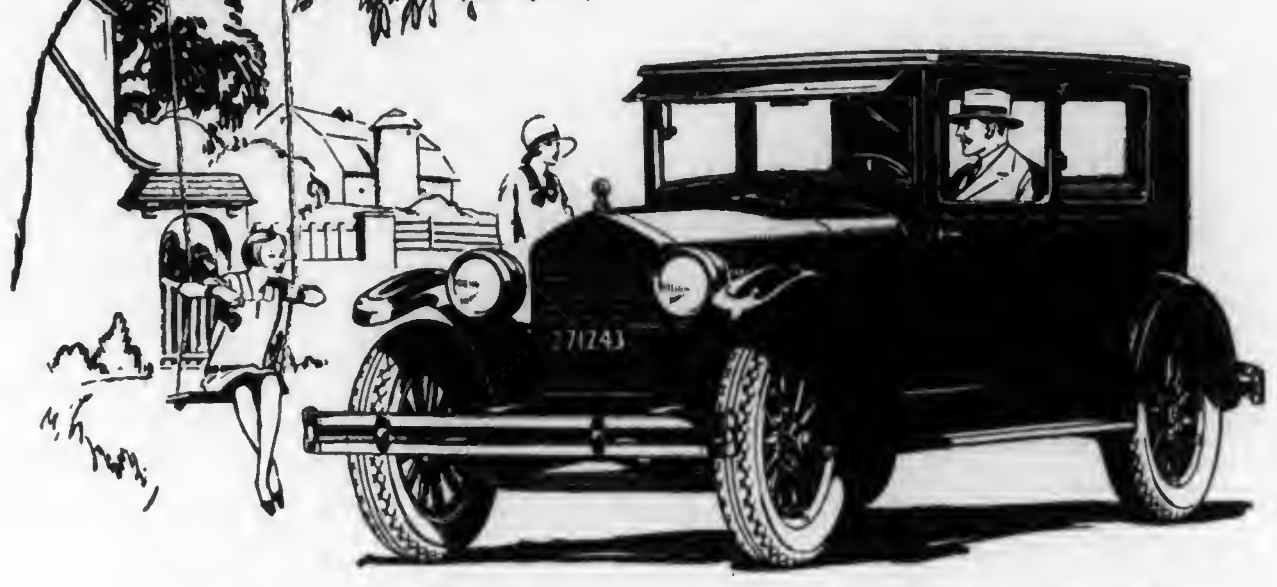
So I am a gentleman farmer now. I wanted my son to be a farmer so desperately that I did for him all that a father could do. I will have to sell the farm, tho, I made one mistake. I deeded it to him. In my desperation to help him I went over the border.—A. B. R.

A Smart Gander

THE most intelligent farm animal that I ever knew was a pet gander I owned. Here are some of the things he would do: He would go with me to the mail box which is about one-fourth of a mile each way.

When we fed a certain drove of little chickens he would be right there to chase the chickens away that came too near. He would get after mother when she fed and watered them.

Instead of staying with the other geese at night, he stayed near the coop. His name was Goofy, and when I called him he would answer in his own language. He liked me so well that if I would touch or talk to any of the other geese, he would fight them. He followed me around wanting me to make a fuss over him.—Sally Ann, Armstrong County, Pa.



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In following the mower, the hay is placed upon the clean stubble, not upon the unraked swath. The teeth work against the heads of the hay, catching in the crotches between the leaves and stems and raking clean.

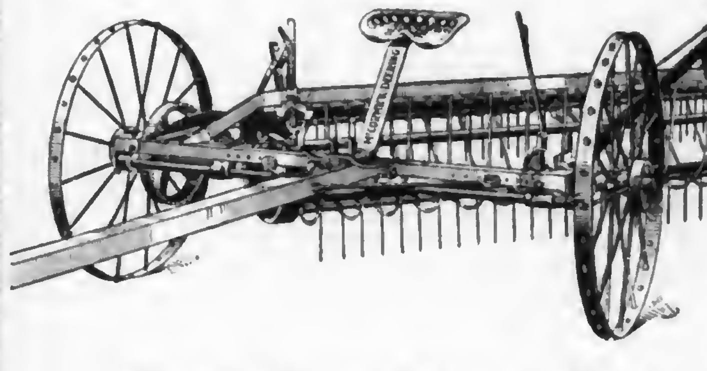
Roller bearings make the rake exceptionally light draft. Note the angle steel frame, the rigid bracing, including large truss beam running over the reel, the extra heavy gears, heavy piping for reel shaft and tooth bars. The main axle is solid steel.

Adjustable-Section Loader

The adjustable carrier section, shown below, allows the delivery end of the loader to be dropped so that the hay is delivered about three feet lower when starting the load. This is a great convenience as it prevents the hay blowing about as much as it does when dropped from the top of an ordinary loader. As the load is built up, the section is raised by turning the crank at the top. This crank is within easy reach of the man on the load. When the section is raised to the desired height, it is held at that position by a ratchet and pawl.

With the carrier section raised, the hay is elevated vertically ten feet and three inches, and seven feet six inches with the carrier lowered.

There are three roller bearings on the upper carrier shaft and two on the main axle. The loader is constructed almost entirely of steel with a two-inch, cold-drawn solid steel axle. The carrier slats are extra heavy and securely bolted to steel drive chains. The side boards are wide and long.



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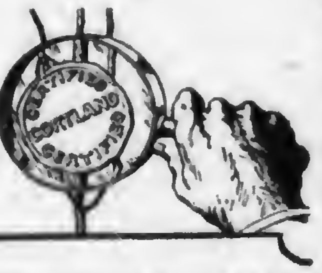
CALSO IS THE STANDARD SPRAY FOR GARDEN FIELD AND TRUCK CROPS



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Healthier, Sturdier Trees

Yes, Kelly trees are that kind. Why? Because they are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings instead of piece roots, and are planted on upland ground for better air drainage. This means most profitable crops for you.

And you get the right fruit because both we and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association certify the Kelly tree to be "True-to-Name".

Write for the big Kelly Catalog. Orders shipped on day received for guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock.

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1110 Cherry St. Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

KELLYS' *Certified*
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FRUIT PACKAGES

Manufacturers of all kinds of Fruit Packages
American pint and quart baskets. Climax and bushel baskets. Prompt shipment.
Order now Write for Prices
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Use and introduce MELLINGER CORD TIRES
15,000 MILES GUARANTEED
Lowest Wholesale Prices in America. Shipped prepaid on approval. Make big money all or part time. No capital or experience. Sample sections furnished.
YOUR TIRES FREE!
Simply send name today for FREE BOOK, tells how thousands do big business. Special Agents Offer, Wholesale Prices and FREE Sample Kit.
MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Dept. 429 Philadelphia, Pa., or Kansas City, Mo.

PLANTS

All leading varieties now ready

	100	Prepaid 500	1,000	5,000 or more Not prepaid 1,000
Cabbage	40c	$1.00	$1.60	$1.00
Tomato	40c	1.75	2.00	1.50
Pepper	60c	2.00	3.50	3.00
Cauliflower	60c	2.00	3.50	3.00
Brussel Sprouts.	40c	1.00	1.60	1.50
Sweet Potato ..	60c	2.00	3.50	3.00
Celery	50c	2.00	3.50	3.00

A full line of high grade seeds. Send for free catalogue. Phone Wenonah 9-J-2.

OROL LEDDEN, SEWELL, N. J.
Largest Grower of Vegetable Plants in N. J.

FREE Spraying Calendar for Fruit Growers upon request

Japanese Beetle

A High Percentage of Kill from
Oleate Coated Lead Arsenate

A wonderful invention perfected in the fight against the Japanese Beetle. Sticks to the fruit and foliage indefinitely and is very palatable to the Beetle.

Write for complete information.

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CAMDEN, N. J.
Philadelphia Boston

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS NURSERIES
SALISBURY, MD. Catalog FREE
Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants in the World

Planting Late Cabbage

I want to have cabbage and late cauliflower for winter storage. When and how should I plant seed?—C. M. C., Chester County, Pa.

Remember that it takes about 130 days to grow a mature head of late cabbage and about the same time to have late cauliflower ready to cut. Cauliflower and cabbage will both stand considerable cold weather; they thrive and grow best after the cool weather and rains begin in September.

I believe that I would plant my late cabbage seed from June 15 to July 1, and my cauliflower seed about two weeks earlier, or from June 1 to 15th. Seed may be planted in rows about one foot apart or sown broadcast in an especially prepared seed bed. One ounce of seed should grow 8000 plants. Seed should be planted where the plants can be watered and weeded. Good strong healthy plants grown on a rich soil with plenty of moisture will give the right start.—W. T. Tapley.

Advertise the Flavor

ROADSIDE marketers must appreciate their greatest asset, the surpassing flavor of a well-grown, quickly-handled, and finely-prepared vegetable. Flavor has been largely lost sight of by the commercial grower and is almost unknown to the public, except that fortunate part of it which has been able to maintain home gardens. In the future more attention must be given to the matter of freshness. The shortest route is thru direct contact with the consumer. Keep the business of your friends from town. Capitalize on flavor, grow only those varieties known for their superior tastiness. See that the town-dweller can always buy the highest quality, the cleanest, the freshest vegetables from your roadside market.—W. T. Tapley.

A Meal for the Cutworms

THIS is a recipe for a poison bait used by market gardeners to kill cutworms: 1 pound Paris green, 25 pounds wheat bran, 4 gallons of water in which 2 quarts of cheap molasses have been mixed, the juice of 3 or 4 lemons. Stir together and distribute over the field before planting, or around the plants after they are set out.

Tomato, cabbage, eggplant, corn and melon plants are most likely to be attacked by the cutworm. Small gardeners who don't want to use the bait can protect their plants by placing around each one a tin can with the top and bottom removed. Or collars of about the same size and shape may be made of heavy paper. The New Jersey State College of Agriculture advises that these paper collars be pushed into the ground about an inch, and be allowed to extend about three inches above.

Arsenic Kills Honey Bees

YOU can kill a honey bee by giving it 0.0005 (five ten-thousandths) of a milligram of arsenic. That is one of the conclusions of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been studying the effects of poisonous fruit tree sprays upon bees.

Great numbers of bees are killed when an orchard is sprayed while in full bloom. The codling moth can be controlled just as well if the arsenical spray is not applied until 90 per cent of the petals have fallen, so the Department advises orchardists not to spray while the blossoms are out in full.

Results of these bee-poisoning experiments may be obtained by writing to the Department at Washington and asking for Department Bulletin No. 1364-D.

To a Radio Owner

TO H. I. R., Carroll County, Md.:—Yes, the five-ampere bulb-type charger requires a little more current than a five-ampere vibrator type, but not enough more to make any real difference. The extra current is only that required to light the bulb.

There is no value in using insulated lead-in wire nor in using heavy gauge. Use the same size as the aerial wire, preferably making the lead-in and aerial all one and the same piece of wire by purchasing a long enough roll to include both.

Remember that the lead-in is nothing but a portion of the aerial and treat it as such. Keep it five to ten feet away from the building wall and drape it in towards the house only near the window where the lead-in insulator tubing is situated. If it is closer than five feet to the wall, try to increase that distance by attaching a stick at the roof with an insulator at its end to hold the lead-in wire away.

Locating the Arrestor

The best location for the arrestor is outside the house so long as it is grounded outside. The best plan is to run the arrestor ground of heavy wire, not necessarily insulated, to the cellar window and thence to the water main where it enters from the street. If you have no water system, bury a large copper screening, six by two feet and about two or three feet deep in a moist place, such as near the pump or in the cellar. Use the arrestor ground as the set ground also, grounding the radio set in addition to a radiator or water pipe upstairs. There will, therefore, be two wires from the arrestor thru the window to the set. Use separate insulating tubings at least twelve inches apart for them.—B. F.

The Norge Outfit

THE big dirigible Norge which recently crossed the North Pole on its history-making journey was equipped with radio transmitting apparatus designed to operate from 300 to 900 meters. While in the dead area between Alaska and the Pole the operator on the Norge, tho he heard many of the calls Alaskan stations sent out for him and answered them continually, failed to effect a connection.

Many have wondered why the Norge was not fitted out with a short-wave outfit. The remarkably good results obtained by the MacMillan expedition in northern Greenland with waves as low as 20 and 40 meters showed the superiority of these short waves for long distance work on low-power sets, such as any set on board a lighter-than-air carrier must be.

The longer waves are better suited to short-distance work but it is fairly certain that amateurs in the states and probably in many other countries would have picked up the Norge's signals had they been sent out on a wave between 35 and 80 meters.—B. F.

To Attach Aerial

FOR country, suburban or portable set aerials one often wishes to fasten the end of the wire to a high tree limb. A good way to effect this is to obtain a lead weight—this is much better than a stone—and fasten a light line to it such as a fish-line. Get the man with the best "pitching arm" to throw the weight over the chosen branch. Next tie the rope or wire to the line and pull it carefully over the branch.

If the aerial insulator is to be suspended near the top of the tree by a wire instead of a rope, be sure to bend back the end of this wire as it is drawn over the branches by the light line to avoid its catching in the leaves or crotches of branches.—B. F.

WHEN the huge Atlantic liner is ordered into dry dock; when a steel mass as heavy as a skyscraper must be cradled snugly; when workmen swarm in the concrete basin to hammer and rivet and paint the sea-battered hull . . . what could be a more appropriate pledge of security than the dry dock's rugged concrete construction!

Engineers know that Pennsylvania Portland Cement will stand powerful stresses. Whether cement is used for a heavily travelled state highway or a small fence-post, each bag must be perfect. The famous Pennsylvania Pre-Test insures the reliability of every bag before it leaves our plant.

There is a building supply dealer near you who will deliver Pennsylvania Cement whenever and wherever you need it.

Pennsylvania Portland Cement is made only by the Pennsylvania Cement Company, which has offices at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo.

PENNSYLVANIA
PORTLAND CEMENT

I made money on my Maine Farm

I HAVE raised a family of seven, put them all through high school and four through college without incurring indebtedness. In 1898 I bought my original farm, worth $2000.00; it is now worth $10,000.00. My first inventory of equipment was $200; it now totals $2500, writes John Emery of Bar Harbor, Maine.

No less remarkable are the stories of 101 successful "dirt" farmers, told in a new thirty-six page booklet beautifully printed in colors, with nearly one hundred pictures of Maine farm life, entitled,

Maine Farmers Make Good

An official publication. Write today for your free copy. *Address*

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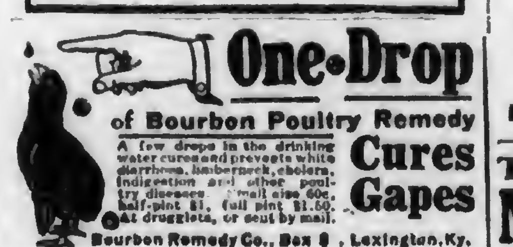

One-Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.60. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Cures Gapes

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00
S. C. Black Leghorns	11.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	15.00
Barred Rocks	15.00
White Rocks	15.00
Heavy Mixed	12.00
Light Mixed	9.00

Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

F. W. MUTZABAUGH, R. 2, Duncannon, Pa.

Water! Water! Water!

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is considered by its many thousands of users a guaranteed water supply for the stock, for the house, for sprinkling lawns, watering gardens, washing windows, and automobiles, fire protection, etc.

This engine is air cooled, can't freeze, won't overheat. Comes complete. Fits any pump—direct connected. No belts, pulleys or extras needed.

Very economical on the use of fuel. Runs 12 to 15 hours on 3 quarts of gasoline. Pumps 100 to 1000 pails per hour.

Write for free catalog 17B. It tells all about the Farm Pump Engine, and how it is used to get plenty of fresh water.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Engine Specialists—Established 1840
616 Wells St., Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

The McGrane Thresher

Light weight and easy running
Write for circular.

JAMES McGRANE & SONS, Romulus, N. Y.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Every Tire Guaranteed for 4 Months Against Any Defect

Special Tire Offer!

2 VILL TIRES $1 For More Than the Price of One

30x3 Fabric, $7.50; 2 for $8.50; tubes $1.50. OVERSIZE Cords

EXTRA HEAVY

These Tires are guaranteed Rebuilt and Double Treaded in Our Own Factory.

	List for 1.	For 2.	Tubes ea.
30x3½	$9.50	$10.50	$2.00
32x3½	11.50	12.50	2.50
31x4	14.00	15.00	3.00
32x4	14.50	15.50	3.25
33x4	15.00	16.00	3.35
34x4	15.50	16.50	3.45
32x4½	16.50	17.50	3.75
33x4½	17.00	18.00	3.85
34x4½	17.50	18.50	4.00
35x4½	18.00	19.00	4.00
33x5	18.50	19.50	4.25
35x5	19.00	20.00	4.50

Mail Orders Filled Same Day Received.

VILL TIRE CO.
841 N. BROAD St., Dept B, Phila.

GOOD FRESH
GEORGIA PEACHES
$2.50 per bushel crate
Much lower prices in 5 bushel lots. Now shipping Elbertas and Carmens. Buy a crate for your summer ice cream.
Write for quantity prices to
GRIMES BROKERAGE CO.,
Room 429, Kimball House, Atlanta, Georgia

For your light truck, use Kelly Cushion Tires

KELLY Demountable Cushion tires are intended to replace pneumatic tires on Ford and other light trucks in service where the wear on pneumatic tires is excessive.

Kelly Cushions are practically as easy-riding as pneumatics and while they cost a little more they are far cheaper in the end because they will stand up under heavier loads, are not subject to puncture and will last two or three times as long. Since they are built on the rim, you mount them on the wheel just as you would a pneumatic rim. All the tools you need are a wrench and a jack.

They come in sizes to replace 30x3 1-2, 30x5 and 33x5 pneumatics.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
250 West 57 St. New York

KELLY DEMOUNTABLE CUSHION TIRES

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM

PULLETS

FROM HIGH PRODUCING White Leghorns

Low Priced! Vigorous! Prolific! Healthy!

Send for Booklet

INDIANHEAD POULTRY FARM
Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

You can now buy Hillpot Quality Chicks at the price of ordinary chicks. I am offering these well-bred, record-laying stock at these prices as an inducement to become acquainted with Hillpot Quality Chicks. I confidently feel that you will be amply repaid for your investment. Looking for your order by return mail:

Price List Effective June 7th

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns or Black Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Little Guinea Chicks

LITTLE guineas are like wild birds and when brooded with the mother guinea many may be lost from irregular hovering and too much traveling on the range. Chicken hens are better mothers so it is best to give guinea eggs to a good clucky Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Red hen.

The chicks should be confined in a brood coop with the hen for three or four days until they become thoroly acquainted, then give the hen her freedom in a fenced yard so she can range over a limited area with the chicks. If the hen is confined and the chicks are free, they may travel too far in the wet grass and not return to the hen. If the hen can follow the brood and scratch and keep them interested they are more apt to survive.

Common Practice of One Man

One of the most successful raisers of White African guineas that I have visited always hatched and brooded the guineas with White Plymouth Rock hens. They were brooded in a pear and plum orchard of about two acres entirely surrounded by chick tight fence.

The hens had their freedom during the day but could return to the brood coops at night. The coops were closed at sundown to keep out rats and weasels and the guineas were not freed in the morning when the grass was heavy with dew. This method required work but resulted in a fine flock of guineas that lived until they could take care of themselves.—R. G. Kirby.

Cost of Dozen Eggs

IT COST slightly more than thirty-four cents per dozen to produce eggs in Pennsylvania last year, even on farms where better-than-average methods were used. At least that was the average cost figure obtained by forty-three farmers in Bradford, Bucks, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Lawrence and Wayne Counties who kept careful records on their flocks during the 1924-25 season, as members of adult poultry associations.

The figures obtained by averaging the records of these farms, as reported by State College, are as follows:

Number of farms	43
Number of hens per farm	412
Avge. number eggs per hen	128
" net cost per hen	$3.66
" cost per dozen eggs	.342
" income from labor per hen	1.35
" net profit per hen	.66
" feed cost per hen	2.17
" feed consumed per hen (pounds):	
Scratch grains	39.8
Mash	33.4

Labor was charged at thirty cents per hour, and feed at actual cost when purchased, or at the farm price when home grown.

Million Egg Counties

LANCASTER and York Counties, Pennsylvania, each produced over five million dozens of eggs in 1925. Berks, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Adams and Bradford produced over two million dozens each. Twenty-two other Pennsylvania counties had an egg yield of more than a million dozens for the year.

The state's 17,465,000 chickens laid 79,000,000 eggs during 1925. These were worth about $30,000,000, which is approximately the cost of the new Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden, New Jersey.

Those 79,000,000 eggs were only about half the number used in Pennsylvania during the year.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept., 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name ....

Town ....

State........................R. F. D............

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

Chick Prices Reduced
During May and June

Pennsylvania Certified Barred Rock Chicks.

Chicks reduced to 18c

Order now. Supply limited.

Marcus A. McKnight
Carlisle, Penna.

RAISE CHICKENS
BUY DAY OLD CHICKS

5000 WEEKLY AT LOW PRICES! WE SHIP C.O.D.

MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.

Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.

Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY.
ORDER TODAY.

Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

Baby Chicks

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	9.50	$5.25	$2.75
Buff and Black Leghorns	9.50	5.25	2.75
Bar. Rocks and Wh. Rocks	11.50	6.25	3.38
S. C. and R. C. Reds	11.50	6.25	3.38
S. C. Black Minorcas	11.50	6.25	3.38
White Wyandottes	14.00	7.50	4.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 209, Mingoville, Pa.

CHICK PRICES
Smashed] Smashed Smashed

Our 15th year Hatching. Heavy laying strain tested for laying each year. 6½c up per chick. White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, and Broilers. Chicks delivered to your door. Illustrated catalogue free.

JOHNSON HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

CHIX

FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders, Bred for Egg Production
Prices per Hundred

	June	July	Aug.
Mixed	$9	$8	$8
White & Brown Leghorns	10	9	9
Barred Rocks	12	11	11
R. I. Reds	13	12	12
Marcy Strain Black Giants	23	20	20

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying Free range Flocks

S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00 per	100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00 "	100
Barred Rocks	12.00 "	100
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00 "	100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	8.00 "	100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots, 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

STURDY CHICKS

Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
4c cut for June. Broilers 8c and 10c.
Special inducements For Early Orders.
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

1910 BABY CHICKS 1926
30,000 Weekly 7 Cents Each

and up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed; prepaid. Our 16th year. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 30 Richfield, Pa.

Thousands of Chicks Weekly BEST BY TEST

For delivery after May 18th, book your order.

S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	13.00 per 100
L. B. Broilers	9.00 per 100
H. B. Broilers	10.00 per 100

Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Can also furnish Anconas, Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Buff Leghorns. Write

H. C. HOUSEWORTH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

SHIPPING COOPS

The Kind That Last Longer and Are Easy to Disinfect

THE poultry shipping coops which consist of heavy wire on the sides and top stand a large number of trips and are easier to disinfect than coops made entirely of slats. When shipping coops are sent to large buying centers or loaned to neighbors it is best to place them in the sunshine for several days before they are stored near the home poultry flocks. This may help prevent the introduction of disease.

When the crates are sprayed with commercial coal tar disinfectant, the spraying should be done at least three or four days before the crates are used for further shipments. This gives the disinfectant a chance to dry. If the solution sticks to the feathers of the poultry the strong odor may be retained on the skin of the birds and cause trouble in marketing them.

If you live near a poultry shipping center where many old crates are stacked up each week at the express office, it saves time to paint a couple of stripes or private marks on some of the slats. Then you can locate your own crates quickly.

Good Appearance—Better Price

The use of heavy home made crates is seldom practical. They take higher express charges and do not improve the appearance of the consignment. Strong light crates containing birds of one breed and size make a much better appearance and help bring good prices for the stock.

For local delivery the double-deck crates which ride on the running board of a touring car are very useful. I have two of these crates made of heavy wire. The upper and lower deck will each hold ten or twelve heavy hens. This gives the car a running board capacity of forty or fifty hens.

The crates are held to the sides of the car with baling wire. They are easy to lift on and off and make it possible to deliver poultry to local dealers when the touring car is used for a combination of errands. No dirt reaches the inside of the car as is the case when slatted crates are heaped in the back seat.—R. G. Kirby.

The Breeding Turkeys

I HAVE always found that breeders of turkeys seemed to have the best luck when the range was large.

Turkey breeding stock should not live on a corn diet. It often makes them too fat, and they produce a small per cent of fertile eggs and vigorous poults. One part corn mixed with three parts oats makes a good grain ration. A hopper of bran containing a sprinkling of charcoal can be placed on the range and it will help prevent digestive disorders. Try feeding a hopper of the same laying mash which the chickens are eating. Turkeys do not like mash very well but if they will eat some of the mixture, it will help increase egg production.

Must Have Green Feed

The confined turkey breeding stock must have green feed. Supply them with a little clover, alfalfa or vegetables to supplement the green feed they can obtain on their limited range. It pays to feed the turkey breeders oyster shells to encourage the formation of strong shells on all eggs. Broken eggs in the nest may do considerable damage to good eggs.

If the range is not sandy or gravelly supply grit as the turkeys are heavy eaters and need plenty of grinding material. Everything that helps to increase their natural vigor will also aid in preventing bowel trouble and blackhead.—R. G. Kirby.

Sky High or Cottage Low

lead paint withstands all weather

The Dutch Boy trademark on a pail or keg of white-lead paint is your assurance of an all-lead product, made from the metal lead. Other products made under this trademark are—flatting oil (for use with white-lead in decorating interiors), red-lead, solder, and babbitt metals.

LEAD paint protects and beautifies the city skyscraper. And out where the grass begins, lead paint brightens and preserves the smallest country cottage.

The trained industrial builder, the careful small house owner—both use paint made with Dutch Boy pure white-lead. The reason? If you ask your painter he will tell you several.

It costs little. Even though Dutch Boy white-lead is made from the metal lead, its cost is low enough to satisfy those who scan appropriations, those whose household budgets are limited.

It goes far. One hundred pounds of all-lead Dutch Boy white-lead makes seven gallons of paint. These seven gallons will cover, one coat, from 3900 to 4500 sq. ft. of surface. And to "cover" means to hide, to protect against the elements, and to beautify. Here are added economies.

Any quantity can be mixed. There's no waste in a keg of Dutch Boy white-lead. Mix just the quantity of paint needed for a job—a half-pint or twenty gallons. It can be bought, too, in small 1 lb. tins up to 100 lb. kegs.

Have the colors you like. A greenish blue, a shadowy gray—all the tints and tones of the rainbow are possible with Dutch Boy white-lead. It's easy to tint, saves money, gives you what you want.

For porch chairs or the house itself. Dutch Boy white-lead can be used inside or outside. Odd jobs or big jobs; rich interior finishes; weather-resisting exterior work—this paint accomplishes all quickly and economically.

Home-owners' paint guide free

"Decorating the Home" is a new booklet, illustrated in color, which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet that gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry about the farm, if you will write our nearest branch for Booklets F.

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New York, 111 Broadway • Boston, 131 State Street • Buffalo, 116 Oak Street • Chicago, 900 West 18th Street • Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue • Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue • St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street • San Francisco, 485 California Street • Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue • Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

Dutch Boy White-Lead
Makes an All-lead Paint

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OHIO ACCREDITED

For 16 years we have culled our flocks for quality and egg production. We know that we can please you the same as thousands of our satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No 1 grade and specials. We will ship any number of chicks from 25 up. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks, add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	10c each
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks	12c each
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c each
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	15c each
S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas	11c each
All heavy odds and ends	10c each
Odds and Ends, heavy and light as they come	9c each
All light odds and ends	8c each

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A book on chicks and poultry worth dollars given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS
LEADING BREEDS - - LOWEST PRICES!

Good Luck Chicks

BUY YOUR "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS NOW

LAST CHANCE FOR 1926. Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors, many letters highly indorsing our Chicks. All Leading Varieties. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed.

Postpaid Prices Effective June 1st-Sept. 1st	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$25.50	$42.00	$80.00
Single Comb & R. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.75	9.00	25.50	42.00	80.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
Buff and White Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00

Buff and Wh. Minorcas, 50, $8; 100, $15. Assorted Heavy, $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Light, $8 per 100. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Ref. Member I. B. C. A.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Box 63, NAPOLEON, OHIO

300,000 National Chicks in June and July

Bred from carefully selected breeders. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$3.00	$5.25	$9.00	$43.00	$84.00
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	3.50	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Holly-Tancred, Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.75	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reds & White Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	4.00	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference. Circular free.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS. Box 404 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING and shipping high class, well hatched Chicks from our pure bred, heavy laying flocks to thousands of pleased customers, and rendering the best of satisfaction. We can do the same for you in 1926. 100% Live Del. Guaranteed.

PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 7th AND AFTER	50	100	500	1000
White Wyandottes, White Minorcas	$6.25	$12.00	$57.00	$112.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	5.00	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	4.50	8.50	40.00	78.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	5.75	11.00	53.00	100.00
Assorted Light	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00

PARKS PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS, 15c each. WE CAN SHIP C. O. D. BY EXPRESS OR PARCEL POST. If you have never raised 20TH CENTURY CHICKS, give them a trial this year and be happy. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Good Reasons For Feeding Corn Gluten Feed

Millions of cows are now on pasture. They like it and it is good for them, but it does not supply enough feed to make their capacity flow of milk.

Prof. E. S. Savage, the famous dairy expert of New York, says: "The feeding of grain on pasture is so important that a mixed grain feed containing 17.5% to 20% protein should be fed on pasture."

Why Grass Is Not Enough

Prof. A. R. Merrill, of the Connecticut Experimnet Station, says: "Average pasture grass—per 100 pounds—contains 3.7 lbs. of digestible crude protein, but only 15.9 lbs. total digestible nutrients. There is enough protein if the cow actually could eat 100 pounds of grass, but this does not supply enough total digestible nutrients."

It takes four large gunny sacks to hold 100 lbs. of grass. A cow's stomach will hold only 60 quarts. The stomach of a cow would have to be four times as large as it is to hold as much grass as she needs.

These are reasons enough for feeding Corn Gluten Feed on pasture. The most successful dairymen throughout the U. S. are doing it. Their cows stay fresh longer and keep in better condition.

Corn Gluten Feed is the best feeding part of corn. A single ton contains the protein, mineral matter, and vitamines of nearly four tons of whole grain.

Write today for a free copy of "The Gospel of Good Feeding," our new 64-page book. It tells you how to make more milk or meat on less feed.

Ask for Bulletin 5-r

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department
Hugh G. Von Pelt, Director
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Run your skimmilk through a new De Laval

Guaranteed to skim cleaner

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

YOUR old separator may be running all right and you may think it is doing good work, but is it? Here is an easy way to satisfy yourself. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

Thousands have tried this plan and many have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from $25 to $200 a year.

Trade allowance made on old separators of any make as partial payment on a new De Laval. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below.

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UNADILLA

the most convenient silo made

Instead of laboriously *pitching* tons of silage out over your head twice a day for seven or eight months every year, *push* it out the *Unadilla* way!

Air tight, water tight, frost repellent doors that just *can't* freeze or stick—give a continuous opening at the level of the silage.

The money you put in a Unadilla is insurance of good silage, well kept and the greatest degree of convenience found in any silo made.

Write for prices and big illustrated catalog. Worth-while discounts allowed on early shipment, cash orders.

Makers of sturdy storage tanks, vats and water tubs—ask for literature regarding this Unadilla line.

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Box P Unadilla, N.Y.

3 WALLS

Better Silage!

The Craine Triple Wall Silo makes *good, succulent silage* and *keeps it better* because of its exclusive, three wall construction with *frost resisting, water proof,* "Silafelt" between outer and inner walls.

When you buy a Craine you get *greater strength, durability* and better-kept silage.

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Box 140-C Norwich, N. Y.

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THE SILOS OF GIANT STRENGTH

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You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Write today for particulars of our easy-payment plan and our FREE book, "Saving with Silo." Investigate the time and labor-saving features of the new Harder-Victor Front. Learn how others are making extra profits.

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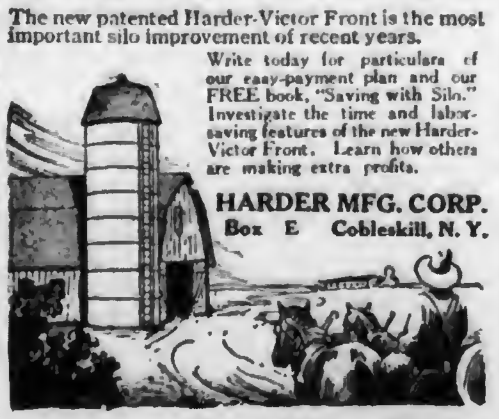

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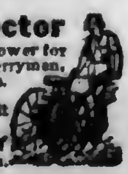


T. B. ERADICATION

Figures for March Indicate Progress in Most States

THE United States Department of Agriculture reports monthly thru the Bureau of Animal Industry the progress made in tuberculosis eradication in the different states.

During March tests were conducted in 66,293 herds comprising a total of 815,053 head of cattle, or an average of approximately 12 head per herd. The five leading states in number of herds tested ranked as follows:

State	Herds tested	Head tested	Re-actors	Percent-age
Iowa	8,104	127,909	3,381	2½%
Michigan	6,617	46,955	1,239	2½%
Illinois	5,847	72,566	15,390	21%
Pennsylvania	5,225	48,504	4,527	9%
Wisconsin	4,367	80,043	9,138	11%

The total number of herds once-tested free is 1,202,505, representing 10,114,286 cattle. North Carolina leads with 187,946 herds on this list but Wisconsin leads with 984,420 head of cattle. The total number of herds under supervision at the time of the March report was 1,447,529 and 14,288,984 head of cattle, or an average of .10 head to a herd.

On the Waiting List

The number of herds on the waiting list is 432,449, covering 4,223,986 head. Ohio leads in this division with 151,249 herds, or more than one-third of all the herds in the United States on the waiting list. New York leads in the number of herds and cattle on the accredited list with 19,928 herds. Indiana is second with 15,653 herds and Pennsylvania has 4,074.

This report indicates that substantial progress has been made in eradicating tuberculosis from the herds in practically all the states. The high percentage of reactors in Illinois is due to the large amount of testing that has been done in the dairy districts near Chicago where a new milk regulation has recently been put in force.—W. H. Tomhave.

Calf Club Records

MILK checks totaling $207.69 have been received by Homer Bieler, a member of the Upper Hanover Holstein Calf Club, Montgomery County, for the milk produced by his three-year-old heifer in nine and one-half months. Her record in this time was 8775 pounds of milk. Another heifer owned by Oren Woodward, also a member of this club, has produced 8530 pounds of milk and 332.7 pounds of butterfat in eight and one-half months.

The club includes ten boys whose heifers have all freshened, dropping five bull and five heifer calves. All the members of the club are keeping feed and milk records on their heifers.—A. L. B.

League's Best Year

THE Dairymen's League has announced a net pool price of $2.115 per 100 pounds for April milk of members. This is the highest April price in the history of the League, with the exception of April a year ago, when the price was two cents higher.

The League sold nearly six million dollars worth of milk during March,—$5,823,322.63, to be exact. The average net pool price for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, was $2.125, the highest of any year in League history.

Dustless Air for Hogs

HERE is another use for waste oil from the crank case of the automobile or tractor. Sprinkle some of it over the ground in those shady places in the hog lot, where the porkers spend their time on hot days. It will keep down the dust. Avoid using too much, however, advises W. C. Kelley, of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

Briarcliff Entertains Beef Cattle Producers

ON MAY 1 the breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the eastern states met at Briarcliff Farm, Pine Plain, N. Y. The farm is located in one of the beautiful valleys of Dutchess County which, half a century ago, was famous for its fine herds of beef cattle.

The morning was spent in inspecting the herd on this farm which now numbers nearly 1000 head of purebred cattle. The breeding operations are conducted on an extensive scale. The equipment is very practical and has been developed with the idea of demonstrating that beef cattle production is a means of rebuilding the fertility of the soil in these eastern valleys.

A uniform lot of cows has been assembled at Briarcliff Farm for the production of better beef for the eastern market. The herd bulls have been selected from some of the best herds in this country. With the exception of the best breed cattle and the choicest individuals, practically all the surplus cattle will be fed on the farm and sold on the eastern market.

Prime Beef at Luncheon

After inspecting this herd of purebreds, luncheon was served in the town hall. In order that prime beef might be served a yearling Aberdeen-Angus steer had been slaughtered for the occasion.

At the meeting following the luncheon Mr. L. R. Park, Jefferson Mc., president of the Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Association, presided. He briefly reviewed the development of Aberdeen-Angus cattle thruout the East and called attention to the number of herds established in this section during the past ten years. Secretary Tomhave touched on the same topics and then pointed out the advantages which eastern producers have over those in the Middle West.

H. O. Harrison, of San Francisco, Cal., the owner of one of the larger herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America, told why he selected this breed. He called attention to the excellent record that has been made by the breed at the national shows during the past twenty-five years. Any breed capable of winning honors received by the Aberdeen-Angus must be recognized as the leading strictly beef breed.

Use Best Herd Bulls

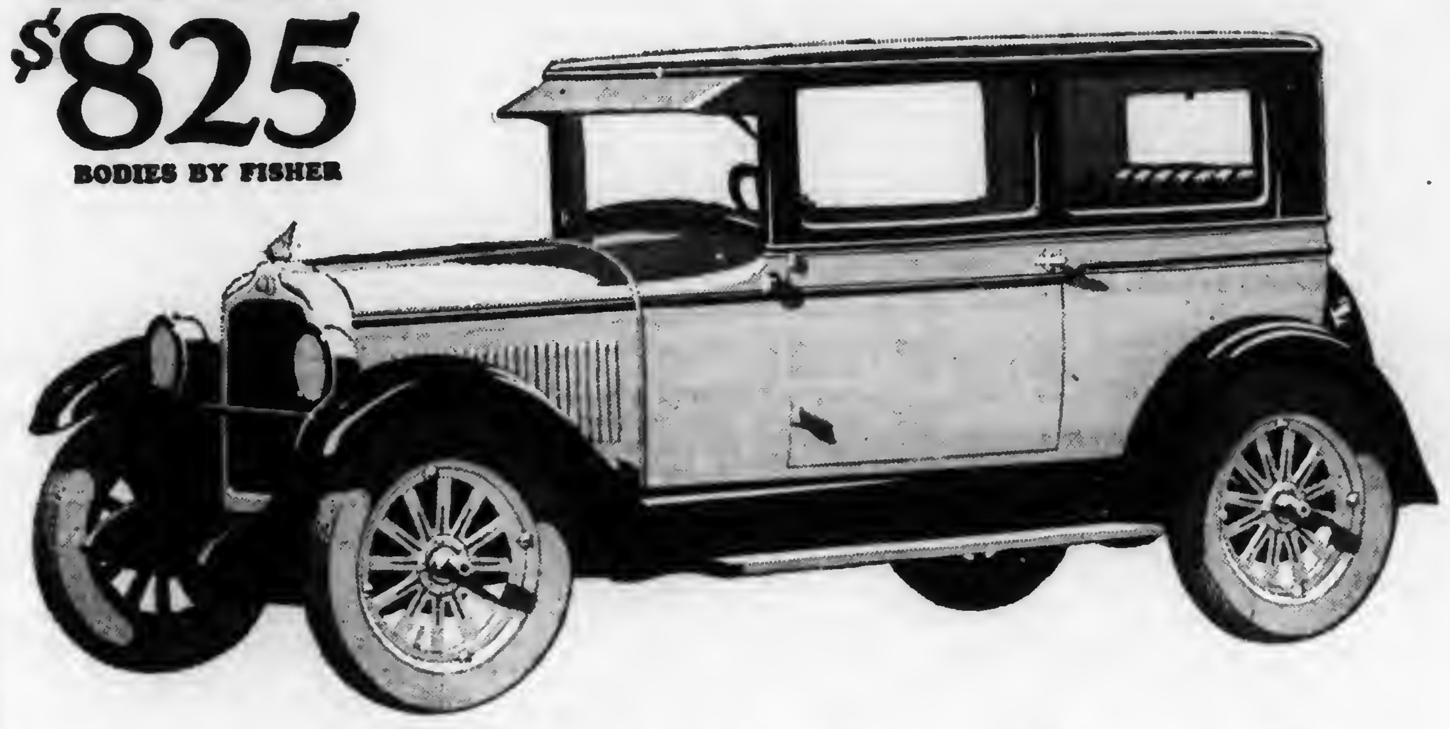
Mr. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, who has been breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle for nearly half a century, urged eastern breeders to secure the best herd bulls, for progress in breeding depends very largely upon the kind of sire that is used in the herd.

Mr. Anderson of the editorial staff of the New York Sun spoke of the interest which the meat consumers in the large eastern cities would take in the proposed better beef campaign which is to be undertaken by the beef cattle producers. Plans were also discussed for the promotion of the beef business in the East.—W. H. Tomhave.

Wool Samples Tested

WOOL growers may have samples of their wool graded and scoured, free of charge, by filing an application with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., where a wool scouring laboratory is now available for conducting such tests as facilities will permit. Applications should be mailed to G. T. Willingmyre, in charge of wool standardization. The applicant will be sent a parcel post mailing sack and instructions as to the proper method of drawing a sample so that it will be representative of any large lot of raw wool in the grease.

COACH OR COUPE
$825
BODIES BY FISHER



Stamina That Is Thrilling Thousands

Already thousands of owners in every section of the country attest to the durability of the new Pontiac Six—the result of quality materials, precise workmanship and vital units of extra size.

A 46 lb. crankshaft, perfectly balanced and supported by patented over-size interchangeable bronzed-backed bearings of the finest type; semi-steel pistons; rugged I-beam section connecting rods; valves of special alloy steel with greatest heat-resistance; transmission and rear axle gears of extra weight, width, and wearing qualities; a sturdy frame designed to resist bending and weaving; Fisher bodies, famous for strength and durability.

These are but a few examples of advanced engineering that stamp the Pontiac Six as a car of unquestioned stamina—a Six that only General Motors could have developed and produced to sell at so low a price!

Oakland Six, companion to the Pontiac Six, $1025 to $1295. All prices at factory
Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan

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MINERAL COMPOUND FOR
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In use over 50 yrs.
Booklet Free
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NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
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Work troublesome door locks; replace lost keys; practically as SERVICEABLE as a whole bunch of ordinary keys. Used by thousands of house-owners, tenants, contractors, janitors, keysmiths, police officers, secret service, firemen, hotels, real estate men, etc. Especially serviceable and convenient for household use. Set of three (small, medium and large sizes) sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. (Stamps or coin.) Handsome combination Key Holder and Key Ring included free.

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Try any American Separator in your own way, at our risk. Then, after you find it to be the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, *and the best separator for the least money, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments.* Sizes from 125 to 850 lbs. Prices as low as **$24.95.** Monthly payments as low as **$2.15.**

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Direct-to-you Save Money Plan

Old Reliable ROSS Ensilage Cutter
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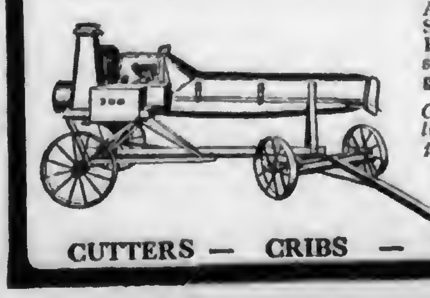

Also makers of the famous Ross Metal Silos, Cribs, Bins, Hen Houses, Brooder Houses, Garages—all made of rust-resisting copper—content ROSSMETAL galvanized.

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CUTTERS — CRIBS — HEN HOUSES — SILOS

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters from Forum Friends and Members

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received the birthday card and thank you very much. Cousin Ruth, when is your birthday?

My sister and I are going to a store today. My mother is making me a dress. My little adopted brother is very mischievous. He is two years old. My sister and I will soon start taking music lessons. My sister and I want to get a piano. My father is going to get it. Well, I must close, I have to mow the lawn.—Belva Pealer, ten (X), Columbia County, Pa.

Oh, it will be quite a while before my birthday comes 'round again. It's the seventh of February. Now the rest of you will have to let me know when yours come.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a lot of little chicks. The big chickens lay well these days. I like to feed them. In the summer I go swimming and fishing. In winter I go to school. My father has a car and a truck. I go along in the spring for lime. I like to ride with my father. —Paul McQuade, nine, Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Spring is here! I am going to tell you what a nice time I had one of these nice spring days. Five girls out of our school went for a picnic or a walk in the woods. We went in the afternoon and took our supper with us. It was very beautiful along the water, the grass was so nice and green. There was an island in the center of the creek. It was great fun going and coming from the island because you had to walk on rocks which were very shaky.

WITH MY LITTLE NIECE
Pauline Landis (X), Lancaster Co., Pa.

We ate our supper on the island and picked flowers after supper. We had lots of fun making believe we were "Robinson Crusoe" on the lonely island.

Almost every one of us had a misfortune. One of the girls stuck in the mud and it went over her shoe. While I was crossing over the rocks my foot slipped in and I got all wet. It was very uncomfortable to walk home with a wet foot but I arrived safely and expect to get a cold.

I am sending a picture of my niece and myself.—Pauline Landis, fourteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I haven't missed washing my teeth all year. I got a box of paints for not missing. School was out May 6.

We played eleven games of baseball this spring. One side was called the Giants, the other the Indians. The Giants won nine games. I am on the Giants side. The Indians won just two games. We played a game of baseball the last day.

We also had races the last day in the morning. My sister won one. She got candy.

At noon we had our picnic dinner. We also had five gallons of ice cream. In the afternoon we had our program. Cousin Ruth, I wish you could have been there.

I live on a lot of about two or three acres. We have three horses and a pet dog. I have five sisters and two brothers. Dannie was a year old May 2nd. He was sick almost all winter and isn't allowed to go away yet.—Katie Mast, twelve (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Spring is here and I am very glad for I can gather violets, arbutus and other flowers which I like. I am very glad, too, that school is out. I will be in sixth grade next year when school starts again.

I have a pet kitten, its name is Tabby.

FLUFFY WHITE CAKE

1½ cups sugar
½ cup butter
4 egg whites
1 cup water
3 cups cake flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream the butter and sugar together. Add ⅓ of water and 1 cup of flour and beat. Take ½ of water left and another cup flour, then the rest of water and flour with baking powder, then add whites.—Mabel Deitterick, ten (X), Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I like to go horseback riding and swimming in summer and ice skating and sleigh riding in winter.

I wish some kind friend would send me a recipe for candy. I love to make candy. I go after the mail on a horse in the summer time.—Ruth Throckmorton (X), Greene County, Pa.

Hello, Everybody:—I have a large brown and white Collie dog named Jack. I got him when he was about a month old. He comes in the house very nearly every day. Last summer while I was in the hospital he did not come in at all, but just as soon as I came home he came in again.

Sometimes I get cross at him because he goes after the cars. He has been hit many times by them. Soon after we got him he was run over and got his leg broke but he doesn't care. I am glad to state I passed the exam. for high school which was held April 17th.—Julia Amig (X), Snyder County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending a picture of my riding horse. She is four feet six inches high and can jump four feet in the air. It is a bay horse and won $25 at the Stewartstown Fair for jumping the highest. She has never done any work but ride and jump. She will shake hands with you. My brother is on her back.—Everette Anderson, fourteen (X), York County, Pa.

MY RIDING HORSE
Everette Anderson (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth.—I tried a cake recipe for one egg cake, but had to add one-half cup of milk. I think Virginia Jameson forgot to put that in her recipe. The cake was very good and I will try it again.—Edythe M. Parker, nine, Atlantic County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My brother and I raise pigeons. We have eighteen in all. We have four big white ones, two red ones, two brown ones, seven blue ones, two black ones and one black and white one. We raise them to sell.

I caught a carrier this evening coming from school and brought it home to feed it. It was nearly starved. I wish some other boys would write and tell about their pigeons.

We have two little colts. They are black. One's name is Star, the other Pet. Star is tame, you can catch her in the field and put your arms around her neck.

I can play the cornet. I play in an orchestra. My sister plays the piano. She and I play at entertainments.

Our farm is on a river which divides Howard and Montgomery Counties. I like to go swimming in it. It is a dangerous river. It has deep holes in it under the rocks—Fraley Zimmerman, fourteen (X), Howard County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My favorite pet is a black cat. He follows me wherever I go. He runs ahead and lies down and rolls, gets under my feet. Once he got under my feet and I didn't know it and I gave him a kick. We have three little kittens just now.

I live on an 80-acre farm fourteen miles above Easton. It is pretty lonesome up here for there aren't any girls near. I passed the examination for high school and will be a freshman in the Belvidere High School this fall. Last year I cut our oats with three horses in the binder. I just finished cutting potatoes to plant.

How many of you had the grippe last winter? I had, I missed twenty-four days of school. I also had to go to the hospital to have my tonsils removed. I was only in the hospital a day. I am much better now. I lost eighteen pounds but I gained eight in four weeks.

Cousin Ruth, I saw a bird this morning, could you tell me the name of it? It was bright red with several black feathers in its wings. It was real pretty. There are not many birds around here, only the common birds such as robins, wrens, sparrows, whip-poor-will, swallows, chippies and a few others.—Hester V. Hess, thirteen (X), Northampton County, Pa.

Can any Forum folks tell Hester what bird it was she saw?

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a pet dog named Shep. He is black and white. When I lie down under the shade of the tree he will come and lie down beside me. I have four cats which are very sleepy cats. They sleep nearly all day.

We live on a fruit farm. I wish you were here to see the lovely blossoms on the trees. We have a see-saw and we ride right in the air. How many Forum friends have a see-saw?—Hazel Thompson, twelve (X), Ulster County, N. Y.

Just a Reminder

HOW'S the contest coming on? Has everybody found all the sentences that were mixed up on the page last week? Summer is really here at last with its sunshine and good times in the open and you'll be wanting to take pictures. Send in your answers to the contest—you may be the one who'll win a camera. Don't leave it until too late. Answers to be counted should reach me before June 12th. Address all Forum mail to Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Bedford County, Ruth Stuckey (X). **Clarion County**, June McCall. **Indiana County**, Nellie L. Peddicord (X). **Lancaster County**, Chester Smith (X), Florence Striggle (X). **Lehigh County**, Earla A. Fister (X). **Mercer County**, Lucile Bentley (X). **Northampton County**, Hester V. Hess (X). **Schuylkill County**, John Edwards. **Snyder County**, Julia Amig (X), Robert Chubb (X). **Somerset County**, Leroy Duecker, Emma Mae Forney (X), Verna Kaufman (X). **Susquehanna County**, Marion Snyder (X). **Venango County**, Marian E. Collins (X), Katherine Schmid (X). **Washington County**, Clara Miller. **Westmoreland County**, Ralph Hafecker. **York County**, Edith Norris (X).

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Edythe M. Parker. **Mercer County**, Ruth Goff. **Passaic County**, Marie Benkendorf (X).

NEW YORK

Ulster County, Hazel Thompson (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Frances Sterner. **Howard County**, Fraley Zimmerman (X).

(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—One of our little girls recently went to the circus and when she came home she talked it over with her big brother who had visited the Zoo in Philadelphia last summer. Alice and Bob talked and talked and it was late when Alice got into bed. Then, what did she do but dream all about the circus and the Zoo in a most mixed up fashion! I'm afraid the lollypops and ice cream cones may have had something to do with this. Anyway, here are some of the things in her dream.

> She saw an ELEPHANT (1) with dark stripes (a) round his body and there was a tiny SHETLAND PONY (2) which flopped about on his fins (b), while the CLOWN (3) waved his trunk (c) in the air.
>
> A GIRAFFE (4), with a long mane and tail (d), watched the ZEBRA (5) climb to the top of his cage using hands and feet (e). The MONKEY (6) roared (f) and the trained SEAL (7) stretched his long neck (g) to eat the leaves from the treetops.
>
> All the while the LION (8) cracked jokes (h) with the crowd.

Next day when Alice thought about her dream, she decided to write down just what was the natural thing for each of the parts of her dream. She began right off with the ELEPHANT (1), and she just knew that he was the one that had waved his trunk (c) in the air. On she went, with her queer mixture, until she had everything straightened out. You can do this, too, by thinking over carefully what peculiarity belongs to each one of the animals mentioned (with apologies, of course, to the Clown), and you can send me the answers on a POSTCARD this way:

(1) ELEPHANT (c) waved trunk.
(2) SHETLAND PONY—there, I almost told you that one, too.

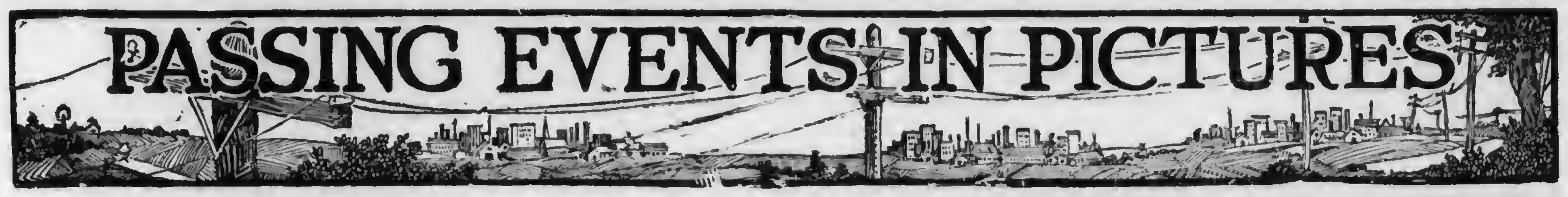
Won't you let me have your answer by June 12, so that I can see how you could help me out if I should have a queer dream sometime? BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling (better watch the spelling this time, especially), punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks are very careless and make simple mistakes weekly.

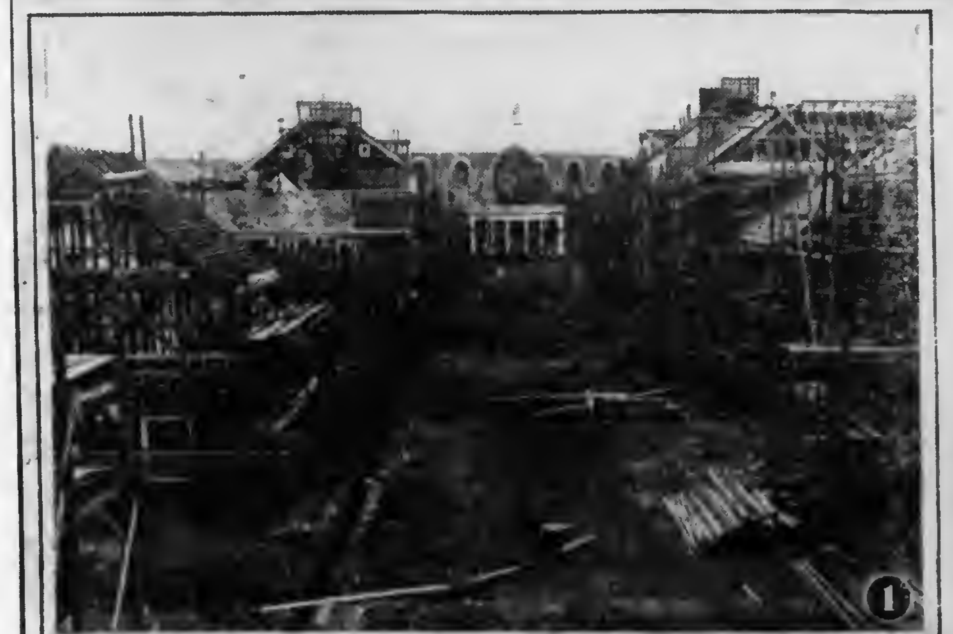
Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

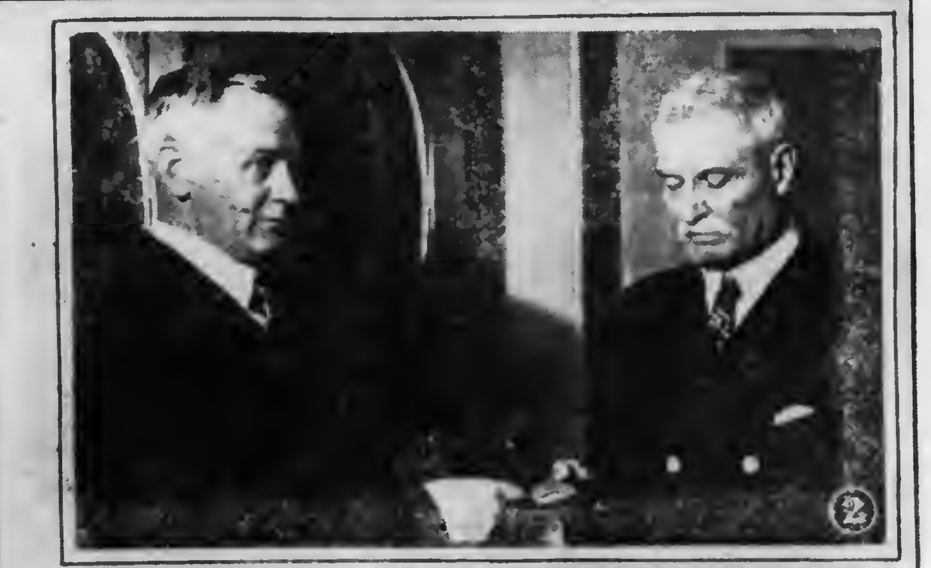
The answer to the puzzle published in the May 15 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: OHIO, DELAWARE, JUNIATA, SCHUYLKILL, POTOMAC, ALLEGHENY, SUSQUEHANNA, BRANDYWINE, HUDSON.

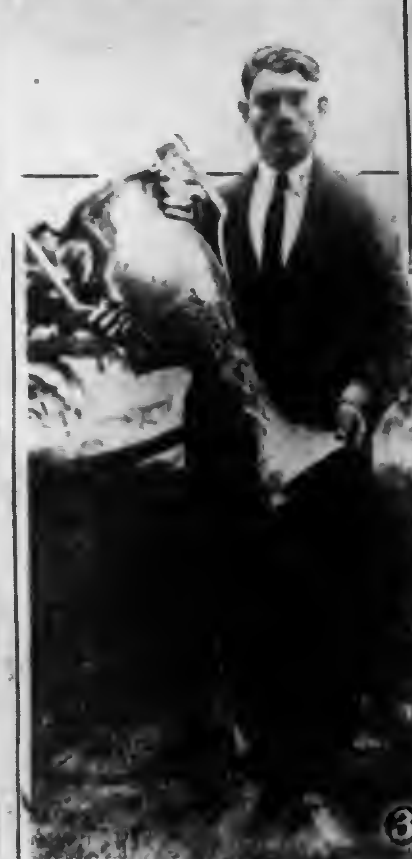
The puzzle prize winners are: Ida Angstadt, age 10, Spinnerstown, Pa.; Rose Louise Fumea, age 10, Blairsville, Pa.; Robert Groover, age 11, Lewisburg, Pa.; Jean Hower, age 9, Danville, Pa.; Martha Hutcheson, age 7, Stoneboro, Pa.; Grace Keebler, age 10, Montgomery, Pa.; Helen King, age 10, Mizpah, N. J.; Myrtle Rodgers, age 11, West Chester, Pa.; Luke L. Weaver, age 8, Union Grove, Pa.; Lois Whitehill, age 11, Hookstown, Pa.

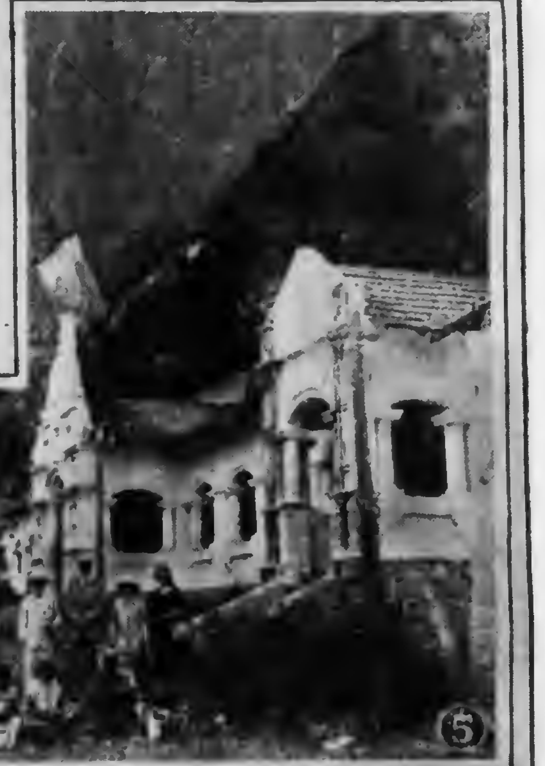


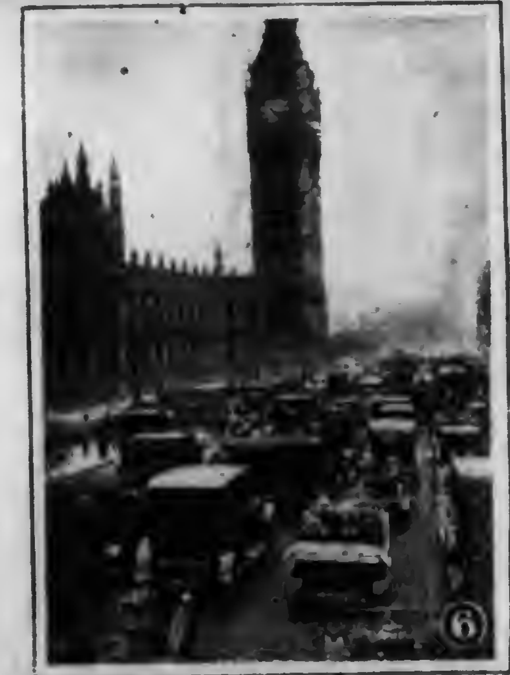
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

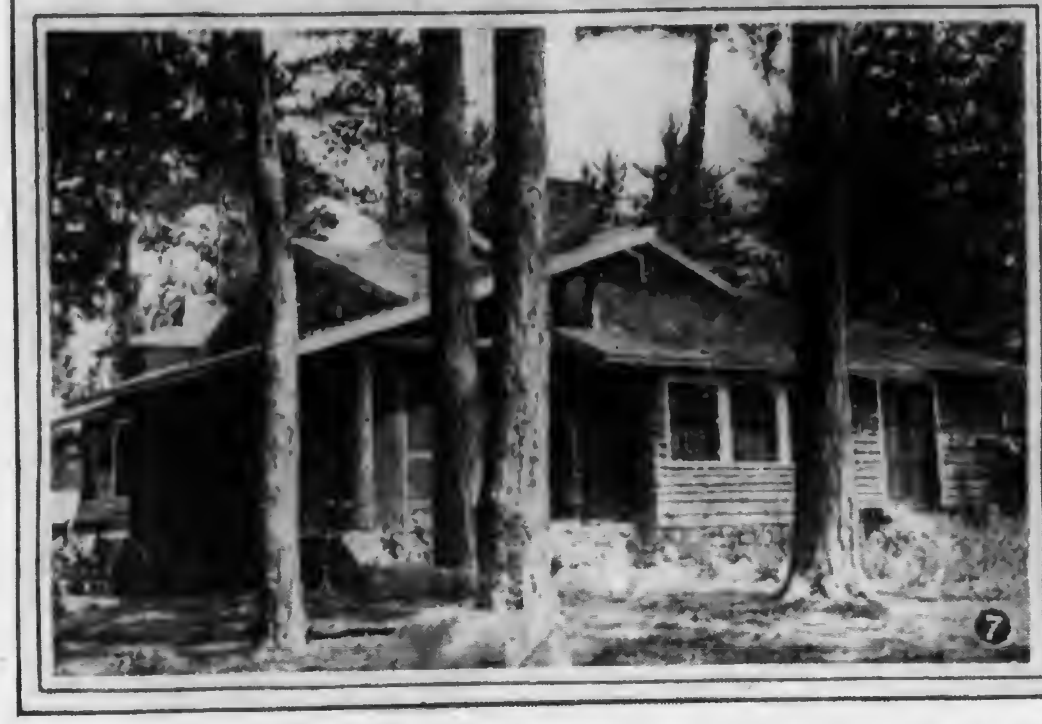


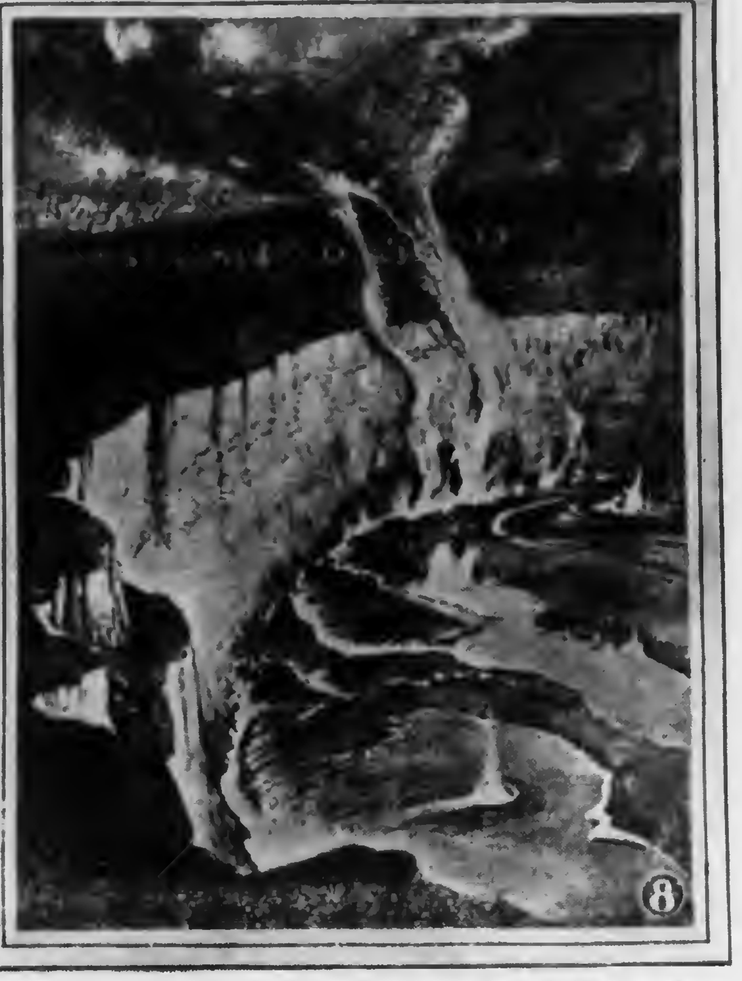












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—A reproduction of Market Street, Philadelphia, as it looked in 1776, when it was called "High Street," is being erected on the Sesqui-Centennial Grounds.
2.—Samuel Rea, retired president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, receiving the Franklin Medal in recognition of outstanding work in railway development.
3.—William Pat Boland, champion boy corn grower of the South, holding the $2000 cup presented for the best ten ears.
4.—One of the entries at the Wynnewood Dog and Pony Show, which was held May 14, 1926.
5.—A famous cave temple in Dambulla, Ceylon, India, used as a fortress during the first century B. C. The colors used in the decorations have lost little of their brilliancy during the centuries.
6.—Traffic congestion during the general strike in England.
7.—The "Summer White House," on the shore of Lake Osgood, New York, which will be occupied by President and Mrs. Coolidge during the summer.
8.—An unusual sketch of lava rising from Mauna Loa, a great Hawaiian volcano.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Summary of Sewing Hints

A Variety of Ideas Taken from Contest Letters

JUST as in all contests, we find ourselves wishing that space would permit the printing of each letter sent in during the sewing contest which closed last week. We are reserving some of the most valuable letters on hand for use as soon as possible.

Our family has been generous in praise of the help suggested by the sewing hints already published and we feel sure that you will find much of interest in the following summary of ideas which have not appeared before.

Remodeling

Remodeling hints were frequently emphasized, and many of our sewers are wearing stylish ensembles fashioned from old suits with wide skirts of greater length than we see today. Many baby dresses and little boys' blouses have been made from good parts of father's shirts, the very same buttons and buttonholes being used. Badly worn woolen blankets make excellent fillers for baby's pads, and feed bags provide good covers, and are easily quilted to hold in shape. Feed bags were suggested also for girls' bloomers and mother's kitchen aprons. The dye pot helps out here in lending charm. Several women have found it an economy to buy unbleached muslin, dye it attractively, and make house dresses that wear longer than those of any other material. One writer said, "I save all I can at every turn, but find remodeling and Pennsylvania Farmer patterns my biggest saving of all." She sews for nine children.

Mending

There are many wise letters on mending, and several tell us to save strength and time by mending everything possible by machine. Mend a worn seamless sheet by splitting it down the center, join selvedge edges for new center and hem the new edges. To mend farm pants or overalls, rip the side seam and mend the weakest spot by machine. Then, using the back of a worn out pair, make a long patch to cover entire front from above knee to the cuff. Attach this piece on the outside and then sew up your seam. All done by machine, quickly and worth while.

Shirt collars wear out first, so turn them or make an entire new top. When the boys' or men's wool suits need mending or patching visit a tailor and for a few cents he will provide you with samples to match or nearly match your garment needing attention. Substitute a flashlight for your darning ball—'twill show up all the weak threads in your finest hose.

General Helps

Seek choice designs for kiddies' embroidery or applique from advertisements.

Why baste a hem when paper clips or pins are so much quicker?

Buy thread in dozen or half dozen lots, and never be caught unthreading the machine needle when the bobbin needs filling.

Have a pincushion fastened to arm of machine. Keep the scissors handy, too.

Use the long stitch of machine to do all your gathering or shirring. It will draw up just as you want it and very evenly, too.

Eyelets and ties are time savers on little girls' dresses for wringers cannot spoil them as they do buttons.

Nothing excels the safety razor for ripping.

Heavy tailor shears enable you to cut five or six thicknesses at one time.

Save time and thread by sewing many seams without stopping to separate each time.

Get the habit of using either milliners' or embroidery needles for hand sewing.

Use narrow hemmer in joining borders to curtains.

To sew in sleeves neatly, always hold the sleeve toward you.

In machine work, secure the ends well by retracing at both the start and finish of each seam.

Discarded linen furniture covers make excellent dish towels.

Sewing with the long stitch makes easier ripping when make-over day comes.

Frequently tighten the machine belt, and oil frequently, too.

In all sewing frequent use of the hot iron is a fine habit.

Sewing over paper in making facings for flare skirts and round necks prevents stretching.—Editor.

Canning Asparagus

IN CANNING asparagus how should the stalks be cut and placed in the cans? How long are the cans processed? I will be grateful for any help you can give me.—Mrs. C. L.

Gather the tips in the very early morning, then prepare them quickly by thoro washings and scraping if necessary. Sorting is not necessary, but since tips vary in length, size and shape, it is often a real economy. Tips of uniform size are easily handled if tied in bunches to fit the jars. Place them in cheesecloth and dip into boiling water to blanch for four minutes. All pieces that have been cut in fitting the length of above bunches are then cut into inch lengths and canned separately for soups and for serving with toast. These pieces are blanched four minutes also.

Immediately after the blanching, either style is drained and placed in hot sterilized jars as speedily as possible. The jars are then filled to overflowing with boiling water to which salt has been added—one tablespoon to one quart of water. Half seal and place in process bath. From two to three hours boiling are needed in water bath, according to size of tips. Using steam process canner under ten pounds pressure, thirty to forty minutes, are required. —Home Page Editor.

Commencement Trips

WHAT an education the trip taken by many graduating classes of today furnishes, and what a pity it was not thought of years ago.

Tonight the senior class of our high school gives a chicken pie supper to help defray the expenses of the proposed Washington trip and we are all going to help all we can. Tho considerable expense is involved, many of these graduates would never in their lives visit the Capitol of our country thru any other agency and anything really worth while costs, either in labor and effort or in dollars and cents. This trip will be the outstanding red letter event of their school life, perhaps of their entire life.

So I say that it is gloriously worth while to bend every energy to help secure such a trip. If the plan has not reached your community start it without delay. If it is a feature, give it your hearty support. Nothing pays better than investments in the young folks.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

Oven Canning Is Successful

(Continued from last week)

FOOD is prepared for the oven just as for cold pack canning, simply putting jars into the oven instead of into canner. Use sound, barely ripe, firm fruits. Wash thoroly in a wire basket under running water, or dipping into several waters, to remove every speck of dirt clinging to it, and wash off objectionable bacteria.

Fruit is stemmed, pitted, pared or cut to prepare for cans, then packed and covered with boiling syrup and put into the oven soon. For economy of jars, I use a fairly rich syrup, and pack fruit closely, without crushing. Syrup of equal parts sugar and water, or two parts sugar to one of water, is used for medium or sour fruits, while a very sweet fruit may take syrup made using one part sugar to two of water, boiling it three minutes.

The jars are washed well, scalded, heavy new rubbers scalded, then tested, by fitting with lids, clamping tight, or screwing down lids and inverting with a cupful of water inside. These empty tested jars are then sterilized in the steamer fifteen minutes with water boiling hard. This is easier than taking them out of a pan of water. Hot jars are packed with fruit, covered with boiling syrup, paddled to let out air bubbles, half sealed. The seal is completed upon removal from oven. When cold, do not disturb the seal by trying to screw tighter. Label, store in cool dry place. A warm moist cellar causes spoilage of the rubbers.

Blackberries, clean, sound, ripe and perfect, are packed into tested jars, shaken down gently as you pack, covered with boiling syrup, processed at 250 degrees one hour. The same time period is used for currants, dewberries, gooseberries, blueberries, huckleberries, loganberries and grapes.

So They Won't Darken

Peaches, pears, plums and apricots in a wire basket are dipped into boiling water long enough to loosen the skins so that they will slip off in cold water. Pack as you peel, covering with syrup quickly, lest they turn dark. They may stand in water with lemon juice in it, until ready to pack jars. These, and pineapple, quartered and sliced apples and cherries are processed one hour at 275 degrees.

Sliced apples may be dropped into salt water (one teaspoon to a gallon) which keeps them from discoloring, and conserves vitamin C content, by drawing out the oxygen before cooking. Whole apples may be dropped into boiling syrup and boiled ten minutes to shrink before processing fifty minutes at 250 degrees.

If plums are not peeled, they should be pricked several places with a fork to prevent bursting. Rhubarb may be baked with one-fourth its measure of sugar, for half an hour, before packing and processing half an hour at 250 degrees. If not pre-cooked, leave in the oven an hour.

Tomatoes Cut or Whole

Tomatoes cut, heated, boiled three minutes, packed hot, are processed only half an hour at 250 degrees. Cut and packed raw, processed half an hour at 275; whole and raw, an hour at 300 degrees. The size of pieces, and whether packed hot or cold affects time. Extra large pieces or hard fruits may be processed a few extra minutes. Hard pears may be pre-cooked. The tender young fruits are graded and packed in separate jars.

Strained grape juice is bottled, corked, processed forty minutes at 250 degrees, corks pushed in tightly, dipped several times in melted paraffin. Preserves may be cooked in the oven, then after packing, processed half an hour at 275 degrees. Fruit butters require less water, since they evaporate slowly in the oven.

Strawberries will all float on top of the jars, unless you let them stand overnight in their juices to plump before packing. Mix with one-fourth as much sugar as berries, let stand until juices are drawn out, boil three minutes, cover, cool quickly by setting kettle into cold water, or else pour into shallow trays. Next morning pack, fill with the heated syrup, process fifty minutes at 250 degrees.—Doris W. McCray.

Pin Money from Flowers

HERE are just a few helps for the beginner who would like to make a little money with flowers this year. There is such demand for strong plants that I use this method of adding to my income. The following rules should be used:

Spade your soil the day before wishing to plant seeds.

Next day rake it smooth and fine. Carefully mark off the rows, and sow the seeds.

At the end of each row place the markers.

Build a frame of boards around the entire seed-bed.

Cover with glass or glass cloth, which should be carefully framed.

Moisten daily, preferably after three o'clock.

After the plants are up nicely, give them a daily airing during the noon hour by lifting the glass frame on one side.

In removing the plants to fill orders, leave a small ball of dirt on each root. My best sellers are aster, pansy, and balsam plants.—Mrs. Eugene Williams, N. Y.

Can You Help?

HAS any reader had success with hyacinths a second year? I have three different shades potted together. Would it be best to separate them, and should they be kept in soil thru the summer? Our Home Page is greatly enjoyed in our home and I express gratitude now for any information concerning the hyacinths which readers can give me.—E. B. M., Md.

Roses the Year 'Round

Begin Now if You Want Blossoms Next Winter

MANY of us have tried and failed to make roses bloom in the house during the winter, but some people do succeed with the plants. Do not wait until next fall to procure the plants, however, if you expect to have success. Get the plants in the spring and set them in three-inch pots. Place them in a warm sunny situation and help them make a good root system.

Early in June transplant them to four-inch pots and plunge to the rim of the pots in a sunny place in the garden. Mulch with coarse manure and every week or ten days, turn the pots around. This is to keep them from extending the roots out of the pot thru the bottom and rooting in the outside soil. If buds appear, remove them at once.

This method may be kept up until the first of September, when the plants should be removed to larger pots. Trim the roots, if necessary, altho this will not need to be done if the pots have been turned regularly in the soil. Plants desired for late bloom may be left in the ground until the weather becomes quite cold but be sure they do not put out buds.

Watch Out for the Enemies

Plants treated in this way should give satisfactory bloom if the green fly and red spider are kept in check, as roses are very subject to these attacks when grown indoors. A temperature of about fifty degrees is best for roses. Applications of weak liquid manure will help to force them into bloom.

Roses which have bloomed during the winter should be turned out of the pots and the roots trimmed, then re-potted in three-inch pots again. The tops will also have to be cut back considerably. Treat the same the second year and you can continue with the same plants for a number of years.

The tea roses are best adapted to indoor culture. It is difficult to give a list of kinds which succeed best, as some plants do not seem to grow, while others of the same variety do well. Anyone who wishes to try out this method should procure a good rose catalog and select the kinds recommended for indoor culture. We prefer the kinds grown on their own roots rather than the budded or grafted stock and the two-year size will be the most likely to bloom. In addition to the hybrid teas, the Bourbon and Bengal roses will often do well in the window garden.—C. H. Chesley.

Preserve Eggs Now

THE following method of preserving eggs in water glass is given by the Cornell Poultry Division. Mix 1½ quarts commercial water glass with 18 quarts of boiled water that has cooled. Stir until thoroly mixed. An earthen jar is the very best vessel for the purpose. Two eight gallon jars will hold 30 dozen eggs, using the quantity of solution described above.

Be sure your jars are absolutely clean, and the water glass well dissolved. If this amount does not entirely cover the eggs, as much as five quarts of additional water may be safely added to this recipe.

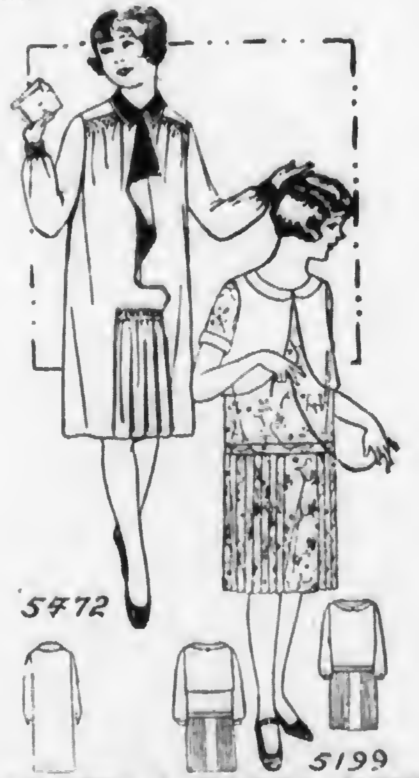
Who Can Give the Answer?

Is castor oil good for ferns? If so, just how should it be given?—An Interested Reader from New Jersey.

Whether Vacationing or Home

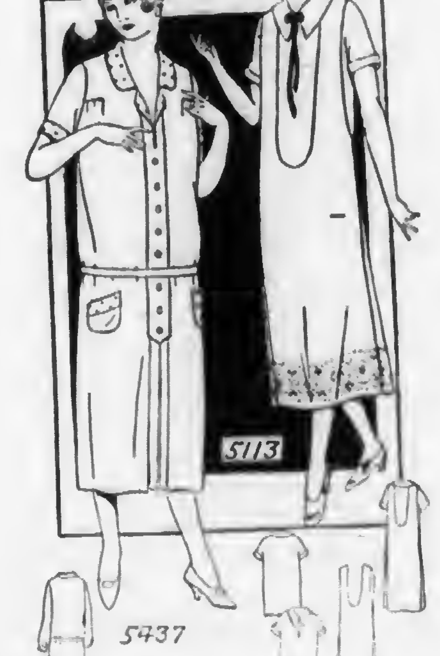
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5472.—A Pretty Frock.—Crepe in a light shade is here combined with taffeta in a darker shade. This style is good also for voile and tub silk. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and jabot. Pattern, 10 cents.



5199.—With a Distinctive Feature.—This model may be finished with the bolero, a new and pleasing style feature. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8-year size requires 3¼ yards of 32-inch figured material and ⅝ yard of plain material if made as illustrated in the large view. Without the bolero ¼ yard of plain material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5437.—For Summer.—This is a good model for linen, cotton or silk broadcloth or gingham. The dress closes in front under the facing. The sleeve may be short or wrist length. Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated in the large view, a 42-inch size will require 4⅜ yards of 36-inch plain material and ⅝ yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, revers, cuffs and pocket. If made with long sleeves 4½ yards of the plain material will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5113.—With Youthful Lines.—One of the leading styles of the season. It is an ideal warm weather dress. Linen, bordered with embroidery was used for the dress. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material for the dress, and 1⅝ yard for the blouse. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.

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ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his comrade, Private Pelletier, sick almost to madness from loneliness. Leaving the sick man MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. MacVeigh decided to hunt them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." A few hours before the box had held the murderer, Scottie Deane.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One was Bucky Smith, who hated Billy. Tired out the party rested but Billy struck the trail made by Deane. To save the murderer and his wife Billy knew that he must keep them out of the hands of Smith and to do that he would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. Bucky and his party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

A false story of Jim Blake's sent Pelletier on a search which ended abruptly when he found a baby, Little Mystery, in a nearby igloo. After MacVeigh's return, Eskimos—the dangerous Kogmollocks—came for the child and to save her the men fled. In flight they met Scottie Deane, father of the child. Next day, after the death of Deane, MacVeigh struck south taking Little Mystery to Pierre Croisset's cabin where Isobel Deane awaited her husband. Sick with fever she blames Billy with her husband's death. By morning smallpox had developed and in fear of "the plague" Pierre and his wife deserted. At Billy's insistence that they stay, Pierre knocks him unconscious and leaves in haste.

(Continued from last week)

IN ISOBEL'S voice, low and moaning, Billy recognized some of Pelletier's madness. It was the fever. He fell back a step and drew a hand across his forehead. It was damp—clammy with a cold perspiration. He felt a burning pain where he had been struck, and a momentary dizziness made him stagger. Then, with a tremendous effort, he drew himself together and turned to the little girl. As he carried her out thru the door into the fresh air, Isobel's feverish words still followed him:

"It was you—you—you—you!"

The cold air did him good, and he hurried toward the tent with baby Isobel. As he deposited her among the blankets and bear skins the hopelessness of his position impressed itself swiftly upon him. The child could not remain in the cabin, and yet she would not be immune from danger in the tent, for he would have to spend a part of his time with her. He shuddered as he thought of what it might mean.

For himself he had no fear of the dread disease that had stricken Isobel. He had run the risk of contagion several times before and had remained unscathed, but his soul trembled with fear as he looked into little Isobel's bright blue eyes and tenderly caressed the soft curls about her face. If Croisset and his wife had only taken her! At thought of them he sprang suddenly to his feet.

"Looky, little one—you've got to stay here!" he commanded. "Understand? I'm going to pin down the tent-flap, and you mustn't cry. If I don't get that damned half-breed, dead or alive, my name ain't Billy MacVeigh!"

He fastened the tent flap so that Isobel could not escape, and left her alone, quiet and wondering. Solitude did not frighten her, and, listening with his ear close to the canvas, Billy soon heard her playing with the armful of things he had scattered about her. He hurried to the dogs and harnessed them to the sledge. Croisset and his wife did not have over half an hour the start of him—three-quarters at the most. He would run the race of his life for an hour or two, overtake them and bring them back at the point of his revolver. If there had to be a fight, he would fight.

WHERE the trail struck into the forest he hesitated, wondering if he would not make better speed by leaving the team and the sledge behind. The excited actions of the dogs decided him. They were sniffing at the scent left in the snow by the rival huskies, and were waiting eagerly for the command to pursue. Billy snapped his whip over their heads.

"You want a fight, do you boys?" he cried. "So do I. Get on with you! M'hoosh! m'hoosh!"

Billy dropped upon his knees on the sledge as the dogs leaped ahead. They needed no guidance, but followed swiftly in Croisset's trail. Five minutes later they broke into thin timber, and then came out into a narrow plain, dotted with stunted scrub, thru which ran the Beaver. Here the snow was soft and drifted, and Billy ran behind, hanging to the tail-rope to keep the sledge from leaving him if the dogs should develop an unexpected spurt.

He could see that Croisset was exerting every effort to place distance between himself and the plague-stricken cabin, and it suddenly struck Billy that something besides fear of le mort rouge was adding speed to his heels. It was evident that the half-breed was spurred on by the thought of the blow he had struck in the cabin. Possibly he believed that he was a murderer, and Billy smiled as he observed where Croisset had whipped his dogs at a run thru the soft drifts. He brought his own team down to a walk, convinced that the half-breed had lost his head, and that he would bush himself and his dogs within a few miles. He was confident now that he would overtake them somewhere on the plain.

With the elation of this thought there came again the sudden, sickening pain in his head. It was over in an instant, but in that moment the snow had turned black, and he had flung out his arms to keep himself from falling. The babiche rope had slipped from his hand, and when things cleared before his eyes again the sledge was twenty yards ahead of him. He overtook it and dropped upon it, panting as tho he had run a race. He laughed as he recovered himself, and looked over the gray backs of the tugging dogs, but in the same breath the laugh was cut short on his lips.

It was as if a knife-blade had run in one lightning thrust from the back of his neck to his brain, and he fell forward on his face with a cry of pain. After all, Croisset's blow had done the work. He realized that and made an effort to call the dogs to a stop. For five minutes they went on, unheeding the half dozen weak commands that he called out from the darkness that had fallen thickly about him. When at last he pulled himself up from his face, and the snow turned white again, the dogs had halted. They were tangled in their traces, and sniffing at the snow.

Billy sat up. Darkness and pain left him as swiftly as they had come. He saw Croisset's trail ahead. And then he looked at the dogs. They had swung at right angles to the sledge, and had pulled the nose of it deep into a drift. With a sharp cry of command he sent the lash of his whip among them, and went to the leader's head. The dogs slunk to their bellies, snarling at him.

"What the devil—" he began and stopped.

He stared at the snow. Straight out from Croisset's trail there ran another—a snow shoe trail. For a moment he thought that Croisset or his wife had for some reason struck out a distance from their sledge. A second glance assured him that in this supposition he was wrong. Both the half-breed and his wife wore the long, narrow "bush" snow-shoes, and this second trail was made by the big, basket-shaped shoes worn by Indians and trappers on the barrens. In addition to this, the trail was well-beaten. Whoever had traveled it recently had gone over it many times before, and Billy gave utterance to his joy in a low cry. He had struck a trap-line.

The trapper's cabin could not be far away, and the trapper himself had passed that way not many minutes since. He examined the two trails, and found where the blunt, round point of a snow-shoe had covered an imprint left by Croisset; and at this discovery Billy made a megaphone of his mittened hands and gave utterance to the long, wailing halloo of the forest-man. It was a cry that would carry a mile. Twice he shouted and the second time there came a reply. It was not far distant, and he responded with a third and still louder shout. In a flash there came again the terrible pain in his head, and he sank down on the sledge.

THIS time he was roused from his stupor by the barking and snarling of the dogs and a man's voice. When he lifted his head out of his arms he saw some one close to the dogs. He made an effort to rise and staggered half to his feet. Then he fell back, and the darkness closed in about him more thickly than before. When he opened his eyes again he was in a cabin. He was conscious of warmth. The first sound that he heard was the crackling of a fire and the closing of a stove door. And then he heard some one say:

"S'elp me God, if it ain't Billy MacVeigh!"

He stared up into the face that was looking down at him. It was a white man's face, covered with a scrubby, red beard. The beard was new, but the eyes and the voice he would have recognized anywhere. For two years he had messed with "Rookie" McTabb down at Norway and Nelson House. McTabb had quit the service because of a bad leg.

"Rookie!" he gasped.

He drew himself up, and McTabb's hands grasped his shoulders.

"S'elp me, if it ain't Billy MacVeigh!" he exclaimed again, amazement in his voice and face. "Joe brought you in five minutes ago and I ain't had a straight squint at you until now. Billy MacVeigh! Well, I'm—" He stopped to stare at Billy's forehead, where there was a stain of blood. "Hurt?" he demanded sharply. "Was it that damned half-breed?"

BILLY was gripping his hands now. Over near the stove, still kneeling before the closed door, he saw the dark face of an Indian turned toward him.

"It was Croisset," he said. "He hit me with the butt of his whip and I've had funny spells ever since. Before I have another I want to tell you what I'm up against, Rookie. My Gawd, it's a funny chance that ran me up against you just in time! Listen."

He told McTabb briefly of Scottie Deane's death, of Croisset's flight from the cabin, and the present situation there.

"There isn't a minute to lose," he finished, tightening his hold on McTabb's hand. "There's th' kid and the mother, and I've got to get back to them, Rookie. The rest is up to you. We've got to get a woman. If we don't soon—"

He rose to his feet and stood there, looking at McTabb. The other nodded.

"I understand," he said. "You're in a bad fix, Billy. It's two hundred miles to the nearest white woman, away over near Du Brochet. You couldn't get an Indian to go within half a mile of a cabin that's struck by the plague, and I doubt if this white woman would come. The only game I can see is to send to Fort Churchill or Nelson House and have the force send up a nurse. It will take two weeks."

Billy gave a gesture of despair. Indian Joe had listened attentively, and now rose quietly from his position in front of the stove.

"There's Indian camp over on Arrow Lake," he said, facing Billy. "I know squaw there who not afraid of plague."

"Sure as fate!" cried McTabb exultingly. "Joe's mother is over there, and if there is anything on earth she won't do for Joe, I can't guess what it is. Early this winter she came a hundred and fifty miles—alone—to pay him a visit. She'll come. Go after her, Joe. I'll go Billy MacVeigh's bond to get the service to pay her five dollars a day from the hour she starts!" He turned to Billy: "How's your head?" he asked.

"Better. It was the run that fixed me, I guess."

"Then we'll go over to Croisset's cabin and I'll bring back the kid."

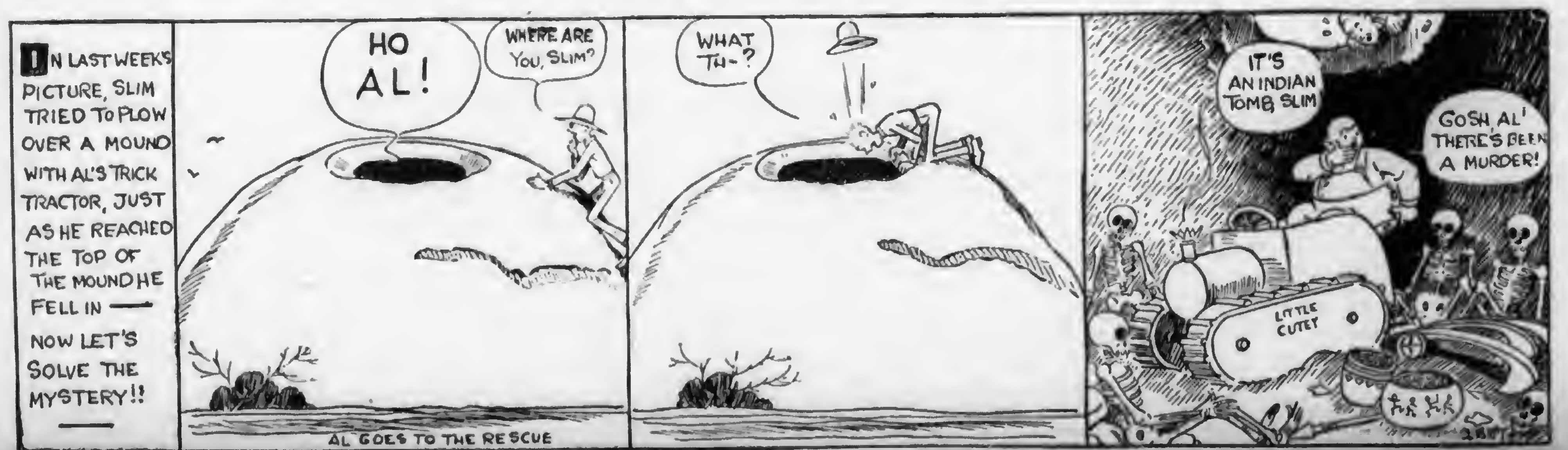
They left Joe preparing for his three-day trip into the south and east, and outside the cabin McTabb insisted on Billy riding behind the dogs. They struck back for Croisset's trail, and when they came to it McTabb laughed.

"I'll bet they're running like rabbits," he said. "What in thunder did you expect to do if you caught 'em, Billy? Drag the woman back by the hair of 'er 'ead? I'm glad you tumbled where you did. You've got to beat a lynx to beat Croisset. He'd have perforated you from behind a snowdrift—sure as your name's Billy MacVeigh."

Billy felt that an immense load had been lifted from him, and he was partly inclined to tell his companion more about Isobel and himself. This, however, he did not do. As McTabb strode ahead, and urged on the dogs, he figured on the chances of Joe and his mother returning within a week. During that time he would be alone with Isobel, and in spite of the horrible fear that never for a moment left his heart, it was impossible for him not to feel a thrill of pleasure at the thought. Those would be days of agony for himself as well as for her, and yet he would be near, always near, the woman he loved. And little Isobel would be safe in Rookie's cabin. If anything happened—

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim Drops In on a Few Old Timers* : : : : : By Leet


IN LAST WEEK'S PICTURE, SLIM TRIED TO PLOW OVER A MOUND WITH AL'S TRICK TRACTOR, JUST AS HE REACHED THE TOP OF THE MOUND HE FELL IN — NOW LET'S SOLVE THE MYSTERY!!
HO AL!
WHERE ARE YOU, SLIM?
WHAT TH-?
AL GOES TO THE RESCUE
IT'S AN INDIAN TOMB SLIM
GOSH AL! THERE'S BEEN A MURDER!
LITTLE CUTEY

News and Notes

KING ARTHUR liked beef. One day his favorite cut of meat tasted so good that he arose from the dinner table, drew his sword and, in the manner employed by kings when they make their favorites knights, he dubbed the piece of meat "Sir Loin." And that, if we may believe tradition, is the way sirloin steak got its name.

* * *

One of the notable buildings at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia is a full-size reproduction of the famous Taj Mahal, considered by many the most beautiful building in the world. This white marble mausoleum was built by the Mogul Emperor Shah Jahn, at Agra, India, in memory of his favorite wife. Shah Jahn lived from 1628 to 1658 A. D.

* * *

Lumber for four new houses in Harrisburg was sawed out of timbers taken from the old covered bridge across the Susquehanna at Clark's Ferry. This bridge was built just 100 years ago. It was replaced last year by a modern concrete structure. Two million feet of lumber, sawed at Lock Haven, went into the construction of the old landmark, according to C. R. Anderson, of the Pennsylvania State College.

* * *

Pennsylvania farmers who have traveled the Susquehanna Trail north of Harrisburg will remember the Clark's Ferry bridge was very long, but was not wide enough for two lines of traffic. Turning out places were provided at frequent intervals so vehicles could pass. They reminded the traveler of similar passing places on some of our narrow mountain roads.

* * *

In 1845 a group of Englishmen set out in two ships to try to find their way across the Arctic Ocean to the north of the American Continent. They were never heard of again. Thirty-nine expeditions were sent out to search for them without success, altho one of the searching parties found some tins of canned beef that had been carried by the lost explorers. One of those tins was opened a few weeks ago. The 81-year-old meat seemed to be in as good condition as when it was packed.

* * *

During the winter months sixty-five theatres are open every day in New York City. This does not include the thousands of motion picture houses in the city.

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Markets

Editors' Note.—The interruption in trading, due to Memorial Day, makes it impossible for us to give our usual complete last-minute market reports. The following quotations, however, reflect the price trends for the week, quite accurately.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

May 29, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, doz bchs, N J, white, large, $2.40@3.60, mostly $2.40@3; medium, $1.80@2.40; small, $1.20@1.50; culls, $1; green, large, $3.60@4.80; medium, $2.75@3.50; small, $1.75@2.50; culls, $1.25@1.50; Md and Del, green, large, mostly around $1.20; few, $4.80; medium, $3@4; small around $2.40; Penna, green, large, $4.80@6; few exceptional lots, very large, $6.75@7; medium, $3.60@4.20; exceptional high as $4.50; small, $1.80@3; exceptional lots high as $3.50. BEANS, 100 lbs, marrows, H P, 1925, choice, $7.50@7.75; pea beans, N Y and Mich, 1925, $4.95@5; red kidney, 1925, $8.25; lima, Calif, 1925, $9; Fla, 28-qt hmpr, mostly $5. CABBAGE, S C, bbl crate, $1.75@2.25; Norfolk, bbl crate, pointed, $2@2.50, mostly $2.35@2.50; Eastern Shore, bbl crate, $2.50; Miss, bbl crate, round type, $2.75@3. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $2.50@5. CARROTS, La, bu bskt, bunched, $2. CUCUMBERS, Fla, 28-qt hmpr, fancy labeled stock, fancy $1.75@2.25; choice, $1@1.75. CORN, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.75, mostly $1.50. EGGPLANT, Fla, wide range quality condition, crates, best, $5@6; poor low as $3. KALE, nearby, bu, 40@50c. LETTUCE, Calif, crate, Iceberg, 4@5 doz, $4.50@5.25; poor, $2@4; Va, 5-pk hmpr, Big Boston, fair to ordinary, 75c@$1.25; N C, 5-pk hmpr, Romaine, fair to ordinary quality condition, 75c; N J, 2 doz crate, Big Boston, $1.50@2; few, $2.25; Romaine, 75c@$1. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.50; poor, 50@75c. ONIONS, Texas, standard crate, yellow Bermudas, U S No 1, $1.75@1.90; few, $2; boilers, $1.25@1.50; poorer, wasty commercial pack, $1.25@1.40; boilers, $1; white boilers, poor condition, 90c; Calif, standard crate, yellow Bermudas, boilers, $1.75. PARSLEY, nearby, bu, $1.50@1.75. PEAS, N C, 5-pk hmpr, Telephones, $1.25@2; mostly, $1.50@1.75; Norfolk, 5-pk hmpr, Telephones, $1@1.75; bu hmpr, 75c@$1; Baltimore pack, 5-pk hmpr, $1.75@2; bu hmpr, $1.25@1.40; express, Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1.50@2; Junes, $1.25; Md, hmpr, fancy, $2@2.50. POTATOES, new market slightly stronger; Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, U S No 1, $10@10.25; poorly graded, $9.50@9.75; U S No 2, $6.75@7; poor low as $6; culls, $2.50@3; poor, $2; Bliss Triumphs, U S No 1, fair quality condition, $7; U S No 2, $4.50; culls, $1.75; S C, slat bbl, Cobblers, U S No 2, $5; culls, $2.25; old market steady; Maine, 150-lb sack, Green Mountains and Spaulding Rose, U S No 1, some slightly sprouted, $4@4.50; few high as $5; poorer low as $2; 120-lb sacks, Green Mountains, U S No 1, $4@4.25; few high as $4.50; poor condition, lower; Minnesota, 150-lb sacks, Russets, U S No 1, $3.75@4. RADISHES, nearby, bu, $1@1.50; poor, 50@75c. SCALLIONS, nearby, 100 bchs, 50c@$1. SPRING ONIONS, 100 bchs, $1@1.50, few $1.75. SWEET POTATOES, N J, ⅝ bskt, yellows and reds, No 1s, $2.25@2.50; few higher; bu hmpr, yellows, No 1s, $2@4, according to quality condition. SPINACH, N J and Penna, bu, 40@50c; poor, 15@25c. TOMATOES, Fla, 6s, turning and green, wrapped, fancy, $4@5.50; choice, $3@4.50; car fine quality condition hard ripe, fancy, $6.50; choice, $5.50; Texas 6s, turning and green, wrapped, fancy, some wasty, fancy, $4@4.75; few, $5; choice, $3@4.50; 4s, turning and green, wrapped, U S No 1s, few sales, $3; nearby, hot house, lb, 20@30c. WATERCRESS, southern, bch, 2½@3½c. YAMS, bu, hmpr, $1.25@2.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, some scalded, Ben Davis, $2@2.50; Ganos, $1.50; nearby, ⅝ bskt, Romes, $1.25@1.75; extra fancy high as $2.25; Staymans, $1@1.75; Paragons mostly $1; Winesaps, 90c@$1.60; various varieties, poor, 30@60c. CANTALOUPES, Calif, jumbos, 45s, $3@4.75, mostly $3.25@3.50; jumbos, 36s, $3@3.50; standard 45s, $2.25@3.25, mostly $2.75@3; ponys, 54s and 45s, $1.25@2; few, $2.25@2.50; flats, 90c@$1.25, mostly $1@1.10; Mexico, jumbos, 45s, $3; standards, 45c, $2.50; standards, 36s and standards, 54s, $2@2.25; ponys, 54s, $2; flats, $1; some poor stock, all grades, lower; honey dews, crate, $2.50@3. PEACHES, Ga, 6s, Mayflowers, considerable small, green, $2.50@4. STRAWBERRIES, Virginia, 32-qt crate, various varieties, $4@5.50, mostly $4@5; poor, $3.50; Eastern Shore Maryland and Del, 32-qt crate, various varieties, $5.50@6.50; some $7; poorer, $3.50@5; freight, Eastern Shore Virginia, 32-qt crate, various varieties, $4@4.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 34@35c; small and medium sizes preferred; Leghorns, fowls, fancy, 32@33c; poor, 30@31c; Plymouth Rock, broilers, 2 lbs each or over, 54c; smaller sizes, 48@50c; best Rhode Island Reds, full feathered, 2 lbs, 50@52c; smaller-sized broilers, full feathered 45@47c; Leghorn broilers, 1¾@2 lbs or over, 38@40c; 1½ lbs, 34@35c; 1¼ lbs, 32@33c; 1 lb or less, 28@30c; old roosters, 22@23c; turkeys, fancy, fat, 33@35c; poor and thin, 30c; ducks, fancy, young White Pekins, 29@30c; old White Pekin ducks, 21@26c; mixed colors, old, 20@22c; Muscovy, 20@22c; pigeons, old, 50c; young, 40c.

Eggs—Fresh, extra firsts, 34c; firsts, in new cases, 31c; firsts, in second-hand cases, 30½c; seconds, 28½c; carefully selected, candled, fresh eggs, 36@42c, the latter for very fancy stock in cartons.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $26@27; No 3, $23@24; clover, light mixed, No 1, $24@25; No 2, $22@23. Straw, straight rye, $17@18; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, as to location, $1.58@1.63; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.58@1.63.

Corn—Car lots for export, No 2, 73¾@74½c; No 3, 71¾@72¾c; No 4, 68¾@70¼c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 50½@52c; No 3 white, 49½@51c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Extra, 92 score, 42c; higher-scoring goods, 43@46c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 40c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 35c; 86 score, 34c; best prints, 92@94 score, 45@46c; cartons, 46@47c; good prints, 88@91 score, 43@44c; cartons, 44@45c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@42c.

Cheese—N Y, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; fresh, 21c; longhorns, round lots, 20½@21c; jobbing, small lots, 21@23c; single daisies, held, 25@25½c; fresh, 20½@21c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 29, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, home grown doz small bchs, $1.25@1.75; Del, doz bchs, medium to large, $4@4.50; very large, $4.50@5.50. BEANS, Miss and La, ⅞ bu hmpr, green and wax, best, $3.50@4; few $4.50; poor, $1. CABBAGE, crate, Miss, $2.75@3.25; poor, $1.50; Alabama, $2.50@3; poor, $1.25; Virginia, $2.50@2.75. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $5.50@6; poor, $3. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt, fancy, $2@2.15; No 1, $1.40@1.50; culls, 80@85c; Fla, ⅞ bu hmpr, fancy, $2@2.50; choice, $1@1.50. GREEN CORN, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.75; Calif, Iceberg, crate, best, $5@5.50; poor, $4; Wash, Iceberg, $5. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt $1@1.25. ONIONS, Texas, new, bu crate, yellow, No 1, $1.90@2.10; No 1 whites, $2.25@2.35; Calif, whites, No 1, $2.35@2.50. PEAS, Md, 5-pk hmpr, $2.75@3; bu hmpr, $2.25@2.75. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $8.50@9; choice, $5@6.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $4.50@4.75; new, Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $9.75@10; No 2, $6.50@7; Ala, sacked, cwt, Bliss Triumphs, No 1, $4@4.50; No 2, $2.50@2.75. RADISHES, Miss, doz, 10@20c. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt, 75c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, La and Tenn, bu hmpr, yellow, $2.50. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $5.50@6; poor, $4.50; choice, best, $4.50@5; poor $3.50; Texas, 4-bskt crate, $2@2.25.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .40¾	$ .41½	$ .39	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.32½	.32⅛	.30½	.33¼
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	3.50	5.00	8.37½	1.95
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	...	9.00	9.00	9.58½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	26.50	26.50	21.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.60½	1.73½	1.78¾	1.89½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.74	.75¼	.77¾	1.32½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.51¼	.52	.52	.60½

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $4@4.75; Russets, $4.50@5; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.50@1.75; poor, $1. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, jumbos, $3.50@3.75; standards, $3.25@3.50; ponys, $2.25@2.50; flats, $1.25@1.40. STRAWBERRIES, 24-qt crate, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky Aromas, $6.50@7.50; Virginia, 32-qt crate, best, $6@6.50; poor, $5.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts 25; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1536; market steady. Heavy, $14@14.25; medium, $14.60@14.75; light weight, light lights and pigs, $14.75@15; packing sows, $11.50@12.50; stags, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 646; market steady. Sheep, $8.50; lambs, $15.50; spring lambs, $18.

Calves—Receipts, 285; market steady; choice natives, $14.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—Market firmer. On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, nearby current receipts, 2 sales, 55 cases, 30½c. Closing offerings, nearby current receipts, 30¾c, bid 30½c. Quotations: Current receipts, free cases, all sections, 30½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 33@34c; 3½@4 lbs, 34c; Leghorns and other light stock, 30@32c; old roosters, 20c; young chickens, springers, 1¾ lbs and over, 50@52c; springers, small size, 42@45c; springers, White Leghorns, as to size, 35@45c. Ducks, White Pekins, 22@24c; Muscovys, young, 21@22c; puddle, 21@22c. Pigeons, young and old, 40c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42½@43c; choice, 41½@42c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 43@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 32@33c; Md and Penna, rolls, 28@32c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 28@32c; store-packed, 28c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 28@32c; process butter, 35@36c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 29, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Unsettled; receipts, 14,221 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 41¼@42c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 40¾@41c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 38@40½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 27c.

Eggs—Firm; receipts, 22,155 cases; fresh gathered extra firsts, 32@33c; do, storage packed, 33¼@34½c; fresh gathered firsts, 30½@31½c; do, storage packed, 32@33c; fresh gathered, seconds, 28½@29½c; do, storage packed, 30@31½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@36c; nearby pullets, 30@31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 37@39c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 38½@39c; do, extra firsts, 36@37½c.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 86,006 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 20½@21¼c; do, average run, unquoted; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@28c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry weak; broilers, by freight, 35@45c; do, by express, 30@50c; fowls, by freight, 30@33c; do, by express, 31@34c; roosters, by freight, 18c.

Dressed Poultry irregular; chickens, fresh, 40@50c; do, frozen, 30@45c; fowls, fresh, 30@36c; do, frozen, 29@36c; old roosters, 18@23c; turkeys, fresh, 30@40c; do, frozen, 42@62c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 630 head; steady; steers, $7@10.25; state bulls, $4@6.50; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 1270 head; firm; veals, common to prime, $6@16; culls and little calves, $6@8; grassers and fed calves, $5@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8060 head; firm; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $11.50@16; state, common to prime, $10@16; culls, $7@10; springers, 65@70 lbs, $18.50 cwt.

Hogs—Receipts, 1990 head; steady; light to medium weights, $14.25@14.75; pigs, $15@15.25; heavy hogs, $13.75@14.25; roughs, $12@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $31.50; middlings, $30, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $34, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $30; standard middlings, prompt shipment, $28.75; flour middlings, prompt shipment, $35; red dog, prompt shipment, $36, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.10, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38.75; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.30, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 2, $28@29; No 3, $25@27; sample, $10@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.81⅞; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.77⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.83⅛; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.70½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.52⅞. CORN, No 2 yellow, 81⅞c; No 3 yellow, 82⅞c. OATS, No 2 white, 50½c; No 3 white, 49½c; No 4 white, 48c; ordinary white, clipped, 49½@51½c; fancy white, clipped, 52@54½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.01¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 83¼@86¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Fat steers and yearlings closing the week active, strong to 15c higher; heifers up to 25@40c for week; better grade fat cows and heifers up 25@40c for week; better grade fat cows and heifers fully 25c over late last week; best matured steers, $10; yearlings at that price; bulk fat steers, $8.65@9.75; market open but no local killing Monday; bulls weak today; most bolognas, $5.85@6.10; 50c lower for week; vealers steady, $11.50@13.50; few, $14.

Hogs—Uneven, 5@15c lower; majority 240@325-lb butchers, $13.60@13.95; bulk desirable 200@225-lb weights, $14@14.15; bulk better 180-lb down, $14.15@14.30; top, 140@155 lbs, $14.35; bulk packing sows, $12.20@12.40; selected killing pigs, $14@14.35; shippers took 5000 head; estimated holdover, 4000 head.

Sheep—Fat lambs, 25c higher; sheep, steady; Calif springers, $16.50@17.25; natives upward to $18.50; best clipped lambs, $16.75; choice fat ewes, $7.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 29, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Michigan and N Y fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43c; ½-blood combing, 42c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; ¼-blood combing, 41@42c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@42c; ⅜-blood 40@41c; ¼-blood, 39@40c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 28, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $21; imported, $17.50; October, $19.50; December, $16.25 bid. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.45; September, $3.67½ bid.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Saturday, May 29th. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$30.00@30.50
Spring bran	29.75@30.00
Soft winter wheat bran	33.00@33.50
Hard winter wheat bran	30.00@31.00
Standard middlings	29.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	31.00@34.00
Flour middlings	33.00
Red dog flour	36.00@36.50
White hominy	30.50@31.20
Yellow hominy	30.50@32.20
Gluten feed	39.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.75@38.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.75@40.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.75@42.00
34 per cent linseed meal.....	50.20@50.25

Mill feed in ample supply with moderate demand.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Month's Price Trend

THE general average of prices of farm products decreased slightly during May, the Department of Agriculture index of farm prices being placed at 139, compared with 140 in April and March, and 146 for May a year ago. The five-year period, 1909-14 is used as a base of 100.

The price index for the meat animal group advanced 2 points during the month, grain prices remained unchanged, while other groups of farm products decreased from 1 to 13 points, the greatest decrease being in fruits and vegetables.

Farm prices of hogs increased from an average of $11.49 to $11.97 per 100 pounds from April 15 to May 15, reaching the highest point since last August. The advance is at a time of year when lower prices usually are expected. There has been a strong upward movement in the market price of hogs at central markets since early in April.

Sheep and Lambs Higher

Farm prices of beef cattle and veal calves were lower on May 15 than a month ago, whereas sheep and lamb prices were higher. Wool and butter prices continued downward; chicken and egg prices were higher. Corn prices were higher than for the previous month for the first time in nine months. Cotton prices decreased about 4 per cent, and potatoes fell off about 10 per cent from their exceedingly high April level.

The general level of farm prices is still about 12 per cent below the level of non-agricultural wholesale prices. In April non-agricultural prices turned downward while farm prices remained unchanged, resulting in a one-point increase in the relative purchasing power of farm products from 87 in March to 88 in April, compared with 90 in April and May a year ago.

Philadelphia Markets

THE first car of Georgia peaches of the season arrived on the Philadelphia market the morning of May 28 and sold at $2.50 to $4.00 per six-basket carrier. Most of the stock was small and green and sold slowly, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Heavy offerings of peas from North Carolina and Virginia featured the wholesale produce market. This stock met an active demand at considerably lower prices. Telephone peas ranged from $1.00 to $2.00 per 5-peck hamper.

Motor truck receipts of strawberries from the Eastern Shore totaled approximately 4900 crates. The market was stronger, altho there was a wide range in prices due to the variation in quality and condition. Most sales of Virginia stock ranged from $4.00 to $5.00 per 32-quart crate.

Asparagus was in light supply and the market was slightly stronger on the better grades. There was a good demand with fancy Pennsylvania green grass selling at $4.80 to $6.00 per dozen bunches. The best New Jersey stock brought $3.60 to $4.80.

County News and Comment

Clarion County, Pa.—May weather not very good for vegetation. Cold winds prevail and frost continues to come from once to twice a week. Corn and potatoes about all planted, some coming up looking very yellow on account of cold weather, not much gardening done yet. The early cherries, peaches and plums are damaged considerably. Wheat and grass fields looking better since the recent rain but damaged by the drought the last four weeks. A lot of young chicks hatched this spring, the later hatch doing better than the early. Cattle turned on pasture as rough feed is getting scarce. Prices: creamery butter, 47c; country, 30c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, $3; oats, 55c; corn, 55c, ear; hay, $10.—C. R., May 20.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Recent rains and more seasonable temperatures have caused grass and grain fields to look fine. Grain is very short. Some corn yet to be planted. Acreage of potatoes will be less than last year. At present prospects for fruit are better than for a number of years. Prices: wheat, $1.60; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; hay, $19; eggs, 30c; butter, 60c. —I. F. M., May 22.

Fayette County, Pa.—Still a little oats to sow and some corn not planted. Some of the soil this year was very hard to get in condition for planting. It is very dry here and most all crops are affected by it. Oats not growing very well. Most of the meadows are very short. If dry weather continues hay crop will be short. Now very warm in day time but cool at night. Some of the farmers tried spring wheat this year and most of it is looking good. Most places the fruit crop has not been hurt so far. Not many apple blossoms this year.—E. H. V., May 17.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Planting all done except some few who insist on late planting of potatoes. Despite the fact that potatoes were unusually high in price, a large acreage has been planted. Ground very dry for plowing but harrowed up mellow and fine. Weather so far is not very conducive for growing. Cold high winds and lack of moisture. On the night of the 18th a heavy storm visited the northwestern corner of the county, doing much damage to growing crops, gardens, buildings and trees. Hail and heavy rain accompanied the wind. Several hard frosts early in the month. Cherry, plum and peach blossoms may have been damaged. No great showing of apple blossoms. Spring pigs scarce and high. Veal calves in great demand. Pasture short, cattle not looking as good as when turned out. Country butter, 45@50c; eggs, 38c; No. 1 wheat, $1.60; ear corn, 40c.—M. L. V., May 24.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Grass and wheat have been doing well in spite of the April and May drought. Oats and corn were kept from sprouting evenly by this lack of moisture. Plowing and harrowing were done with difficulty. Recently short rains have been followed by changes in temperature of 35 degrees. Apricot and cherry trees are loaded and other fruits look to be undamaged to date. Lot of baled hay being loaded today. Some cars of potatoes also shipped at $3. Dozens of cars of lumber also being loaded. The scale is very bad. All trees blossomed profusely. Potatoes coming out unevenly and tobacco plants backward. Asparagus, rhubarb and lettuce crops on time and fine. Many acres of woodland burned over. Several hundred farmers have planted corn distributed by banks thru agricultural extension office. Varieties are Sure Crop, Golden Queen and Bucher's Yellow Dent. In the past these varieties have done best here. The purpose of this free distribution of seed corn is to improve and standardize the corn crop. A judging team of three boys will be sent to State College during Young Farmers' Week. Winners in local contests will be chosen and their expenses paid by the Grange. Eggs, 26c; corn, 70c; butter, 55c; oats, 45c; old chickens, 28c; veal calves, 12c; hatching eggs, 36c and up.—R. I. W., May 24.

McKean County, Pa.—We are badly in need of rain, too dry to plow in most places. The nights are cold and frosty, causing a slow growth of vegetation. McKean County has six bull associations, and until a few weeks ago led all counties in the United States for bull associations in the number of dairy breeds. A Guernsey bull was bought recently whose sire won first prize at the National Dairy Show and his dam first at the Maryland State Fair. Cow testing association work is being pushed forward in the county. Forest fires have done considerable damage this spring. Prices: potatoes, $2; eggs, 30c; oats, 60c.—F. J. H., May 21.

Warren County, N. J.—We have had a very dry cold spring and all farm work is late. No rain during May until the 22nd when we had a nice shower but not enough to wet plow deep in sod. Fruit trees resembled flower pots but they didn't set well it has been so dry. Rye, wheat, oats and grass are short and do not promise a good harvest. Potatoes are in the ground. Acreage not so large as last year, the price being good last fall and seed high this spring. A lot of corn yet to plant but some that is up looks fairly good. Feed and grain prices remain about the same with butter and eggs advancing. Pigs scarce and six-week-old pigs bring $7 apiece.—A. S. P., May 23.

York County, Pa.—Weather still unseasonably cold. During early part of month it was very dry. During the past week or ten days we have had several rains and the southern end of the county was visited by a very severe hailstorm on May 19th. Many plowed fields were badly washed by the flood which accompanied the hail, making it necessary for a few farmers to plant their corn over. Grass fields not looking as good as usual at this time of year. Wheat is below normal, a good many fields having a poor stand due to winter killing. Fruit trees were loaded with blossoms and the prospects are good for a large crop of fruit. Prices: wheat, $1.60; corn, 75c; oats, 42c; eggs, 27c; old hens, 25@28c; young chickens, 32@45c; four per cent milk, $2.30.—W. K., May 26.

Feed Market Situation

FEED prices continued their downward trend during the week ending May 27 with wheat feeds very weak and linseed meal draggy. The urgent demand of recent weeks for spot feeds has practically disappeared and mills and resellers are offering adequate supplies for immediate use. Demand has become very light for most feeds, altho inquiry for chicken feed continues very good in many sections.

Production of wheat feeds and linseed meal continued light but the output of corn feeds continued of fair volume, according to trade reports. Light receipts of hay in eastern markets held hay prices practically steady. The oats market worked fractionally lower but light receipts of corn forced prices slightly higher at the close of the week.

Wheat feeds were again sharply lower. Demand was only fair. The heavier feeds were draggy in eastern territory but middlings at Minneapolis were relatively steadier than bran, and demand was fair for shorts at Kansas City.

Linseed meal was barely steady in eastern markets following the previous decline but buyers seemed inclined to hold off. Production of this feed continued light at Minneapolis and Chicago but prices worked lower at these markets.

Corn feeds were barely steady to lower. Quotations on gluten feed were unchanged and production continued of good volume, according to current reports, but the undertone was easier and resellers were pressing sales in eastern markets. Hominy feed was generally lower. Offerings were ample at Chicago but buyers were bidding $1 under current quotations and demand was not active. Offerings of yellow hominy feed were very small but white hominy feed was plentiful.

Scanty offerings of alfalfa meal held prices about firm but buyers were generally awaiting new crop quotations, which were expected to be materially lower than present prices. Stocks of this feed are running very low but new meal is expected on the market early in June. —United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Electricity at Locust Lane

(Continued from page 3)

The rate for electric power is five cents per kilowatt hour, with a discount for prompt payment which brings the net cost down to 4½ cents. For lighting and operating the smaller machines connected with the light circuit the net cost is 10 cents per kilowatt hour. Altho Mr. Brubaker does much of his work with electricity, he uses other kinds of power where they seem better adapted to a particular need. He has two tractors, a truck and three exceptionally fine teams of mules.

The smaller tractor is used for harrowing, running the grain binder and doing similar tasks. The larger tractor, which is an old one and has seen much service, is kept for just one purpose,—to plow sweet clover sod. When you remember what a heavy sweet clover sod is like, and when you know that Mr. Brubaker plows eight inches deep, you see that he is justified in keeping this heavy old model tractor for this job.

Other equipment we have not mentioned includes a side delivery rake, hay loader, potato digger run by a small gasoline engine, an electrically driven potato grader, etc., etc. A complete inventory of the mechanical helpers on Locust Lane Farm would look like the index in a farm machinery catalog.

The farm is well equipped with water systems. Besides two electric pressure systems there is a pump operated by water power. When the water wheel stops pumping in dry weather the electric pump in the basement of the house goes into action. The other electric pump supplies water for spraying potatoes. It also forces water thru temporary pipes laid on top of the ground to the hog troughs out in the fields.

A Good Business Man, Too

It goes without saying that Mr. Levi Brubaker is a very good farmer. But he is also a very good business man. He made his farm produce all the money he has spent for machinery and electrical devices. More important, however, is the fact that he knows what he is doing. He uses as much care in planning new ways to use machinery as he does in laying out his crop rotations.

Mr. Brubaker believes that the lead pencil is the most important farm implement. He uses it constantly. It tells him which crops are profitable, how many men he should hire, what equipment he can afford, and which machines he cannot afford to be without.

It was the lead pencil that put modern machinery and electric power on Locust Lane Farm, just as it was the lead pencil that put in Mrs. Brubaker's kitchen the many labor savers Mrs. Harrington described in her article week before last.

The home on Locust Lane Farm just after a midwinter snowstorm.

Prices and Prospects

THE New York egg market showed a steady to firm tone thruout the week May 19-26th. All grades were firmer at the close of the week and buying was more active. The Philadelphia egg market ruled generally steady and receipts were liberal, totaling 50,520 cases. Of this number Pennsylvania supplied 3433.

The live poultry market in New York was irregular but there was a better tone toward the close, and the market strengthened. Dressed poultry was slow during the early part of the week but improved slightly at the close.

The hay market held steady under light receipts during the week ending May 22nd. Farm stocks are reported to be light and country marketings were limited. Good hay was scarce and in demand and timothy held generally firm.

Grain Market Unsettled

The grain market was in an unsettled condition. The prospective early movement of winter wheat from the Southwest weakened the wheat market but corn held firm under a fairly active demand. Oats were dull but the rye market was firmer due to a better export demand.

Old potato prices thruout the week have declined steadily. A May rise, such as occurred in 1920, does not seem to be probable. Shipments are still running around 2200 cars a week or nearly as heavy as last season. Maine is shipping about 700 cars weekly. The 166,400 cars shipped up to May 22 from the leading main crop states lacks but 11,000 cars of equaling last season's output up to May 23rd. The markets were dull with a weaker tendency at the close of the week. The mid-season potato crop is likely to be lighter than last year.—W. R. Whitacre.

Produce for Wilkes-Barre

THERE were 840 fewer carloads of perishable produce unloaded in Wilkes-Barre in 1925 than in 1924, according to a report recently issued by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. The railroad records of the city show that 3182 cars of fresh fruits and vegetables were received in Wilkes-Barre during the past year as compared to 4022 cars in 1924. The greatest decrease, due principally to the coal strike, occurred during the last four months of the year.

Pennsylvania supplied 137 cars of potatoes, which is 48 per cent of all the late potatoes used, while in 1924 only 38 per cent of the late potatoes was shipped to Wilkes-Barre from points in the state.

Seven per cent of the apples arriving in carlots were of Pennsylvania origin as compared to 5 per cent of Pennsylvania stock brought in during 1924.

Sheep Owners Protected

SOMETIME ago John Coyne, shepherd at the Pennsylvania State College, killed a dog which he alleged was worrying the sheep under his care. He was taken before a justice of the peace who found him guilty on several charges, one of which was the removal of the collar and license tag of the dog which he shot. Judge Keller, of Centre County, however, ruled that Coyne was within his rights in killing the dog and removing the collar as the killing took place on the farm land owned by the college.

This decision was welcomed by sheep growers for it gives them additional protection in the care of their flocks. This was one of the first suits of its kind in the central part of the state.—A. L. B.

Riverside OVERSIZE CORDS BALLOONS **Tires** & TUBES

$9.49 30 x 3½ OVERSIZE CORDS FOR FORDS
Inner Tubes $2.38
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If you *could* buy a better tire value, if you *could* get extra quality for an extra price—that would be a different thing.

But when we put a 54 year old guarantee back of Riverside tires, when we guarantee them to give you the last possible yard of mileage, paying an extra price is only extravagance.

When we guarantee our oversize cords for 12,000 miles—our balloons for 10,000 miles—made with new live rubber, designed to prevent skidding—what better tire value can you get at a higher price?

If you pay one-third more, what do you get for the extra money? You get no longer mileage, no better service, no better guarantee of satisfaction. So why pay more?

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The market is being flooded with low priced tires specially made to meet Riverside prices but not to meet Riverside quality.

Many of these low priced tires are made of "rubber composition" and contain so little new, live rubber that they cannot possibly give satisfactory mileage. Riverside Tires are absolutely guaranteed and are the biggest tire value you can possibly buy.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.
The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive
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KOKO-KOOLER is an entirely new and different kind of harvest hat—cooler, lighter and far more durable.

This hat is hand woven from special *Bamboo Bark*, tough, wiry and yet as soft and flexible as a $10 panama. It is as light as a feather—weighs but little more than a handkerchief. It will give you cool comfort on the hottest days.

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Broad brimmed, durable, light as a feather, and rain proof—your dealer has it or will get one for you at the low price of 75c. Slightly higher in the West. Look for the name inside the hat. If your dealer can't supply you order direct, C. O. D.

KOKO-KOOLER

MEXICAN AMERICAN HAT COMPANY
Dept. G-22 Eighteenth and Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

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BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. **DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.**

JERSEYS—Heifer and bull calves. R. of M. dams and granddams. Grandsire Masterman of Oaklands. Write **BONO FARMS, TROY, PA.**

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES and young stock for sale, either sex, herd certificate No. 111868. **W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.**

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

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Prices for May & June	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	8.00	42.50	80.00

White Leghorns Special Matings..........13c Each
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The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.50	$8.00
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100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, **N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.75	11.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00
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Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. **Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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S. C. W. Leghorns ....$10.00 per 100
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Assorted Light and Heavy...$7.50 and $10.00 per 100

Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Special prices on 500 lots. **TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.**

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VERY CHOICE GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES—7 weeks old, practically pure, $20 each, crated. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Box 106, Whitewater, Wisc.

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	50	100	500
Wh., Buff & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$5½	$10	$48
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6½	12	58
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BABY CHICKS Order from this adv. White Leghorns $9.00—100. Barred Rocks $10.00. R. I. Reds, $11.00. Mixed, $8.00. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered free. **FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.**

CHICKS—For June 22nd to Sept. 1st delivery. W. Leghorns 8c; Large English W. Leg. 9½c. Reduction on 500 or more. 100% guaranteed. Circular. **TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. **LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.**

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WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS AND DOGS. Natural heelers, Black and Tan, beauties. **Maple Grove Farms, Pope Mills, N. Y.**

FARM PARTNERSHIP

How an Ex-Farmer Solved His Help Problem

IN 1924, a city man, whom the writer knows, and who was not satisfied in various ways with town life, purchased a 300-acre farm a little over a mile from a rural village. He had formerly been a farmer, before living in town, but had become discouraged over the hired help problem and had sold out and moved away. He had two sons, at this time, who were attending school most of the time and who worked in the city during their vacations.

When this "ex-farmer" came back to the country and purchased the 300-acre farm, he decided he would make a partnership affair of the new venture. The two sons were now in their twenties, so he took both of them, also his wife, into the new firm, each sharing alike (the four of them) in expenses and profits—thus each one feels he belongs to the farm and is ready to shoulder all responsibilities.

The Way It Worked Out

This partnership scheme is working out splendidly. They now own a tuberculin tested, purebred herd of Holsteins, and are raising calves, hogs, and quite a lot of poultry. The farm is well wooded, so this spring all are busy making maple sugar, and syrup, the latter selling at $2.25 per gallon.

The family has joined the Grange, and the young men are active in the Sunday school work and all of the activities of the nearby village. The mother takes time to help the women's organizations of the community, of which she is a member.

Such a family is a real asset to any rural community, and if more parents would do as this man did, making a family partnership of the farm management, the farming industry would find that true cooperation existed on a paying basis in rural communities as well as in town industries.—E. M. L. B.

Unloads in Lancaster

A REPORT of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets states that the railroad records show 446 cars of perishable produce unloaded in Lancaster during 1925 as compared to 541 cars unloaded in 1924, a decrease from last year of 95 cars. This business represented 17 different commodities arriving in carload lots as well as 52 cars of mixed produce. Fifteen states shipped fruits and vegetables to Lancaster during 1925.

Fewer Apples Received

Apple receipts dropped from 40 cars in 1924 to 32 cars in 1925. The striking part of these figures is disclosed in the fact that the state of Washington did not supply a single car of apples in 1925 altho 19 cars of western fruit found their way to the Lancaster markets in 1924. Pennsylvania apple growers, on the other hand, furnished 13 cars of the 1925 supply as compared to only two cars of Pennsylvania stock used in 1924.

Local supplies of potatoes were used to a greater extent in 1925 since only 54 cars of shipped-in tubers were used, as compared to 73 cars in 1924.

Peach receipts dropped from 10 cars in 1924 to 5 cars in 1925, due to the much higher prices of the fruit during the past season. The summary of receipts in Lancaster during 1925 is as follows: apples 32, bananas 138, cabbage 26, cantaloupes 20, celery 1, grapefruit 8, grapes 8, lemons 4, lettuce 1, mixed produce 52, onions 3, oranges 49, peaches 5, pineapples 3, potatoes 54, sweet potatoes 6, tangerines 1, watermelons 35.

You know this famous bottle-Keep it handy-Good for humans, too

FOXES

QUALITY DARK BLUE FOXES—That produce large litters and wonderful pelts. Buy direct from one of the world's largest Blue Fox Farms. Low prices. Breeder Agents wanted. Write for Free Booklet, price list and credit plan giving the purchaser one year to pay after delivery. Member Chamber of Commerce. Bank references. **Grover Cleary Fox Farms, Smith Building, Seattle.**

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VITALITY MILK GOATS—Saanens, Nubians, $25. Bred, $30. Freshening, $40. Fresh, $45, $55. Purebreds, $60, $75. **Goldsboro Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.**

FARM LANDS

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. **E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.**

FARM BARGAINS—"Outlook for farming was never better." $25.00 per acre will buy good, level farm land, located in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; near excellent markets and big industrial centers; equipped with modern buildings; near concrete roads, schools, and churches; $500-$1500 cash needed; balance long-term mortgage, 5½% interest. Size of farm—75-400 acres; adapted to general farming and live stock. First to come will get these bargains. Write for descriptions to **B. H. Engle, St. Paul and 24th Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.**

100-ACRE PENN. FRUIT FARM—Stock, machinery; 950 fruit trees. Where fruit brings top prices; valuable timberlot, stream, 70 acres mellow loam; good 8-room house, nice shade, large painted basement barn; only mile village, convenient city. All goes, only $6600 with team, 4 cows, hens, gas engine, pump sprayer, modern implements, hay, feed, etc. thrown in. Part cash. Details pg. 43 big. Illus. Catalog. Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

WANT TO RENT, farm of twenty to fifty acres, with option to buy. Place located that some members can commute to Philadelphia or Camden. Suitable for poultry, and with accommodations for ten people. **T. P. Sheehy, Bridger, Mont.**

ONE 6 acre lot clear, for sale. Two 3 acre lots in woodland near Vineland. Write. **E. L. Laubsch, Vineland, N. J.**

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. **Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.**

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write **Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write **O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

MAKE money at home selling stamped, hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases. Send for free booklet. **Rose Art Co., Dundee, Mich.**

MEN—Women, earn money in spare time. Home, anywhere, free folder. **Elite, 38 Elizabeth St., New York.**

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50; 20 lbs., $4.50. Smoking 5 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., $2.00; 20 lbs. $3.50. **Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2; pipe free, pay when received. **Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN CHEWING or smoking tobacco: 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2; twenty, $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. **United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.**

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

PROBABLY PARASITES. — Can you tell me what to do for our pig? I have three of them, two are doing fine but one is thin. Eats very little. We feed them middlings, slop twice a day, and corn. They don't want the corn.—W. W., Orwigsburg, Pa. The pigs should be treated for parasites. Veterinarian should administer the capsules or supply you with the proper treatment. A good growing ration consists of a mixture of 100 pounds corn, 10 pounds digestor meat and bone tankage, 5 pounds oil meal and 5 pounds ground alfalfa.

COW NOT DOING WELL.—A cow that freshened May 14 has ever since refused to eat hay and corn fodder. She eats a little grass, oats and some gruel but she doesn't chew her cud. She always drank lots of water. The cow seems to be in pretty good health but lost some weight.—J. O., Hegins, Pa. It would be well for you to continue feeding the things this cow will eat, namely grain and grass. Supply her with a mixture of four parts steamed bone meal and one part salt, allowing her to eat as much as she wants. Provide plenty of fresh water. The physical condition of this animal can be built up in this way.

COW IN POOR CONDITION.—Please advise me what to do for a scabby cow. She has running wounds on her feet and has been a poor feeder since she had the first calf. She will have a second calf about June 15, and is hardly eating.—J. G. G., Monongahela, Pa. From your description this looks like a case requiring a veterinarian. There is evidence of poor nutrition. Good clean alfalfa or clover hay, silage or pasture, if available, with grain, including bran and oil meal, should be fed. The foul feet should be thoroly cleaned and kept clean and dry. Better have the animal examined to determine the cause of the scabs.

MARE HAS SPELLS.—I have a mare about twelve years old. She had a colt last April. I weaned the colt in March. About the first of May this mare came in heat. I did not breed her. Now I can't work her. She sometimes stops and does not want to start. Then when I get her started she trots. I can't work her that way.—R. A. H. H., Pleasant Hall, Pa. Would advise that the reproductive organs be examined by a competent veterinarian. It is possible that this mare would be normal if bred again, and I would advise that this be done if the structures are normal.

COWS FAIL TO COME IN HEAT.—I have nine cows and one bull. Two are with calf. Two were fresh in October, three in November and two in December. Now these cows do not come in heat. I was feeding a 20 per cent dairy feed this winter and nothing but corn fodder, no clover hay. I do not think it is abortion. I have had the cows five years. Also, our Collie dog has worms; what is good for her? One mare is thin. Believe she has worms, too.—E. S. A., Winfield, Pa. You should have these cows examined by a graduate veterinarian to determine the condition of the reproductive tract. Cows may fail to come in heat due to the presence of a corpus luteum in the ovary. This can be removed and heat is usually evident in 3-7 days after examination. At the time of this examination have the veterinarian administer the worm medicine to your dog and make an examination of your horse.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $12.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $13.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $14.00; Add 1c each for lots of 50 or less. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. **Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.**

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CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $10—100. Barred Rocks, and Reds, $10—100. White Rocks, $13—100. Mixed light, $8—100. Heavy, $10—100. Add 1c, if less than 100 ordered. Of all good free range parent stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.**

WANTED—White Rock yearling hens, White Leghorn yearling hens, White Rock chicks, three months and over. White Leghorn chicks three months and over. Any number. Pigeons, White Kings and Carneau, any number, state what you have and your best price. **Miller, Box 51, Lakehurst, New Jersey.**

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BABY CHICKS from free range purebred healthy laying flocks, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks, 12c. S. C. White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed, 8c. By prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. **Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

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QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited, per 100: Leghorns, large assorted, $10; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $12; Light Brahmas, $15; assorted, $8. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog. **Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.**

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PLANTS

COPENHAGEN cabbage plants, $1.00—1000; tomatoes, $1.00; Ruby King pepper, $2.00; sweet potatoes, $2.00; onions, $1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. **Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.**

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS—Standard varieties one dollar per thousand. Cauliflower plants four dollars per thousand. Charges collect. Cash with order. **Clifford A. Cutchins, Franklin, Va.**

MILLIONS cabbage and tomato plants, standard varieties, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.50 postpaid. 10,000, $10.00 express. **H. A. Lankford & Son, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Leading varieties, open field grown, cabbage, $1.00—1000; tomato, $1.00; Ruby King Pepper, $2.00, prompt shipment. **W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.**

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PLANTS—MILLIONS—Cabbage: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Flat Dutch 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 postpaid. 10,000—$12.50 expressed. Tomato, Chalks Jewel, Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Stone. 500—$1.75; 1000—$3.00 postpaid. 10,000—$20 expressed. Cauliflower and pepper: 500—$2.50; 1000—$4.50 prepaid. Special prices on all plants in large quantities. Cash with order. Oldest wholesale growers in Virginia. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Tidewater Plant Co., Box 538, Franklin, Va.**

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage plants for late crop, dozen varieties, name choice, 500—$1.00; 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. 75c per 1,000, expressed. 50,000—$35. Tomato, leading canning varieties, $1.50 prepaid, expressed $1.00. Cauliflower, pepper early and late, 50c per 100; $3.50 per 1,000, prepaid; expressed, 10,000—$20. Well packed in ventilated crates, good order delivery guaranteed. **Reliable Plant Company, Franklin, Va.**

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WHOLESALE and retail frost proof cabbage, and early sweet potato plants in season. Varieties cabbage plants: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Tomato, lettuce, onion, beet, kale, Brussels sprouts, celery, pepper and Eggplants. Sweet potato plants: Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. **D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.**

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CABBAGE PLANTS—5 acres. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid. 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5,000, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown. **W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.**

MILLIONS vegetable plants. Cabbage, Copenhagen, Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 postpaid. 10,000, $12.50, express. Tomato, Greater Baltimore, Stone, Matchless, same price. Collard plants, same price. Pepper plants 500, $2.00; 1000, $4.50, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Ideal Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

MILLION cabbage and tomato plants. Variety of cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Ballhead and Wakefield, 500—$1.00; 1000—$1.75. Postpaid $1.25 per thousand. Charges collect. Baltimore, New Stone and Matchless tomatoes 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00. Postpaid $1.50 per thousand. Charges collect. **V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS POSTPAID—All varieties; cabbage, beet, mangel, 3 dozen 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, $2.50. Asters, celery, cauliflower, sweet potato, tomato, 2 dozen 25c; 100, 65c; 500, $2.75. Eggplant, pepper, pansies, sweet williams, carnations, snapdragons, dianthus, 3 dozen $1.00; 100, $1.75. **Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.**

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage and tomato plants, dozen varieties, 500—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $10.00. Cauliflower 55c per 100; $3.50 per 1000. Prepaid. Well packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price list late plants free. **J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Pure Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, Porto Rico. Grown from disease free hand-picked, chemically-treated seed, free from disease. Postpaid 500 for $2; 1000 for $3.50. Express $1.25 per 1000. **Jesse Russell, Route 2, Bowling Green, Ky.**

ONIONS, beets, lettuce, $1.00 per 1000; cabbage, celery, kohl rabi, Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 1000; tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers—$2.00 per 1000; egg plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

FIELD GROWN frostproof cabbage plants, 5000—$7.50; 10,000—$10.00; 50,000 and over 90c per thousand, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants May and June delivery, same price. **Scott Bros., Wholesale plant growers, Franklin, Va.**

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LEADING VARIETIES, Cabbage and tomato plants, cabbage $1.00—500; $1.75 per thousand postpaid. Tomatoes $1.25—500; $2.00 per thousand postpaid. If you want good service, order from **Hollywood Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $4.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. **David Rodway, Hartly, Del.**

CABBAGE and tomato plants. Fine outdoor grown stocks. $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $9.00; 50,000, $37.50. Cauliflower, $1.00; 10,000, $35.00 cash. Prompt shipments. Good order delivery guaranteed. **Farmers Supply Company, Franklin, Va.**

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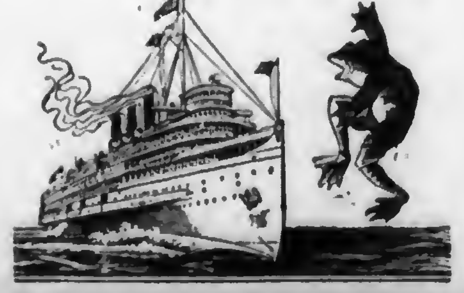

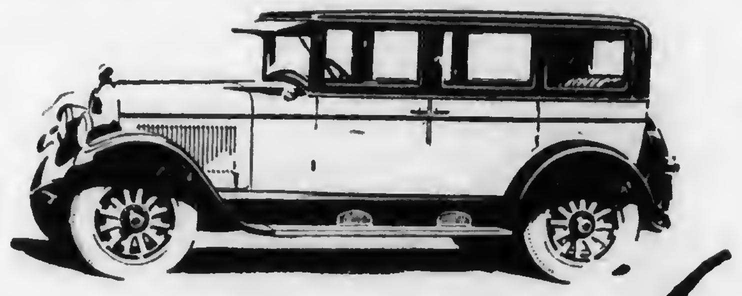

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 24 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1926 $1.00 a year

One of Pennsylvania's many beauty spots, the Delaware Water Gap

Why barns burn—Some facts about spontaneous combustion, the cause of many disastrous farm fires. Page 3.

SATIS-FACTION

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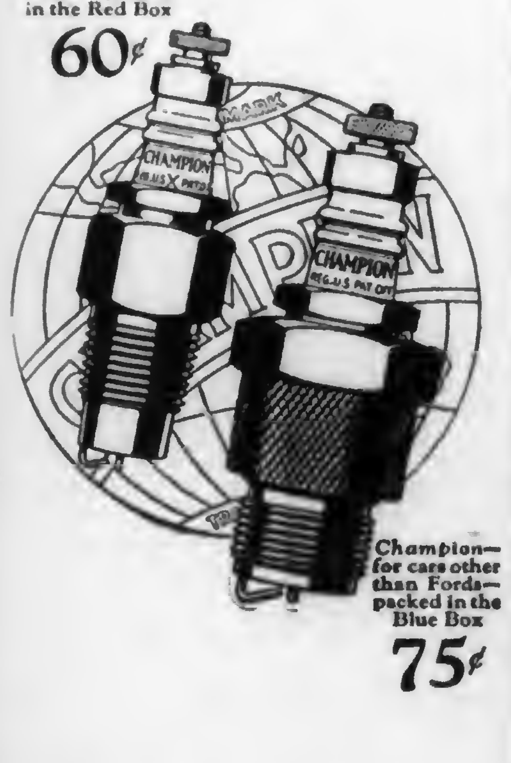

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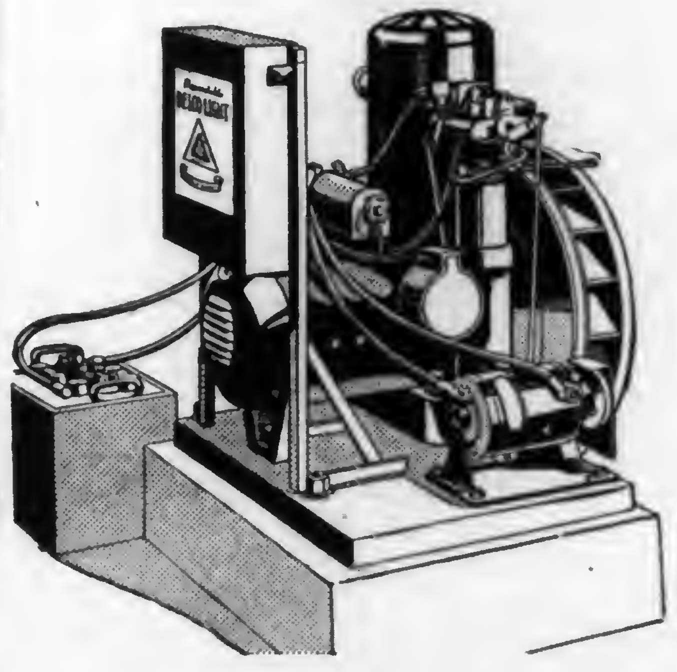

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 24 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JUNE 12, 1926 Whole No. 1517

One Reason Why Barns Burn

Care in Handling Hay Will Stop Most of the Losses from Spontaneous Combustion

By E. GRANT LANTZ
The Pennsylvania State College

In the Great Open Spaces

When this picture was taken these 15-30 tractors had just finished plowing 640 acres in 7½ days, on a 3000-acre farm in Kansas.

FARM fires, due to any cause, except arson, can be justly attributed to carelessness.

In 1920, the farm fire loss represented 12.6 per cent of the total fire loss of Pennsylvania. This figure is significant since the value of farm buildings, livestock and machinery is but 6.7 per cent of the total value of the property in the state which is subject to loss by fire. During the year 845 barns were destroyed by fire. Barns and stables, dwellings, implements and machinery, outbuildings and miscellaneous property valued at $2,796,871 were destroyed by fire in Pennsylvania in 1918. The farm fire loss has increased every year. In 1924 it amounted to $3,293,863.

Causes Mysterious Fires

Insurance replaces a portion of the financial but none of the economic loss. Crops raised from the soil can be paid for but not replaced. The Pennsylvania bank barn is the key to the farming system and the center of activity. The loss of the barn upsets the farming system so that in many cases the farm remains idle until the barn is rebuilt.

Careful surveys which have been made in Montgomery, Berks, Chester and Delaware Counties indicate that several of the barn fires in those sections were caused by spontaneous combustion.

To be absolutely clear it is best to refer to spontaneous combustion as self-ignition. Under certain conditions various materials are susceptible to self-ignition. Because these conditions are difficult to duplicate for the purpose of demonstration the acceptance of the self-ignition theory has been greatly delayed.

For self-ignition to occur there must be an inflammable material raised to the kindling point. This entire process is known to the chemist as oxidation. This combustion or oxidation proceeds at various speeds. When compared with the burning of gun powder, the smoldering of a mass of rags is an example of slow oxidation. But when compared with the rotting of the same rags, smoldering is an example of very rapid oxidation.

Self-ignition in hay requires the presence of moisture either within the plant or in the form of rain or dew. It must be present to support the chemical reactions which eventually lead to self-ignition.

Six undisputed cases of spontaneous combustion were found during the survey in Southeastern Pennsylvania. The case which occurred at the Pennsylvania State College several years ago is cited below as a typical example and proof of the fact that present farm practices are often productive of fires due to self-ignition.

A Peculiar Odor the First Sign

This College barn is of the common single-deck type with frame walls. The mow in which the fire occurred is 23 feet deep, and 18 by 23 feet in width and length. The mow floor is constructed of two thicknesses of one-inch boards so placed as to perfectly break joints.

There was corn fodder to the depth of about one foot at the bottom of the mow when the hay was stored. The corn fodder was not removed and the hay, about 30 tons, was unloaded with a horse fork, and dropped into place. The hay was second growth clover and timothy, mostly clover, quite fine, and when harvested thought to be in unusually fine condition.

For several days previous to the ignition, a peculiar odor had been noticed about the barn, and a somewhat careful examination was made to ascertain its source. The result of this examination seemed to indicate that the hay was heating, but no indication of fire was seen or even suspected. The odor was described as being similar to that of burning grain.

Fire Dropped into Cow Stable

One evening in October fire was seen dropping from the ceiling of the cow stable. Holes were burned thru the floor above the stable and it was seen that the mow was on fire.

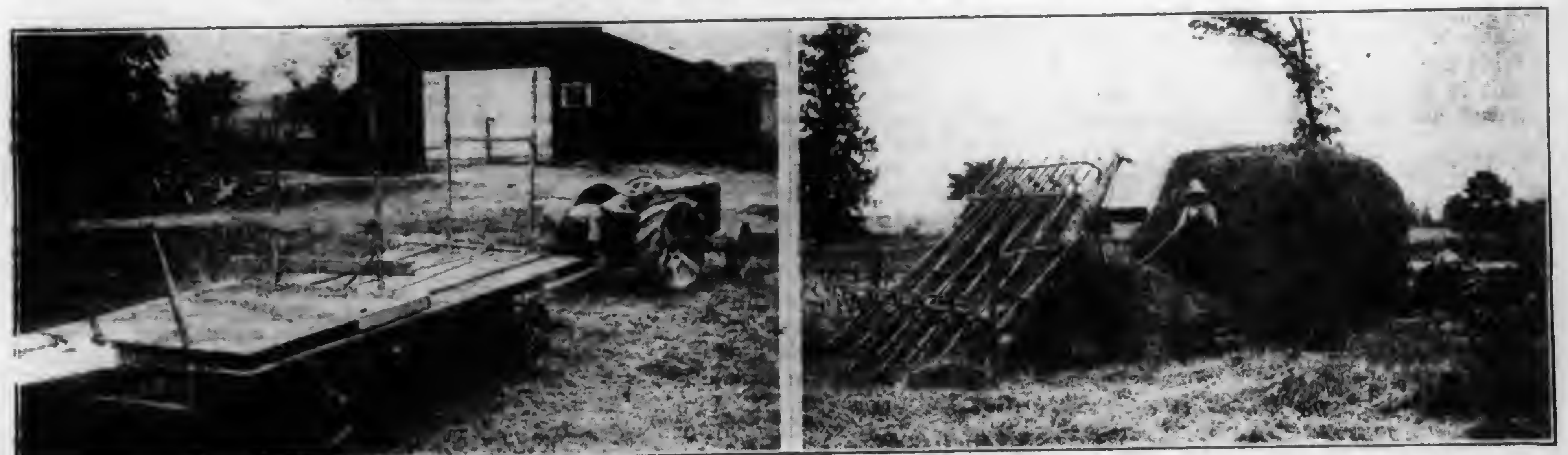
The fire company was called and the holes were sealed with wet blankets to prevent a draft. All visible fire was soon extinguished, and it was decided to remove the hay from the mow at once. Wetting the hay as it was removed from the mow was necessary to prevent it from bursting into flame upon reaching the open air. All of the center portion of the mow was thoroly compacted, hot and smoldering. The high temperature made it decidedly uncomfortable for those removing the hay.

The holes which were burned thru the floor were over the center of the stable and not near any partition or post. A large part of the hay removed was so thoroly charred that it would crumble when handled. Some of it had not been subjected to so great a heat and was only brown in color, but wholly unfit for stock feed.

The temperature of the hay gives the only positive proof that the hay is or is not heating. The temperature, to be accurate, must be taken at the point where the fork drops the hay and three or four feet below the surface. An easily constructed device for this purpose consists of a broom handle, sharpened at one end and grooved to receive the thermometer. The normal sweating temperature should not rise above 158 degrees. A temperature of 194 degrees Fahrenheit is critical and dangerous. It is also possible to detect heating by odors emitted. The change of odor from aromatic to penetrating is the

(to page 23)

This Outfit Saves One Man during the Rush of Haying Season



THIS hay wagon has two platforms. The short one, which stands on rollers, is at the rear end when the wagon goes into the field. When loaded it is drawn forward by means of a windlass and cable on the front of the main platform. The photograph at the right shows the outfit just after the small platform has been moved to the front, leaving the rear half of the wagon emp...

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 24 Phila., Pa., June 12, 1926 Whole No. 1517

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Self sacrifice lies at the door of all great usefulness.
—Anon.

Agriculture at the Sesqui

PREPARATIONS for holding a Sesqui-Centennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia have been pushed so fast during the past six months that the results are almost miraculous. The opening or dedicatory services were held on Memorial Day, and the placing of exhibits is going on rapidly. The exhibition is not yet in complete readiness for visitors but will be within a few weeks and the prospects are that millions of people will pass thru its gates during the following months.

Farmers will be glad to know that agriculture is to be given a big place in the exhibit. The Palace of Agriculture was one of the first buildings completed and it is the biggest structure on the grounds. The building covers about eight and one-half acres, being 460 feet wide and 970 feet long. It will contain the food, civic and foreign exhibits and will indicate the progress made during the last half century. In addition to the continuous agricultural exhibit a great livestock show will be held in September. We hope to be able to give more information as time goes on because we are sure that the farmers will want to see and learn about this, the most modern exhibition of industrial progress.

United States Not Militant

THE great majority of the American people will applaud the statement made by President Coolidge in his Memorial Day address that this is not a military-minded nation. However, it takes more than the assertions made by officials and other prominent people to establish the truth of the statement in the minds of foreign people. Basing their judgment upon their own past history they argue that our development into a strong nation is due to military action and they see in our progress the likelihood of extensive world conquests in the future. True, we do have those who are jingoistic in mind and speech, but the great mass of the American people is solidly against wars of conquest and is entirely devoid of imperialistic tendencies.

However, example is more powerful than precept and it behooves us to see that our actions do not leave a wrong impression in the minds of others. When they misconstrue the events in our national history and listen to our peaceful protestations with tongue in cheek it makes it doubly incumbent upon us to see that our actions do not belie our words.

Supply Our Own Markets

PENNSYLVANIA farmers have the best home markets in America, a fact which many are just beginning to realize. The state has more large towns and cities by far than any other, and, being small in area, all of those consuming centers are within easy reach of all the farmers. In spite of this, producers in distant states have overcome the handicap of high freight rates by superior grading and packing and have competed successfully with the Pennsylvania farmer in his own home markets.

A few seasons like the 1925-26 potato marketing season may change all this. When local producers add better grading and packing to their experience this year in using motor trucks to reach the local market they will be in a position to demand and get the preference in the nearby buying centers.

Farm Relief Bills Dead

IT IS generally conceded that there is little or no hope of any of the so-called farm relief bills being enacted into law at this session of Congress. The new Haugen Bill which, as a compromise, had the backing of many of the Corn Belt people, was defeated in the House last week. It is felt that anything which may now be agreed upon and enacted will be based upon political expediency and not upon a desire to provide a workable remedy for the alleged conditions of farmers in the Middle West.

A majority of the representatives in twelve of the states voted for the Haugen Bill, most of them being in the western and midwestern sections. In most of the eastern states not a single vote was cast for it. In Pennsylvania eight of the thirty-six members voted for the bill, viz., Greist, Esterly, McFadden, Magrady, Beers, Swartz, Kurtz, and Menges. Only one other favorable vote was given the bill by the representatives from the Middle Atlantic and New England states, it being cast by Zihlman, of Maryland.

Worth Thinking About

AN OBSERVING farmer remarked the other day that the stiff times which farmers have been experiencing the last three or four years were not without a compensating value. He said the small income and heavy outlay which has been the lot of most farmers had taught lessons of great value,—something which would be good for everybody, but which, unfortunately, everybody did not get.

Everyone, including farmers, prospered mightily during and following the war. The big incomes fostered the development of extravagant systems of living. Up to the present time all classes except farmers have been able to maintain their extravagance. The days of the farmer's prodigality, however, ended in 1921 and he had to return to hard work and the simple life. In order to carry on he had to adopt short-cuts and economical practices. In short, he had to study his business in a businesslike manner as never before, and for this reason he is better able now to make a profit at farming in the returning good times than he has ever been. His training in the school of experience under the stern teacher, Necessity, has made of him a real business farmer,—that is, if he has stuck to his job thru the lean years.

Huge Local Debts

THE publicity which has been given the reduction of the federal public debt and the federal taxes should not lessen the demand for retrenchment in state and local expenditures. Most people do not realize the tremendous rate at which expenditures of the state and local governments have been increasing. A compilation recently made shows that the sale of county bonds in the United States in 1901 was $16,379,400. In 1924 this amount had been increased eightfold and totaled $206,823,100. The total state bonded indebtedness of all the states in 1901 was $13,573,800. In twenty-four years it had increased to nineteen times as much, while the district school bonds of the nation amounted to twenty-five times as much as they did twenty-four years ago. These are only a few of the examples showing the huge increases which the different governments are making in their indebtedness. Of course, going into debt is often necessary and excusable, but it can be done unwisely. The worst of it is that current expenses have increased in almost the same proportion so that little is left of the big taxes collected with which to reduce the debts.

Editorial Sidelights

IN SPITE of the interesting things Mr. Tapley has to say about Florida (Page 8), we stick to the conclusion about that state which we arrived at several years ago.

One stormy winter day we opened a parcel post package from relatives in the South. It contained pecans, several grapefruit, and the branch of an orange tree from which we picked several juicy oranges of fine flavor.

Then and there we arrived at our above-mentioned conclusion, to wit: We wouldn't care to live in Florida, but it is a wonderful place to have generous relatives.

"What is a splash dam?" asked one of our colleagues who was raised in southeastern Pennsylvania, after reading the proof of this week's News and Notes (Page 21).

We explained that trout streams in northern and central Pennsylvania are usually too shallow and narrow to float logs. The early lumberman had no railroads to haul their timber to the mills, so they built large dams near the headwaters of the small streams. The dams impounded enough water to make an artificial flood when the gates were opened suddenly. On the crest of the flood the logs were swept down the narrow valleys to the Susquehanna, and on to Williamsport, then the lumber capital of the United States.

Perhaps the splash dam got its name from the big splash it made when the gates were opened and the water rushed out, carrying away the logs that had been piled along the stream below.

This system of lumbering was abandoned before our time, but we have known a few of the men who rode those swirling, bumping masses of slippery logs. Equipped with nailed boots, a spiked pole and lots of agility and daring, they saw that every log kept moving while the moving was good.

As the sawmills were moved closer to the forests, the splash dams gave way to long icy skidways, knowns as log slides. The slides in turn were replaced by prosaic logging railroads. Now the forests are gone, but some of the old splash dams remain. Altho nearly rotted away or filled with mud, they still provide a quiet pond for the contemplative fisherman.

Washington Letter

ANOTHER COMPROMISE BILL.—Farm relief legislation is evincing some life in the Senate; in the House it is dormant. Attempts have been made to secure consideration of the McLaughlin bill, a compromise Haugen scheme, in the House Committee on Agriculture, but objection to any further discussions of farm relief legislation until the Senate acts, put the McLaughlin proposal temporarily to sleep.

The McLaughlin bill retains the equalization fee to finance the disposal of surpluses. It would be assessed immediately on all products, including cotton. A loan fund of $175,000,000 would be provided to be advanced to farmers' cooperative organizations and repaid to the government at 4½ per cent interest.

CONFERENCES PROVE DISAPPOINTING.—Senator McNary, of Oregon, and other western senators, have given notice that they will insist upon consideration of farm relief legislation before Congress adjourns. Administration leaders have been holding conferences with senators and congressmen in an endeavor to secure an agreement on a compromise farm relief measure, but the results so far are disappointing.

DEALER LICENSE PLAN ATTACKED.—The Department of Agriculture's scheme of registration and licenses for fruit and vegetable dealers is being attacked in the Senate on the grounds that the department has no authority to place such restrictions upon the industry. A. U. Cheney, of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association, says he believes the regulations imposed by the Department of Agriculture under the order recently issued, would eliminate scalpers in the fruit and vegetable trade, and go a long way toward improving the practices of fruit and vegetable dealers.

GAME BIRDS TAKE SENATE'S TIME.—Seldom has a measure of minor importance consumed as much of the Senate's time as the migratory bird refuge bill. This bill, which is fostered by game clubs, has crowded aside farm legislation and other important matters for several days. The bill itself states that its purpose is the establishment of migratory bird refuges and public shooting grounds. It is suggested by one farmer leader that few farmers would be able to travel long distances to enjoy the privileges of these government maintained bird shooting grounds. Some senators, however, say that the purpose of the bill is to secure government shooting grounds before the private clubs can get hold of them.

WOULD CONNECT CHICAGO WITH GULF OF MEXICO.—The dispute in the House over the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois River has divided the Middle West support for the lakes-to-ocean ship canal. Representatives from Michigan and Ohio are opposing the Chicago diversion scheme on the grounds that it will impede Great Lakes navigation. The diversion at Chicago diminishes the carrying capacity of ships on the Great Lakes by 3,000,000 tons per year, and the loss to the shipping interests is practically $1 for each ton of decrease.

It is contended by the other side that over $500,000,000 has already been expended in the development of waterways in the Mississippi Valley. An additional expenditure of only $3,057,000 is all that is needed to complete an adequate channel of not less than nine feet in depth, thereby establishing the greatly needed lakes-to-the-gulf waterway.

THESE BILLS MAY PASS.—Several bills of special interest to farmers have been reported out favorably by congressional committees recently and are in a fair position to pass Congress.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has reported the McLean bill providing that secretary-treasurers of farm loan organizations shall be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board before taking office.

A bill introduced by Congressman Hare, of South Carolina, would prevent commission merchants from destroying fruits, vegetables and other perishable farm products, without good cause, and is designed to keep them from making fraudulent reports to shippers on sale of goods received on consignment. It would require a certificate from the government inspector that the produce was unmarketable, before the commission merchant would be allowed to dump it.

LIKE A LIBRARY OF PLANTS.—The establishment of a great national arboretum near Washington by congressional action is held by nature lovers to be the crowning achievement of the year in horticultural progress. The project has had the support of florists, nurserymen and professional horticulturists for many years. It is believed that this arboretum will occupy a place in horticulture such as the Congressional Library in the field of literature.

WILL GIVE RUSSIAN SEED ANOTHER TRIAL.—Much evidence as to the unsuitableness of Italian red clover and Turkestan and South African alfalfa seed for general agricultural use in this country, was presented at a hearing on the matter of giving imports of these seeds a red stain to distinguish them from American seed.

"We are lost!" the captain shouted.

No objection was made to the staining of Italian red clover seed, but representatives of the Russian seed trade asked for an extension of time for more experimental work before requiring the staining of Turkestan alfalfa seed.

MORE INTEREST IN SHEEP.—The Eastern Wool Growers' Association, Inc., was organized at Richmond, Va., May 31, and will establish headquarters in Baltimore. It includes in its membership members of the sheep and wool growers' organizations of West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland, who will market more than 500,000 pounds of wool thru the central association this year. A revival of interest in sheep raising is noted in these three states, especially in Maryland.

AMERICAN BINDERS SHIPPED ABROAD.—Largely increased shipments of tractors and grain harvesting machinery from the United States to foreign countries is noted as evidence of the well planned efforts of these countries to increase their cereal production. In April this year exports of harvesters and binders were 8568, compared with 5888 in 1925. A total of 5504 tractors was exported during the month compared with 4303 in April last year.

CONTAINER BILL CAUGHT IN JAM.—The standard container bill was indorsed by the National Conference on Weights and Measures which held its nineteenth session in Washington, May 28th. This is one of the few bills which has developed no opposition from any source, yet it is making slow progress thru Congress because other bills are considered of more importance. The conference decided to withhold action upon the question of whether ice cream should be sold by weight or by measure, until the next annual session.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

WAGES TOO LOW.—Studies of the employment situation in a dozen parts of Pennsylvania made under auspices of the State Department of Labor and Industry bring the report that farm labor is in demand, but that wages on the farm are too low to compete with industrial opportunities. This is the first time the department's reports have come right out with this statement. The road construction under way operates against a supply of farm labor in some sections.

BIG FINES FOR TREE TAKING.—The new state law forbidding removal of growing plants or trees has had a good test in eastern counties and one instance has come to the State Capitol where fines aggregating $750 were imposed on people who went on private land and tore up trees and plants. The law attracted much attention when approved and in some counties was much opposed. The test of a year, however, is held here to have proved its value.

FAIRS AS USUAL WILL BE INSPECTED.—There are indications that relations between the county fairs and the state government are not as cheerful as heretofore, due to the state aid controversy. It is said to be the plan of the State Department of Agriculture to send inspectors to the fairs again this year to see how they are conducted.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FARMERS.—As a result of the primary elections about the average number of farmers has again been nominated for the Legislature. However, in quite a few instances men who had been re-elected time and again from rural counties failed to win the nominations. There are over 30 men classed as farmers running for the Legislature. Probably a good many more are in sympathy with the rural point of view because of residence in small communities.

VACANT FARM INQUIRY.—Attempts to make a list of vacant farms have run up against a snag in some parts of the state. When addressed some owners are not disposed to class their farms as vacant or idle, except by chance or for the time being. The number of abandoned farms reported is very small.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARD PLANS.—The Statistical Bureau of the State Department of Agriculture is working out plans to provide definite information on commercial orchards by July 1 and to keep it going on an even more extended scale than the last two years. Efforts are now being bent to obtain some figures on normal yields for guidance in estimating.

HOLD UP GAS STATIONS.—State Police authorities have been showing a disposition to go slowly in approving locations for new gasoline stations in some sections because of the failure of owners to place the pumps back from the road more than has hitherto been the case. The number of applications this year has been larger than for a long time.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

HORSESHOE CONTEST STAGED.—New Jersey field meetings will have an innovation this season when the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange schedule a state-wide horseshoe pitching contest for their annual summer picnic at Bridgeton in late July. The interest in horseshoe pitching has revived considerably within the last season and early indications point to a spirited competition.

TOMATO ACREAGE HEAVY.—Handling of the tomato acreage situation in southern New Jersey is somewhat of a puzzle this season in view of the excessive carry-over of can tomatoes. The acreage in can tomatoes promises to be large, despite heavy reduction in acreage in nearby canhouse states. Some reports indicate a 25 per cent increase in acreage in some sections of Salem, Gloucester and Cumberland Counties. On the other hand, canners are contracting for only about 75 per cent of the acreage under contract last year which apparently will give a much larger per cent of the production this year to go on the open market. Present stocks of tomatoes are cleaning up better than previously reported and the situation from the market standpoint looks reasonably favorable.

FARMERS HATCHING PHEASANTS.—The State Fish and Game Commission has distributed several thousand pheasant eggs to farmers of the state who agree to hatch the eggs under hens and turn the young pheasants loose as soon as they are able to shift for themselves. The eggs being distributed by the state are from the State Game Farms at Forked River and Rockport where several thousand young birds are being raised at present for re-stocking purposes. In Burlington and adjacent counties pheasants have been quite carefully guarded in recent years because the birds have been active in attacking the Japanese beetle.

LABOR SUPPLY MODERATE.—The proportion of farm labor to demand in May was not quite as favorable as earlier in the spring altho farmers in most sections of the state have their needs fairly well taken care of. The potential supply of labor as reported by the State Bureau of Statistics and Inspection indicates a situation not quite so encouraging as last year.

WILL USE MORE TRUCKS.—Hammonton berry growers are depending more and more upon motor trucks to deliver their berries to the New York market. Practically all of this transportation, however, is supplied by commercial trucking concerns or individuals, the average grower finding that the 112-mile trip to New York is not a paying proposition unless there are full loads or return merchandise. By far the larger per cent of the berries will be moved by trucks this season.—B.

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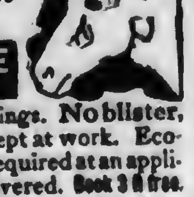

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

RAIN, glorious rain, has come at last! While the Memorial Day exercises and the opening services of the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia were marred somewhat by the showers, those who were longing for refreshing rain to water the parched ground and thirsty plants rejoiced. The reports from all sections of our territory indicate that the weather this spring has been similar to that in eastern Pennsylvania,—cool and dry, and that vegetation was lagging.

✚ ✚ ✚

APPARENTLY we have an almost 100 per cent stand of potatoes. This is the first time they have come up so evenly, and I believe it is due to the thoro mixing of the soil and fertilizer before planting. Our experience the last two years indicated very plainly that dropping the seed piece in immediate contact with the fertilizer killed the germ or caused the piece to rot. I understand the makers of potato planters have changed the construction of their machines to obviate this danger. If sufficient rain falls after planting the danger is not great.

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WE SET several hundred cabbage and tomato plants a week before the rain came and most of them failed to start. Lack of moisture, wind and low temperatures make a combination which plant nature cannot survive. This is especially true if plants are tall and spindly. Such plants should be set deeply, even if it is necessary to lay part of the stems horizontally in the soil. I have come to the conclusion that it does not pay to set anything but transplanted plants, unless they are grown thinly and out in the open ground. Added to adverse weather conditions we find more than the usual number of the pestiferous insects,—flea beetles and cutworms.

✚ ✚ ✚

WE HAD a chance to buy quite a quantity of poultry manure this spring, but there were two reasons why we did not. One was that it was offered too late, and the other was that neither of us knew the market price of chicken manure. It was recommended as having been well cared for. I am sure there are a number of readers of Pennsylvania Farmer who would be glad to know what others pay and receive for this kind of fertilizer. Those who have sold and those who have bought it will please write short letters on the subject for publication. One man wanted a dollar a bushel and another wanted one hundred dollars for the manure from 500 hens.

✚ ✚ ✚

YEARS ago it was the common custom in our neighborhood to mix chicken manure with leached wood ashes and drop a small handful in the corn hill. The manure furnished the nitrogen and phosphoric acid and the ashes furnished potash. Grandfather called this mixture "the hoist jack," and it surely did start the young corn off in good shape. But in these days of ready mixed fertilizers and when nobody makes soft soap to furnish the leached ashes we do not see the practice.

✚ ✚ ✚

ALONG with the "outoven" where our grandmothers baked their bread and pies has gone the soap trough and the ash leach. In my little boyhood days the soap trough was a permanent fixture in the farm cellar, and out in the back yard was the inevitable wooden tank called the "leach." Into it were placed the accumulation of wood ashes for leaching in the spring. When it was filled, water was poured slowly on the top and allowed to drain thru onto a grooved bottom board. The resulting lye dripped into an earthenware receptacle ready for soap making. As I remember it it required several days to do the leaching as only a little water was added at a time. Grandmother would drop in an egg occasionally to test the strength of the lye. When it was just right the egg would be borne up well out of the liquid. When the lye was placed in the big iron kettle for boiling, the accumulated meat skins and fat pork trimmings were added. After they had been cooked the proper time, the result was an amber colored, jelly-like material known as soft soap.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Pie! Pie!

PIE! Pie is a stand-by with me, I shall say! I run to my pie like a cow to her hay; it's carte with me daily, I ate it today! Crust double or single, uncovered or not, lukewarm, or not warm, or pipingly hot, no matter, no matter, I love it a lot! Cranberry, blueberry, strawberry, plum, chokecherry, custard, mince, apple or crumb, they all hit the spot in my tummy-tum-tum! When tired in the field and in need of a lunch, I think of the things that I'd willingly munch, but pie figures first in my hint and my hunch! When tired on the street where I loiter or buy I know I would often fall famished and die if I did not go buy me my portion of pie! When out on a hunt in the woods in the fall when my wearied feet slump to a slovenly crawl then "Pie!" is my stomach's unfaltering call! When out on a picnic with wife and the rest a message is phoned from the slack in my vest to tell me that pie as a food is the best!

I'm told by some doctors that pie is a curse, that no human fodder is known to be worse, the friend of the devil, the friend of the hearse! I'm told that full many now under the sod might still be on earth with the pick and the hod had they known in season that pie was a fraud! I know well enough of the warnings they sound, of piemen whose wares are most tempting and browned, but who put their friends, one by one, under ground! I know how 'tis said by the wise and the just that piemen take dust and return it to dust, that crepe should be hung on each feathery crust; but, nevertheless, I am sure, till I die, there'll hang in the space at the back of my eye a lithographed, deified, picture of PIE!—J. Edw. Tufft.

FLAG DAY

What Do the Stars and the Stripes Mean to You?

DO WE truly love our flag as we draw it up to catch the breeze on Flag Day? Or does it seem just a bit of gay-colored bunting that we flaunt because it is "the thing to do" on the fourteenth day of June?

Have we ever considered what real love of a flag may mean? After the close of the World War many of the sympathetic of our nation were touched by the joy of the people of Alsace-Lorraine at being returned to the ownership of their beloved France.

Since 1870 they had been ruled by an alien nation and the possession of a French flag had been strictly forbidden; yet when the glad news spread that they once more stood upon French soil, the tri-colored flags appeared as if by magic; appeared from hiding-places where they had been cherished and loved thru all the weary years! Let's pray God that we do not need calamity to reveal to us our love for the flag of our country!

The Symbolism of the Colors

Do we ever stop to consider the symbolism of those brave colors? The red which ever stands for vitality, vigor and gaiety; the white which represents purity, innocence and freedom from blemish; the blue of spangled skies, the color of highest honor and valor; the stars than which we have no higher visible aim.

Do we know how to salute the flag and the words of the salutation?

Do we know the words of our national songs which are played as the flag goes by? Or do we stumble along depending upon a valiant few to carry the song across?

Do we know who made the first American flag? And under what circumstances and of what materials? Do we know where it was first hoisted on land and on sea?

Do we consider the protection our flag gives us in foreign lands,—the protection, the freedom, the privileges that we—too often carelessly—enjoy beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes?

Are we one hundred per cent Americans if we cannot answer these questions?—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Busy Jersey Field Day

GARDEN tractors, spraying machines and other farm equipment will be kept busy on the farms of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, on Farmers' Field Day, Wednesday, June 16th. Every department of the College will stage demonstrations and give lectures on important farm problems on this day. Particular attention will be given to troublesome diseases and pests affecting crops and poultry, and to seed variety tests.

Dairymen Will Judge

The dairy department will ask visitors to guess the productive capacity of four cows of each of the four principal breeds. This contest will give dairymen an opportunity to check up on their ability as practical judges of livestock.

Some of the prominent speakers at the morning meeting, which will begin at 10:30 Daylight Saving Time will be: Governor A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey; Dr. John Martin Thomas, formerly president of the Pennsylvania State College, now president of Rutgers University; Dr. J. G. Lipman, Contributing Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer, director of the New Jersey Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture.

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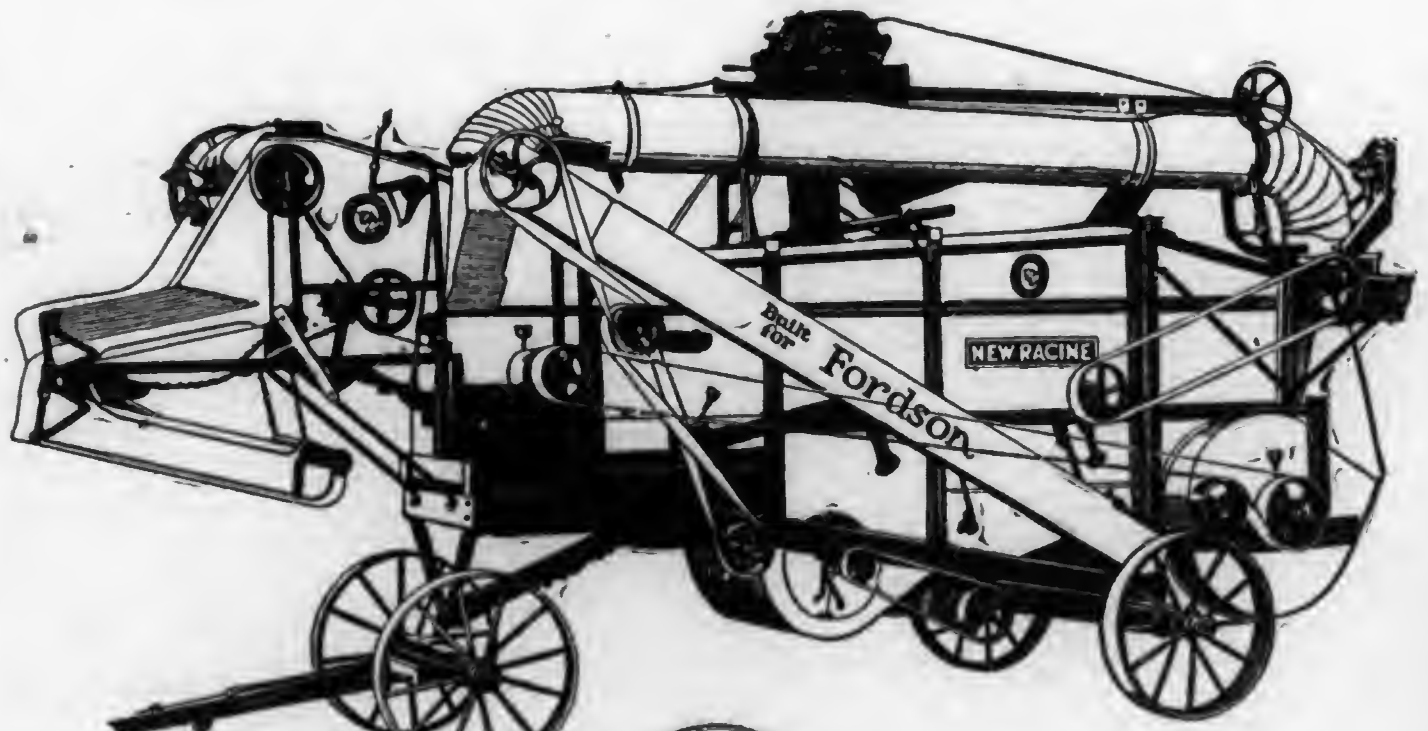

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APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets give lasting wear and satisfaction for all forms of sheet metal work: Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Gutters, etc. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is also unequaled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings—fireproof, durable, and economical. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Send for "Better Buildings" booklet, containing plans and information valuable to farmers and property owners.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Of course you're going to spray this year with the more effective, more convenient Pyrox, so

why not save money by getting your Pyrox in the five, ten or twenty-five pound drums?

YOU'LL save money and time and run absolutely no risk, because the new improved Pyrox will keep its creamy, easy-working consistency until used.

Last season the success of the new Pyrox was nothing less than sensational. Its increased effectiveness as a combined insecticide and fungicide spray, and its greater convenience, were revelations to the thousands who used it.

With Pyrox five minutes, and you're ready to spray. Pyrox saves time, labor and money. It goes farther. *It sticks*, making frequent sprayings unnecessary. Lengthens the growing season, increases the yield and improves quality.

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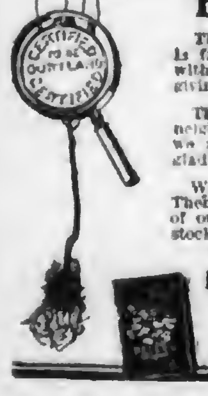

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Cabbage	40c	$1.00	$1.60	$1.00
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Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants in the World

Garden and Truck Crops

W. T. TAPLEY, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Growing Tomatoes for Northern Markets Is a Five Million Dollar Industry in Florida

GREEN tomatoes by the basket, box, carload, train-load, cars by the thousands. Five thousand acres of tomatoes grown, picked, shipped, almost before Pennsylvania has finished plowing.

I am on the train going from Jacksonville to New Orleans after having visited most of the larger growing centers of Florida and have been greatly impressed by this five million dollar industry. There are two large districts in Florida, Dade County on the East Coast, below Miami, and Manatee County, south of Tampa, on the West Coast.

Tho green tomatoes become pink by the time we buy them, they are not as good to eat as are our northern grown red ripes, but when April rolls around, we are ready for new vegetables, even tho we know that native produce is of better quality and will be on the market in another month.

Seeding time in Dade County begins in September and continues sometimes as late as January. Most growers use seed beds to produce plants, but in some cases seed is planted in hills directly in the fields. Rains, winds and frosts may come to ruin and destroy the young plants, there must always be a second seeding to make sure of a plant supply for replacement.

On the East Coast

On the East Coast, about two thousand acres were grown this year under very adverse conditions. The greater part of this acreage is everglade land, drained but subject to floods. Many fields were drowned out this year, a few were frosted, yet to date over 1100 cars have been shipped by East Coast packers.

On the West Coast growing methods are quite different. The land is upland, the soil is sandy and should be irrigated, either by tile sub-irrigation or surface ditches. It is rather fortunate that water can be easily reached by drilling. The practice of staking the vines is increasing; the method resembling that used in the Marietta, Ohio, and Kingston, Pennsylvania, sections.

There are 10,000 plants to the acre, the rows about four feet apart and the plants about fifteen inches apart. Vines are pruned to a single stem and two plants tied to each stake. In some fields plants have been pruned but not staked. Fields where the plants are staked resemble a vineyard, long even rows, each plant about the same height, with their peculiar green foliage, yellow blossoms and silvery cast to the growing shoots. About 3500 acres in this one county. I thought that some of the fields near Palmetto were the best kept up and that the tomato plants were showing as nearly perfect growth as any I ever saw.

Growers Feed the Plants Well

Growers talk of feeding the plant as if they were feeding cattle. It is a real problem to get the right amount of fertilizer in the soil. I saw fields where two tons of 4-8-8 had been used to the acre. Practically every grower uses fertilizer in some form. It seemed to be universally accepted, that large yields were dependent on proper feeding methods.

The work of getting the tomatoes ready for shipment is not the easiest job in the world. The packing houses are usually one story sheds, located near the railroad or on a spur, so that packed boxes can be loaded easily on the cars. A few houses have attic space so that boxes may be nailed together and placed in chutes that send boxes to the racks directly in front of packers.

Most of the work is done on a piece work basis. One man with a helper can nail enough boxes to supply from five to ten packers. These box makers work rapidly. One man may nail together as high as 900 in one day, receiving one and three-fourths cents per box. One plant had a machine which made up five boxes per minute.

Inside the Packing Houses

The usual arrangement in the packing house is to have a single long packing table running lengthwise down the center of the building. Larger houses may have several packing tables. Tomatoes are delivered in boxes at an unloading platform, from here they are dumped on to a sorters' table or a long traveling belt. In a few places the fruits were put in large tanks for washing, coming out directly on the conveyor. Sorters grade the fruit, letting the ripes go to the end of the run, throwing out all culls and diseased specimens. The marketable fruits may be graded into fancy or ones and twos. There is one sorter to each packer.

Tomatoes are packed in six-basket carriers, the standard market sizes for fruit calling for either 144, 180 or 216 fruits per box. It will be seen that each of the six baskets would hold 24, 30 or 36 tomatoes, respectively.

The packer stands in front of the table, the fruit has been graded and is in separate bins. He grabs a box, places three baskets in the bottom and proceeds, arms working like pistons. Each tomato must be wrapped in tissue paper, the top layer in the basket having colored wrapper, with brand name.

When the three bottom baskets are packed, a middle rack is put in place and the second three empty baskets set in. When the box is finished the packer places his numbered card on top and sets it aside or on a moving platform. Packers are paid seven cents a box; a few of the best men will pack as high as 225 boxes a day.

Nailed in for Shipping

The nailer now has a chance to do his bit. The box is lifted and set down with some force, this helps to settle the baskets. A top is placed and nailed, four nails on each end. These nailers are more like machines than human beings. I saw one colored lad who was credited with being able to nail up 1500 boxes a day, or over three cars! There are 400 boxes to a car.

During the rush season these packing houses are busy places. Every one is working at top speed from early morning until late at night. Many of the best packers are transient workers, going north as the seasons open, tomatoes in Florida, peaches in Georgia, and apples in Washington.

The tomato deal is a high pressure industry, involving plenty of risk to get the crop. But there is a fascination in it for those who like it.—W. T. Tapley.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

They're Not All Flappers

TO THE EDITOR:—These days we hear a lot about young people loving ease, wishing to have a good time and not assuming any responsibility. The writer wishes to tell what some young people in his county have done to "carry on" when their parents were sick or died, or they were needed for some other reason.

Harry Feaster was sick all of 1925 and unable to do anything, being in bed most of the time. His two boys, both under 19, carried on the farm work on 70 acres during the year, finishing it in good shape. When their father died they got the stock and implements ready for a sale in March to close up the estate.

H. A. Loss was laid up with pneumonia lately on a 90-acre farm. He was so sick that he needed the constant attention of his wife. His two boys put out the corn and potatoes and a girl under 13 did nearly all the housework, going about it in a business-like way, as the writer has noticed. The father is out again.

When W. J. Leinbach had pneumonia for six weeks his daughter, Louise, living four miles from the high school she is attending, fed the team and cow, so that her mother could do the work of a nurse, too.

Harry Baker's father was not able to go on with the work on his 120-acre farm, so his son, a senior at State College, quit in February to help along with the farm work which he and a younger brother are now doing. He hopes to be able to go back to finish his course next year.

One of Edgar Shemory's girls, under 16, has run a sulky plow and a team in the roller-harrow all spring on a 90-acre farm, saving her father the expense of a man right along. She also does the family washing with a gasoline outfit for a family of 11, even helping her younger sister to do the cooking and housekeeping this spring while the mother was in bed a few weeks.

When tested, young people show their metal.—J. N. Glover, Union County, Pa.

Farmers Help Decorate

FARMERS are having the usual number of callers. As soon as the snowdrifts are gone the people from town begin to come. They come out and start to dig horseradish out of your meadow or anywhere they see a bit growing. Then when the fruit trees blossom we see them again.

Last year I looked out and saw two women breaking limbs off our cherry tree which is just inside the road fence. When they saw me they drove on, stopped at the next place and started for a quince tree that was in blossom. When the owner stopped them they said they were having the opening at the country club that night and they were on the decorating committee.

The next day they had a long piece in the paper and told what "lovely decorations," but did not mention that the farmers furnished them.—A. B. N.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Eliminate Interference with a Wave Trap

THE increase in the number of high power broadcasting stations has been a good thing for radio listeners in general, but those who live within the shadow of the big stations are often so badly interfered with that it is difficult to enjoy a program from any other station.

Radio fans near Bound Brook, N. J., experienced considerable difficulty at first when WJZ opened the new station there. Most of them have been able to combat the interference successfully, however.

Nearly anyone can construct for himself a device capable of eliminating a strong interfering station without changing the reception from other stations. The device is called a wave trap and can be purchased ready-made quite cheaply.

With the wave trap connected, tune in the strong station that interferes with your reception. Then very slowly turn the variable condenser dial until you find a point at which the station is very faint or disappears. If it is impossible to eliminate the station completely, see first whether it interferes at all while you are tuned for the stations you want to hear. Should the interference continue in some degree, despite a very accurate adjustment of the wave trap, you can make it more effective by winding more than 7 turns of wire on the small coil. More than 10 turns should not be needed.

Where the wave trap gets rid of the station easily and over quite a wide range on the condenser, it may be possible to use as few as 4 turns on the small coil and still get good results. This should then be tried as it will mean better reception on the shortest waves on the set.

If a small snap switch be inserted between one end of the large coil and the variable condenser, it would be possible to adjust the condenser and leave it set for the interfering station. When that station causes trouble the switch is closed to eliminate it. A wave trap is valuable even on a set having three tuning dials, for even with three controls it is not always possible to eliminate the interference.—B. F.

If Set Doesn't Work

WHEN your set starts to cut up, refuses to get distance, distorts badly, grows weaker in volume perceptibly, and so forth—

1. Test your storage battery with a hydrometer.
2. Test your "B" batteries with a voltmeter.
3. Try a new tube in place of each old one in turn.
4. Clean and tighten battery connection wires.
5. Inspect aerial and ground system for loose joints.
6. Clean contacts on tube bases and in sockets.
7. Look for loose wires inside the set if you know how to fix them.
8. Test the "C" battery with a voltmeter.
9. Wiggle the loud speaker cord for looseness and broken points.
10. Don't take anything apart unless you are a qualified radio mechanic.—B. F.

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through a special arrangement with the FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY offers this remarkable policy to its readers. The unheard of low price of $1 a year for each policy is made possible because of the great number of policies sent out materially reduces the cost of each one.

The Federal Life Insurance Company is one of the leading insurance companies issuing accident insurance and has a record of twenty-five years' successful business operation. It has assets exceeding $7,500,000.00.

It has paid policy-holders and beneficiaries more than $10,500,000.00.

It owns its own building at 168 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. A picture of the Federal Life Building is shown above.

WITH the heavy summer travel begun and nearly every issue of your local paper reporting tragic accidents, you realize more fully how wonderful this offer is—a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident INSURANCE policy arranged for by Pennsylvania Farmer for its readers for only $1 a year. Under the policy you are protected as follows:

$5,000.00 For loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street, elevated or subway car as specified in policy.

$2,000.00 For loss of life by wrecking of horse drawn or private motor driven vehicle, bus, taxi-cab or passenger elevator as specified in policy.

$1,000.00 For loss of life by being struck or knocked down while on a public highway or being struck by lightning, cyclone, tornado, as specified in policy.

$10.00 Weekly for fifteen weeks for injuries sustained in the above manner as specified in policy.

Any representative of Pennsylvania Farmer will be glad to explain this policy to you. Applications must be made out on the application blank provided

Notice: Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any and all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

for $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Insurance Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am a reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued thru PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Enclosed is $1.00 (one dollar).

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White Leghorns or Black Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

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S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	10c each
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S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
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Mixed, Heavy (Not accredited)					$10.00 per 100
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ATHENEON Quality CHICKS
SUMMER PRICES Honest value, fresh air hatched, pure bred Chicks that will make you money. Order right from this ad and save time. 100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Member International B. C. A. & Ohio C. A. Ref., Athens National Bank. Free Catalog.

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 17th.	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorn	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Ancona, R. C. Brown Leghorn	5.50	10.00	45.00	85.00
Barred and White Rock, Reds, Bl. Minorca	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White and Silver Wyandotte, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
Tancred Leghorn, White Minorcas	8.50	16.00	80.00	160.00

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 54, ATHENS, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"
They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD **SATISFACTORY CHICKS**

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 12th	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$8.50	$40.00	$78.00
Extra Quality and Barron White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorca	3.50	5.75	11.00	53.00	100.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rocks	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, and Reds, Wh. Minorca	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Anconas and Heavy Assorted	3.00	5.00	9.50	45.00	88.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.00	7.50	30.00	70.00

All orders have our personal attention. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.
The NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box F, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Buy C-M-L Chicks
Our BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS are headed by pedigreed males imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Record of the Dams of these males 285 and the Sire's Dam 311. CHICKS, Pen 1, June 16c, July and August, 15c. Pen 2, June, July and August, 10c. Also Excellent Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds, June, July and August, 10c each. Marcey Strain Jersey Black Giants, June 25c, July and August, 20c. Chicks produced from personally inspected flocks, hardy, bred from vigorous, free range stock. They Live, Grow and make Profits. Order direct from this ad. Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog.
C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

300,000 National Chicks in June and July
Bred from carefully selected breeders. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$3.00	$5.25	$9.00	$43.00	$81.00
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	3.50	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Holly-Tancred, Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.75	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reds & White Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	4.00	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 404, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Guard Against Hawks

HAWKS are hard to shoot but it pays to shoot at them and make them wary. This reduces the frequency of the visits and cuts down the losses.

Even the sound of sharp hammering frightens hawks away. Last year a lot of houses were being built across the road from my poultry farm. It meant a lot of hammering and scarcely a hawk appeared around the farm.

Hawks are often caught by placing a steel trap on a high pole in an open field near the colony houses. The bird likes to rest where it can watch for prey and may light on the pole. Hawks hunt with the eye and only catch what they can see readily. For that reason we have always protected our young growing stock by providing shade. Hawks are most adept at catching poultry in an open field where the chicks must run several hundred feet to shelter.

Colony houses should always be raised about a foot from the ground as a protection from rats and weasels and this space under the houses makes a good shelter from hawks.

Be Ready for Them

Our raiders usually appear just after sunrise and again in the early evening. Both periods are busy times around the poultry buildings and I always keep a shotgun and several shells ready for any hawk visitors that appear. Scarecrows are useful for about a week but then the hawk becomes wise. Bits of bright tin attached to the scarecrow will reflect sunlight and sometimes help. It is a good plan to change position of the scarecrow just before you have to be away from the range for a few hours. The hawks will take that much time to figure out what it is all about and stay away from the chicks.

My White Leghorn chicks have always been in more danger from hawks than my Barred Rocks. The white birds stand out against the earth but the dark Rock chicks are not easily visible at a distance.—R. G. Kirby.

Starting Young Turkeys

I would like to have some advice on how to raise turkeys. Would also like to know what feed is best for guineas.—F. E. T., Chester County, Pa.

Young turkeys can be started on stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed nearly dry. After three or four days they can eat the commercial fine chick scratch grain. As soon as the poults are large enough to eat it the ration should be changed to cracked corn and whole wheat. Some turkey raisers start the birds on chopped boiled egg mixed with cornbread crumbs.

Blackhead is a turkey disease which is not well understood. It must be controlled by raising the poults on clean soil away from the chickens. Vigorous breeding stock and the use of sour milk in the ration greatly help in cutting down the losses. Other diseases of turkeys, roup, colds, crop bound, etc., are treated the same as for chickens.

Guineas can be started the same as chicks. They do well on commercial chick starters or can be given bread crumbs and rolled oats. They are great foragers and insect eaters and if given a good grassy range they will collect a large part of their ration and often a small feed of commercial chick grain will be all they need. They can be given cracked corn and wheat as soon as their size permits.—R. G. Kirby.

Let Ducklings Run

I am feeding my little ducks oat meal, also bran moistened with sweet milk. Frequently I find some dead, others lying on their backs.—W. H. W., Cecil County, Md.

Ducklings sometimes have fits or dizzy spells which are usually caused by some form of digestive disorder. It occurs most often to ducklings that are penned in small yards where there is not sufficient green food. Eating moldy feed often causes digestive troubles among ducklings. Ducklings may die after long exposure to very hot sun. The protection of orchard trees is a great help in keeping them healthy.—R. G. Kirby.

Our Chicks Stagger

Can you tell me what to do for young peeps that stagger? I give a mixed ration, lots of pure water, all the milk they want and lots of range. They have no diarrhea.—O. M. F., Centre County, Pa.

The weakness and loss of vigor may be due to indigestion caused by moldy feed or leg weakness resulting from too long confinement on the brooder house floor without pure sunshine. Using 1 per cent cod liver oil in the mash helps to prevent leg weakness. Chicks may become blind due to the irritation of bits of straw litter or hulls which may lodge under the eyelid. Dusty brooder house litter causes some eye troubles.

A sudden loss of many month-old chicks might be due to some poisonous or spoiled material on the range which they have eaten. R. G. Kirby.

Chickens in the Fruit Country

Franklin County, Pa., is noted for its fruit, but it also has some good poultry. These Leghorns on Clearview Farm are owned by Guy W. Kitzmiller.

Why Take Chances?

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is owned by farmers, operated by farmers, and dedicated to serve the interest of these owning and operating farmers. The full significance of all this is just beginning to be appreciated. Until recently thousands of farmers have regarded the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange as just one more grain company. Today these farmers see in it many distinguishing features. Here are some of them.

The Exchange being owned entirely by users of the commodities distributed by it seeks profits only for these users—the farmer feeders.

In selecting feed ingredients and formulae for its rations it is guided solely by the thought that it must secure the greatest feeding value obtainable per dollar spent. To accomplish this important aim, the buying is done by experts, men whose aim is to take care of the best interests of their employers, the farmer members acting through their Executive Committee.

The laboratory at the Eastern States mill tests carefully all incoming and outgoing materials to make certain that quality standards are maintained and that the members get full value.

The powerful magnetic separator guards the cattle fed Eastern States rations against dangers from nails, wire, etc., so apt to creep into rations through sacked ingredients.

The service to poultrymen at this season of the year is of almost inestimable value. To know that the corn goods and oat goods are quality—the corn low in moisture and clean, the ground oats 40 lb. clipped naturals, and the rolled oats the best table variety—to know these things not because they look good to the eye but because they test well in the laboratory, is worth a lot to poultrymen.

At a time when quality buttermilk is difficult to secure it is reassuring to know that in the Eastern States Buttermilk Egg Mash and Growing Mash certain specific quantities of quality pure dried buttermilk are always being used.

Why take chances? Why purchase at Exchange prices feeds and ingredients selected by others when you can secure at Eastern States prices, feeds and feed ingredients specifically chosen with your interests in mind by your own employees?

For information on the strictly cooperative Eastern States feed service, a service which should not be confused with car-door service offered through local groups by private manufacturers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Advertisement.

GIVE THE BEES ROOM

Put on Supers As Fast As They Are Needed

WHEN the first super is partly filled and the bees have begun to cap the honey in the central sections, another super should be given under the first. About the time that this second super is partly filled and capping begun the first will be mostly capped and ready to remove when a third super should be given. Added supers should always be placed underneath until the peak of the honey flow is reached, after that if room is given it should always be on top.

The reason for this change is that the bees will always build comb more rapidly next to the brood nest. If supers are given toward the end of the honey flow they should be on top so that the bees will be sure to continue to work on the combs already started, otherwise a lot of unfinished sections may result.

Extra strong colonies such as are found in the two-story hives, in packing cases or any adequately insulated hives are best operated by the Miller method or the following modification of that method.

Use This Method

Take the hive apart and fill the lower brood chamber full of combs of brood. Shake most of the bees out of the upper brood chamber and be sure that the queen is left with the colony. Put on comb honey supers and follow the method of supering as described in the other method.

The upper brood chamber, better known as the food chamber, will contain some brood, some old honey and a few bees. Place it on a colony that is too weak to produce comb honey where the combs will be filled with honey for winter food for the original colony. Three or four such food chambers from as many colonies may be placed on one colony.—Geo. H. Rea.

Light and Heavy Capons

IF YOU are interested in growing capons the first thing is to find out whether your market prefers the lighter kind, weighing from 7 to 10 pounds, or the heavy birds weighing more than 10 pounds.

If you decide to grow the small capons, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes or one of the other American breeds will be most satisfactory, according to J. C. Taylor of the Pennsylvania State College.

Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants or Orpingtons are satisfactory breeds for producing large capons. Not more than one bird in twenty should die following the caponizing operation if all conditions are right.

Almost an Egg a Day

THE White Leghorn flock of 173 hens, owned by S. G. Green, of Bradford County, laid an average of 28.8 eggs per bird in April. This is the highest record in Pennsylvania for April, among flocks on which records are kept under the supervision of State College.

The heaviest laying flock of pullets was owned by Charles C. Luehm, of Allegheny County. His 150 White Leghorn pullets averaged 23.3 eggs each for the month.

* * *

Young Mr. Bean was interviewing his sweetheart's father on the subject of marrying the young woman.

"Where are you employed?" asked the old gentleman suspiciously. "Have you any chance for promotion?"

"Oh, the best in the world," replied young Bean with enthusiasm. "Except for the office boy, I now hold the lowest position in the firm."

AMSTUTZ WOODEN FORK
3 or 5 tines. 6 ft. long.
A Big Time Saver in Handling Alfalfa, Shredded Fodder and other crops.
Safer for feeding livestock. Well Made. *Ask your dealer or write us*
MITCHELL MFG. CO. MIAMISBURG, OHIO

RAISE CHICKENS
BUY DAY OLD CHICKS
5000 WEEKLY AT LOW PRICES. WE SHIP C.O.D.
MAKE MONEY! Start today with PURE BRED chicks from inspected farm flocks. All breeds.
Order Now—they'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter.
Live Delivery Guaranteed
SEND NO MONEY. ORDER TODAY.
Allegheny Valley Hatchery
Box A-1 East Liberty, Pa.

Chick Prices Reduced
During May and June
Pennsylvania Certified Barred Rock Chicks.
Chicks reduced to 18c
Order now. Supply limited.
Marcus A. McKnight
Carlisle, Penna.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 209, Mingoville, Pa.

CHIX
FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders.
Bred for Egg Production
Prices per Hundred

	June	July	Aug
Mixed	$9	$8	$8
White & Brown Leghorns	10	9	9
Barred Rocks	12	11	11
R. I. Reds	13	12	12
Marcy Strain Black Giants	23	20	20

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
4c cut for June. Broilers 8c and 10c.
Special inducements For Early Orders.
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

Thousands of Chicks Weekly BEST BY TEST
For delivery after May 18th, book your order

S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	13.00 per 100
L. B. Broilers	9.00 per 100
H. B. Broilers	10.00 per 100

Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Can also furnish Anconas, Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Buff Leghorns. Write
H. C. HOUSEWORTH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$75.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	
Heavy Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Light Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	33.00	65.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. You may order direct from ad.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

PULLETS 8-10 Weeks 4 Months Ready-to-Lay
Certified from Specialty-bred S. C. White Leghorns, which were Blood-Tested under State supervision. Prices for these superior Pullets are no higher than for untested stock. Write for folder and prices.
WENE CHICK FARMS
Dept. B Vineland, New Jersey

3 Master Keys 50c
Work troublesome door locks; replace lost keys; practically as SERVICEABLE as a whole bunch of ordinary keys. Used by thousands of house-owners, tenants, contractors, janitors, keysmiths, police officers, secret service, firemen, hotels, real estate men, etc. Especially serviceable and convenient for household use. Set of three (small, medium and large sizes) sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. (Stamps or coin.) Handsome combination Key Holder and Key Ring included free.
WILSON, SMITH & CO.,
Suite 643, Cotton Exchange Building
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
The Fords of the Mail Order Business
NOTE—Orders for two sets or more will be sent C. O. D., on request, without extra charge.

Baby Chicks

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
White and Brown Leghorns	9.50	$5.25	$2.75
Buff and Black Leghorns	9.50	5.25	2.75
Bar. Rocks and Wh. Rocks	11.50	6.25	3.38
S. C. and R. C. Reds	11.50	6.25	3.38
S. C. Black Minorcas	11.50	6.25	3.38
White Wyandottes	14.00	7.50	4.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

CHICK PRICES
Smashed Smashed Smashed
Our 15th year Hatching. Heavy laying strain tested for laying each year. 6½c up per chick. White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, and Broilers. Chicks delivered to your door. Illustrated catalogue free.
JOHNSON HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying Free Range Flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00	" 100
Barred Rocks	10.00	" 100
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	" 100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	8.00	" 100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address I. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 28

1910 **BABY CHICKS** 1926
30,000 Weekly 7 Cents Each
and up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed; prepaid. Our 16th year. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 30 Richfield, Pa.

200,000 Chicks—1926
SUMMER PRICE REDUCTION
JUNE AND JULY
"One mating only, the Best"

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Asst. Broiler Chicks, H. B.	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Asst. Broiler Chicks, L. B.	5.00	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. "Bank reference." THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

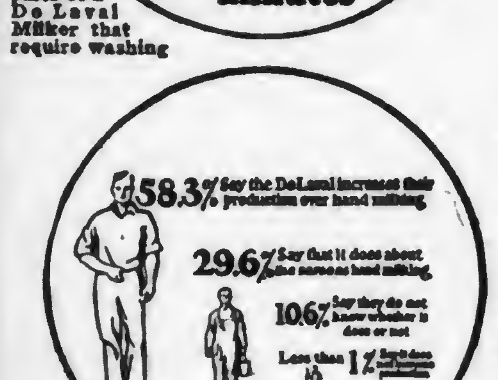
One Drop
of Bourbon Poultry Remedy
Cures Gapes
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.
Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

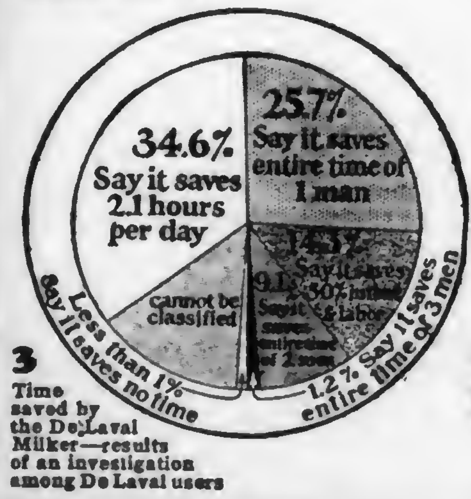
SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS
Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns, 9c; Anconas, Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 10c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, 11c; Mixed, 8c. Orders less than 100 chicks, 1c more. SILVER LAKE EGG FARM, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind.

Prices For Early Summer And Harvest Hatched Chicks
We are able to promptly fill your order for chicks from high egg record and purebred flocks. Our chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free-range hens. Place your order direct from this ad and save time, or get our free Catalog. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prepaid Parcel Post For	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
Black Minorcas, Anconas	6.00	11.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	63.00	120.00

Jersey Black Giants 25c each. Hatoburgs 16c each. Assorted Light 8c. Assorted Light and Heavy 9c. Assorted Heavy 10c.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, Established 1906 TIFFIN, OHIO





CLEAN MILK is just one of a number of advantages you get with the

De Laval Milker

It also gives you
—Better Milking
—More Milk
—With Less Labor
—Without Injury to Your Cows

There are three distinct considerations in the selection of a milking machine—**your cows, yourself and your milk.**

In all of these considerations the De Laval is **superior to any other method of milking, either hand or machine.**

With a De Laval Milker you can do the entire milking operation, from start to washing up, in less time than with any other machine. **It milks faster and is simple and easy to wash and keep clean.**

The most important consideration in the selection of a milker is the effect it will have on the cows. In a recent questionnaire received from 1160 users in 47 states, more than **98% said their cows produced as much or more milk with a De Laval than they did by hand milking. 58% said their cows produced more milk when milked the De Laval Way.**

More cows are now being milked with De Laval Milkers than with any other machines—and during the ten years they have been on the market **we have never known of a single case of injury as a result of De Laval milking.**

The De Laval Milker saves more time and requires less attention to operate. It is practically **foolproof. The pulsator has only one simple moving part. It never requires oiling or adjustment.**

If you are milking five or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Sold on easy terms.

1 The only parts of a De Laval Milker that require washing

2 98% of the De Laval users say they get as much or more milk than they did by hand milking

3 Time saved by the De Laval Milker—results of an investigation among De Laval users

The De Laval Separator Co.
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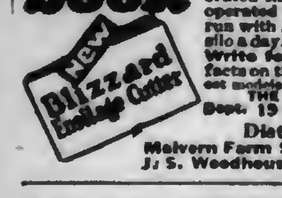


See it Work!

Get motion picture views of Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

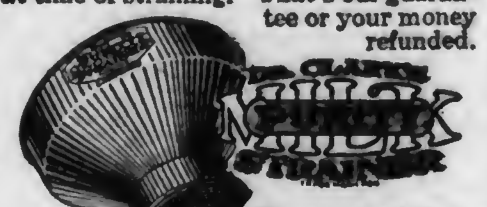
Seeing is believing. So most of the pictures in the Blizzard catalog are views of this wonderful machine in action. You see Fordson running Cutter; two men throwing bundles of corn off load and Cutter feeding itself; you see it elevate over 125 feet; you see parts enclosed in steel cases, gears running in oil, steel slat apron working on rollers. Also you read the remarkable records of Blizzard in service: How one cutter filled 20 silos in 10 days; another filled a 10 x 34 silo in three hours; another filled 2 silos, 10 x 36 and 8 x 36, in less than 9 hours. You read of unusual satisfaction expressed in such statements as: "Cut our silo filling cost in half"; "One man easily operates tractor and cutter"; "Better work, more capacity, easier operated than any cutter I have ever operated or seen operated"; "We run with Fordson and averaged one silo a day."

free book

Write for the catalog—Get the facts on the new Blizzard—the latest models of a famous ensilage cutter.

THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO.
Dept. 19 Canton, O.

Distributed by
Malvern Farm Supply Co., Malvern, Pa.
J. S. Woodhouse Co., New York City


Dr. Clark's Purity Milk Strainer

There's No Excuse for Dirty Milk!

Why tolerate the dirty milk evil when it isn't necessary? Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer removes every particle of dust and sediment from milk at time of straining. That's our guarantee or your money refunded.

Thousands of farmers, dairies, creameries, condensaries, etc., use and endorse Purity Strainers. Approved and recommended by U. S. Government. Saves time and labor. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't the Purity Strainer, write us for literature and prices, being sure to give your dealer's name and address.

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.

What a University test proved

Capacity—size C, 17 to 30 tons per hour: power at 19 tons, .686 H. P. per ton, running at only 465 R. P. M. *Less power per ton than any other cutter tested.*

GEHL SILO FILLER *Broke all Power Records at University Tests*

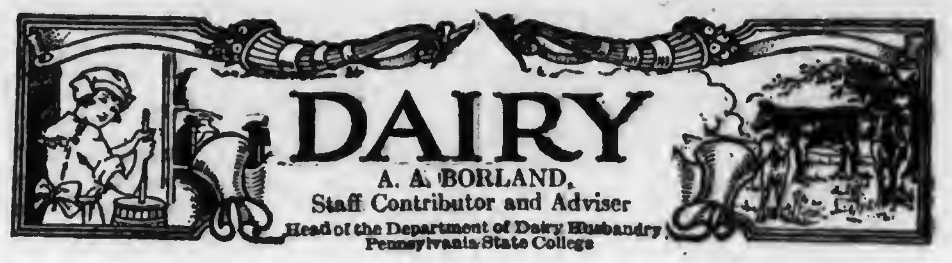
Its record proves our claim of Big Capacity—Low Speed—let it show you on your own farm.

Low speed means less power—longer life because less vibration.

An all steel machine—steel boiler plate flywheel—can't burst—all gears inclosed and running in oil—absolutely self-feeding. The smoothest running cutter built. Give us the size and name of your engine and we will tell you about the right size Gehl Cutter for your requirements.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
428 S. Water St. West Bend, Wis.

3-36



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

A Cow Sale Where There Wasn't a Bid Made!

BANKERS don't very often go into the livestock business, but a Union County bank recently put on a cattle sale for the benefit of dairymen who have lost animals thru the tuberculin test. The Union National Bank of Lewisburg, Pa., cooperating with County Agent L. E. Craumer, brought in 20 head of fine Holsteins and financed their distribution to local dairymen.

The cattle were selected from herds in Crawford County, where all herds have been tuberculin tested. Each animal was of excellent type and had a record of high production or came from high producing ancestors.

The unique feature of the public sale at which these cattle were distributed was the fact that there was no bidding. As each animal was brought into the ring the price was announced. This figure covered only the cost and the expenses of transportation and of the sale.

Buyers drew lots for the cows they wanted at this Union County sale.

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PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Don't tell *me* you can't smoke a pipe!

I'M HERE to say that you *can*. And it isn't a matter of perseverance, either. Let me give you a page out of my own book. I used to think that *I* would never be able to smoke a pipe. That is, and enjoy it. I was doing an "off again, on again, Finnegan" with first this tobacco and then that.

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—no other tobacco is like it!

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CLEAN MILK is just one

of a number of advantages you get with the

De Laval Milker

It also gives you
—Better Milking
—More Milk
—With Less Labor
—Without Injury to Your Cows

There are three distinct considerations in the selection of a milking machine—**your cows, yourself and your milk.**

In all of these considerations the De Laval is **superior to any other method of milking, either hand or machine.**

With a De Laval Milker you can do the entire milking operation, from start to washing up, in less time than with any other machine. **It milks faster and is simple and easy to wash and keep clean.**

The most important consideration in the selection of a milker is the effect it will have on the cows. In a recent questionnaire received from 1160 users in 47 states, more than 98% **said their cows produced as much or more milk with a De Laval than they did by hand milking. 58% said their cows produced more milk when milked the De Laval Way.**

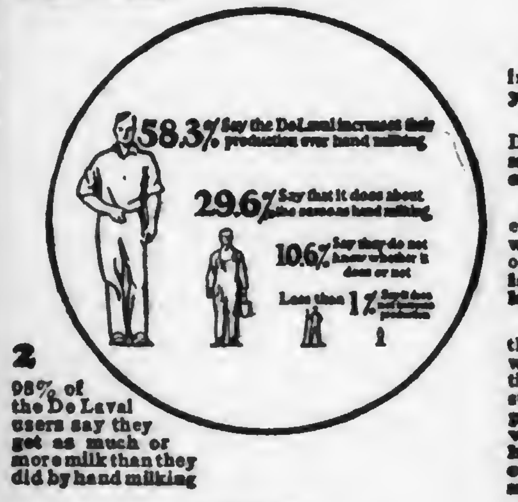
More cows are now being milked with De Laval Milkers than with any other machines—and during the ten years they have been on the market **we have never known of a single case of injury as a result of De Laval milking.**

The De Laval Milker saves more time and requires less attention to operate. It is practically **foolproof. The pulsator has only one simple moving part. It never requires oiling or adjustment.**

If you are milking five or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Sold on easy terms.

The De Laval Separator Co.
NEW YORK 165 Broadway
CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale Street

1 The only parts of a De Laval Milker that require washing



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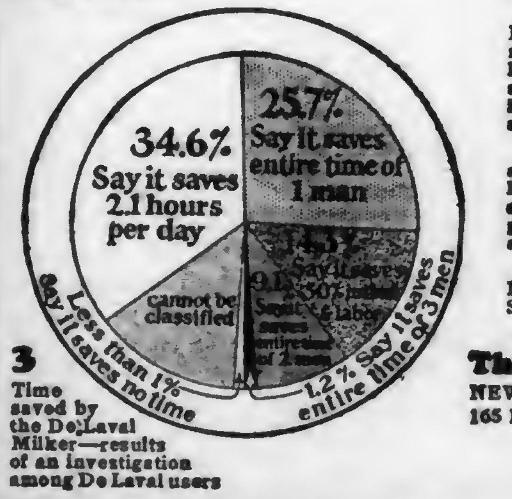
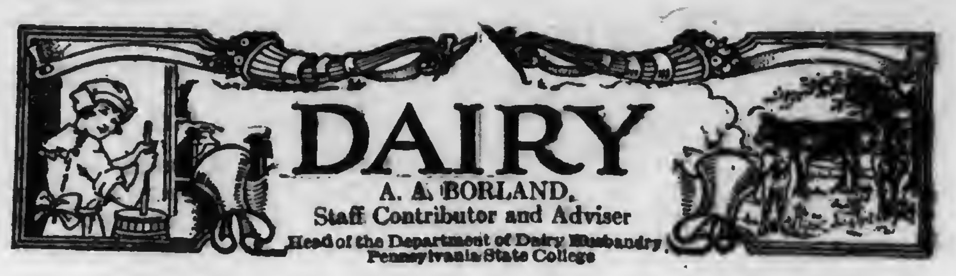


3 Time saved by the De Laval Milker—results of an investigation among De Laval users



A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

A Cow Sale Where There Wasn't a Bid Made

BANKERS don't very often go into the livestock business, but a Union County bank recently put on a cattle sale for the benefit of dairymen who have lost animals thru the tuberculin test. The Union National Bank of Lewisburg, Pa., cooperating with County Agent L. E. Craumer, brought in 20 head of fine Holsteins and financed their distribution to local dairymen.

The cattle were selected from herds in Crawford County, where all herds have been tuberculin tested. Each animal was of excellent type and had a record of high production or came from high producing ancestors.

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See it Work!

Get motion picture views of Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

Seeing is believing. So most of the pictures in the Blizzard catalog are views of this wonderful machine in action. You see Fordson running Cutter; two men throwing bundles of corn off load and Cutter feeding itself; you see it elevate over 125 feet; you see parts enclosed in steel cases, gears running in oil, steel slat apron working on rollers. Also you read the remarkable records of Blizzard in service: How one cutter filled 20 silos in 10 days; another filled a 10 x 34 silo in three hours; another filled 2 silos, 10 x 36 and 9 x 36, in less than 9 hours. You read of unusual satisfaction expressed in such statements as: "Cut our silo filling cost in half"; "One man easily operates tractor and cutter"; "Better work, more capacity, easier operated than any cutter I have ever operated or seen operated"; "We run with Fordson and averaged one silo a day."

free book

Write for the catalog—Get the facts on the new Blizzard—the latest models of a famous ensilage cutter.
THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO.
Dept. 19 Canton, O.

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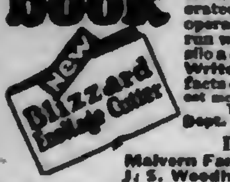

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Why tolerate the dirty milk evil when it isn't necessary? Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer removes every particle of dust and sediment from milk at time of straining. That's our guarantee or your money refunded.

Thousands of farmers, dairies, creameries, condensaries, etc., use and endorse Purity Strainers. Approved and recommended by U. S. Government. Saves time and labor. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't the Purity Strainer, write us for literature and prices, being sure to give your dealer's name and address.

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.

What a University test proved

Capacity—size C, 17 to 30 tons per hour; power at 19 tons, .688 H. P. per ton, running at only 465 R. P. M. *Less power per ton than any other cutter tested.*

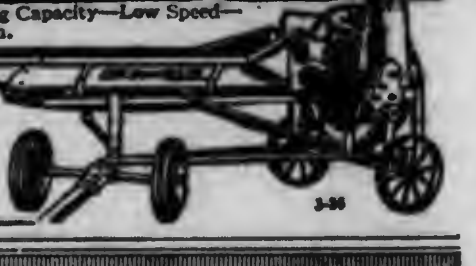
GEHL SILO FILLER *Broke all Power Records at University Tests*

Its record proves our claim of Big Capacity—Low Speed—let it show you on your own farm.

Low speed means less power—longer life because less vibration.

An all steel machine—steel boiler plate flywheel—can't burst—all gears inclosed and running in oil—absolutely self-feeding. The smoothest running cutter built. Give us the size and name of your engine and we will tell you about the right size Gehl Cutter for your requirements.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
428S. Water St. West Bend, Wis.



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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

Gathering Rubber Latex

The United States Rubber Company owns and operates the largest producing rubber plantation in the world. The company's properties in Sumatra and Malaya comprise 136,000 acres with over 7,000,000 trees and give employment to 20,000 people.

Four of the eight Sprayed Rubber Producing Units on the United States Rubber Company's largest plantation at Kisaran, Sumatra. More of these plants for producing Sprayed Rubber are being built throughout the Far East by the United States Rubber Company.

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Q—What is Sprayed Rubber?

A—It is an entirely new form of crude rubber produced from rubber latex without the use of smoke or chemicals.

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Q—Where?

A—In Java and at its rubber plantations in Sumatra and on the Malay Peninsula, by means of a special patented process discovered by its technical staff and by means of special patented apparatus also designed by United States Rubber Company technicians.

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A—It is used in just the same manner as any other form of crude rubber but being produced without the use of smoke or chemicals, it is cleaner, more uniform in texture and has a higher tensile strength.

Q—Is it used in building U. S. Tires?

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Q—Does the United States Rubber Company make Sprayed Rubber only from rubber latex from its own plantations?

A—No. The Company considers that Sprayed Rubber is markedly superior to rubber derived from latex by the old methods. Therefore it has located factory units for producing Sprayed Rubber in various rubber producing areas in the Far East, thus supplementing the supply made from the latex from its own trees.

United States (US) Rubber Company
Trade Mark

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON

Going to Guernsey

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"profits are made on *high yearly production*"

Penn State Bulletin

"The pasture season is welcomed too often as the time when a clear profit can be made on milk and when grain feeding is thought unnecessary" says a recent bulletin from Penn State College. "Profits are not made on high production during the pasture season alone but on high *yearly* production. Grain feeding to cows on pasture is absolutely essential for high yearly production."

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The College Feed Conference Board (the dairy extension men of the agricultural colleges of the East) recommends 16 and 20 percent protein on pasture. AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE follows this recommendation in making available to you Amco 16% Dairy and Amco 20% Dairy Feed, mixed on Conference Board formulas.

Feed Amco 16% Dairy in early summer and Amco 20% Dairy when pastures begin to dry up a little. Feed enough to maintain all summer what the cows give when they respond to the first flush of pasture. Don't let them go down in weight or production.

Amco Feed Mixing Service puts these two wonderful summer feeds before you at prices that will surprise you considering the high quality of the ingredients and their variety.

These low prices are made possible by the tremendous buying volume of the American Milling Company, the continuous operation of its modern, efficient mill and the low distribution cost of the Amco Dairy Feed Service.

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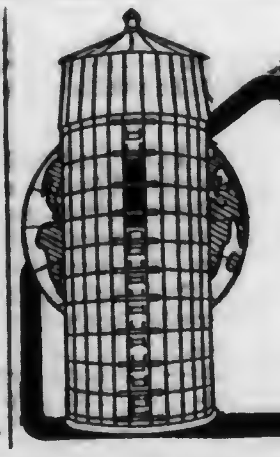
AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE
AMERICAN MILLING CO., PEORIA, ILL.

ROSS
BROODER
HOUSE
A Cylindrical Building

NO CORNERS for crowding and suffocation of chicks. Glass doors giving plenty of light. Large floor area—ample for a 4½ ft. brooder—500 chick size. Made of Copper-Content ROSSMETAL, galvanized. Vermin and rat-proof. Diameter 12 ft., height 8 ft. 10 inches. Combination ventilator and stove flue.

A substantial discount for early orders—subject to shipment after Nov. 1.—Write today.

Ross Cutter & Silo Co., 179 Warder Street, Springfield, Ohio
Makers of the famous ROSSMETAL Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Cornocribs, etc.



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THAT is why we thought of the extension roof—it reduces the cost per ton capacity. An exclusive Globe feature. Globe Silos are absolutely air-tight because of the heavy matching walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors. Made of spruce and fir. You cannot buy a better silo. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO., Box B Unadilla, New York

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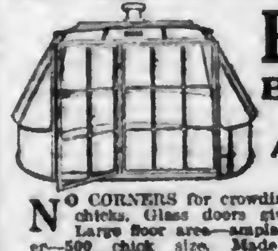

ROSS
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A Cylindrical Building

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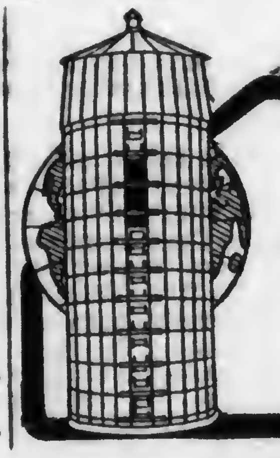

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

TO ALL WHO READ THE FORUM, GREETINGS:—There's so much Forum mail piling up on my desk that I'm afraid I'll never find time to answer each letter as it deserves. This letter is especially to you who've written and have been patiently awaiting answers this long time, to Helen, of Boswell, Pa., who wants to know more about our club; to Ruth, of Robbinsville, N. J., who asks to become a member; to Estelle, of Pennington, N. J., whose family of seven wishes to join; to Edna, of Rockwood, Pa., who is anxious to write letters; to Meha, of Troutville, Pa., who wants to be one of us, and to many others who would like to join and don't know how.

Any boy or girl who sends in a contribution of any kind, letter, picture, drawing, original poem, anything that will interest other boys and girls, becomes a Forum Friend. But each week those who send in particularly good contributions are selected as Forum Members and receive a membership pin. The size of the pin doesn't really express the size of my appreciation for the help that members give but with each one goes a great big "thank you" for making our page interesting.

There are many things that happen just to you. These are the the things that I like to have you write about; the pets you have, their tricks, the picnic down in the woods, the last day of school, the games you play, the trips you take and the work you do. Every day is full of interesting things if we only look for them. Write me often. I like to know about the good times you enjoy and the work that keeps you busy.

Let me hear from all those who haven't written and from those who have, again and again. Address all mail to Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COUSIN RUTH.

Letters from Forum Friends and Members

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have ten acres of pasture ground which is very beautiful at this time of the year. There is a stream flowing thru the middle of the meadow and extends from one end to the other.

We have eleven cows but only milk nine of them. They give about 100 pounds at a milking.

We have a big dairy on the farm where we live. There are many men working at the dairy. The milk is pasteurized and delivered for many miles around. It is taken to the city, too. Our farm is about one-fourth of a mile from the city. It is located east of Lancaster. The Prison Park is not far from where I live.—Florence Striggle, nine (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—The measles are in school now. My brother just got over them. I had them when I was smaller. Did you have them, Cousin Ruth?

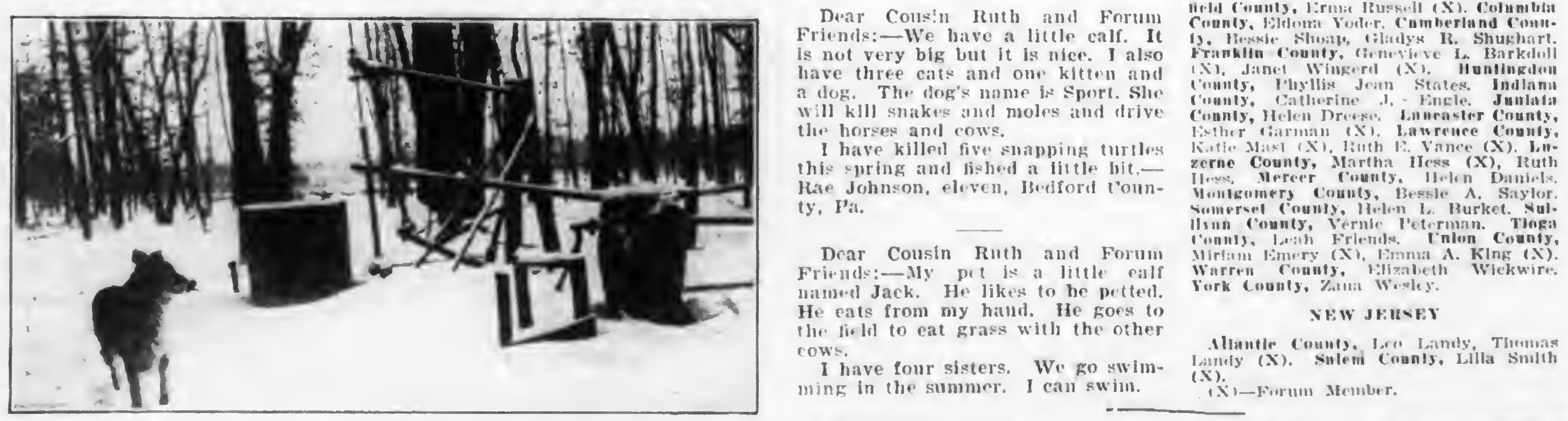
This year we got 400 baby chicks and over 100 died for us. The first few mornings when my father came in for breakfast he would say, "I had a peepy funeral again. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

Cousin Ruth, isn't it beautiful out to see the trees in blossom and getting leaves?—Verna Kaufman, eleven (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have lots of work on our farm. We farm and also go to market. I wish Cousin Ruth could come to our place in summer and go along in swimming with us. The big Chiquies Creek passes close to our house and we sure have fun.

We were in Philadelphia once but we were not at Pennsylvania Farmer's home. I sure would enjoy going there sometime, when Cousin Ruth is very busy with our letters.

My little brother has a pet dog. Whenever they are playing together, and the dog gets too rough, he begins to cry, then the dog goes away and is not so rough.



ROVER OUT IN THE SNOW
Marian Collins, (X), Venango County, Pa.

I was out for arbutus this year but did not get so very much. We have a small woods and there are always very many shooting stars in it.—Esther Garman, fourteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a dog called Rover. He will be ten years old his next birthday. He is a large dog but does not look it in the picture.—Marian Collins, (X), Venango County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—There is a little wren building in a little house my brother made. Brownie, our dog, likes to catch the ball when I throw it up in the air and he likes to chase the cows in from pasture. One cow gets after him. I taught him to do a lot of tricks.

Cousin Ruth, I would like you to come see me some time. I have one brother and three sisters and they are all big so you know I am lonesome.

We have a good many chicks and one little one follows me everywhere I go. Cousin Ruth, do you like to go horseback riding? If you do, I wish you would come up to my place and we would go some place. I guess you will be glad when summer comes. I know I will be glad because you can get in the water. If you swim I wish you would teach me. I won't be glad when harvest comes because I have to work a lot.

There is a woods right next our school ground and every spring we go there and gather flowers and little ferns and a lot of other things. We have a place cut out in the ground filled with sawdust and two poles standing up and the boys and girls jump. I like to jump and play in the sawdust. There is a meadow down across the road and you have to climb down to get to it. There are a lot of steep rocks and trees and thru the meadow runs a pretty big stream of water and there are a lot of shade trees along it and we school children go down and eat our lunch. I have to take my lunch along with me because it is too far to go at dinner time. I have a half mile to walk to the schoolhouse.—Genevieve L. Barkdoll, ten (X), Franklin County, Pa.

I would love to go horse back riding with you but how can I find time to come? Reading Forum letters and doing other things for Pennsylvania Farmer keep me busy. I'm not much of a swimmer. Do find someone to teach you. I wish I really knew how.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have two dogs for pets, and a bird. The puppy's name is Tipple, she is a rabbit dog; the other is Sally, a Collie. The bird's name is Nellie.

There are some little wrens building their nest in a bird house my brother made three years ago. They built their nest in it last year. I don't know whether they will ever get it done, the sparrows keep tearing it out as fast as they can build it.

There is a pair of yellow birds around the maple trees in the yard. They most always build their nest in the tree that has the most leaves.

How many Forum friends have pet birds?—Lydia Page, twelve (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a little calf. It is not very big but it is nice. I also have three cats and one kitten and a dog. The dog's name is Sport. She will kill snakes and moles and drive the horses and cows.

I have killed five snapping turtles this spring and fished a little bit.—Rae Johnson, eleven, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My pet is a little calf named Jack. He likes to be petted. He eats from my hand. He goes to the field to eat grass with the other cows.

I have four sisters. We go swimming in the summer. I can swim. I like to fish in the still water.—Ruth Hess, thirteen, Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—School was out April 24 and since then I have been helping mother. I am the only one home at present. One sister is going to high school, while my other two sisters are away.

SISTER AND I
Frances Baluta, Luzerne County, Pa.

Bob, our dog, likes to hunt rabbits and other wild game in the forest when hunting season comes.—Vesta L. Peters, twelve, Adams County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Margaret Bushey (X), Vesta L. Peters. **Bedford County,** Rae Johnson, Dorothy Smouse. **Berks County,** Ethel M. Gicker (X). **Bradford County,** Myrtle Loomis (X), Lydia Page (X). **Butler County,** Mary Gerdenic, Anna Portka, M. Helen Reamer (X), Margaret Slatinsky. **Cambria County,** Clara Otto. **Clearfield County,** Erma Russell (X). **Columbia County,** Eldona Yoder. **Cumberland County,** Bessie Shoap, Gladys R. Shughart. **Franklin County,** Genevieve L. Barkdoll (X), Janet Wingerd (X). **Huntingdon County,** Phyllis Jean States. **Indiana County,** Catherine J. Engle. **Juniata County,** Helen Dreese. **Lancaster County,** Esther Garman (X). **Lawrence County,** Katie Mast (X), Ruth E. Vance (X). **Luzerne County,** Martha Hess (X), Ruth Hess. **Mercer County,** Helen Daniels. **Montgomery County,** Bessie A. Saylor. **Somerset County,** Helen L. Burket. **Sullivan County,** Vernie Peterman. **Tioga County,** Leah Friends. **Union County,** Miriam Emery (X), Emma A. King (X). **Warren County,** Elizabeth Wickwire. **York County,** Zana Wesley.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Leo Landy, Thomas Landy (X). **Salem County,** Lilla Smith (X).

(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You've all played checkers, haven't you? Then, of course, you know that you can move your pieces only diagonally. Now, in the case of this week's puzzle, you may move from one letter to the next, but you may not jump over any black spaces. It's like this: you begin with the letter "A" in the lower left hand corner, the following letter must be "R," but whether the next one is "M" or "O"—well, I'm just not going to tell you that—that's for you to find out. If you take the letters in the correct order they will form a sentence which is a famous saying, familiar to most of you. Now, stick right at this puzzle, and when you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by June 19th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks are very careless and make simple mistakes weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The answer to the puzzle published in the May 22 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW.

The puzzle prize winners are: Ethel Bond, age 10, Shickshinny, Pa.; Mary Jane Coyle, age 8, Lancaster, Pa.; Edith Crosser, age 10, Smithdale, Pa.; Clarence Gummo, age 7, Port Matilda, Pa.; Nova Kaltreider, age 11, Brodbecks, Pa.; Helen Karal, age 9, Nemacolin, Pa.; Edna Mabey, age 12, Towaco, N. J.; Evelyn Ridenour, age 8, La Belle, Pa.; George Shillady, age 8, Glen Moore, Pa.; Audrey Smith, age 9, Hobbs, Md.

The Honor Prize winner is: Ruth Gregory, age 7, Weatherly, Pa.

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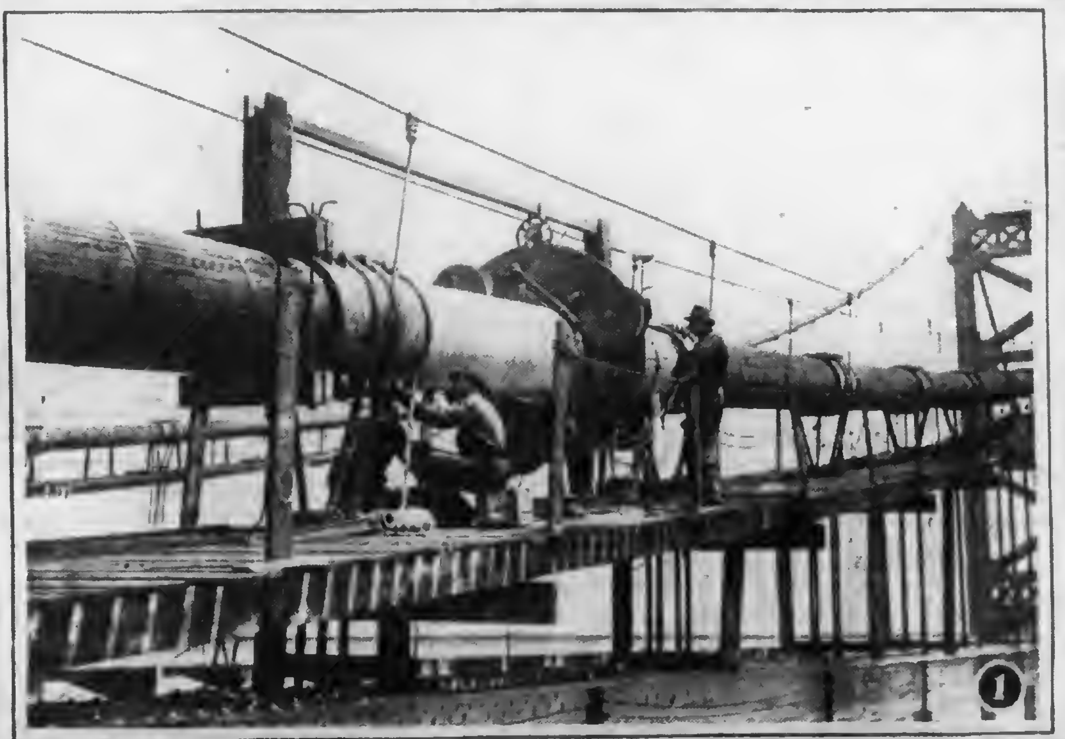
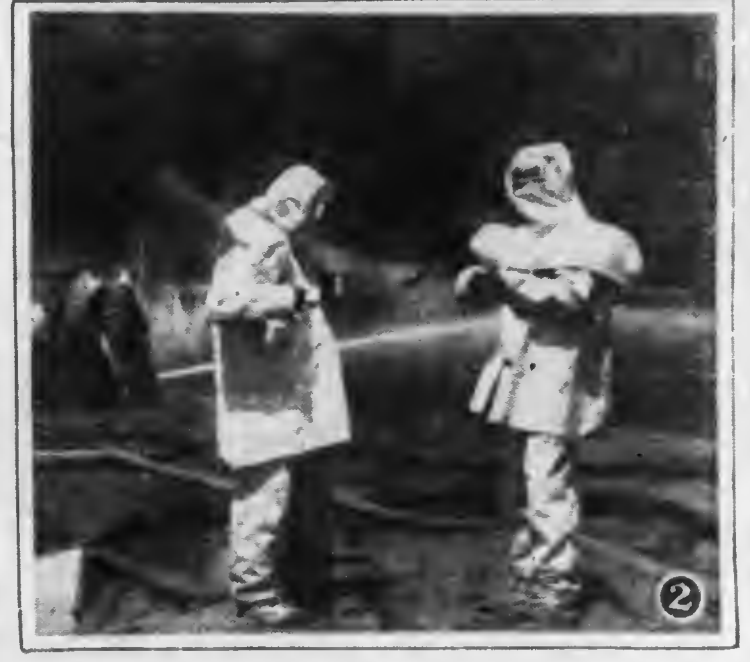
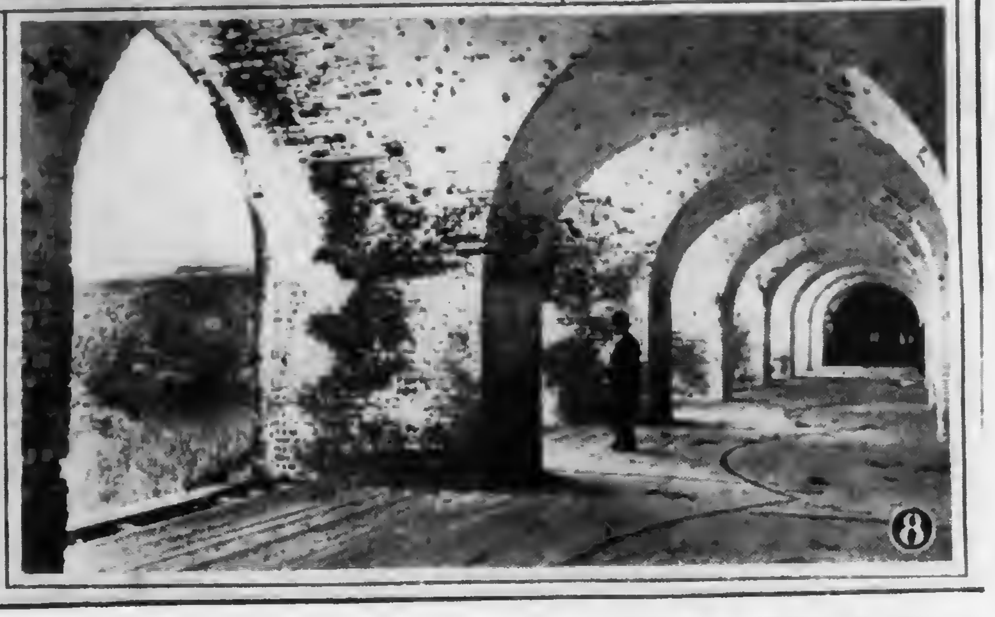
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Wrapping the two huge cables on the Delaware River Bridge. This is the final work on the structure.

2.—Asbestos suits enable fighters to approach closely enough to use chemicals in extinguishing oil fires.

3.—The Empress of Japan reading an address at a meeting of the Patriotic Women's Association in Tokyo, May 8th. She appears in public rarely, having lived in seclusion since the illness of the Emperor.

4.—A group of prominent women of Washington at a picnic given by Mrs. New, wife of the Postmaster-General: Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Borah, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. New, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Moses.

5.—"Major" James Henry Adams, Junior, the youngest major in the Air Service.

6.—A French fisherman on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

7.—A part of Buck's "daily dozen."

8.—The ruins of Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Georgia, which may be rehabilitated by the Poles. When this fort was captured by the northern forces in 1862, rifled cannon were used for the first time.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Shall Our Boys Learn to Cook?

Three Readers Answer in the Affirmative

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In a recent issue Mrs. Williams, of New York, asked for Page opinions on the problem, "Shall our boys learn to cook?" Three of our readers have answered the query, all of them agreeing that the boy should cook. It would be very inspiring to hear from some of the men of Our Family, for the ladies keep telling how their husbands read and enjoy our page. Perhaps the notes in this issue will incite response from some of the one-time boys who learned to cook, or didn't. Maybe some one has a brother now a famous chef or a renowned confectioner!

* * *

I have a brother near my age who always wanted to do everything I did. He was just as clever in fancy work and sewing, and could cook as well as any girl. I would advise any mother of boys to teach them everything they want to learn. Cooking often comes in very handy for a man who has learned the principles of preparing food.—Mrs. D. W. Miller, Pa.

* * *

My grandmother had four boys—the eldest eighteen years old when she passed on leaving a three-day-old baby sister. An aunt raised the babe, and the four boys continued to live with their father. The second lad was sixteen, and he did the cooking. He had always been mother's helper, and was able to prepare all sorts of vegetables and meats. He could bake pies, cakes and the finest breads of wheat, corn or rye flour. Two years later these boys were bereft of father, too, then this boy cooked for the three brothers.

The boy was my father, and he taught me many things about cooking. My mother was very frail, and father helped greatly when we had a table surrounded with eaters and a table full of good wholesome food. If you teach the boys to do housework, you make them more appreciative. You are training them to be good husbands.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

* * *

Many a man has found himself sorely tried when his wife became ill suddenly. The kiddies must be properly fed, and the sick one, too, yet he has never been taught anything about food and its preparation.

The average boy has considerable leisure, part of which could be spent profitably helping mother and learning to cook.

I believe it is a duty mothers owe to future mothers—this idea of teaching all boys something about preparing a dainty slice of toast and a real cup of tea.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

My White Petunias

IF YOU have little time for flowers, try the petunia. Last year two fine plants came up among the vegetables in the garden rows. I guarded them carefully, and when the vegetables had all been pulled, gave them more room. One of those plants grew until it measured four and one-half feet across, and the other was just a trifle smaller. From midsummer till October frosts those plants were continuous masses of white flowers, especially beautiful in the moonlight.—Owl Hollow Housewife, Pa.

Editor's Note:—The fragrance of the petunia adds to its charm, and if you enjoy humming birds and butterflies, this is a fine way to entice them, and have them for frequent visits. And do you know, petunias grow anywhere with scant cultivation? Sow them freely in those places where weeds have made you miserable, and you will have the gayest nooks and corners.

Money in Straw Flowers

A FRIEND made thirty-five dollars last year selling straw flowers. She had a very small plot and sold every flower grown. Those with very short stems were carefully wired and wires covered with green paper. These were really liked best as they could be so easily arranged into graceful bouquets.

Usually the flowers are picked while in bud, and hung heads downward in bunches to dry. It is a good idea to place some across a board or table to dry, then they curve quite naturally.

My neighbor made a few sample bouquets of first buds and used these as samples. She then took orders and made up clusters exactly as her patrons desired. Small bouquets were sold for thirty-five cents, and a large size for fifty cents.—Mrs. L. K. Crowell, N. Y.

Spicy apple cakes that may be made of cooky dough and frosted, are tasty with the morning cup of coffee.

Cleaning Rag Rugs

WHEN washing woven rag rugs, I first clean a large place on the cement drive or wide sidewalk, so that the rug can be moved several times during the process. Lay the rug on this cleaned surface, and when perfectly smooth, give it a good soaking with cold water. When it is wet thru, pour over it a strong suds made with soap or soap powder and hot water. It is then scrubbed crosswise using a stiff broom, care being exercised to have the broom reach the full width of the rug each time it goes across.

When that side is cleansed I turn the rug over and treat the other side in the same way. The rug is then moved to a clean strip of walk to get away from soapy water.

In rinsing I throw cold water on it several times, sweeping it off each time. Moving it often to a clean place is a help and as soon as the water remains clear, the rug is clean.

No attempt is made at wringing, but after all the water possible has been swept out the rug is moved to a clean dry spot and left to dry in sun and wind. If turned over several times it will dry sooner, and not having been wrinkled in the process it will be as straight and true as when it came from the weaver.—Helen Manning, Ill.

Editor's note:—For those of us who do not have cement drives or walks, let us use another method equally good. Lay the rug across a bench and do the scrubbing with a stiff brush. The hot water, good suds, and rinsing water are used as in above article, brushing crosswise with each step in the process. I find hanging across two lines about a foot apart, an excellent drying method and I prefer the shade. If an old rug needs brightening of colors, this is easily done with a brush, too, and that same bench.

The Printing on Bags

THE average housewife can find many uses for the bags in which flour and feed come, but to remove the printing on the sacks is a different matter. The New York State College of Home Economics suggests the following method: Moisten the bags with warm water, sprinkle them with a good soap powder, roll them up, and leave them for several hours; or soak them in a fairly strong soap powder solution. Wash them in warm soapy water and they will be in good condition to use.

The first treatment may not remove all the coloring but if the bags are used and then treated in the same way the first few times they are laundered, the printing will gradually come out. More drastic methods may remove the color with one treatment but they are likely to weaken the fabric, so the slower process is more desirable.

A Good Turn Each Day

THE boy scout's motto, "Do a Good Turn Every Day" was adopted by his sister, Dorothy, and she thought it lots of fun.

One day she wrote a letter to her aunt who was lonesome and that aunt wrote a delightful letter in return. One day she got supper and let her mother sit on the porch and read a few minutes and mother lost that tired look, and read her a story after supper.

Dorothy took a bunch of flowers from the garden to a little girl who was sick. The little girl was very happy, and asked Dorothy to come again to see her.

One day she threaded all of grandma's needles for her, so they would be ready when she wanted to sew. That good deed was thought of while grandma was sewing a button on Dorothy's apron.

It was such fun doing things for other folks, and seeing them smile and say thanks, that Dorothy has been doing a good turn every single day.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

These May Be New

WHEN pastry flour is not available, use bread flour allowing three tablespoons cornstarch to enough flour to fill the cup. This makes fluffy delicious cakes.

Applique

In applique work, dip the cloth to be appliqued in cold starch, then lay the design on the garment in the place to be decorated, and press with a hot iron. Basting and ravelling edges are thus eliminated and the buttonhole work is a genuine pleasure. The young daughters learning to sew will enjoy this.

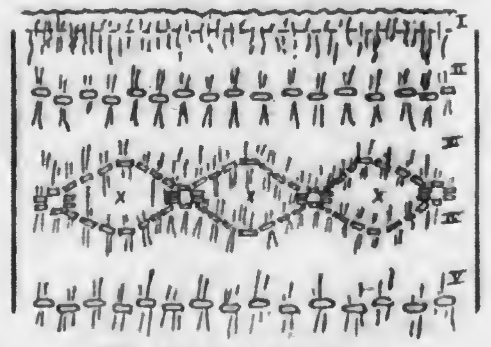
Novel Decoration

Children's aprons and play clothes can be prettily decorated by coloring the outlined design with wax crayons. Press with a hot iron, and the wax melts away, leaving the colors stamped into the fabric. This color will last as long as the material and always looks bright after each washing.—Pauline M. Wood, N. Y.

Smocking Is Easy

SMOCKING is easy and extremely effective. It is simple embroidery stitches with shirring for the basis. Shirring is quickly done on the machine by loosening tension, and sewing with long stitch.

To follow design illustrated, stitch five even rows on wrong side of material. Pull up bobbin thread (right side) desired fulness and fasten. Use cable stitch for rows 2 and 5. Use outline stitch for diamonds, embroidering ON TOP of the shirring gathers. Black thread is very striking for the diamond using some color harmonizing with the frock for the center cross stitch and the cables in rows 2 and 5.



The finished smocking.

Smocking troubles will receive attention if questions are addressed to Home Page Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Enclose stamp for reply.

Now Strawberries Are Ripe

Some New Ways to Serve June's Luscious Fruit

By L. M. THORNTON

IN ADDITION to strawberries and cream, and strawberry shortcake there are other ways in which these delicious berries may be served. Try at least three of the following and be convinced:

STRAWBERRY CREAM PUFFS

Put one-half cup butter and one cup water in pan and bring to boiling point. Add one cup flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk, a dust of salt, and a teaspoon of lemon juice. Cook until smooth, remove from fire and beat in four beaten eggs. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

With a sharp, heated knife make a cut in each cake to hold the filling which is made as follows: Whip one cup thick cream, fold in one cup strawberries that have been mashed and sweetened, and beat until thoroly mixed. An orange spoon is excellent to use in filling the puffs.

STRAWBERRY TRIFLE

Line a glass dish with stale cake. Make a custard of one-half cup milk, one well-beaten egg, two teaspoons sugar and ten drops of vanilla extract. Pour this over the cake. Whip two cups thick sweet cream, add one cup crushed strawberries, pile above the custard and serve either at once or chilled.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES

Wash and hull three quarts of berries, sprinkle liberally with sugar and let stand one hour. Combine two quarts thick cream with one cupful sugar and dust of salt, add the berries, mashed, and put in freezer to chill. If it is desired to freeze to consistency of ice cream freeze sugar and milk until half frozen before berries are added.

STRAWBERRY TAPIOCA

Heat one quart of berries with a little water until boiling point is reached. Drain off juice and add water to make three cupfuls. Put water with one cup of sugar in pan and bring to boiling point again, add one-half cup minute tapioca and cook fifteen minutes. Chill, put in dishes, cover with the fruit and a crown of whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY CAKE

Put two cups of strawberries in bottom of baking dish and over top sprinkle one cup granulated sugar. Cover with two cups cooked rice. Beat two eggs, add one-half cup sugar, a dust of salt, and two cups of milk heated to scalding point. Pour this over the rice, dust top with cinnamon and bake in a slow oven. Chill and serve either with or without whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY CANAPES

Hull one quart of strawberries and cut large ones in half. Cut sponge cake in squares or circular shape and saute in a little hot butter. Pile strawberries over top of each piece, dust with sugar and serve.

GELATINE STRAWBERRIES

Heat two cups strawberries, one cup water and one cup sugar in pan (do not boil) add two tablespoons gelatine dissolved in cold water. Remove from fire and beat until cool. Add one-half cup cream, whipped, and the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Set on ice two hours to chill thoroly.

Among the Vegetables

ONE of my neighbors gave her garden experience at the Pomona Grange. She planted flower seeds near the vegetables to insure the necessary care. Among the onions were bachelor buttons. With the beets she sowed zinnias. Asters were close neighbors of peppers and tomatoes, and cosmos of the bush lima beans. She said, "When the onions were done there was a blue blaze of bachelor buttons which bloomed from the middle of July till late frost. Where the beets had been were double zinnias of all shades from softest lemon color thru to darkest crimson. The asters planted three feet apart were like bushes, one of them having yielded over 200 blooms."

In closing, she quoted a few lines from Longfellow's Flower Song.

"In all places then, and in all seasons,
Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings,
Teaching us by most persuasive reason
How akin they are to human things.
And with child-like credulous affection
We behold their tender buds expand,
Emblems of our own great resurrection,
Emblems of the bright and better land."—Jessie E. Nye, Pa.

Early Christmas Box

IF WE are overworked and nervous before and during the holidays, is not much of it due to hasty shopping? Let us this year arrange to have more time for making Christmas goodies and for decorating the home.

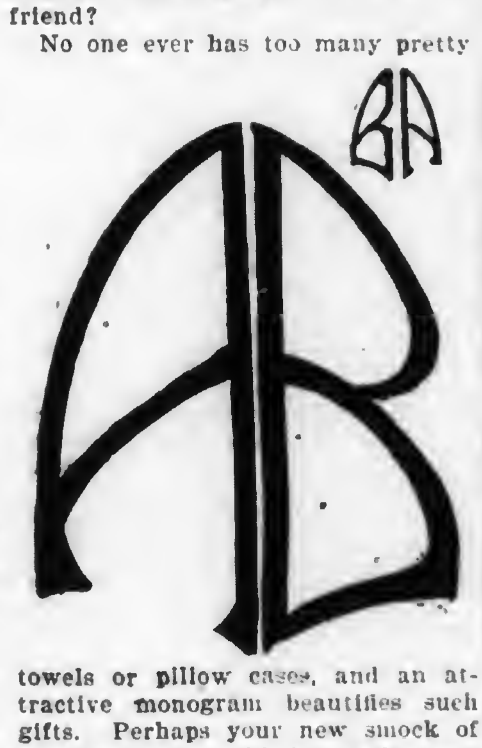
I find it helps to start a gift box early. I select a good-sized box, fitted with lock and key, and in it place a list of friends to be remembered. Women gifted as craft workers are fortunate in being able to make gifts. Hand work is greatly appreciated. By clever painting, doing wax-craft work, burning wood, beating brass, embroidering, knitting, crocheting, hemstitching, etc., beautiful gifts can be made thruout the year.

On each shopping trip, I keep my list in mind, and as I go about thru the stores, often I see the very thing most suitable for some dear one. When December comes along, the box is filled, each one of my list provided for.—Nora Kelley, Pa.

A Distinctive Touch

THE restful porch days are here, and we want to have our pick-up sewing on a nearby table. It will give us pleasant change from the arduous tasks of weeding and house cleaning. Why not plan now for that unusual Christmas gift for sister or friend?

No one ever has too many pretty towels or pillow cases, and an attractive monogram beautifies such gifts. Perhaps your new smock of colorful print could be made even more distinctive by the touch of a monogram made some sunny afternoon. The high school girl would be doubly interested in sewing if she could trim one of her blouses with a bit of gay embroidery.

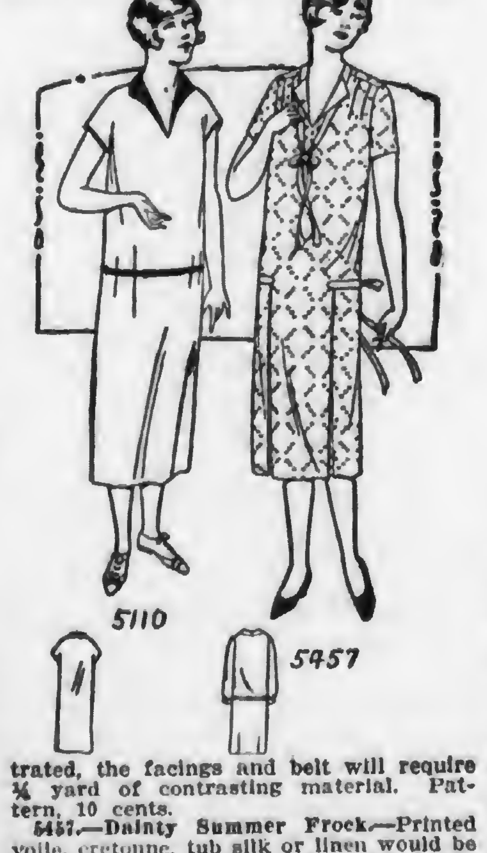


For a complete set of letter patterns send ten cents to the Monogram Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

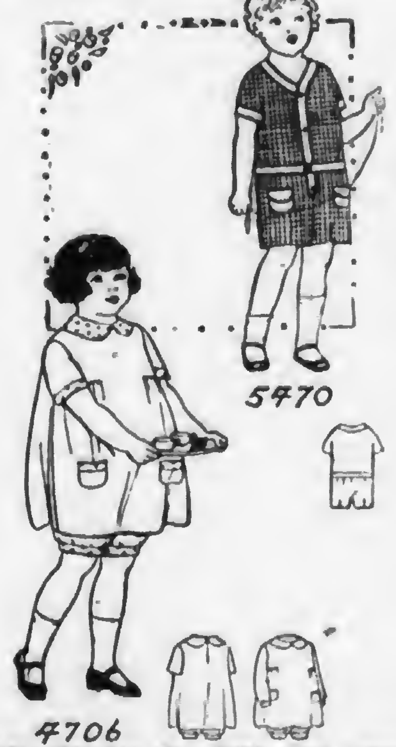
Patterns Chic and New

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5110.—A Simple Model.—Tub silks are attractive for this design. It is also good for flannel, kasha, linen and rep. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material if made of one material. If made as illustrated, the facings and belt will require ¾ yard of contrasting material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5457.—Dainty Summer Frock.—Printed voile, cretonne, tub silk or linen would be attractive for this style. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make this pleasing model for a 38-inch size will require 4⅝ yards of 40-inch figured material and ½ yard of plain material for facings, collar and belt in sash length. If made with long sleeves 4¾ yards of 40-inch figured material and ½ yard of contrasting material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



4706.—Popular for Play.—The romper dress here portrayed may be made of pongee, gingham or chambray. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 2¾ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5470.—For Small Boys or Girls.—Gingham, kindergarten cloth, jersey or linen could be used for this model. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 1½ yard of 36-inch material, together with ⅜-yard of contrasting material for facings for neck, front, sleeves and for pockets. Pattern, 10 cents.

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ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his sick comrade, Private Pelletier. Leaving the sick man, MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. MacVeigh decided to hunt them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." The box had held Deane, the murderer.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One, Bucky Smith, hated Billy. The party rested but Billy struck the trail. To save the murderer and his wife Billy must keep them out of Smith's hands. He would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. The party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

A false story of Jim Blake's sent Pelletier on a search which ended abruptly when he found a baby, Little Mystery, in a nearby igloo. After MacVeigh's return, Eskimos came for the child and to save her the men fled. In flight they met Scottie Deane, father of the child. Next day, after the death of Deane, MacVeigh struck south taking Little Mystery to Pierre Croisset's cabin where Isobel awaited her husband. Sick with smallpox she blamed Billy with her husband's death and in fear of "the plague" Pierre and his wife deserted. Billy insists they stay. Pierre knocks him unconscious and leaves. In desperation Billy pursues the half-breeds, strikes a trap-line, faints and wakens to find himself in the cabin of "Rookie" McTabb. McTabb returns with Billy. Indian Joe goes after his mother to care for Isobel.

(Continued from last week)

BILLY'S hands gripped the edges of the sledge at the thought that leaped into his brain. It was Pelletier's thought. If anything happened to Isobel the little girl would be his own, forever and forever. He thrust the thought from him as if it were the plague itself. Isobel would live. He would make her live. If she died—

McTabb heard the low cry that broke from his lips. He could not keep it back. Good God, if she went—how empty the world would be! He might never see her again, after these days of terror that were ahead of him. But if she lived, and he knew that the sun was shining in her bright hair, and that her blue eyes still looked up at the stars, and that in her sweet prayers she sometimes thought of him, along with Deane, life could not be quite so lonely for him.

McTabb had dropped back to his side. "Head hurt?" he asked.

"A little," lied Billy. "There's a level stretch ahead, Rookie. Hustle up the dogs!"

Half an hour later the sledge drew up in front of Croisset's cabin. Billy pointed to the tent.

"The little one is in there," he said. "Go over an' get acquainted. Rookie. I'm going to take a look inside to see if everything is all right."

He entered the cabin quietly and closed the door softly behind him. The inner door was as he had left it—partly open—and he looked in with a wildly beating heart. He could no longer hesitate. He stepped in and spoke her name.

"Isobel!"

There was a movement on the bed, and he was startled by the suddenness with which Isobel sprang to her feet. She drew aside the heavy curtain from the window and stood in the light. For a moment Billy saw her blue eyes filled with a strange fire as she stared at him. There was a wild flush in her cheeks, and he could hear her dry breath as it came from between her parted lips. Her hair was still undone, and covered her in a shimmering veil.

"I've found a trapper's cabin, Isobel, and we're taking the baby there," he went on. "She will be safe. And we're sending for help, for a woman—"

He stopped, horror striking him dumb. He saw more plainly the feverish madness in Isobel's eyes. She dropped the curtain and they were in gloom. The whispered words he heard were more terrible than the madness in her eyes.

"You won't kill her?" she pleaded. "You won't kill my baby? You won't kill her—"

She staggered back toward the bed, whispering the words over and over again. Not until she had dropped upon it did Billy move. The blood in his body seemed to have turned cold. He dropped upon his knees at her side. His hand buried itself in the soft smother of her hair, but he no longer felt the touch of it. He tried to speak, but the words would not come. And then, suddenly, she thrust him back, and he could see the glow of her eyes in the half-darkness. For a moment she seemed to have fought herself out of her delirium.

"It was you—you—who helped to kill him!" she panted. "It was the law—and you are the law. It kills—kills—kills—and it never gives back when it makes a mistake. He was innocent, but you and the law hounded him until he died. You are the murderers! You killed him! You have killed me. And you will never be punished — never — never—because you are the law—and because the law can kill—kill—kill—"

SHE dropped back moaning, and MacVeigh crouched at her side, his fingers buried in her hair, with no words to say. In a moment she breathed easier. He felt her tense body relax. He forced himself to his feet and dragged himself into the outer room, closing the door after him. Even in her delirium Isobel had spoken the truth. Forever she had digged for him a black abyss between them. The law had killed Scottie Deane. And he was the law. And for the law there was no punishment, even tho it took the life of an innocent man.

He went outside. McTabb was in the tent. The gloom of evening was closing in on a desolate world. Overhead the sky was thick, and suddenly, with a great cry, Billy flung his arms straight up over his head and cursed that law which could not be punished, the law that had killed Scottie Deane. For he was that law, and Isobel had called him a murderer.

It was not the face of MacVeigh—the old MacVeigh—that Rookie McTabb, the ex-constable, looked into a few moments later. Days of sickness could have laid no heavier hand upon him than those few minutes in the darkened room of the cabin. His face was white and drawn. There were tense lines at the corners of his mouth, and something strange and disquieting in his eyes. McTabb did not see the change until he came out into what remained of the day, with little Isobel in his arms. Then he stared.

"That blow got you bad," he said. "You look sick. Mebby I'd better stay with you here tonight."

"No, you hadn't," replied Billy, trying to throw off what he knew the other saw. "Take the kid over to the cabin. A night's sleep and I'll be as lively as a cat. I'm going to vaccinate her before you go."

HE WENT into the tent and dug out from his pack the small pouch in which he carried a few medicines and a roll of medicated cotton. In a small bottle there were three vaccine points. He returned with these and the cotton.

"Watch her close," he said, as he rolled back the child's sleeve. "I'm going to give you an extra point, and if this doesn't work by the seventh or eighth day, you must do the job over again."

With the point of his knife he began to work gently on baby Isobel's tender pink skin. He had expected that she would cry. But she was not frightened, and her big blue eyes followed his movements wonderingly. At last it began to hurt, and her lips quivered. But she made no sound, and as tears welled into her eyes Billy dropped his knife and caught her up close to his breast.

"God bless your dear little heart!" he cried, smothering his face in her silken curls. "You've been hurt so much, an' you've froze, an' you've starved, an' you ain't never said a word about it since that day up at Fullerton! Little sweetheart—"

McTabb heard him whispering things, and little Isobel's arms crept tightly about his neck. After a little, Billy held her out to him again, and a part of what Rookie had seen in his face was gone.

"It won't hurt any more," he said as he rubbed the vaccine point over the red spot on her arm. "You don't want to be sick, do you? And that'll keep you from being sick. There—"

He wound a strip of the cotton about her arm tied it, and gave part of what remained to McTabb. Then he took her in his arms again, and kissed her warm face and her soft curls, and after that bundled her in furs and put her on the sledge. Rookie was straightening out the dogs when, like a thief, he clipped off one of the curls with his knife. Isobel laughed gleefully when she saw the curl between his fingers. Before McTabb had turned it was in his pocket.

"I won't see her again—soon," he said, and he tried to keep a thickness out of his voice. "That is, I—I won't see her to—to handle her. I'll come over now and then an' look at her from the edge of the woods. You bring 'er out, Rookie, an' don't you dare to let her know I'm out there. She wouldn't know what it meant—if I didn't come to her."

He watched them as they disappeared into the gloom of night, and when they had gone a groan of anguish broke from his lips. For he knew that little Isobel was going from him forever. He would see her again—from the edge of the forest; but he would never hold her in his arms, nor feel again her tender arms about his neck, or the soft smother of her hair against his face. Long before the dread menace of the plague was lifted from the cabin, and from himself, he would be gone. For that was what Isobel—the mother—had demanded, and he would keep his promise to her. She would never know what happened in these days of her delirium. She would not have to face him afterward. He knew already how he would go.

When help came he would slip away quietly some night, and the big wilderness would swallow him up. His plans seemed to come without thought on his own part. He would go to Fort Churchill and testify against Bucky Smith. And then he would quit the service. His term of enlistment expired in a month, and he would not re-enlist. "It was the law that killed him—and you are the law. It kills — kills—kills—and it never gives back when it makes a mistake." Under the dark sky those words seemed never to end in his ears, and each moment they added to his hatred of the thing of which he had been a part for years.

He seemed to hear Isobel's accusing voice in the low soughing of the night-wind in the spruce-tops, and in the stillness of the world that hung close about him, the words chased each other thru his brain until they seemed to leave behind them a path of fire.

"It kills—kills—kills—and it never gives back when it makes a mistake."

HIS lips were set tensely as he faced the cabin. He remembered now more than one instance where the law had killed and had never given back. That was a part of the game of man-hunting. But he had never thought of it in Isobel's way until she had painted for him in those few half-mad, accusing words a picture of himself. The fact that he had fought for Scottie Deane, and had given him his freedom, did not exonerate Billy in his own eyes now.

It was because of him and Pelletier chiefly that Deane and Isobel had been forced to seek refuge among the Eskimos. From Fullerton they had watched and hunted for him as they would have hunted for an animal. He saw himself as Isobel must see him now—the murderer of her husband. He was glad, as he returned to the cabin, that he had happened to come in the second or third day of her fever. He dreaded her sanity now more than delirium.

He lighted a tin lamp in the cabin and listened for a moment at the inner door. Isobel was quiet. For the first time he made a more careful note of the cabin. Croisset and his wife had left plenty of food. He had noticed a frozen haunch of venison hanging outside the cabin, and he went out and chopped off several pieces of the meat. He did not feel hungry, but put the meat in a pot and placed it on the stove, that he might have broth for Isobel.

He began to find signs of her presence in the room as he moved about. Hanging on a wooden peg in the log wall he saw a scarf which he knew belonged to her. Under the scarf there was a pair of her shoes, and then he noticed that the crude cabin table was covered with a litter of stuff which he had not observed before. There were needles and thread, some cloth, a pair of gloves, and a red bow of ribbon which Isobel had worn at her throat. What held his eyes were two bundles of old letters, tied with blue ribbon, and a third pile undone and scattered.

In the light of the lamp he saw that all of the writing on the envelopes was in the same hand. The top envelope on the first pile was addressed to Mrs. Isobel Deane, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan—the first envelope of the other bundle to Miss Isobel Rowland, Montreal, Canada. Billy's heart choked him as he gathered the loose letters in his hands and placed them, with the others, on a little shelf above the table. He knew that they were letters from Deane, and that in her fever and loneliness Isobel had been reading them when he brought her the news of her husband's death.

He was about to remove the other articles from the table when a folded newspaper clipping was uncovered by the removal of the cloth. It was a half-page from a Montreal daily, and out of it there looked straight at him the face of Isobel Deane. It was a younger, more girlish-looking face, but to him it was not half so beautiful as the face of the Isobel who had come to him from the barren. His fingers trembled, and his breath came more quickly as he held the paper in the light and read the few lines under the picture:

Isobel Rowland, one of the last of Montreal's "Daughters of the North," who has sacrificed a fortune for love of a young engineer.

IN SPITE of the feeling of shame that crept over him at thus allowing himself to be drawn into a past sacred to Isobel and the man who had died, Billy's eyes sought the date-line. The paper was eight years old. And then he read what followed. In those few minutes, as the cold, black type revealed to him the story of Isobel and Deane, he forgot that he was in the cabin, and that he could almost hear the breathing of the woman whose sweet romance had ended now in tragedy.

He was with Deane that day, years ago, when he had first looked into Isobel's eyes in the little old cemetery of nameless and savage dead at Ste. Anne de Beaupre; he heard the tolling of the ancient bell in the church that had stood on the hillside for more than two hundred and fifty years, and he could hear Deane's voice as he told Isobel the story of that bell—how in the days of old it had often called the settlers in to fight against the Indians. And then, as he read on, he could feel the sudden thrill in Deane's blood when Isobel had told him who she was, and that Pierre Radisson, one of the great lords of the north, had been her great-grandfather; that he had brought offerings to the little old church, and that he had fought there, and died close by, and that his body was somewhere among the nameless and unmarked dead.

It was a beautiful story, and MacVeigh saw more of it between the lines than could have been printed. Once he had gone to Ste. Anne de Beaupre to see the pilgrims and the miracles, and there flashed before him the sunlit slope, overlooking the broad St. Lawrence, where Isobel and Deane had afterward met, and where she had told him how large a part the little old cracked bell, the ancient church, and the plot of nameless dead had played in her life. His blood grew hot as he read of what followed the beginning of love at the pilgrim's shrine.

Isobel had no father or mother, the paper said. Her uncle and guardian was an ironmaster of the old blood—the blood that had been a part of the wilderness and the great company, since the day the first "gentlemen adventurers" came over with Prince Rupert. He lived alone with Isobel, in a big white house on the top of a hill, shut in by stone walls and iron pickets, and looked out upon the world with the cold hauteur of a feudal lord. He was young David Deane's enemy from the moment he first heard about him—largely because he was nothing more than a struggling mining-engineer, but chiefly because he was an American who had come from across the border. The stone walls and iron pickets were made a barrier to him. The heavy gates never opened for him. Then had come the break. Isobel, loyal in her love, had gone to Deane. The story ended there.

For a few moments Billy stood with the paper in his hand, the type a blur before his eyes. He could almost see Isobel's old home in Montreal. It was on the steep, shaded road leading up to Mount Royal, where he had once watched a string of horses tacking with two-wheeled coal-carts in their arduous up-hill journey.

He remembered how that street had held a curious sort of fascination for him with its massive stone walls, its old French homes, and that old atmosphere, still clinging to it, of the Montreal of a hundred years ago. Twelve years before he had gone there first, and had carved his name on the wooden stairway leading to the top of the mountain. Isobel had been there then. Perhaps it was she he had heard singing behind one of the walls.

He put the paper with the letters, making a note of the uncle's name. If anything happened it would be his duty to send word to him—perhaps. And then, deliberately, he tore into little pieces the slip of paper on which he had written the name. Henri Lecours had cast off his niece. And if she died why should he—Billy MacVeigh—tell him anything about little Isobel? Since Isobel's terrible castigation of himself and the law, duty had begun to hold a different meaning for him.

Several times during the next hour Billy listened at the door. Then he made some tea and toast and took the broth from the stove. He went into the room, leaving these on the hearth by the stove, so that they would not grow cold. He heard Isobel move, and as he went to her side she gave a little breathless cry.

"David—David—is it you?" she moaned. "Oh, David, I'm so glad you have come!"

Billy stood over her. In the darkness his face was ashen gray, for like a flash of fire in the lightless room the truth rushed upon him. Shock and fever had done their work. And in her delirium Isobel believed that he was Deane, her husband. In the gloom he saw that she was reaching up her arms to him.

"David!" she whispered, and in her voice there were a love and gladness that thrilled and terrified him to the quick of his soul.

In the silence that followed Isobel's whispered words, there came to Billy a realization of the crisis which he faced. The thought of surrendering himself to his first impulse, and of taking Deane's place in these hours of Isobel's fever, filled him instantly with a revulsion that sent him back a step from the bed, his hands clenched until his nails hurt his calloused palms.

"No, no I am not David," he began, but the words died in his throat.

To tell her that, to make her know the truth—that her husband was dead—might kill her now. Hope, belief that he was alive and with her, would help to make her live. So quickly that he could not have spoken his thoughts in words, these things flashed upon him. If Deane were alive and at her side his presence would save her. And if she believed that he was Deane, he would save her. In the end she would never know.

HE REMEMBERED how Pelletier had forgotten things that had happened in his delirium. To Isobel, when she awakened into sanity, it would only seem like a dream. A few words from him then would convince her of that. If necessary he would tell her that she had talked much about David in her fever, and had imagined him with her. She would have no suspicion that he had played that part.

Isobel had waited a moment, but now she whispered again, as if a little frightened at his silence.

"David—David—"

He stepped back quickly to the bed, and his hands met those reaching up to him. They were hot and dry, and Isobel's fingers tightened about his own almost fiercely and drew his hands down to her breast. She gave a sigh, as tho she would rest easier, now that his hands were touching her.

"I have been making some broth for you," he said, scarcely daring to speak. "Will you take some of it, Isobel? You must—and sleep."

He felt the pressure of Isobel's hands, and she spoke to him so calmly that, for a breath, he thought that she must surely be herself again.

"I don't like the dark, David. I can't see you. And I want to do up my hair. Will you bring in a light?"

"Not until you are better," he whispered. "A light will hurt your eyes. I will stay with you—near you—"

She raised a hand in the darkness, and it stroked his face. In that touch were all the love and gentleness that had lived for the man who was dead, and the caress thrilled Billy until it seemed as tho what was in his heart must burst forth in a sobbing breath. Suddenly her hand left his face, and he heard her moving restlessly.

"My hair—David—"

He put out a hand and it fell in the soft smother of her hair. It was tangled about her face and neck, and he lifted her gently while he drew out the thick masses of it. He did not dare to speak while he smoothed out the rich tresses and plaited them into a braid, Isobel sighed restfully when he had done.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *How Do You Like the Decorations, Paw?* : : : : *By Leet*

EVERY SOUVENIR HUNTER IN THE STATE HAS BEEN OUT HERE TRYING TO PINCH ONE OF MY INDIAN SKULLS, I'LL JUST PUT 'EM IN THE HOUSE FOR THE NIGHT!
I CAN'T GET MUCH HELP FROM THE BOYS SINCE THEY FOUND THAT INDIAN MOUND
PAW, COME IN AND SEE HOW NICE MY LIVING ROOM LOOKS SINCE I CLEANED IT!
LEET

News and Notes

THRU many long, damp years three white pine logs lay buried in the bed of an old splash dam in central Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1924 a big flood uncovered them. They were taken to a mill and from them was sawed lumber worth $240 at current prices.

* * *

In 1803 one George Smith, Sr., bought 1000 acres of white pine timber in Indiana County. Possibly the logs that were buried under the dam grew on that tract. The three logs are now worth $240, but 123 years ago Smith bought this 1000-acre tract of the same kind of timber for $83 plus a small amount for taxes.

* * *

At the time of the Civil War there were many people in Europe who were so rusty on their geography that they thought the states which seceded from the Union were in South America, and that the northern Yankees had spread themselves out over all of the North American continent.

* * *

American railroads pay taxes amounting to about $700 a minute or a million dollars a day, 365 days in the year. And railroad taxes are going up.

* * *

The Imperial government of Japan has given us a birthday present. The gift, consisting of 1600 fruit and ornamental trees, was presented to the city of Philadelphia in honor of the Sesqui-Centennial. The trees have been set out in Fairmount Park, where the Centennial Exposition was held fifty years ago.

* * *

Russia produces sunflower seed by the millions of tons. Oil is extracted from the seed and used in cooking, and for making paints, varnishes and soap. The seed is also used in large quantities for food for both humans and livestock.

Did you ever hear this one?—

"Is this a speedometer?" she asked as she tapped on the glass which covered that instrument.

"Yes, dear," I replied in a sweet, gentle voice.

"Don't they call this the dash light?" she inquired, fingering the little nickel-plated illuminator.

"Yes, honey," my words floated out softly as before.

"And this is the cut-out?" she queried.

"Yes, toodles," as I took my foot off the accelerator. Not more than two hundred feet away our course was blocked by a fast moving freight train.

"But what on earth is this funny looking pedal?" she said in a curious tone as she gave the accelerator a vigorous push with her dainty foot.

"This, sweetheart, is heaven," I said in a soft, celestial voice as I picked up a golden harp and flew away.

A western farmer was astonished to receive the following letter from his son in college:

"Dear Father:—I am in a deuce of hole. Kindly send me $100 and oblige.

"Your loving son, Pat."

"P. S.—After writing this letter I was so stricken with remorse that I ran after the postman and tried to get it back. I can only pray that it will not reach you."

But who could be more astonished than the son to receive this reply:

"Dear Son: Your prayers are answered. The letter did not reach me.
Dad."

The old hen gathered her brood together and bade the twelve pullets guard their only brother while she went out for the afternoon.

On her return all the pullets were weeping bitterly and cried, "Oh, mother dear, our brother is dead."

"Dead! How did it happen?"

"The minister came to tea. The farmer's wife caught our brother, plucked him, cooked him and the minister has eaten him!"

"How sad! But we must look at the bright side of things. Anyhow, we can be thankful your brother has entered the ministry, for he would never have been any use as a layman."

A patient called on a physician and said:

"Doctor, I can't get to sleep of nights."

"Insomnia, eh?" the doctor queried.

"That's it," asserted the patient.

"There are ways and means of combating that," declared the medico. "You think you are hopelessly wakeful, but mental effort has a great deal to do with getting you to sleep. Just imagine you are walking a tight rope a thousand feet from the ground. Step by step you advance on this tight rope."

"Yes?" the patient inquired.

"You'll soon drop off."

A man in a hospital for mental cases sat fishing over a flower bed.

A visitor approached and, wishing to be affable, remarked:

"How many have you caught?"

"You're the ninth," was the reply.

Doctor No. 1—Did you hold the mirror to her face to see if she was still breathing?

Doctor No. 2—Yes, and she opened one eye, gasped, and reached for her powder puff.

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June 7, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, doz small bchs, 75c@$1.50; Del, doz bchs, medium to large, $3@3.50; very large, $3.50@4. BEANS, La, ⅞-bu hmpr, green, $2@2.50. BEETS, Md, bu bskt, $1.50. CABBAGE, crate, Miss, $3@3.50; poor, $2; Ala and Va, $2.75@3. CARROTS, Texas, bu bskt, bunched, $2.75@3. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $4@4.50; poor, $3. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt, fancy, $1.90@2; No 1, $1.35@1.50; culls, 60@75c; Fla, ⅞-bu hmpr, fancy, $1.50@1.75; choice, $1@1.25. GREEN CORN, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75. KALE, Md, bu bskt, $1. LETTUCE, home grown, box 2 doz hds, 50c@$1; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1@1.25; Iceberg, Calif, crate, best, $5@5.50; poor, $1; Wash, crate, $4.50@5; Md, bu bskt, head, $1@1.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.25; poor, 50c. ONIONS, Texas, new, bu crate, yellows, No 1, $1.65@1.75; No 1 whites, $1.75@2; Calif, No 1 whites, $2.15@2.25. PEAS Va, 5-pk hmpr, best, $1.75@2; poor, 50c. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $7@7.50; choice, $5@6. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $5.25@5.50; new stock, Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $8@8.25; No 2, $4@4.25; S C, bbl, Irish Cobbelrs, No 1, $7.50@8; Ala, Bliss Triumphs, sacked, cwt, No 1, $4@4.25. RADISHES, Md, 5-pk hmpr, whites $1. RHUBARB, home grown, doz bchs, 15@25c. SPINACH, Md, bu basket, 75c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn, bu hmpr yellows, $2.50. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $3.50@4.50; choice, best $3.75@3.50; poor, $2; Texas, 4-bskt crate, $1.50@1.75.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $4@5; Russets, $5; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.50@1.75. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, jumbos, $3@3.50; standards, $3@3.25; ponys, $2.25@2.50; flats, 90c@$1.25. PEACHES, Georgia, 6-bskt crate, Mayflowers, $3@3.75. STRAWBERRIES, 24-quart crate, Ky and Tenn, Aromas, mostly $3.50@4; few best higher; some low as $3; Missouri, Aromas, mostly $3.50@4; few, $4.50; 32-qt crate, Del, Md and Va, best, $4.50@5; poor, $3.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 100; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 800; market active. Heavy, $14.25@14.60; medium, lightweight, light lights and pigs, $15@15.25; packing sows, $11.50@12.75; stags, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 300; market steady. Sheep, $8.75; lambs, $16; spring lambs, $18.

Calves—Receipts, 75; market steady. Choice natives, $14.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27@27.50; standard timothy, $25.50@26; No 2 timothy, $22.50@23.50; No 3, $19.50@20.50; No 1 clover mixed, $23@23.50; No 2, $18@20; No 3, $14@16; No 1 clover, $23@23.50; No 2, $18@20; No 3, $13@15; No 1 alfalfa, $25@26; standard alfalfa, $21@22; No 2 alfalfa, $18@20.

Oats—No 2 white, 47@47½c; No 3 45½@46½c; No 4, 43½@44½c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 76½@78½c; No 3, 73@74c; No 2 mixed ear, 75@76c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

June 7, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $3@4; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.50; fair to good, $5.25@6.50; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $13.50@14.50; common, $9@13; Tennessee, choice, $12.50@13.50; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9@9.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, $6@7; spring lambs, extra, $18.75@19; medium, $16.50@17.50; common, $14@16.

Hogs—Western, nearby, handy weights, $14.50@14.75.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $17@18; heifers, $13@16; cows, $12@14; yearlings, top, $21; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $23@25; country dressed, $21@23; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $22.50; winter lambs, $34@36; spring lambs, $38@40.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $26@27; No 3, $23@24; clover, light mixed, No 1, $24@25; No 2, $22@23. Straw, straight rye, $17@18; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, $1.64 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.61 bid.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 72½@73c; No 3, 70½@71½c; No 4, 67½@69c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 51@52½c; No 3 white, 50@51½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Extra, 92 score, 42c; higher scoring goods, 43@46c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 40c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 35c; 86 score, 34c; best prints, 92@94 score, 45@46c; cartons, 46@47c; good prints, 88@91 score, 41@43c; cartons, 42@44c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@40c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; fresh, 21c; longhorns, round lots, 21c; jobbing, small lots, 21@22c; single daisies, held, 25@25½c; fresh, 21c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

June 7, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 48@55c; creamery, 44@60c; fresh eggs, 32@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; ducks, $1.25@2.55 ea; squabs, 30@45c ea; guineas, $1.40@1.65 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 13@15c bch; beans, lima, 35c qt; string, 25c qt; beets, 15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 15@35c ea; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 25@60c hd; celery, 15@20c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; eggplant, 10@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; old onions, 8@10c qt; scallions, 5c bch; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 30c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 10c bch; potatoes, old, 50c ½ pk; new, 30@50c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 20@35c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.40 bu; corn, 70c; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $35@36; shorts, $34.50@35.50; hominy, $35.50@36.50; middlings, $39@40; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $44.50@45.50; ground oats, $39@40; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44@45; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $40@41; 24 per cent, $44@45; 25 per cent, $47@48; horse feed, 85 per cent, $42@43.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending June 5, 1926:—Market slow, demand light thruout week. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady to weak, good and choice grades 15@25c lower, quality mostly medium to good; top, $10 for load strictly choice 1310-lb averages; several loads, $9.50@9.75; bulk of sales, $8.75@9.25. Bulls steady, demand light. She stock and canners and cutters steady; bulk nearby cows, $4.25@5.50. Calves steady; top vealers, $15. Hogs inactive, no fresh receipts.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .41⅛	$ .40⅞	$ .41	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.32½	.32½	.31¼	.33¼
Potatoes, 150-lb sacks (Philadelphia)........	...	3.50	5.00	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.50	...	9.00	9.87½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	26.50	26.50	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.64	1.60½	1.71	1.89½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..........	.72¾	.74	.76¾	1.33½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.51¾	.51¼	.51½	.61½

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 4 cars, 2 from St Louis, 1 St Paul, 1 Penna, containing 106 head; 443 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle 549 head, 10 calves. Receipts for week ending June 5, 1926: Cattle, 29 cars, 14 Penna, 3 St Louis, 3 Ohio, 2 Kansas City, 2 Chicago, 2 St Paul, 2 Virginia, 1 Indiana; containing 661 head; 1213 head trucked in. Total cattle, 1874 head, 284 calves, 226 hogs. Compared with week previous: Cattle, 27 cars containing 613 head; 1775 head trucked in. Total cattle, 2388 head; 310 calves; 160 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@10.00
Fair to good	8.50@ 9.00
Medium to fair	8.00@ 8.50
Common to medium	7.25@ 8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.75@7.00
Medium to good	4.50@5.75
Common to medium	4.00@4.50
Canners and cutters	3.00@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.50@15.00
Medium	10.00@13.50
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs...	13.50@14.50
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.50@15.75
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs....	14.75@15.75
Rough stock	10.75@13.50

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@50c; separator, 50@55c; eggs, 28@30c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, old, 25@30c ½ pk; new, 40@60c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@15c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@18c ¼ pk, 3@5c bch; beets, 1@5c ea; lima beans, 35c qt; soup beans, 10@25c pt; new beans, 20@30c ¼ pk; peas, 25@35c ¼ pk; asparagus, 8@12c bch; rhubarb, 3@8c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ¼ pk, $1.50@$3.50 bu; strawberries, shipped, 15@25c; do, county, 20@30c.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, $1; oats, 75c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, 72c; rye, 85c; oats, 55c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange there was no trading. Quotations unchanged.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30@31c; 3½@4 lbs, 31c; Leghorns and other light stock, 28c; old roosters, 20c; young chickens, springers, 1¾ lbs and over, 45@50c; springers, small size, 38@40c; White Leghorns, as to size, 20@40c. Ducks, White Pekins, 22@24c; Muscovy, young, 21@22c; puddle, 21@22c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 40c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42½@43c; choice, 41½@42c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 43@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 32@33c; Md and Penna, rolls, 28½@30c; Ohio and West Va, rolls, 28½@30c; store-packed, 28½@29c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 28½@30c; process butter, 35@36c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

June 7, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; receipts, 6843 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 41½@42¼c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 41@41¼c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38@40¾c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 27c.

Eggs—Firm, receipts, 16,639 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 32@33c; do, storage packed, 33¾@34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 30½@31½c; do, storage packed, 32@33c; fresh gathered, seconds, 28½@29½c; do, storage packed, 30@31½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32½@37c; nearby pullets, 30@31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 37@39c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39@40c; do, extra firsts, 37@38c.

Cheese—Steady; receipts, 244,923 lbs. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy special, 21¼c; do, average run, unquoted; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy special, 26½@28c; do, average run, 26c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 25@45c; fowls, by express, 28@32c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh 40@50c; do, frozen, 30@44c; fowls, fresh, 30@36c; do, frozen, 29@36c; old roosters, 18@23c; turkeys, fresh, 30@40c; do, frozen, 42@62c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Irregular; steers, $7@9.90; state bulls, $4@6.25; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Weak; veals, common to prime, $6@15; culls and little calves, $6@7.50; grassers and fed calves, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $3@8; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $11.50@16; state, common to prime, $10@16; culls, $7@10; springers, 65@75 lbs, $19 per 100 lbs.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $14.25@14.75; pigs, $15@15.25; heavy hogs, $13.75@14.25; roughs, $12@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $31.50; middlings, $30, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $38, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $30; standard middlings, prompt shipment, $28.75; flour middlings, prompt shipment, $35; red dog, prompt shipment, $36, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.10, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38.75; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.30 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $30; No 2, $28@29; No 3, $26@27; sample, $10@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $21.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.77¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.81¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.75¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.70⅞; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.56¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, 86¼c; No 3 yellow, 84c. OATS, No 2 white, 50¾c; No 3 white, 49¾c; No 4 white, 48¼c; ordinary white, clipped, 50@52c; fancy white, clipped, 53½@55c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.01½. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 84½@87½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Weighty steers after losing part of early advance still 15@25c higher; yearlings steady to 25c lower; only choice long yearlings holding steady; light yearling heifers sharing maximum decline; fat cows and heavy heifers, 15@25c higher; canners and cutters, 10@15c lower; bulls, steady; vealers, 50@75c higher; stockers and feeders scarce; strong to 15c up. Extreme top heavy steers, $10.65; yearlings, $10.25; part load, $10.35. Week's bulk prices follow: Fed steers, $8.85@10; fat cows, $5.50@7.35; heifers, $7.50@9.40; canners and cutters, $4.25@4.75; veal calves, $12@13.25; stockers and feeders, $7.50@8.75.

Hogs—210@300-lb butchers largely $13.90@14.20; bulk desirable 210 lbs down $14.30@14.60; practical top, $14.60; majority packing sows, $12.65@12.90; few sorted killing pigs, $14.50@14.75; stags, $12.25 down; shippers took 1000 head; estimated hold over, 3000 head; part held off market; heavyweight hogs, $13.55@14.25; medium, $14@14.55; lights, $13.70@14.65; light lights, $13.75@14.65; packing sows, $12.50@13; slaughter pigs, $14@14.75.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Desirable fat lambs around 25c higher; better grade yearlings sharing advance; in-between lambs and yearlings mostly 25@50c lower; fat sheep, 50c@$1 lower. Week's top prices: Fat lambs, $18.90; yearlings, $16.90; feeding lambs, $14. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, $17.50@18.75; culls, $13@14; feeding lambs, $13.25@13.85; fat ewes, $5.50@7.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 5, 1926.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 44c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Mich and N Y fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 43c; ½-blood combing, 42c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; ¼-blood combing, 41@42c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@42c; ⅜-blood, 40@41c; ¼-blood, 39@40c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 5, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $22; imported, $17.50 asked; October, $19.50; December, $16.50. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.45; September, $3.70.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 7th. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$29.50@30.50
Spring bran	29.00@30.00
Soft winter wheat bran......	31.50@32.00
Hard winter wheat bran	30.50
Standard middlings	29.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	31.20@33.50
Flour middlings	33.50
Red dog flour	37.50
White hominy	30.50
Yellow hominy	30.50@31.00
Gluten feed	39.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.25@39.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.25@41.50
34 per cent linseed meal.....	49.75@50.70

Millfeed easy under light demand with production ample for all requirements.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

THE Philadelphia strawberry market was stronger June 5 with a better demand for the best stock. Receipts from New Jersey were more plentiful, totaling about 400 crates, while motor truck receipts from the Eastern Shore amounted to approximately 5000 crates. Trading was fairly active with New Jersey stock ranging from $4 to $6 per 32-quart crate, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Nearby asparagus was in moderate receipt and offerings were cleaning up well. The demand was good with Pennsylvania green stock topping the market. The best ranged from $5 to $6 per dozen bunches with a few lots as high as $6.50. The fancy white grass sold at $2.40@3.

Rhubarb held steady, while nearby lettuce continued plentiful and dull. Spinach was slightly stronger with the market firm on the best stock. There was considerable ordinary stock which sold very slowly. Most sales ranged from 40c to 50c per bushel.

New potatoes moved very slowly altho offerings were of better quality than yesterday. South Carolina Cobblers brought $6 to $6.50 per barrel. The old potato market continued very slow and draggy, but there were a few sales of Maine Green Mountains at $4.50 to $4.75 per 120-pound sack.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

THE butter markets for the week ending June 5, opened in an easy position with price declines effective on all markets, but this condition was only temporary and soon gave way to firmer markets. Operations on the part of buyers were of a rather cautious nature and altho there were no marked signs of weakness, neither were there any decided signs of strength.

Sentiment was mixed but as the week progressed confidence in the market at present price levels appeared to be developing. Jobbers were inclined to buy a little more freely and receivers were willing to carry larger stocks.

Blair County, Pa.—Grain and grass growing nicely. It has been very dry but we have had some showers lately. The corn is planted and some of it is coming up at present. We have fine prospects for a fruit crop. Some of the farmers are plowing fallows at present. There is still much sickness, chiefly influenza and kindred disorders. Wheat is now selling for $1.60; butter, 40c; milk, 10@12c qt.; eggs, 25c. Forest fires have done more than the usual damage this spring. Pomona Grange met in Williamsburg on May 27, they were the guests of Clover Creek Grange.—H. E. H., May 29.

Bradford County, Pa.—The season is unusually dry. Oats are at a standstill. Seeding is coming on very slowly. Some corn is planted but very little is up. Farmers who plowed in the spring for corn will not plant until we get rain. Fall plowed beds contain some moisture. Pastures are not growing. Ensilage and hay are very scarce and stockmen do not know which way to turn. Water supplies are getting lower. Nights have been cold; have had frosts until a few days ago. Very little buckwheat ground is plowed. Poultry culling has been started. Young chicks are doing nicely. The outlook for fruit is good where care is taken about spraying, etc. Bees wintered well. Some of last year's honey still on hand and selling at 12½@15c per lb. in 10-lb. pails.—G. E. E., May 29.

Cambria County, Pa.—Meadow grass yellow and stunted from dry weather and repeated freezings. Fruit, generally, appears only slightly injured. Grapes badly frozen. Corn all planted, but very little up yet. Oats making slow growth. Not many sales this spring. Farm help plentiful but not much employed at wages asked. Potato acreage less than last year. Good demand for high-class dairy cows. Pigs very scarce and prices out of sight. Pasture almost as short as in midsummer and cows still relish a winter ration of silage. Dealers report heavy sales of tractors and improved farm machinery. Most of the wool in the county will be pooled. Local prices for produce: eggs, 35c; butter, 50c; oats, 65c; live chickens, 30c; veal calves, 18@20c; calf skins, 50c; seed potatoes, $3.50. Markets dull as mines are working short time.—S., May 29.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Following continued dry and cold weather we now have light showers; vegetation is responding yet one cannot be assured of a good hay crop. Early planted corn is coming up slowly. Potato planting is in progress; as seed is scarce some are curtailing their acreage. We have a good set of fruit, cherries and plums particularly. Baldwins, Rome Beauty, MacIntosh and Wagner promise well but Bens are not full here. Eggs, 25@35c; butter, 45@60c; mixed hay slow, $22; oats, 70c.—D. H. W., June 1.

Fulton County, Pa.—Weather has been cool and very dry the past month. All crops are far below normal. Wheat is coming in head very short and grass fields have made very little start. Farmers are replanting corn; it came up well but is making very little progress and cutworms, which are worse than for many years, are doing much damage both in gardens and corn fields. Prospects are good for all kinds of fruit. Several very destructive forest fires this spring. About the usual potato crop is being planted; early potatoes are coming up. Baby chicks are doing fairly well. Market quotations: hay, $35; wheat, $1.50; chickens, 26c; eggs, 25c; bacon, 22c; lard, 17c; butter, 30c.—T. H. T., May 27.

Lebanon County, Pa.—May was very cool most of the time; several heavy frosts. The corn is about all planted and some has been cultivated. From all appearances a good stand is assured. The grass for hay is short, except alfalfa, which has made better progress. The condition of the wheat fields has greatly improved since the early spring and much is heading at this writing. Much hay has been baled and is being shipped out of the county. The heaviest rain of the season fell this afternoon. Prospects good for all kinds of fruit. Prices: wheat, $1.60; corn, 70c; butter, 50c; eggs, 27c.—P. L. M., June 1.

Montgomery County, Pa.—Very little rain during May, which allowed the farmers to get about two weeks ahead with their work. The drought was very hard on the grass which looks like a half crop. Corn is nearly all planted but cool weather and a hard crust on the ground will make some poor stands. The wheat that stood the winter looks excellent. Many soy beans being planted as an emergency hay crop. The fruit outlook is very good. Early potatoes are also doing well. Prices: wheat, $1.60; oats, 70c; corn, 90c; eggs, 35c; butter, 55c; chickens, 30c; calves, 13c.—C. N. D., June 1.

Sullivan County, Pa.—The long dry spell has been broken by frequent and much-needed rains. The weather is ideal for crop growth. Oats is up nicely and growing fast. A few farmers have not sown as yet. Corn is just coming up. The wheat fields give indications of a fine crop. The fruit crop promises to be fair. The summer resort of Eagles Mere opened the first of June. The state road work is progressing nicely. Recently we have had a very destructive fire in North Mountain, burning huge timber tracts. Prices vary but slightly. Oat, 60c; buckwheat, $1; corn, $1.20; wheat, $1.60; potatoes, $2.50; butter, 45c; eggs, 30c.—M. G., June 3.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—We have had cold weather all thru May and only one good shower, so pastures haven't grown enough to satisfy cattle. On high ground the pastures are turning brown. Many farmers are still feeding hay and grain to new milkers. Oats are all sown, many potatoes planted, and some corn. We have light frosts nearly every night and there is danger of its killing fruit blossoms as they are well started. Prospects are very good for hay but rain is needed badly. Pigs are very scarce and selling for $7 when five weeks old. The T. B. test brought the prices of cows very high. The price of milk about the same as last year. Cows, $150; potatoes, $3; eggs, 30c; butter, 49c; veal calves, 11c.—J. A. G., May 29.

Tioga County, N. Y.—A cold, dry, backward spring. Frosts were every night in the vicinity of Candor all last week and ice formed on still water. Potatoes soared in price, many selling at 90c to $1 a peck at store, and seed potatoes were sold at $4 bushel. Last week a groceryman at Flemingville was paying $1.50 a bushel and one at Newark Valley $2. At Nichols they were endeavoring to load a car at $1 a bushel, but did not succeed very well.—C. A. A. B., May 29.

Egyptian Onions

ALTHO Egypt has exported onions for many years the magnitude of the present trade is of only recent development, being the result of larger distribution following the establishment of a number of new steamship connections between Egypt and foreign ports. In former years Egyptian onions were shipped largely to the United Kingdom and some other European markets, especially Austria. The United States in pre-war years took no Egyptian onions direct, but in recent years has been one of Egypt's most important customers.

Before the war direct sailing from Alexandria to New York was rare but today at least one twenty-day steamer sails for New York every six days. Last year Egypt shipped 706,000 bushels, or about 1400 cars, to the United States. The first Egyptian onions of the 1926 season arrived on the Boston market during the latter part of March.

The tariff on onions imported into the United States is about one cent per pound and growers in Texas have been trying to have this advanced since their crop comes into direct competition with the Egyptian imports.—W. R. Whitacre.

War on Codling Moth

EXTENSIVE studies of the life history and control measures for the codling moth are being conducted in Kent County, Delaware, this spring by Dr. H. L. Dozier, entomologist of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, and County Agent Russell E. Wilson. It has been estimated that 75 per cent of the cull apples produced in Kent County each season are infested with the codling moth.

Heretofore, County Agent Wilson has placed small wire cages in a few of the representative commercial orchards in Kent County for the purpose of studying the time of the maximum emergence of the first brood of the moth. When this emergence was observed in these wire cages, notices were mailed to all the fruit growers advising them of the proper time to apply the arsenical sprays.

In addition to these small cages, this year Doctor Dozier and Mr. Wilson secured the cooperation of four commercial fruit growers to construct large screened cages twelve feet square around a bearing apple tree. The object is to study the complete life history of each of the other two broods with a view to advising the growers concerning the emergence of the second and third generation of adult moths.

Cages Have Been Infested

These large screened cages have been built in the orchards of J. Leonard Soper near Magnolia; S. H. Derby near Woodside; F. C. Bancroft near Camden, and S. H. Baker west of Magnolia. All of these cages have been infested by placing in them several baskets which are heavily infested with the codling moth larvae, from which the adult moths will emerge and attack the apples. Three different late varieties of trees are being used for these observations, the Stayman, the Paragon, and the Nero.—W.

Why Barns Burn

(Continued from page 3)

danger line. At this stage a thermometer should be quickly brought into use.

Increasing costs of labor on Pennsylvania farms have necessitated the speeding up of the various farm operations. Hay may be cut, raked and stored much more rapidly than 30 years ago, but it is doubtful whether the curing process has speeded up proportionately over this same period. Artificial drying, practiced to some extent in Europe, is hardly a practical process under present Pennsylvania conditions.

Modern haymaking machinery has a tendency to mat the hay and the use of the hay fork is the culmination of these compacting operations. A compacted cone of hay is formed where the hay fork drops its load. Large forkfuls of hay are difficult to tear apart and are in many cases left intact.

To Cure Properly

To secure proper curing in the mow it is necessary that forkfuls of hay be torn apart thoroly and spread uniformly. This will not entirely prevent the cone of compacted hay due to the dropping of so great a weight from the fork, but it will permit the circulation of more air thru the hay. If the hay fork is not used until the hay in the mow is level with the breast beam, the spreading process will be much easier. This method also provides a cushion to receive the shock of the dropping hay.

Moisture and a compacted mass of hay are the conditions necessary for self-ignition. Improper curing methods are responsible for a large moisture content in the hay. A hole in the roof may admit enough rain to start the process of spontaneous combustion. Warm, humid air rising from the stables condenses upon reaching the cooler air of the mow. This moisture is formed either on the hay or on the underside of the roof where it can easily drop upon the hay.

If the barn has a tight roof, if the hay is well cured, and if it is not allowed to lie in the mow in hard compacted masses as it dropped from the fork, there will be little danger of a fire caused by spontaneous combustion.

Prices and Prospects

THE strawberry season is working northward and berries from New Jersey have been appearing on the Philadelphia market. The quality of the stock has been generally good and has commanded top prices.

The feature of the strawberry season has been the increased use of the motor truck in bringing berries to market from sections that formerly shipped by rail. The Eastern Shore district of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware hauled approximately 61,875 crates of strawberries to Philadelphia during May, or the equivalent of about 260 carloads. There were 22 cars received by rail and in addition to these about 6090 crates arrived by express in less than carload lots.

Motor Trucks Being Used

These sections also used the motor truck to supply the markets of New York, Trenton, Wilmington, Chester and Baltimore. Berries have arrived in better condition when this method of transportation is used. On the Philadelphia market they have brought a premium ranging from 75c to $2 per crate above rail receipts. Less handling is required and the berries present a brighter appearance. Large commercial trucks hauling about 150 crates are used and this method of transportation has cost about the same as both express and freight.

Hay prices held steady in the eastern markets during the last week of May and receipts were liberal. The demand was active for top grades but all sound hay moved readily in the East, on account of the scarcity of best hay. Timothy averaged firm and light offerings forced prices of No. 2 timothy higher at Boston.

Prices declined slightly at New York where the bulk of the arrivals consisted of lower grades. Buyers at Pittsburgh were purchasing for immediate needs only and the market was generally dull.

Grain receipts were more than ample for current needs and the cash grain prices were generally lower. World wheat quotations held firm but receipts in domestic markets were heavy and the market weaker. Corn prices worked lower due to increased receipts. Plantings were well along in the eastern part of the Corn Belt. Oats prices worked lower under a limited demand. Rye held firm under reports of poor crop conditions and some export inquiry.

Supplies of eggs on the New York market were relatively heavy during the week ending June 2, but there has been some seasonal decrease. Nearby white eggs were plentiful and there has been a good demand for the best stock for the holiday trade. The movement into storage has been free and the May 1 shortage has been reduced.

The Philadelphia egg market held generally steady altho extra firsts declined one-half cent at the close. Receipts were heavy, totaling 54,397 cases, of which Pennsylvania supplied 3194.—W. R. Whitacre.

Dry Weather—Short Hay Crop
Save Corn Crop with
PHILADELPHIA SILOS
Low Prices—Free Catalogue
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
10 S. 18th St. Phila., Pa.

BINDER TWINE
In five or eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for circular and sample. We have a special offer for you.
THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 80, Melrose, Ohio

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR and Power Lawnmower
A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.
American Farm Machine Co.
1003-33rd Av. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Catalog Free

SO-BOSS SAVES MILK!
So-Boss Cow Hobble & Tail Holder, prevents cows kicking or switching tail. 75c—hardware stores or sent prepaid.
SIMONSEN IRON WKS., Sioux Rapids, Ia

Chick Prices Reduced for June and July
Effective after June 15. Wh., Br., Buff Leg., 8c; Anc., Ill. Min., 9c; Wh., Br. Rocks, Reds, 10c; Wh. Wynd., 11c; Wh. Min., 12c; Brah., 14c; Lt. Mix., 6c; Hy. Mix., 8½c. Add one cent in orders below fifty. 100 live prepaid. Bank ref. Order with remittance.
ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. Stephen, Ohio

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR DUCKLINGS World's Best Strains
Mammoth Pekin and Giant Rouen Ducklings
$18 per 50; $35 per 100; $170 per 500
INDIAN RUNNER Ducklings Fawn-white Pure White
$17 per 50; $33 per 100; $160 per 500
Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe arrival guaranteed.
18th year Producing Ducklings that LIVE.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.00	3.75	7.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.75	11.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00
Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

Parks Barred Rocks, Now $12 per 100
Pure strains, healthy stock, strong chix. Special matings, direct pedigree males, $18.00—100. None better. Prices on 1,000. 100% del. postpaid. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders to, S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	$8 per	100
S. C. B. P. Rocks	10 "	100
S. C. R. I. Reds	10 "	100
Light Mixed	7 "	100
Heavy Mixed	9 "	100

Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. Postpaid live delivery guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Martin's White Wyandottes. Direct strain. Well bred. Now 12c each. Special matings, 15c each. White Rocks, same price. Heavy mixed 10c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. JAS. E. ULSH, Beaver Springs, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT Quality Baby Chicks—Orders now booked for June shipments. The ideal month for success. Tancred and Wyckoff White Leghorns, $8 per 100, Sheppard Mottled Anconas, $10 per 100. Martin White Wyandottes, $12 per 100. Park's Rocks and Owen's Reds, $11 per 100. 100% live delivery. Circular. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

Baby Chicks Per 100: S. C. W. Leghorns, $9.00; Barred Rocks, $10.00; S. C. Reds, $11.00; Mixed or Broilers, $8.00; Heavy Mixed $9.00. Delivered free. 100% live. MITCHELL'S RELIABLE POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
from a heavy laying strain. Cockerels, Pullets, eggs and chicks. Write for catalogue.
BYRON PEPPER, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS Order from this adv. White Leghorns $9.00—100. Barred Rocks $10.00. R. I. Reds, $11.00. Mixed, $8.00. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered free. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—For June 22nd to Sept. 1st delivery. W. Leghorns 8c; Large English W. Leg. 9¼c. Reduction on 500 or more. 100% guaranteed. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Large Type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns 8c, from our own free range flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. Beaver, McAlisterville, Pa.

Bargain Combination Offer

Club No. 1-P
Pennsylvania Farmer.....1 year
Pathfinder ....6 months
Mothers Home Life.......1 year
Gentlewoman ....1 year
All for only $1.25—value $2.00

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Household Guest ....1 year
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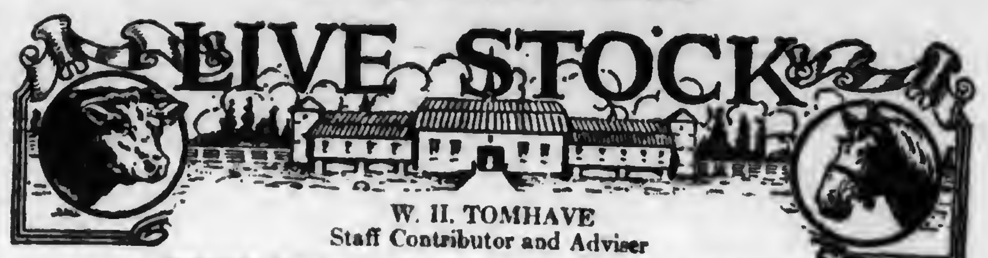

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Feeding Young Pigs

Will you please send me information about the feeding of four small pigs eight weeks old?—L. B., Greene County, Pa.

The pigs that are from 8 to 10 weeks old are ready to be weaned. Before weaning, however, it is highly essential that they be taught to eat some grain. Unless this is done the sudden weaning will result in a set back and it will take some time to get them back to a normal condition. No doubt these pigs have become accustomed to eating some grain.

A very satisfactory grain combination consists of 4 parts of corn meal, 3 parts of wheat middlings and 1 part of digester tankage or fish meal. Mix this combination and let the pigs have free access to it in a self-feeder or it may be hand fed. If a supply of skimmilk or buttermilk is available it may be used in place of the tankage or fish meal. Feed it at the rate of three pounds for each pound of the grain allowed. If the pigs are on a self-feeder let them have all the milk they will consume.

Set Aside Pasture if Possible

If a small piece of a clover or alfalfa field can be set aside it will pay to do so. A small field seeded to Dwarf Essex rape will provide an abundance of pasture in about six weeks after it is seeded.

Continue feeding the grain combination suggested until the pigs weigh about 100 pounds, after which the middlings can be gradually eliminated and the amount of corn increased so that when they weigh about 125 pounds they will be getting a combination of 10 parts corn and 1 part tankage or fish meal or the corn and milk.

A very simple and satisfactory mineral mixture is made up of twenty per cent salt, forty per cent steam bone meal and forty per cent of ground limestone. The mineral mixture will be very useful in developing the pigs, especially if there is no pasture. The mineral mixture should be put in a box where the pigs can have free access to it.—W. H. Tomhave.

Sell the Lambs Early

I have about 25 lambs that I expect to sell as market lambs. Will it pay me to feed these lambs grain on pasture and get them ready for market this summer or should I carry them along on pasture alone this summer and fatten them in the fall? The lambs are about two months old.—R. U. S., Perry County, Pa.

It will be a good plan to finish these lambs during the summer and put them on the market as soon as possible. The lambs should be fed grain while on pasture as they can be put on the market at an earlier age than when no grain is fed. It is an advantage to get lambs ready for market during the summer as they can be disposed of before the heavy run of western lambs begins. The price received for the early lambs is usually higher than that paid during the fall months. This higher price received will more than pay for the grain which the lambs will consume.

It is quite essential that the lambs are put on good clean pasture where the old sheep have not been pastured. This will reduce the trouble from internal parasites. A good field of clover or alfalfa pasture can be used to advantage. If a field has been seeded to rape and is available it will make an excellent pasture.

Since the lambs are not old enough to wean, they must be pastured with the ewes. They should be kept with the ewes until they are ready to go to market. A lamb creep must be built to keep the ewes from eating the grain.

The grain fed the lambs should consist of a mixture of 5 parts corn and 1 part linseed oil meal. This can best be fed as cracked corn, but shelled corn can be used if it is not convenient to have it cracked. The grain should be put in the trough daily as lambs do not relish grain that has been in the trough any length of time.

The lambs can be marketed to best advantage when they weigh from 70 to 80 pounds.—W. H. Tomhave.

When to Breed Sow

I have a good brood sow that farrowed a litter of pigs about the middle of March. When would it be desirable to breed the sow for fall farrowing? What time would you breed her?—O. W. R., York County, Pa.

It is desirable to have fall litters farrowed early in September in order to give the pigs a good start before cold weather sets in. The gestation period of swine is about 112 days or 16 weeks.

The brood sow should be bred as soon as possible after the spring pigs have been weaned in order that the pigs may not come too late in the fall.

The average brood sow can be bred to produce two litters per year to advantage. Producing two litters materially reduces the cost of the pigs at weaning time because the cost of maintaining the brood sow must be charged to the pigs at weaning age.—W. H. Tomhave.

Why Do Hogs Root?

IS IT not true, as a general thing, that hogs would not root if they received all the elements of food that they crave? or, in other words, they are rooting for something in which the food they receive is deficient?

I must venture to disagree with a statement of your veterinarian in a recent issue, in which he states that coal is not good for hogs. Probably he is thinking of some kinds of coal, but I have fed bituminous coal for many years as a tonic or "condiment," and have never observed either in my own experience or that of others any but beneficial results. I do not mean to mix the coal with the feed, altho I do not think that would be harmful, but throw some lumps of fine coal into the pen or feed lot where the hogs show a liking for it like a kid for candy.

In 1919, I had a sow that started to eat her pigs. I threw a few lumps of coal into the pen, and she "went for it" as if she was about starved for it, and never hurt another pig.—W. A. L., Mercer County, Pa.

We ask readers to answer W. A. L.'s question. Do hogs root for the exercise, for minerals they crave, for worms and grubs, or only because they were made that way?—Editors.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Fertilizer Fillers

A FERTILIZER dealer has raised an interesting question concerning the possibility of leaving out fillers from some fertilizer mixtures.

> "In making up medium and low grade fertilizers it is impossible for me to make 2000 lbs. to ton without using a filler to bring the weight up to a full ton. It is impossible for me to use sand as most firms do, as my place is open at all times and if the farmer sees the sand he thinks he is being cheated. Is there any way that I could put it up short weight and mark it on the bag and explain to the farmer about it?
>
> "Would it be legal to put say 180 lbs. to bag and mark it equal to 200 lbs. of whatever analysis it was?
>
> "I do not want to use low grade ammoniates as they are not nearly as available as high grade tankage. Please let me know if there is any way to overcome this situation. The farmers all understand it and are perfectly willing to take it this way and say they do not want the trouble of handling the extra filler. I understand that some firms are selling it short weight."

The question which you raise in your letter is not a new one. Some of the fertilizer manufacturers and dealers have met a similar problem by indicating that a ton of any given concentrated fertilizer is equivalent to a larger quantity of a product with a lower analysis.

For instance, a mixture made up of 200 pounds nitrate of soda, 300 pounds sulphate of ammonia, 1100 pounds 18 per cent acid phosphate and 400 pounds muriate of potash would have an analysis corresponding to 5-16-10. Sixteen hundred pounds of this mixture would be equivalent to one ton of a 4-8-8.

Some of the fertilizer dealers sell so-called open formula fertilizers, the ingredients of which are mentioned and the equivalents in terms of lower analysis fertilizers are given.—J. G. Lipman.

More Corn and Better

THE right kind of fertilizer does more than increase the yield of the cornfield. It also helps the crop to mature earlier, thus, in case of early frost, increasing the percentage of marketable corn. Some experiments conducted in Iowa will show what we mean.

Here are the yields of corn on three plots, one of which received neither lime, manure, nor fertilizer:

Untreated plot	34.9 bushels
Manure and lime plot	51.7 "
Manure, lime and acid phosphate plot	63.3 "

But that is only half the story. The unfertilized plots not only produced less corn, but what they produced was also poorer. Here are the percentages of marketable corn on the same three plots:

Untreated plot	31.4% marketable
Manure and lime plot	82.7% "
Manure, lime and acid phosphate plot	98.8% "

Very similar results have been obtained in the same kind of experiments in other states.

FOXES

QUALITY DARK BLUE FOXES—That produce large litters and wonderful pelts. Buy direct from one of the world's largest Blue Fox Farms. Low prices. Breeder Agents wanted. Write for Free Booklet, price list and credit plan giving the purchaser one year to pay after delivery. Member Chamber of Commerce. Bank references. Grover Cleary Fox Farms, Smith Building, Seattle.

FARM LANDS

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

BUY A GOOD FARM in the ideal location of the East. Federalsburg is the center desired location of the famous Eastern Shore of Maryland, where you can enjoy the most desirable climate and best farm land values obtainable. Consult the Del-Mar-Va Association or myself for information concerning poultry, gardening, fruit, dairy, grain and stock farms, also beautiful waterfront properties, for sale very cheap, from 1 to 800 acres, including large valuable timber acreage and gunning clubs. Write for my catalog. C. E. Turner, Federalsburg, Maryland.

100 ACRE EARLY SOIL FARM—Horses, 10 cattle, 300 poultry, hogs, vehicles, implements, growing crops included; near hustling village; half excellent crop land, spring-watered pasture, fruit, grapes, berries; splendid 10-room house, nice shaded porch, basement barn, farm bldgs. valued $3700. Price only $2800 for all, part cash. Details pg. 39 big Illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES,
write L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

JERSEYS—Heifer and bull calves. R. of M. dams and granddams. Grandsire Masterman of Oaklands. Write BONO FARMS, TROY, PA.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES and young stock for sale, either sex, herd certificate No. 111808. W. I. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

A VERY FINE REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, excellently bred. 5 mos. old for $50. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

Jersey Bull 15 mos. old. Richly bred. C. P. & M. W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

VERY CHOICE GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES—7 weeks old, practically pure, $20 each, crated. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Box 106, Whitewater, Wisc.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed.
W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, intelligent, healthy. Farm raised. Males, $15.00; females, $10.00. Unpedigreed males, $10.00; females, $5.00. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

MY 3½ year old coon and opossum hound, open trailer, wide ranger, and true treer, for sale. On trial. B. Keeterson, B-63, Sedalia, Ky.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

LLEWELLIN and ENGLISH SETTERS. Also Maryland bred rabbit hounds. Sent on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MARYLAND

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS AND DOGS. Natural heelers. Black and Tan, beauties. Maple Grove Farms, Pope Mills, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. SOWS AND GILTS bred to farrow July and August. Nice spring pigs; Herd Sire, Big thrifty swine, best quality and blood lines. Shipped on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, MALLORY, N. Y.

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.50 each.
INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, DUSHORE, PA.

PLANTS

PLANTS—Leading varieties. Cabbage, tomato, $1.00—1,000. Pepper $2.00. Satisfactory service. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00. Tomatoes—500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Four Bros., Inc., Franklin, Va.

YELLOW YAM SWEET POTATO PLANTS $3 thousand. Quick shipment. Nichols Sons, Waynesburg, Pa.

YELLOW Yam Sweet Potato Plants $3 per thousand. Harvey Gaines, Atlanta, Ga.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING or smoking tobacco: 5 lbs. $1.25; ten, $2; twenty, $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

GOATS

VITALITY MILK GOATS—Saanens, Nubians, $25. Bred, $30. Freshening, $40. Fresh, $45, $55. Purebreds, $60, $75. Goldsboro Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

MASTITIS.—One of my cow's teats went bad all of a sudden. One night the milk looked pinkish so I threw it away. Next morning one front teat was in a curdle so I dissolved the bag with hot water. We are afraid to use the milk. I would also like to know what makes warts on a cow's teat.—J. B. M., Newfield, N. J. This is evidently mastitis or inflammation due to an infection. Better consult your veterinarian about this case. In the meantime, would advise you to separate this cow from the herd, wash the udder before and after milking with antiseptic solution, and also wash the hand in antiseptic solution. Do not use the milk from the affected quarters until the cow recovers. Warts may come and go, causing much, little or no inconvenience. One should avoid use of strong drugs for removal. Let your veterinarian advise you regarding this case also.

A PROBLEM INVOLVING ABORTION.—I have a valuable cow that aborted about six weeks before her time. She cleaned all right and is giving a normal supply of milk. I have no sire and nobody will let me breed her to their sire, being afraid of contagious abortion. She has been in heat several times and I thought maybe you could give me some advice on the matter. I isolated cow from herd and thoroly sprayed stable with disinfectant. She carried her calf last spring the full time.—A. E., McConnellsburg, Pa. This is very probably a case of contagious abortion. You followed the best plan for control, namely isolation and disinfection. The fact that bull owners refuse to allow service on this cow is a problem which can be worked out only by the parties concerned. It would be a chance for spreading infection. The herd owners of the community would do well to have the agglutination or blood test made on their animals to determine the presence of infection.

WARTS ON TEATS.—Have a young cow whose teats are covered with warts. They get sore and cause her to kick when being milked. Kindly advise a remedy.—M. S. P., Chester, Pa. Warts are sometimes difficult to remove. Covering the skin around the wart with vaseline and applying a silver nitrate pencil to the moistened surface of the wart is a satisfactory method. Care should be exercised as the application will cause death of good tissue as well as the wart tissue.

Training Club Leaders

ONE of the new features introduced into boys' and girls' club work this year by State Club Leader Allen L. Baker is a Leadership Training School, the object of which is to train young people to become leaders in club and community work.

The first Leadership Training School will be held in State College, June 14 to 16th. Boys and girls from thirty counties will attend. After their intensive course of training they will help manage the activities of Young Farmers' Week which open on June 16th.

Doctor—I suppose, Mrs. Jackson, that you have given the medicine according to directions.

Mrs. Jackson—Well, doctah, I done mah bes'. You said give Rastus one o' dose pills three times a day until gone, but I done run out o' pills yistddy an' he hain't gone yet.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $12.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $13.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $14.00; Add 1c each for lots of 50 or less. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

RAISE CHICKENS! Buy day old chicks. We are now hatching 5,000 chicks weekly. All breeds. Low prices. Start today with purebred chicks from inspected farm flocks. They'll be broilers in two months—laying before winter. Live delivery guaranteed. Send no money. We ship C. O. D. Allegheny Valley Hatchery, Box A-2, East Liberty, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $10—100. Barred Rocks, and Reds, $10—100. White Rocks, $13—100. Mixed light, $8—100. Heavy, $10—100. Add 1c, if less than 100 ordered. Of all good free range parent stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, Box 8, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3.25, $6.00, $10.00; White Leghorns, $2.75, $5.00, $9.00; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

BABY CHICKS from free range purebred healthy laying flocks. R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks, 12c; S. C. White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed, 8c. By prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. Penna Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926—White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte. They are bred, hatched, priced right. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. L. R. Walck Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 3, Greencastle, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited, per 100: Leghorns, large assorted, $10; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $12; Light Brahmas, $15; assorted, $8. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid, from 35 lb. toms, 16 to 20 lb. hens. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

FORTUNE in turkeys properly managed. Hundreds testimonials say our only Blackhead cure; 24 capsules and successful raising hints, $1; 100, $3.50. Turkey Herbs Remedy, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, California.

CHICKS 6c up C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Wells for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

JUNE, July and August Chicks: heavy mixed, 8c; Leghorns, 9c; Rocks, 10c; Reds, 11c; Jersey Giants, 15c. Quality Hatchery, Elkview, Pa.

PUREBRED CHICKS—The husky, hustling kind. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Light Brahmas. Free folder. Spicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS at reduced prices for June, July, August delivery. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, 12c Leghorns, 10c. Mixed, 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS—CHICKS—R. I. Reds, 10c; Barred Rocks, 10c; White Leghorns, 9c; Mixed Chicks, 7c and 8c. Guarantee live delivery. Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS—7c up. White Leghorns, 10c. Ohio accredited, blood tested. C. O. D. Guaranteed to please you. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Aspers, Pa.

BIG husky mixed chicks, hatched right and ready to make you money at $11.00 per 100 delivered. J. Elmer Long, Palmyra, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—June prices. Barred and White Rocks, W. Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, Buff Orps., 11c. G. C. Rhoades, Reedsville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs, Superior Ringlet, Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and Mixed, 7c up. I. W. Moyer, Cocolamus, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—90c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowic Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

FREE—7x11 enlargement of any kodak film with your roll developed and six prints; Special Trial Offer—35c. World's Photo Supply, Box 64, Westerville, Ohio.

CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

FARMER—Single, 30 years experience, $60 month. Homelike permanency desired. Geo. Brocklen, 3230 Woodland Ave., Phila., Pa.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight week old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 8 weeks, 85c; 10 weeks, 95c. Ed. Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

PLANTS

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Fine Field Grown Stock. 45 Million now ready for late setting. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Danish Ballhead. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 Prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $10.00. Tomato Plants, leading varieties, same price. Cauliflower: Early Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt, 300 $2.00; 500, $3.00; 1000, $4.50 prepaid. Express collect, 5000, $17.50; 10,000, $30.00. Pepper, 500, $3.00; 1000, $4.50 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000 $35.00. Sweet Potato $3.00 thousand; 10,000, $25.00. Transplanted Pepper and Tomato Plants, 100, $1.25; 500, $4.00; 1000, $6.50 Prepaid. Express Collect, 10,000, $50.00 Cash. Prompt shipments, and entire satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 20 Years growing plants. Shipping capacity over half million per day. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—MILLIONS—Cabbage: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Flat Dutch. 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 postpaid. 10,000—$12.50 expressed. Tomato, Chalks Jewel, Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Stone. 500—$1.75; 1000—$3.00 postpaid. 10,000—$20 expressed. Cauliflower and pepper: 500—$2.50; 1000—$4.50 prepaid. Special prices on all plants in large quantities. Cash with order. Oldest wholesale growers in Virginia. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Box 538, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage plants for late crop, dozen varieties, name choice, 500—$1.00; 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. 75c per 1,000, expressed. 50,000—$35. Tomato, leading canning varieties, $1.50 prepaid, expressed $1.00. Cauliflower, pepper early and late, 50c per 100; $3.50 per 1,000, prepaid; expressed, 10,000—$30. Well packed in ventilated crates, good order delivery guaranteed. Reliable Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

FROST PROOF cabbage and tomato plants. Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, parcel post paid, 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, $1.25 per 1000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

WHOLESALE and retail frost proof cabbage, and early sweet potato plants in season. Varieties cabbage plants: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Tomato, lettuce, onion, beet, kale, Brussels sprouts, celery, pepper and Eggplants. Sweet potato plants: Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

TEN MILLION good field grown plants. Cabbage: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Flat Dutch. 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid. Tomato: Chalks Jewel, Bonny Best, Greater Baltimore, Stone. 300—$1.25; 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.00 prepaid. 10,000 $20 expressed. Cauliflower and pepper: 500—$3.00; 1000—$5 prepaid. Order now for good plants. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—5 acres. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid. 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5,000, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

PLANTS POSTPAID—All varieties; cabbage, beet, mangel, 3 dozen 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, $2.50. Asters, celery, cauliflower, sweet potato, tomato, 2 dozen 25c; 100, 65c; 500, $2.75. Eggplant, pepper, pansies, sweet williams, carnations, snapdragons, dianthus, 1 dozen $1.00; 100, $1.75. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage and tomato plants, dozen varieties, 500—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $10.00. Cauliflower 55c per 100; $3.50 per 1000. Prepaid. Well packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price list late plants free. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

10 MILLION Cabbage, Tomato and Collard Plants. 12 early and late varieties. $1.00 thousand; 5000, $4.50; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower and Sweet Potato $3.00; 10,000, $25.00. Pepper, $2.50; 10,000, $20.00. Prompt shipments, delivered safely anywhere. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin, Va.

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Pure Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, PortoRico. Grown from nice hand-picked, chemically-treated seed, free from disease. Postpaid, 500 for $2; 1000 for $3.50. Expressed, $3.25 per 1000. Jesse Russell, Route 2, Bowling Green, Ky.

ONIONS, beets, lettuce, $1.00 per 1000; cabbage, celery, kohl rabi, Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 1000; tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers—$3.00 per 1000; egg plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

FIELD GROWN frostproof cabbage plants, 5000—$7.50; 10,000—$10.00; 50,000 and over 90c per thousand, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants May and June delivery, same price. Scott Bros., Wholesale plant growers, Franklin, Va.

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MILLIONS frostproof cabbage plants, leading varieties 1000—$1.75; 500—$1.00, postpaid. 20,000 and over $1.00 per thousand, charges collect. Tomato plants May and June delivery, write for low price. East Va. Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $1.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

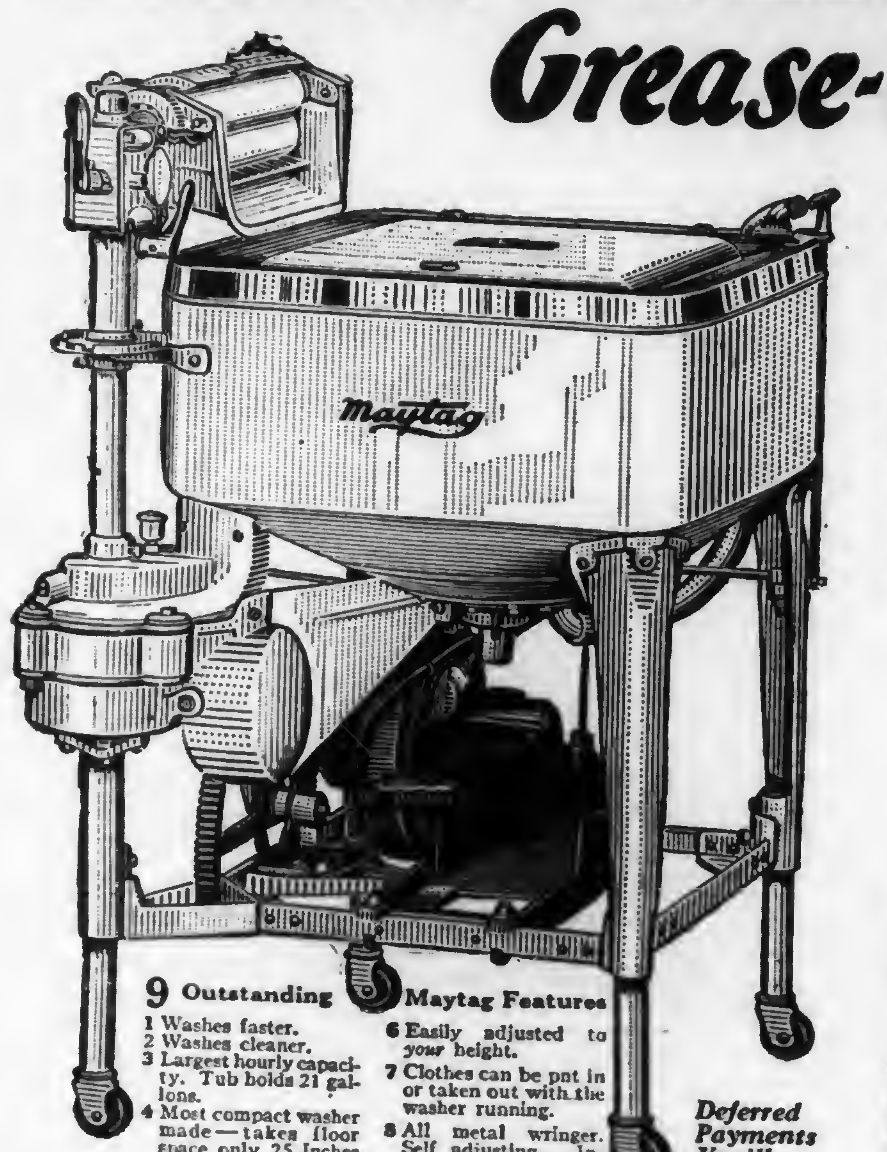
COPENHAGEN cabbage plants, $1.00—1000; tomatoes, $1.00; Ruby King pepper, $2.00; sweet potatoes, $2.00; onions, $1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, open field grown, cabbage, $1.00—1000; tomato, $1.00; Ruby King Pepper, $2.00, prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS—Leading varieties, $1.00 per 1000 expressed. Cash with order. James J. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.

SEED POTATOES—Russets, Certified Cobblers, $3 bu. Cash with orders. Wm. Jones, Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.

TEST a MAYTAG on those Grease-Crusted OVERALLS



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Any farm home, with or without electricity, can enjoy a genuine Maytag Aluminum Washer. Ask the dealer to send you one on *free trial.*

Watch the marvelous Maytag Gyrafoam action wash a big tubful of clothes in 3 to 7 minutes. See it wash grimy overalls, work-clothes, even cuff and collar edges clean *without hand-rubbing.*

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Enjoy the all-metal automatic tension wringer that swings into seven positions. Enjoy all the Nine Outstanding Maytag Advantages listed here. Enjoy a Maytag whether you have electricity or not.

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The in-built gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor is a powerful, smooth-running, dependable little gasoline engine. Starts with a turn of the foot lever and does a big farm washing with a few cents' worth of gasoline.

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There's no cost, no obligation whatever in trying a MAYTAG. Call any Maytag dealer listed below and ask him to send you a Maytag Multi-Motor or a Maytag Electric Washer. Then give it a *real* test. Put in those grease-crusted overalls and work-clothes—don't hand-rub anything. Just let the Gyrafoamed soapy water in the cast-aluminum tub do the cleaning. Your dainty garments will be washed as safely as if done by hand.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 25
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1926
$1.00 a year

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Her father was a cowboy—Marion Jardine, daughter of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

State College looks for ways to cut the farm power bill. Pests that bothered early colonial farmers. Page 3.

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Pennsylvania Potatoes

Price Isn't Very Sensitive to Local Production Now

By ELMER R. BIDDLE

PENNSYLVANIA, altho one of the principal late potato producing states, does not fully supply her home markets. According to records of receipts of the fifteen larger markets of the state, more than 6000 cars of potatoes are brought in from other producing areas each year. In addition to being a great potato producing state, Pennsylvania is a great industrial state and has many consuming markets to supply.

The carlot shipments for the state represent a smaller percentage of the total production than do the shipments of any of the other states which have large potato producing areas. Only eight to twelve per cent of the total crop is loaded on cars, and a large percentage of these carlots never leave the state.

The report compiled from the railroad records by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets states that 3415 cars were received at the fifteen larger markets from state loading points during the 1925 season. This number exceeds the average of the past four years by 650 cars.

A New Phase the Last Ten Years

Because of the great demand for potatoes by the local markets and the necessity of bringing in so many cars from other producing states, total production in this state alone has little effect upon the price to the local grower. This phase of marketing potatoes has become most noticeable during the past ten years, as shown by the accompanying chart.

Previous to 1896 the price wave (as represented by the average price to growers on December 1) was very sensitive to local production. Short crop years were years of high prices, while in big crop years prices were proportionately lower. During this period there was little decided change in production other than the tendency to have increased production following a short crop and corresponding low and high prices. Between 1890 and 1900 the unsettled financial conditions of the country influenced the price fluctuations and prices did not always react to decreased production.

After 1900 we find a decided increase in production in the state with only slight price changes from year to year until the war period of inflated prices from 1916 to 1921. This past season has been an outstanding example of the effect that production in other sections of the country has on local prices. In spite of a crop somewhat larger than that of the previous season, the price to the grower averaged $1.94 compared with eighty cents in 1924.

The great growth in the potato industry of practically all the northern states in the West, especially Idaho, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, has taken the control from the Big Three in the East, namely Maine, New York and Pennsylvania.

Notwithstanding the high freight rates, transportation facilities are now available to quickly change the local markets. High prices will draw supplies, if they are available, from far distant points, and it is unlikely, when the area of production is so great, that crop failures will be general.

Yields of 400 bushels or more per acre are not impossible under Pennsylvania conditions as has been proved by the state's "400 Bushel Potato Club."

A comparison of average acre yields since the Civil War shows a gradual decrease from about 100 bushels in 1870 to a five-year average of seventy bushels for the years 1888-1892, and then an increase to a five-year average (1921-1925) of 108 bushels.

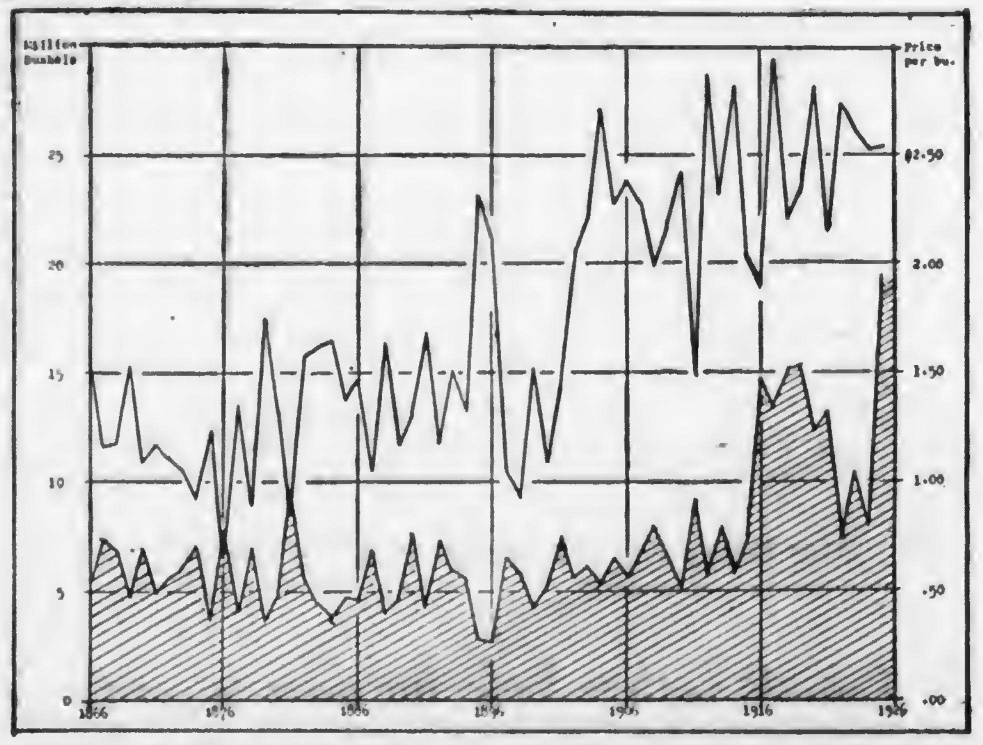
Stating this increased efficiency of potato production in 1890 in another way, the production in 1925 was almost twice that of 1890 while the acreage was only about six per cent greater.

One-half of Pennsylvania's 1925 potato crop was grown in ten counties,—Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Lancaster, York, Northampton, Erie, Bucks, Luzerne and Somerset. These ten counties had a combined acreage of 80,940 and an average yield per acre of 137 bushels. Lehigh, the leading county, produced 2,095,100 bushels or almost twice the production in any other county and almost one-twelfth of all the potatoes in the state.

Potato Acreage Has Changed

The acreage planted to potatoes in Pennsylvania has changed during the past sixty years more than for most of the state's principal crops. In 1866 the potato acreage was estimated at 157,471. In 1871 it had dropped to 104,901, the lowest on record. Since 1880 there has been a gradual increase, reaching its peak in 1917 with a war acreage of 321,000.

The 1925 acreage was only slightly less than that of 1924, but the estimated crop was slightly larger, and the total farm value was the greatest on record, being estimated about $10,000,000 greater than in 1917.



Relation of price to production of Pennsylvania potatoes, 1866-1925. Shaded line shows price; upper line indicates production.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

The Lawrence Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 25 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JUNE 19, 1926 Whole No. 1518

Less Money for Labor and Power

State College Is Looking for New Ways to Reduce the Cost of Producing Crops

HOW can we produce crops in Pennsylvania and other eastern states without spending so much money for labor and power? Experiments designed to find an answer to that question were begun recently by the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the Pennsylvania State College.

Records of a four-year survey of Lancaster County farms showed power and labor to be the largest items of expense to the farmers. In fact, from 45 per cent to 65 per cent of the cost of producing the principal crops had to be charged against these two items. Such expenses as taxes, seed, fertilizer, interest on investment, and depreciation are relatively fixed ones, and labor cost fluctuates slightly. That leaves power as the most promising item to be studied in the effort to find a way to reduce the farmers' expenses.

Saving Labor in the Wheat Belt

This two-man outfit cuts the heads off the wheat, threshes out the grain and delivers it to the wagonbox. The straw and chaff go back on the ground for fertilizer.

Last September about 110 acres of the College farm were allotted to be used in an attempt to discover which are more economical in furnishing power for the farm, teams or tractors, and to determine why. The work is well under way and has been greatly facilitated by the generous donations of several manufacturing companies. Such farm machinery as a tractor, cornpicker, plow, disc harrow, spike-tooth harrow, spring-tooth harrow, hay loader, potato planter, grain drill, corn planter, binder, mowing machine, hay rake and sprayer have been sent for research purposes.

To Determine Ways to Reduce Operation Costs

Another purpose of this work as it is being carried out by the Department of Agricultural Engineering is to determine some means to reduce the cost of expensive farm operations, either by changing the present equipment or by providing new equipment. For the farm tractor is quite well perfected so far as its ability to produce power is concerned. However, the machines which must be operated by the tractor are not all adapted to it.

The great number of tractors in use in Pennsylvania more than justifies these experiments to determine ways to use tractor power more effectively. During the years from 1920 to 1924 the number of farm tractors increased in Pennsylvania from 5000 to over 19,000, a gain of over 224 per cent. Yet this enormous increase took place during a period of depression.

According to the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, there has been a decrease in farm work horses of 18 per cent from 1920 thru 1925. Thus, the evidence indicates that the eastern farmer finds some advantage in using tractors with his horses. This same Department reports in 1926 that 51 per cent of the farm horses in Pennsylvania are now over nine years old.

A Versatile Farm Hand

Suppose one pays $50 to $60 per month for one year for a two-plow tractor, Mr. Blasingame suggests. Where can anyone get a man for the same price per month and get him to do what the tractor will do? It will plow, harrow, drill, mow, rake and load hay, pull the binder and manure spreader, bind corn, fill the silo, thresh, cut wood, chop feed and cultivate. These are some of the many reasons for the rapid adaptation of power farming and power equipment in the East.

Experimental data and suggestions for change or for improvement will not be forthcoming until this study has gone to completion, probably in three or four years.—E. H. R.

Colonial Farmers Had Their Troubles

The Pests That Bothered Them Were Like Ours—Only Worse

HISTORIANS, in recording the trials and tribulations of the pioneer farmers in Pennsylvania, have much to say about the pests which proved a menace to crops.

Wheat was one of the most valuable staple crops grown at that time and the wheat grower fared well until soon after the Revolutionary War, when the Hessian Fly became troublesome. It is believed the Hessian fly was introduced from Germany in straw which was used as beds in the ships which brought the hired Hessian soldiers to this country in 1776. The ravages of the fly were very great in 1786, 1788, 1791 and 1792. So bad did the loss become and so intense was the feeling in Europe, that the King of England issued a proclamation prohibiting the entry of any wheat from the United States into Great Britain.

The most destructive enemy of the corn crop was the crow. One historian reports, "Crows were once so abundant that fields of corn were laid waste by thousands alighting on it at once, with appetites whetted by the fast of the preceding night. In the early part of May, and sometimes till the middle of June, this predacious bird would appear in the corn fields, dig up the newly planted grains of corn, pull up by the roots that which had vegetated, and thus frequently, farmers were obliged to replant two or three times. As early as 1701, the Assembly offered a reward for their destruction. However, they were so numerous as to draw too heavily on the treasury and the act was repealed."

Squirrels of all kinds were also very destructive. In an attempt to curb their depredations, a bounty was offered as for crows. The outcome is described as follows, "They did not only exhaust the public treasury, but consumed the corn."

Peas were grown by the early settlers but in 1752 the pea-weevil made its appearance and caused so much loss that the crop was no longer grown.

Many Peach Trees Destroyed in 1760

One of the histories states that peach growing was common among most of the early settlers but about 1760 "a worm appeared, (probably the peach tree borer) which preyed upon the mucilage of the trunk of the peach tree, near the ground, and caused thousands of peach trees to die." From that time, until 1800, peaches were not so abundant.

Wild animals proved very destructive to the livestock of the pioneer. Sheep and swine were seldom raised by the first farmers because of the ravages of the bear and wolf. The fox was a very common depredator on poultry yards and the bear frequented the orchards and gardens playing havoc with young trees and vegetables.—Geo. F. Johnson.

He Was Fussy, But His Mowing Machines Lasted Forty Years

IN FORTY years of farming, making from 50 to 75 tons of hay yearly, my father used only two mowers. The machine was seldom left in the field overnight—never if there was any sign of rain. As a boy, I thought this a little fussy, but am not so sure now.

Recently I saw a tedder, wheel rake, mowing machine, lever harrow and small tractor that had wintered out of doors. In every case the owner had barn or shed room sufficient for housing the implements, which in two instances stood right beside a shed. One of these farms bore a conspicuous sign: "Member of County Board of Agriculture."

Everyone knows that farm machinery should not be stored out of doors, and is likely to feel duly regretful when trying to get the implements limbered up for the season's work, but the matter of oiling is different. Few men other than those with mechanical training know much about oil and its uses.

Prevent Dry Bearings—Oil Mower Frequently

Some men run a mower half a day with only two oilings. Before starting, they go over the machine with some care, touching the oiling places they have noticed, and about the middle of the forenoon drop a little oil on some of the bearings again. Meanwhile the machine has been pounding hard, especially if the knives were ground with a short bevel and considerably dulled.

Just how often to oil can best be learned by observation. Any run-dry bearing has gone too long. Oils are now scientifically prepared, so that suitable ones may be had for all purposes. If too light a quality must be used, closer attention to the bearings is necessary. The point is to watch and listen to the machine.—W. H.

Seventy-six Hereford calves are being fed and taken care of by 72 boys and girls who are members of this year's Adams County Baby Beef Club, which is again the largest in the state. They will fatten their calves for the round-up and sale to be held at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg next January.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
65 cents per agate-line measurement, or $9.10 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 93, No. 25 Phila., Pa., June 19, 1926 Whole No. 1518

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Look not mournfully into the past, it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present, it is thine.—Hyperion

The County Agents

THE number of counties in the United States having county agents in 1914 was 928. In ten years the number had increased to 2084. In the beginning the average salary of county agents was less than $1200, out of which he paid his own expenses. In 1924 the average salary was $2700, with an average appropriation of $1200 for expenses. In addition to the county agent, a very large number of counties also have home demonstration agents. The original work of the county agent was traveling among farmers and advising and demonstrating. Now it includes a great deal of office work as well. At first he dealt with adult farmers only; now, a large part of his activities is in connection with boys and girls.

Farmers have not been a unit in backing the work of the county agent in many places, and while there is a larger proportion now than at first, it is still true, that a large number in most sections make no use of the opportunities afforded. Why? We should be glad to hear from a large number of farmers on this subject, both those who make use of their county agent and those who do not and who disapprove of the plan.

Business Conditions

THE volume of business being done in the nation remains at high levels. The slump which many feared would come about midseason has not arrived and there are slight indications that any serious dropping off will occur soon. In some lines the peak of activity has evidently been reached and passed. This is especially true in the building and allied trades. Housing accommodations have been met and a shortage no longer exists. In fact, there are indications that there is a surplus of homes in many cities, especially of the apartment type, and this surplus is tending to lower the rental of many which were erected at excessively high cost.

Full employment at stationary wages continues in nearly every part of the country. Commodity prices have fallen a little in many lines, evidently because production has been slightly in excess of demand. On the whole, there is a leveling process at work and every indication points to a slow but sure adjustment of prices and wages.

Have You Bean Beetles?

THE bean beetle, a pest which has for years infested the southwestern part of the United States, made its appearance in southwestern Pennsylvania two years ago and will, no doubt, spread to other sections. The beetle feeds chiefly upon bean foliage and destroys the crop when it appears in large numbers. The insect is about one-fourth of an inch in length and oval in shape. It is yellow in color at first, changing to dark brown and has seven to eight small black spots on each wing. It looks very much like squash lady bug except that the black spots are smaller and more numerous on the bean beetle. If you find a suspicious character of this kind eating your beans capture him and send him to the Bureau of Plant Industry at Harrisburg. Ask the authorities for information on fighting this pest.

Holstein Decision Appealed

LAST week Judge John E. Fox, of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, reversed the decision of the State Secretary of Agriculture in the Holstein-Friesian case. He ordered that the same indemnity be paid for condemned cattle registered by the recently organized Holstein-Friesian Registry Association as is paid for animals registered by the fifty-year-old Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

It is evident that Judge Fox did not give much weight to the arguments against the recognition of a second registry association. Dairymen who have feared that this decision might bring endless confusion and financial loss to the cattle breeding industry will be glad to learn that the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court for final settlement.

They Oppose Improvement

THE fruit and vegetable growers of the country, together with the United States Secretary of Agriculture, have agreed upon the adoption of standard definitions and trade rules. The aim of the plan is to establish a code of ethics for the fresh fruit and vegetable trade and to provide a system of voluntary arbitration of trade disputes; also, to authorize the registration of all shippers and dealers who will subscribe to these rules.

But such a plan does not suit some of the dealers in these products. A small group are opposing its adoption and resolutions have been introduced into both houses of Congress to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from carrying out the plan. Such a movement on the part of the dealers opposing it makes them marked men and clearly indicates the need of a plan which would weed out the produce brokers and commission men who practice dishonest and unethical methods. Their protest shows that the proposed plan should be made arbitrary by law and not left as a voluntary action.

Good Eggs and Others

AN EGG isn't necessarily bad because it is old. Many authorities believe that cold storage eggs have been unfairly discriminated against in price. Whether the present prices are fair or not, they certainly put a premium on dishonesty among egg dealers. There is so little difference between storage eggs and fresh ones that the laws intended to protect the public against fraud are practically unenforceable. As long as men can take low priced eggs out of storage, label them "fresh," and sell them at high prices without the buyer knowing the difference, there will be people willing to try such tactics.

Many feel that the only solution is to sell eggs according to grade only. There are indications that several states may repeal their restrictions on cold storage eggs, in an effort to permit the price range to be governed solely by quality.

Poorest Wheat Crop Ever

THE government crop report for June shows the condition of wheat to be the poorest in the history of the crop reporting service. The condition on June first was found to be 78.5 per cent of normal. This is 8.6 points below the estimate of last year on the same date, and 11.4 points below the average condition of the last ten years. Oats and corn are getting poor starts and are very late. In fact, all crops with the exception of fruits are below normal and the outlook at the present time for good yields is decidedly pessimistic. The condition of Canadian wheat is fair to good, but the reports of cereal crops in Europe show them to be below the average.

Brookhart Renominated

THE unseating of Senator Brookhart by the Old Guard forces in the Senate last year evidently did not "discipline" the Iowa farmers as the leaders hoped it would. The result of the primary held in that state last week showed that the farmers of Iowa are willing to back up their convictions by their votes. Altho there were six candidates for senator in the field, Brookhart received nearly as many votes as all the others put together. As a consequence of the primary, party leaders are "up in the air" about the irreconcilable farmer spirit of the Middle West.

Editorial Sidelights

"IS THE Sesqui-Centennial worth coming to Philadelphia to see?" Many readers have asked us that question during the last few weeks. In an early issue we shall give an up-to-date report on the Exposition so they may decide for themselves whether they want to come to see it.

We use that term "up-to-date" with reservations. The buildings on the 1000-acre Sesqui-Centennial grounds are springing up so rapidly that it is difficult to keep up with them. We have bought several of the newest Exposition pictures for our picture page, but before we could get them into the paper the scenes shown had changed so much they are really out of date.

For many years the farm specialists and county agents have been talking about better seed and better fertilizer as the proper means of cutting down the costs of producing crops.

A year or two ago Professor Blasingame, of State College, looked over some records on the cost of producing crops in Lancaster County and discovered that labor and power were the big things entering into the costs. Seed, fertilizer, etc., were trivial items when compared with the large amounts spent for man, horse and machine power.

Perhaps other farm engineers had made similar observations, but if so, they kept quiet about it. Professor Blasingame decided to do something.—to try to find ways to reduce those power labor costs. The new long-range experiments which have been started at State College are the outcome of that decision (Page 3).

Washington Letter

DAWES BACKS FARM RELIEF EFFORTS.—The present temper of western senators indicates a determination to put thru some sort of farm relief legislation. In this they are ably supported by Vice President Dawes, who after having consulted leading economists has reached the conclusion that the equalization fee system is economically sound. At a conference of farm organization leaders with a group of western senators, at which the Vice President was present, an effort was made to agree upon a farm relief measure which it was hoped the President would sign.

McNARY-HAUGEN PLAN FAVORED.—The McNary-Haugen equalization fee proposition, with several amendments, was favored. They would reduce the revolving fund from $250,000,000 to $175,000,000, of which $75,000,000 would be used for the disposal of surplus cotton. It was also agreed that the equalization fee provision be immediately operative on all of the five basic farm commodities, wheat, corn, cotton, cattle and swine. But the application of the equalization fee to a commodity would not be compulsory. The producers of any of the commodities would determine by a referendum when they wished it to become effective. It was decided not to include the embargo and the tariff provisions included in the Haugen bill.

STILL FIGHTING THE FOWL PLAGUE.—The European fowl pest, which appeared in the United States during the autumn of 1924, continues to cause trouble. By the end of June, 1925, excellent progress had been made in the eradication of the disease, and it appeared at that time that the disease had been stamped out. Since that time two minor outbreaks have occurred. The fowl disease is of such a nature that the Bureau of Animal Industry is not at the present time assured of its complete eradication from this country. It is still necessary to continue the inspection work and also to supervise the disinfection of cars regularly used in the transportation of poultry.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

MORE MONEY FOR COUNTIES.—Thousands of dollars of state money not requisitioned by counties as aid in construction of highways this year is about to be reallotted at the State Highway Department. What makes this redistribution of considerable importance is that with this year the money realized by sale of highway building bonds either will be used up or covered by authorizations, and Pennsylvania will be back on current revenues for road purposes.

HOLD UP BIG BUS LINES.—The Public Service Commission is holding up action on approval of charters or routes for the big bus and truck line enterprises the Pennsylvania, Reading and other railroads are forming, until a definite policy can be completed. For months studies of the situations in various parts of the state have been made and the final hearings on some propositions are just being held.

TO TRY FOREIGN TREES.—Arrangements are being made for state experimental planting of seeds of various foreign trees, especially of the north of Europe, which it is believed will grow rapidly and help in the problem of Pennsylvania's idle land. This year the experiments with poplars, cottonwoods, eucalyptus and other trees noted for rapid growth will be continued in the vicinity of Harrisburg.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

DISCUSS DEER NUISANCE.—Farmers are getting together with the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission for consideration of the deer nuisance. At the call of the state farm bureau, leading farmers from southern New Jersey counties where deer are most numerous met recently with the commission, and cited many specific instances of damage. The commission has asked the farm bureau to appoint a small committee to work with the commission in developing legislation to bring relief.

BARNHART IN SOMERSET.—Due to the continued illness of Harry C. Haines, county agent in Somerset County, A. S. Barnhart, recently appointed county agent at large in New Jersey, has been assigned to Somerset to carry on the work. Mr. Barnhart is well known in central New Jersey. More recently he has been assistant state club leader in Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture and has been in the extension service in that state for six years.

AUTO INSURANCE SAVING.—The New Jersey State Grange has just completed arrangements thru its association with the state farm bureau for offering its membership substantial savings on automobile liability insurance.—B.

His favorite program!

28% MORE MILK

—was given by cows at Cornell Experiment Station, fed four pounds of concentrates per head daily on pasture, than by cows of similar productive capacity which received no concentrates in addition to pasturage.

Rations
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of the Wisconsin Experiment Station

FOR SUMMER CONDITIONS

(1) Ground corn...300 lbs.
Ground oats...300 lbs.
Wheat bran...200 lbs.
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(2) Ground corn...535 lbs.
Wheat bran...230 lbs.
Linseed meal..235 lbs.

(3) Ground corn...375 lbs.
Ground oats...375 lbs.
Linseed meal..250 lbs.

(4) Ground barley.615 lbs.
Wheat Bran...200 lbs.
Linseed meal..185 lbs.

Pasturage itself is an insufficient source of nutriment. Better supplement it, as do thousands of other successful feeders of all farm animals, with rations containing Linseed Meal.

Linseed Meal, with its high protein content, produces economical gains, insures good condition and helps make the best possible use of other feeds. How and why is told by successful feeders in our booklets—"Dollars and Cents Results" and "How To Make Money With Linseed Meal". Write our Dept. N-6 for them.

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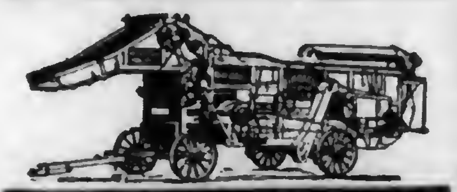

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THAT'S when old bossy enjoys herself—but lowers her milk production. She cannot eat enough to maintain her body reserves and her regular milk flow. In 100 lbs. of grass there are 3.7 lbs. of digestible protein, and only 15.9 lbs. of digestible feed. A cow would require 150 to 170 lbs. of grass daily, to maintain her production and her body. But she can graze only 100 lbs. of grass each day. The answer is plain—grass alone won't do!

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are the ideal supplements to grass—and hundreds of shrewd feeders know it. Use either one of these feeds and you will keep up a full milk production. You will get more milk now and more milk later. The cow's health and reserve will be maintained. She will be in condition to produce more milk on less feed next winter. You will make more money.

See Your Dealer Today!

Try a few sacks of Butterine Dairy Feed or Hammond Dairy Feed. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us and we will make arrangements to supply you promptly. Act!

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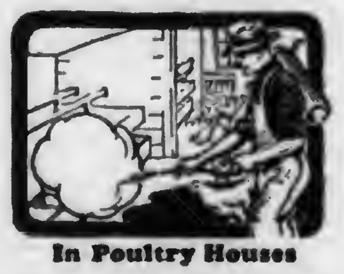

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

AN ABUNDANCE of rain but a scarcity of heat. That sums up the weather conditions in eastern Pennsylvania for the first week in June. The same week last year found us sweltering in extremely high temperatures but it made vegetation jump. Now, with the exception of potatoes, peas, and alfalfa, it is almost at a standstill. Our first planting of lima beans came up, but the seed on some of them rotted after they got up in the air and before the true leaves could be formed.

✣ ✣ ✣

OUR last plantings of tomatoes and cabbage have had a favorable time to start, even if they make slow growth. The first plantings were hit by eight days of dry weather and cold winds which caused many of them to die. On the whole, everything is far behind in development when compared with the progress of the same crops a year ago. The melons are coming up but they need higher temperatures. We ate our first ripe strawberries this year on June sixth. Last year the first ones ripened on May thirtieth.

✣ ✣ ✣

WE APPLIED that chemical with the impossible name, paradichlorobenzene,—called P D B for short,—to the peach trees which showed signs of having borers in them. When this material was first tried out the authorities recommended that it be used only on trees of six years or more in age. Since then, experience shows that it may safely be used on younger trees. Our trees were planted two and three years ago and I shall report later as to whether or not any injury is noticeable. Since applying it a bulletin published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., has come to hand. This gives full directions and will be found of interest to those who will write the Department for it.

✣ ✣ ✣

BECAUSE reports indicate that eggs were not hatching well this season and because weather conditions have not been favorable for young chicks we deferred buying baby chicks until late. Then we sent for 100 White Wyandottes. We sent to a hatchery from which a neighbor purchased the same kind last year, about eighty per cent of which came to maturity. They were vigorous right from the start and showed great vitality and appetites. But how foolish it is to gauge one year by another when raising chickens! Our chicks arrived on the first of June and by the seventh eighty per cent were dead. They were given to five good, motherly hens, but they were deficient in vitality and passed out of this cruel world without a struggle. They seemed to find that one week was enough of life.

✣ ✣ ✣

I RECEIVED a letter the other day asking what kind of people lived in two different neighborhoods and what kind of neighbors they made. The writer is thinking of changing his residence and is interested in these two places. Without in any way connecting him with it, I was reminded of a story I once heard relating an old Quaker's answer to a similar question. "And what kind of neighbors has thee where thee now lives?" the old man asked. "They are mean, narrow and selfish," said the inquirer. "Well," said the Quaker, "thee will find the same kind of people here." At another time a different man, thinking to locate in the same community asked the Quaker about the kind of people in the place. The Quaker asked him the same question, "What kind of neighbors has thee where thee now lives?" "Oh, I have the finest neighbors in the world. They are extremely kind and accommodating." "Well," said the Quaker, "thee will find the same kind here." It reminds me of a line in one of Alice Carey's poems,—"As you measure to your neighbor, he will measure back to you."

✣ ✣ ✣

THIS is the graduation month. Tens of thousands of the youths of the land will march up in double file and receive the coveted parchment tied with blue ribbon. This event will mark the closing of years of more or less hard work, and also mark the commencement of more serious things. It is one of the four great moments which divide life into its four chief periods. May their hopes be realized and their dreams come true! But more than all else I wish for them the wisdom and fortitude which they must have to meet and overcome the failures and disappointments common to all.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

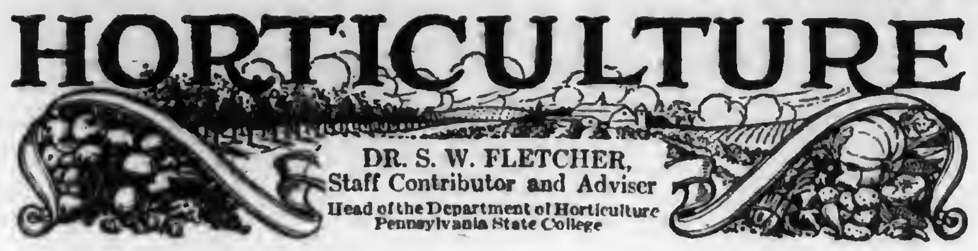
The Cream Can

THE cream can is singing a pleasant old song, it is singing a song to me, it tells me how as I jog along from daily bills I'm free. It sings, "Fi, fi on the sick old plan when you ran bills everywhere, when you owed McNitt and you owed McNann, and you owed McKnott and Nair!" It says, "Those days were a fright, indeed, when you ran your face for shoes, when you felt the pinch and you felt the need, and the cold ensuing blues that all must feel when the credit urge is gripping the heart and head, that all must feel when they see the splurge of ink that's done in red!"

The cream can sings, "I am here to aid the fellow with ready cash, to help the farmer who lives afraid of the auction's hammer crash. I'm here to purchase the hose and tea, to pay for sugar, too, I'm here to hamper the mortgagee and to give the wolf the 'Shoo!' I'm here to pay for the table salt, to pay for the odds and ends, to pile up coin in the safety vault, and to help you keep your friends!

"I'm here to give you some pocket dimes, to raise up your head and chin, I'm here, in a word, to improve the times, to bring more sunshine in! You shall run no bill at the corner store while I'm on the farm, old boy; you'll have no debts to grow dizzy o'er, and your life will be filled with joy!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

HORTICULTURE



DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Thin the Apple Crop in June to Make Fruit Larger

PRESENT prospects are for a rather heavy set of fruit on most varieties in the apple growing districts of the East; and there is now no doubt that Washington will have its usual good crop. In the Cumberland-Shenandoah region the York is reported as shy, but other varieties are promising. Apparently we are to have a year of abundant supply and comparatively low prices for all but the best fruit. Unless weather hazards intervene—as they may—there will be no profit in raising poor fruit this year.

Thru this section of the country the exceptionally dry spring has been very unfavorable for the development of scab, and there has been practically no red bug or rosy aphis. The chief threat this year is codling moth, which our entomologist friends tell us is likely to be unusually abundant, requiring very thoro spraying or dusting, especially at petal fall time and two weeks later, so as to make late summer applications of the arsenate unnecessary.

Yours for the Asking

ALTHO only one-eighth of an inch long, the pale-green potato leafhopper does severe damage to potato, bean, apple and raspberry crops in the Middle Atlantic States. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin that tells all about this tiny pest and how to control it.

You can get a copy of this bulletin by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for Farmers' Bulletin 1462-F, entitled, "The Potato Leafhopper and How to Control It."

In restricted areas the European mite and the leafhopper may be a menace, as they were last year. In general, however, the present outlook is for a year when size and color will be relatively more important than pest injury, at least as compared with some other years.

To Get Size and Color

Size and color are the result of many favoring conditions, chief of which are good nutrition of the tree, an adequate moisture supply, open pruning, and the prevention of overloading. Thinning the fruit on our overloaded trees this spring will not compensate for nitrogen starvation, neglect of tillage or mulching (especially if the season continues dry) and brush pile pruning.

Thinning is expensive. It costs 50 cents to $1.50 a tree, sometimes more. The chief reason why more apple growers do not thin, however, is lack of labor. To be effective, most of the thinning should be done within three or four weeks after the June drop. Later thinning may be profitable as a means of preventing breakage, but has little value as a means of increasing the size of the individual fruits.

Comparatively few growers are able to thin the entire orchard in this brief period, when spraying and tillage are equally imperative. On most farms, the decision on whether to thin or not to thin will be determined more by expediency than by need. In this, as in so many other farm operations, the availability of labor is the limiting factor. With most fruit growers it is not so much a question of knowing what ought to be done, as of being able to accomplish it at the right time.

Feed—Prune—Till

This being the case, it is all the more essential to stress the operations that alleviate, tho they do not eliminate, the necessity for thinning. These are feeding, pruning, and tillage or mulching. The very dry spring has seriously reduced the effectiveness of nitrate applications. In some parts of the state not enough rain has fallen to carry the nitrate into the soil, even a month after it was applied.

The tree absorbs nitrates chiefly in early spring, and but little after midsummer, so that much of this year's application will be lost, particularly as to its effect on the formation of fruit buds for next year's crop. Open pruning, by reducing the bearing surface, gives a larger proportion of roots to top, and so favors large size of fruit.

The best time to prevent the overloading of an apple tree, or a peach tree, is in March, not in June, using the pruning tool, not the thinning shears. Some thinning may be necessary in June, also, but it should merely supplement what has been done in pruning.

Hand Thin Certain Varieties

Hand thinning is most likely to be profitable on varieties that tend to run small, as Jonathan, Grimes, Old Winesap, Delicious. It is less likely to pay on varieties like York. Some can do the work better by pinching off the fruit with the hand than by cutting with thinning shears.

Leave but one fruit on a spur, and the fruits five to ten inches apart, according to variety and strength of tree. It is easy to sink a lot of money in thinning if slow-motioned workers are employed. They should be quick, and ambidextrous. The ground will be carpeted with green fruit when the job is done, which may give the owner a sinking feeling in the pit of his stomach, but his spirits are likely to be revived by October.

Altho little benefit in size is secured by thinning after about the middle of July, it is always in order to continue to thin certain over-loaded limbs that are liable to break.—S. W. Fletcher.

Pinch off the Blacks

DON'T let the black raspberry, purple cane and blackberry bushes ramble all over the place. Pinch off the ends of young shoots when they reach a height of about 18 inches; that will encourage the growth of lateral branches, keeping the bushes more compact, easier to pick, prune and work around.

But don't pinch off the red raspberry shoots, advises the New York State College of Agriculture. When the reds are pinched off, suckers and weak, spindling laterals are apt to grow. These are less desirable than single, well-matured canes.

Patient—Doctor, will the anesthetic make me sick?

Doctor—Not a bit.

Patient—Well, how long will it be before I know anything?

Doctor—Aren't you asking a good deal of an anesthetic?—Yale Record.

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For the man who wants good, moderate priced tires, Buckeyes are the best tire value on the market today.

It doesn't pay to buy tires by mail when you can buy Buckeyes from your local Kelly dealer. He can sell them to you at prices that will save you money—and you get your tires without waiting.

Take a look at the Buckeye line—fabric, cord and balloon cord—the next time you are near the Kelly dealer's store.

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From Whole Root Imported Seedlings

—that is how Kelly trees are propagated, not on piece roots. That is why they are stronger and healthier and give bigger and better crops.

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Talk to the owners of Kelly Trees in your neighborhood. We will gladly send you their names.

Write for the big Kelly Catalog. Then order soon to get your share of our guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

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1110 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

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PLANTS
All leading varieties now ready

		Prepaid		5,000 or more Not prepaid
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Cabbage	40c	$1 00	$1 60	$1 00
Tomato	40c	1.75	2.00	1 50
Pepper	60c	2.00	3 50	3 00
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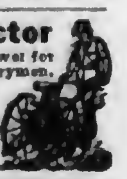

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Cauliflower ...	.65	2.00	3.50	3.00
Sweet Potato..	.60	1.85	3.00	14.50
Pepper	.85	2.25	3.75	17.50
Tomato	.40	1.15	1.80	6.25

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors Free.
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Suppose you were expected to eat—every day—four times as much food as your stomach will hold—what would you do about it? You'd say "It can't be done."

The stomach of a 1400-pound cow will hold about 60 quarts. This much grass will fill a large gunny sack—packed tight—and it will weigh about 35 pounds.

Such a cow would have to graze and hold four such sacks of grass every day to get feed enough to do a good job of making milk for you and keeping herself in good condition.

Grass is good as far as it goes, but no cow can graze or hold as much as she needs. Every dairy cow needs a Corn Gluten Feed mixture—three pounds or more per day—with her grass. Here is a good one:

300 pounds Corn Gluten Feed
300 pounds Ground Corn
300 pounds Ground Oats
200 pounds Wheat Bran

CORN GLUTEN FEED 23% protein The Protein Product of Corn

Cows will continue to give milk on grass alone, but they will take the most of it out of their own bones, blood and tissues. It is then that they go dry weeks or months before they should.

Our new 64-page book—"The Gospel of Good Feeding"—tells how to feed Corn Gluten Feed in a way that will make you more money. Write for a free copy.

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No. 49

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Year after year Unadilla owners have found that they have perfect silage, made and kept at the *lowest possible cost*—

that the air tight doors conserve *all* the valuable juices—

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The hoops are easily adjusted from this ladder—doing away with risk of adjusting from dangerously slipping ladders.

These features and the long life and storm-defying character of the Unadilla are some of the reasons *why* so many thousands of dairy owners in the East buy the Unadilla.

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Knollcroft Farm Dispersal Sale

85 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 85

Tuesday, June 29, 1926

DINNER AT NOON—SALE UNDER TENT—STARTS 9 A. M. SHARP—SURE.

Sale held at Knollcroft Farm, located 30 miles from New York City, 1 mile from Lyons, N. J., on D. L. & W. R. R., 3 miles from Basking Ridge, two and one-half miles from Millington, and 11 miles from Summit, N. J. Parties met at Lyons railroad station by appointment.

Herd established 11 years—constant improvement—rigid selection. Free from blemishes.

Entire herd shows average test of better than 3.5%

Milk product sold monthly for about $2,000.00.

Every animal, including two year olds, must produce 9,000 lbs. of milk under regular dairy conditions, twice a day milking, to stay in the herd.

Entire herd founded on only 7 of the best foundation cows. 31 daughters of 1 sire; 26 daughters of another sire. 33 cows in the sale have made official records.

Herd Fully Accredited for 4 years—60 day retest.

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Write at once for catalog to Sales Manager,
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Owner, W. A. Reynolds, Lyons, N. J. Supt. K. Epston, Lyons, N. J. Auctioneer, Col. George W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.

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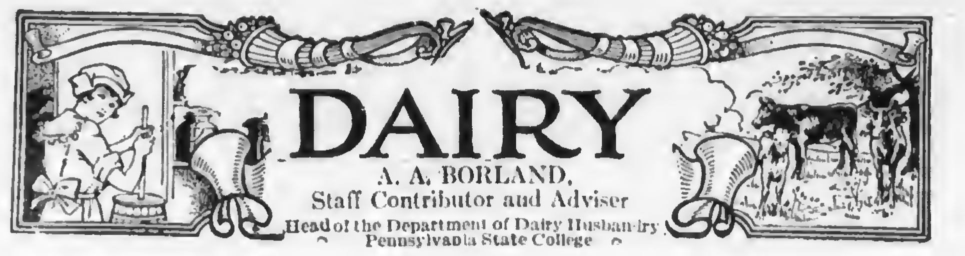


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Points to Consider if You're Thinking of Going into the Retail Milk Business

ANSWERING the questions of an eastern Pennsylvania reader who plans to go into the milk business, I shall give my own thought on the matter for what it is worth.

1. In order to warrant the running of a retail route with one or two men the herd should be of sufficient size to produce 400 to 500 quarts of milk daily. This would amount to about 30 to 40 cows, depending upon their production.

2. The cost of grade cows which will produce from 6500 to 10,000 pounds of milk yearly would run approximately $135 to $150 per head.

3. The cost of a milk house and equipment, aside from the dairy barn, to properly take care of the milk and cream, I would estimate approximately as follows:

Milk house	$ 400.00
Milk pails, strainers, etc...	20.00
Milk cooler	15.00
Milk cans	50.00
Milk bottles, caps, & crates.	100.00
Bottling machine	600.00
Wash sinks	50.00
Steam sterilizer	30.00
Milk scales	5.00
Cream separator	125.00
Mechanical refrigeration outfit	3000.00
Delivery truck	500.00
Other general expenses....	1010.00
Total	$5905.00

Of course, this amount would be lessened considerably if you do not put in a mechanical refrigeration outfit. These items are for equipment outside of the dairy stable. They are simply an estimate on my part.

Hay and Grain Needed

4. An estimate of one ton of hay per cow, three tons of silage, and one and one-half tons of grain per year will probably not come far from meeting the actual conditions of the dairy farm. This is on a basis of 200 days feeding in the barn and the balance of the year the cow is to be out on pasture.

5. Some costs that are incidental to the operation and maintenance of a herd are: feed, bull service, bedding, forks, shovels, ice, veterinary service, cow testing association fees, interest on investment, tuberculin testing, abortion testing, stable equipment, milking machine labor, etc., etc.

6. The amount of lime necessary to raise sufficient feed for a cow depends upon the intensiveness with which the farm is operated and whether the grain feed is raised largely on the farm or is purchased. On some small farms one cow per acre is kept. This is done by raising most of the hay and silage and by purchasing most of the grain feed.

Farm surveys show that an average of three to four acres of tillable land per animal unit is the most successful relation between crop acres and animals. If you had 30 cows, this would mean that you should probably have from 100 to 150 acres of tillable land for best results.

In planning a rotation, provision should be made for raising a cash crop such as potatoes, cabbage, or beans, so as to provide a cash income from crops as well as the production of sufficient quantities of feed for the livestock. I should feel that a pretty good general rotation for your section would be as follows:

1st year—corn and potatoes
2nd year—oats or barley
3rd year—clover or alfalfa

8. The medical attention necessary for such a herd will depend largely upon the care and management of the cattle. An estimate of from $25 to $50 for the herd per year would probably not be far wrong.

Dual Purpose Breed Won't Pay

9. It would not be profitable for you to attempt to go into the dairy business with a dual purpose breed. Such animals produce too small an amount of milk to be most profitable. The dairy cow when she has finished her life in the dairy is sold to the butcher for $30 to $60.

In general, I might say, that surveys have shown that there are four important factors for a profitable farm. First, a good sized proposition including at least 100 acres of tillable land or more and a dairy herd corresponding in numbers.

Second, good crops. Sufficient fertilizer, manure, etc., should be applied to raise crops which are approximately 30 per cent higher in yield than the average for the neighborhood.

Third, good cows. To be really worth while a cow ought to produce at least 7000 pounds of milk in a year. Buy animals that have been tuberculin tested, also animals on the blood test, to insure that your herd will be free from contagious abortion. You can afford to pay more money for the animals in order to get those free from disease.

Fourth, diversity of income. The farmer should have at least four substantial sources of income each of which will pay from $200 up for the farm. For instance, he may have his dairy herd as the main enterprise on the farm. He should also have a good flock of poultry and should raise a cash crop such as potatoes, cabbage, etc. He may also keep bees or have a truck patch, an orchard, swine or some other enterprise.

There is lots of hard work in the dairy business and it takes an active energetic man to put it across in good shape, but it is a business of which a man may well be proud.—B.

A Sermon by Roosevelt

A MAN must be honest in the first place; but that by itself is not enough. No matter how good a man is, if he is timid he cannot accomplish much in the world. There is only a very circumscribed sphere of usefulness for the timid, good man. So, besides being honest, a man has got to have courage, too.

And these two together are not enough. No matter how brave and honest he is, if he is a natural born fool, you can do little with him.

Remember the order in which I name them. Honesty first; then courage; then brains, and all are indispensable. We have no room in a healthy community for either the knave, the fool, the weakling, or the coward.—Theodore Roosevelt.

League's Annual Meeting

DAIRY farmers of the New York Milk Shed will meet in Buffalo, Thursday, June 17, for the fifth annual meeting of the world's largest dairymen's cooperative marketing organization, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Outstanding developments which will receive the attention of speakers at the Buffalo meeting are:

1. Threatened invasion of the New York City fluid milk and cream market by western milk produced under conditions which gave it an advantage over eastern farmers producing under strict regulations.

2. Launching of a movement to bring all dairymen of the New York territory together in one "united dairymen's cooperative" organization to abolish factional strife in marketing and improve conditions for producers and consumers alike.

3. Revelations of graft in New York City in connection with importation of bootleg milk and cream from unapproved sources, and adulteration with water of pure, high-testing milk.

The annual meeting is strictly a business session, and the 1000 accredited delegates will devote all of their time to its business. This is the first time the League has held such a meeting west of Utica.

Prices and Prospects

NEW JERSEY is becoming an important source of supply for strawberries. In spite of the cool weather supplies have been increasing in Philadelphia. The quality of the stock has been generally good but following several of the heavy rains there was considerable soft stock.

Shipments from Virginia have practically stopped and Maryland and Delaware have about reached their peak. Prices are running somewhat lower than at this time last year. Pennsylvania stock has not yet appeared on the market while last year at this time considerable had been offered.

The new potato market has declined during the week ending May 8th. Shipments are increasing and altho price levels are about one-third of the season's opening price they are still higher than at this time last year. Shipments from the Eastern Shore of Virginia have started and the crop in that section is looking well. Heavy shipments are expected from the Norfolk section by June 14th.

Fewer Potatoes from South

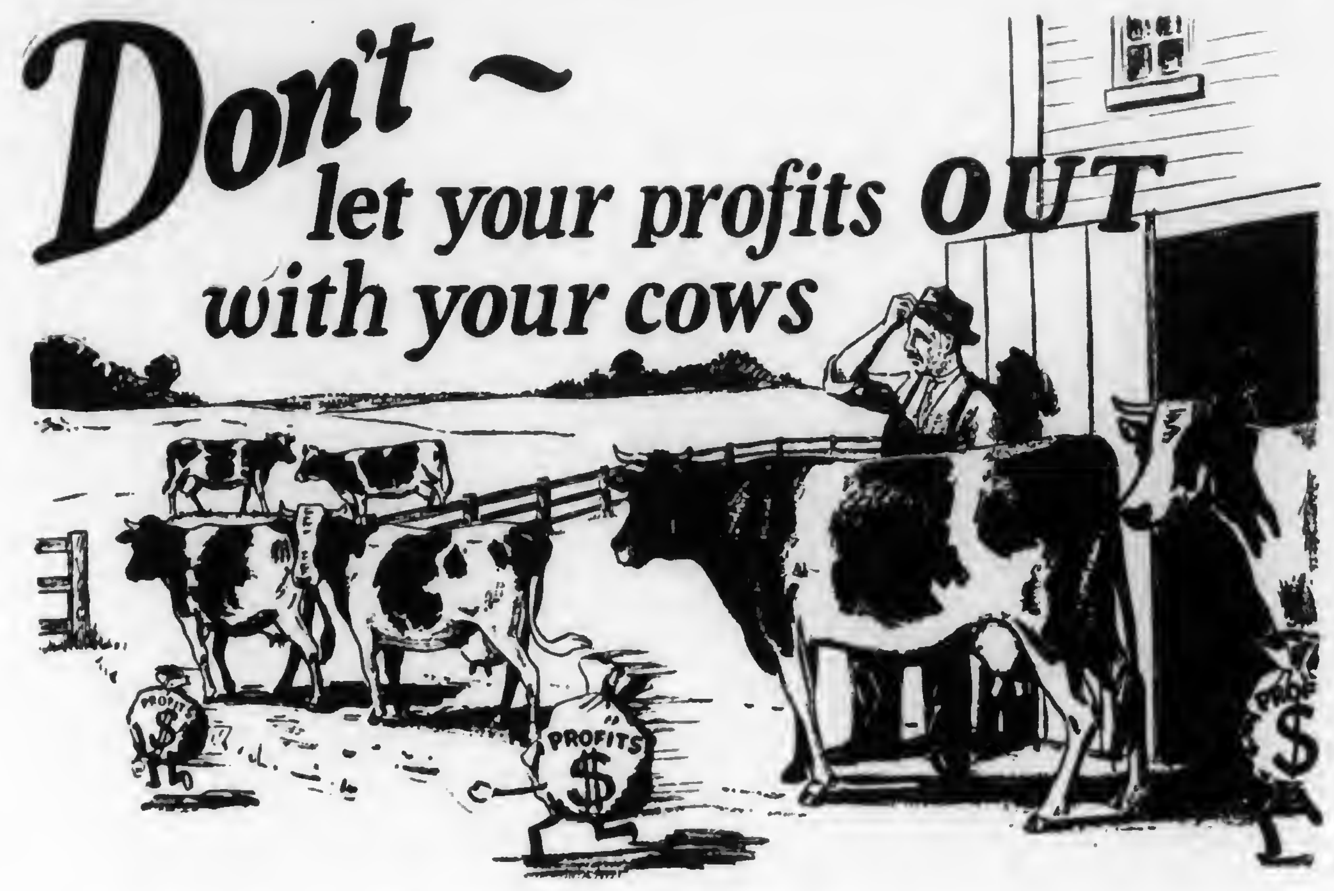
The movement from South Carolina is expected to fall off around this time and Georgia's early crop will be over by about the 16th of June. It is estimated that shipments from the early potato states east of the Rocky Mountains for the period June 8 to June 14 will run approximately 3710 cars.

Continued dry weather in the hard winter wheat belt and in the Pacific Northwest was a strengthening factor in the wheat market during the week. Weather conditions in Canada were favorable and prospects thruout the western provinces were good. Cash prices of hard winter wheat advanced 12c to 14c per bushel at Kansas City and Omaha.

The corn market held steady with a fairly active demand. Corn plantings have been practically completed and the growth has been good in most of the Corn Belt. It is still too cool and dry for best growth in Ohio.

Nearby white eggs met a good demand on the New York market during the week ending June 9th. Prices were somewhat higher, especially on the fancy grades. Receipts continued to show a slight decrease. Buyers continued to complain of poorer average quality in the current

(Continued on page 17)


Don't ~ let your profits OUT with your cows
PROFITS
$
PROFITS
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Everybody knows that grass is good for cows—Nature's own feed—just about all cows got to eat—or needed—when their only job was to supply enough milk to nourish their calves. Now we demand a lot more milk from a cow.

If we are to get more milk than Nature intended we must feed our cows more than Nature provided.

So remember that even the best of pasture is not enough. Cows may temporarily be stimulated by the change to fresh grass, but don't let that deceive you.

The simple truth is that cows cannot keep on producing to the limit of their capacity on pasture alone. The milk yield soon falls off, and cannot be brought to normal until the cow freshens again.

Unless she is to fall off in condition and slump in milk yield, a dairy cow producing 35 lbs. of milk would have to eat 175 lbs. of good pasture every day. That's an impossibility, for few cows can eat more than 90 lbs. of grass in one day, even from the most luxuriant growth. Heavy milk production has to come right off their own backs.

To maintain condition, production and profits, feed your cows 1 lb. of Larro for each 5 lbs. of milk they produce when pasture is plentiful and good, with a gradual increase in the amount of Larro as the grass dries up.

Feed Larro with pasture and avoid the loss in milk and money you are sure to suffer if you depend entirely on grass this summer. Do this and your cows will go into the fall in condition to make the most milk when more milk means more profit.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Detroit - - - - Michigan

Larro

FEEDS THAT NEVER VARY
FOR COWS, CHICKENS AND HOGS

(630)

For three years before Larro Poultry Feeds were offered for sale they were made to prove their right to the name Larro in a series of carefully checked feeding tests. In every test the Larro-fed birds produced more eggs and developed quicker, with less mortality than those fed on any of the better known rations now available. The regular use of Larro Poultry Feeds will add greatly to your profits, too. Ask your dealer.

A Crasco Now can be A Craine Later!

Why go without the profits a good silo earns for you year after year?

If you want a good stave silo, get a Crasco now. Use it several years. Then, if you wish, have it covered and made into a *Craine Triple Wall*—the most permanent, frost resisting, silage saving and trouble free silo made!

Write for details. You'll be interested.

CRAINE SILO COMPANY, INC.
Box. 300
Norwich, N. Y.

CRASCO
STEEL RODDED
SILOS

Buy Today A Year To Pay

Prepare for Winter Profits

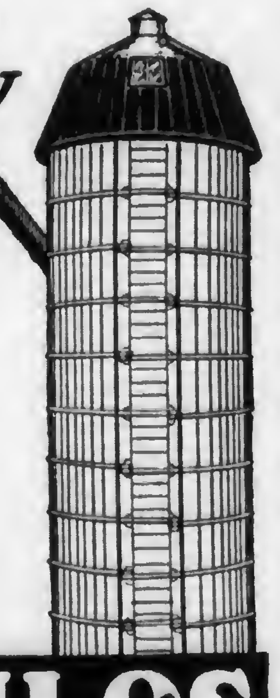
YOUR next winter's profits depend on plenty of good, sweet, juicy Silage. Your Silage crop is growing. If you don't provide the Silo now, you lose the opportunity for a whole year—and the profits.

Better buy now on the Harder easy-payment plan and let your winter profits help pay for the new Silo.

Write for prices, terms and booklet, "Saving with Silos"

Harder Mfg. Corp.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS



ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his sick comrade, Private Pelletier. Leaving the sick man, MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. MacVeigh decided to hunt them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." The box had held Deane, the murderer.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One, Bucky Smith, hated Billy. The party rested but Billy struck the trail. To save the murderer and his wife Billy must keep them out of Smith's hands. He would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. The party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

A false story of Jim Blake's sent Pelletier on a search which ended abruptly when he found a baby, Little Mystery, in a nearby igloo. After MacVeigh's return, Eskimos came for the child and to save her the men fled. In flight they met Scottie Deane, father of the child. Next day, after the death of Deane, MacVeigh struck south taking Little Mystery to Pierre Croisset's cabin where Isobel awaited her husband. Sick with smallpox she blamed Billy with her husband's death and in fear of "the plague" Pierre and his wife deserted. Billy pursued the half-breeds, found the cabin of "Rookie" McTabb and McTabb returned with him to get Little Mystery. Indian Joe went after his mother to care for Isobel. In her delirium the sick woman thinks Billy her dead husband, David Deane. From a newspaper clipping found in the cabin, Billy learns the story of Isobel and Deane and of Isobel's home in Montreal.

(Continued from last week)

WITH Isobel's "Good night, David," following him to the door, Billy went into the outer room With a strange, broken cry he flung himself on the cot in which Croisset had slept.

It was an hour before he raised his face from the blankets. Yet he had not slept. In that hour, and in the half-hour that had preceded it in Isobel's room, there had come lines into his face which made him look older.

Grief-stricken, he rose and faced the door. In spite of the fact that he knew there was no alternative for him, he regarded himself as worse than a thief. He was taking an advantage of her which filled him with a repugnance for himself, and he prayed for the hour when sanity would return to her tho it brought back the heart-break and despair that were now lost in the oblivion of her fever.

Always in the northland there is somewhere the dread trail of le mort rouge—the red death—and he was well acquainted with the course it would have to run. He believed that the fever had stricken Isobel the third or fourth day before, and there would follow three or four days more in which she would not be herself.

He listened for a moment at the door. Isobel was resting quietly, and he went out of the cabin without making a sound. The night had grown blacker and gloomier. A wind had risen from out of the north and east, just enough of a wind to set the tree-tops moaning and fill the closed-in world about him with uneasy sound. He walked toward the tent where little Isobel had been and there was something in the air that choked him. He wished that he had not sent all of the dogs with McTabb. A terrible loneliness oppressed him. He shuddered, for with the night wind it seemed to him that there came again the presence of Scottie Deane. He gripped his hands and stared out into a pit of blackness.

In a moment or two the feeling of that presence seemed to lift the smothering weight from his heart. He knew that Deane could understand, and the presence comforted him. He went to the tent and looked in, tho there was nothing to see.

And then he turned back to the cabin. From the rubber pouch he brought forth his pad of paper and a pencil.

For more than an hour after that he worked steadily in the dull glow of the lamp. He knew that Isobel would return to Deane. It might be soon—or a long time from now. But she would go. And step by step he mapped out for her the trail that led to the little cabin on the edge of the barren. And after that he wrote in his big, rough hand what was overflowing from his heart.

"May God take care of you always. I would give my life to give you back his. I won't let his grave be lost. I will go back—some day—and plant blue flowers over it. I guess you will never know what I would do to give him back to you and make you happy."

He knew that he had not promised what he would fail to do. He would return to the lonely grave on the edge of the barren. He folded the pages of paper, wrapped them in a clean sheet, and wrote Isobel Deane's name on the outside. Then he placed the packet with the letters on the shelf over the table. He knew that she would find it with them.

WHAT happened during the week that followed that night no one but MacVeigh would ever know. To him they were seven days of a fight whose memory would remain with him until the end of time. Sleepless nights and almost sleepless days. A bitter struggle, almost without rest, with the horrible specter that ever hovered within the inner room. A struggle that drew his cheeks in and put deep lines in his face; a struggle during which Isobel's voice spoke tenderly and pleadingly with him in one hour and bitterly in the next.

The three days of torment lengthened into four, and the four into seven. To the bottom of his soul he suffered, for he understood what it all meant for him. On the third and the fifth and the seventh day he went over to McTabb's cabin, and Rookie came out and talked with him at a distance thru a birch-bark megaphone. On the seventh day there was still no news of Indian Joe and his mother. And on this day Billy played his last part as Deane.

He went into her room at noon with broth and toast and a dish of water, and after she had eaten a little he lifted her and made a prop of blankets at her back, so that he could brush out and braid her beautiful hair. It was lighter in the room, in spite of the curtain which he kept closely drawn.

When he was done he lowered her gently to her pillow. She was looking at him strangely. And then, with a shock that seemed to turn him cold to the depths of his soul, he saw what was in her eyes—sanity and reason. He saw swiftly gathering in them the old terror, the old grief—recognition of his true self! He waited to hear no word, but turned as he had done a hundred times before and left the room.

IN THE outer room he stood for a few silent minutes gathering strength for the ordeal that was near. The end was at hand—for him. He choked back his weakness, and after a time returned to the inner door. But now he did not go in as he had entered before. He knocked. It was the first time. And Isobel's voice bade him enter. His heart was filled with a sudden throbbing pain when he saw that she had turned so that she lay with her face turned away from him. He bent over her, and said softly:

"You are better. The danger is past."

"I am better, and—and—it is over?" he heard her whisper.

"Yes."

"The—the baby?"

"Is well—yes."

There was a moment's silence. The room seemed to tremble with it; then she said faintly:

"You have been alone?"

"Yes—alone—for seven days."

She turned her eyes upon him fully. He could see the glow of them in the faint light. It seemed to him that she was reading him to the depths of his soul, and that in this moment she knew! She knew that he had taken the part of David, and suddenly she turned her face away from him again with a strange, choking sob. He could feel her trembling. She seemed struggling for breath and strength, and he heard again the words, "You — you — you—"

"Yes, yes—I know—I understand," he said, and his heart choked him. "You must be quiet—now. I promised you that if you got well I would go. And—I will. No one will ever know. I will go."

"And you will never come to me again?" Her voice was terribly quiet and cold.

"Never," he said. "I swear that."

She had drawn away from him now until he could see nothing of her but the shimmer of her thick braid where it lay in a ray of light. But he could hear her sobbing breath. She scarcely knew when he left the room, he went so quietly. He closed her door after him, and this time he latched it. The outer door was open, and suddenly he heard that for which he had been waiting and listening—the short sharp yelping of dogs, and a human voice.

In three leaps he was out in the open. Half-way across the narrow clearing Indian Joe had halted with his team. One glance at the sledge showed Billy that Joe's mother had not failed him. A thin, wizened, little, old woman scrambled from a pile of bear-skins as he ran toward them. She had sunken eyes that watched his approach with a rat-like glitter, and her naked hands were so emaciated that they looked like claws; but, in spite of her unprepossessing appearance, Billy almost hugged her in his delight at their coming.

Maballa was her name, Rookie had told him, and she understood and could talk English better than her son. Billy told her of the condition in the cabin, and when he had finished she took a small pack from the sledge, cackled a few words to Indian Joe, and followed him without a moment's hesitation.

That she had no fear of the plague added to Billy's feeling of relief. As soon as she had taken off her hood and heavy blanket she went fearlessly into the inner room, and a moment later Billy heard her talking to Isobel.

It took him but a few moments to gather up the few things he possessed and put them in his pack. Then he went out and took down his tent. Indian Joe had already gone, and he followed in his trail. An hour later McTabb appeared at the door of his cabin, summoned by Billy's shout. He circled about and came up with the wind, until he stood within fifty paces of MacVeigh.

BILLY told him what he was going to do. He was going to Churchill and would leave Isobel and the baby in his care. From Fort Churchill he would send back an escort to take the woman and little Isobel down to civilization. He wanted fresh clothes—anything he could wear. Those he had on he would be compelled to burn. He suggested that he could get into one of Indian Joe's outfits, if he had any spare garments, and McTabb went back to the cabin, returning a few minutes later with an armful of clothes.

"Here's what you need," said McTabb, placing them in a pile on the snow. "I'll wait a little, while you're changing. Better burn those quick. The wind might change, and I don't want to be caught in a whiff of it."

He moved to a safe distance while Billy secured the clothes and went into the timber. When Billy reappeared he was arrayed in Indian Joe's second best buckskin trousers, a worn and tattered fur coat, a fisher-skin cap, and moccasins a size too small for him.

For fifteen minutes the two men talked, McTabb still drawing the dead-line at fifty paces. Then he went back and brought up Billy's dogs and sledge.

"I'd like to shake hands with you, Billy," he apologized, "but I guess it's best not to. I don't suppose—we'd dare—bring out the kid?"

"No," said Billy. "Good-bye, Mac. I'll see you—some time—later. Just go back—an' bring her to the door, will you? I don't want her to know I'm here, an' I'll take a look at her from the bush. She wouldn't understand, you know, if she knew I was here an' wouldn't come up an' see her."

He concealed himself among the spruce as McTabb went into the cabin. A moment later he reappeared. Isobel was in his arms, and Billy gulped back a sob. For an instant she turned her face his way, and he could see that she was pointing in his direction as Rookie talked to her. He wanted to cry out one word to her—at least one—but what came was only the sob he had fought to keep back.

HE TURNED his face into the forest. And this time he knew the parting was final.

The fourth night after he had left the plague-stricken cabin Billy was camped on Lame Otter Creek, one hundred and eighty miles from Fort Churchill, over on Hudson Bay. He had eaten his supper, and was smoking his pipe.

It was a clear and glorious night, with the sky afire with stars and a full moon. Several times Billy had stared at the moon. It was what the Indians called the Bleeding Moon—red as blood, with an uneven, dripping edge. It was the Indian superstition that it meant misfortune to those who did not keep it at their backs.

Billy had seen it only twice before. He was not superstitious, but tonight he was filled with a strange sensation of uneasiness. He laughed an unpleasant laugh as he stared into the crackling birch flames and wondered what new misfortune could come to him. And then, slowly, something seemed to come to him from out of the wonderful night, like a quieting hand, to still the pain in his broken heart. At last—once more—he was home. For the wind-swept barrens and the forests had been his home, and more than once he had told himself that life away from them would be impossible for him. More deeply than ever this thought came to him tonight.

He had become a part of them, and they a part of him. And as he looked up again at the red moon the sight of it no longer brought him uneasiness, but a strange sort of joy. For an hour he sat there, and the fire died down. About him the rustle and whisper of the wild closed in nearer. It was his world, and he breathed more deeply and listened. Lonely and sick at heart, he felt the life and sympathy and love of it creeping into him, grieving with him in his grief, warming him with its hope, pledging him again the eternal friendship of its trees, its mountains, and all of the wild that it held therein.

The trees and the rocks and the twisted shrub comforted him more and more in his loneliness and gave to him the presence of life in their movement, in the coming and going of their shadow-forms. Everywhere they were the same old friends, unvarying and changeless. The spruce-shadow of tonight, nodding to him in its silent way, was the same that nodded to him last night—a hundred nights ago; the stars were the same, the winds whispering to him in the tree-tops were the same—everything was as it was yesterday, years ago. He knew that in these things—and in these things alone—he would always possess Isobel. She would return to civilization, and the shifting scenes of life down there would soon make her forget him—almost.

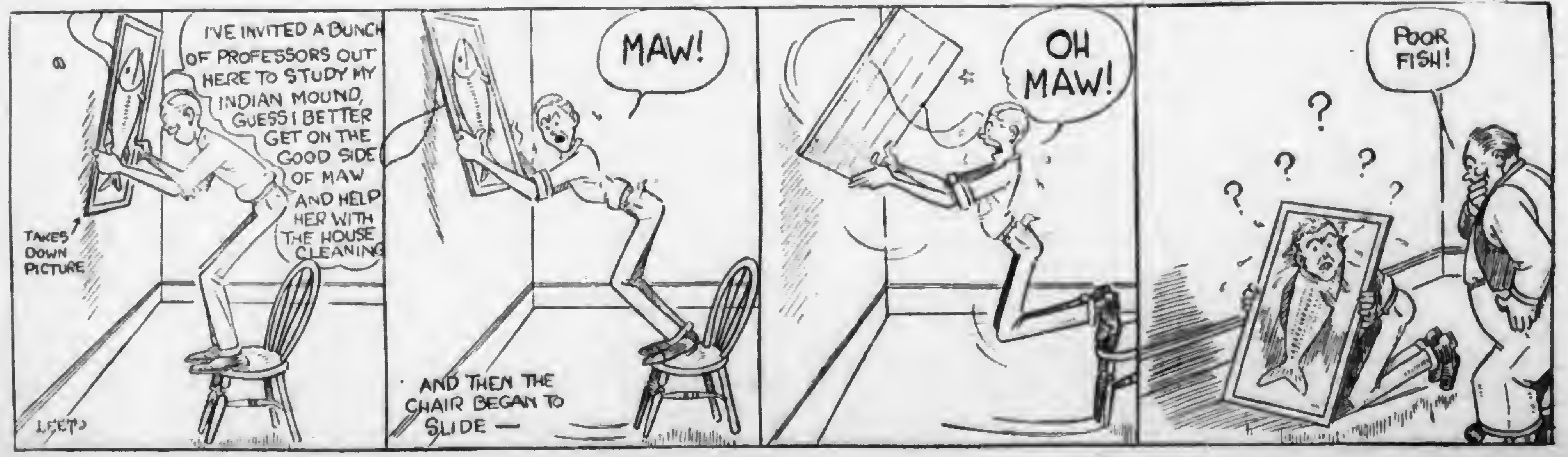
But in his world there was no change. Ten years from now he might go over their old trail and still find the charred remains of the camp-fire he had built for her that night beside the barren. The wilderness would bear memory of her so long as he was a part of it; and now, as he came nearer to Churchill, he knew that he would always be a part of it.

Three weeks after he had left Croisset's cabin he came into Fort Churchill. A month had changed him so that the factor did not recognize him at first. The Inspector in charge stared at him twice, and then cried: "My God! Is it you, MacVeigh?"

To Pelletier alone, who was waiting for him, did Billy tell all that had happened down on the Little Beaver. There were several letters waiting for him at Churchill, and one of these told him that a silver property in which he was interested over at Cobalt had turned out well, and that his share in the sale was something over ten thousand dollars.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Al Makes a Few Lightning Changes* : : : : : : By Leet


TAKES DOWN PICTURE
I'VE INVITED A BUNCH OF PROFESSORS OUT HERE TO STUDY MY INDIAN MOUND, GUESS I BETTER GET ON THE GOOD SIDE OF MAW AND HELP HER WITH THE HOUSE CLEANING
LEET
MAW!
AND THEN THE CHAIR BEGAN TO SLIDE —
OH MAW!
? ? ? ? ?
POOR FISH!

"They tell me Smith had quite a scrap with his wife last night."

"What was wrong with him?"

"I didn't hear."

"Liquor, do you suppose?"

"No, she licked him."—Tid-Bits.

It usually takes five years for a tree to produce nuts, but this isn't true of a family tree.—Detroit Free Press.

News and Notes

A NEWSPAPER, a soft drink manufacturer, a railroad company and an anonymous donor have each given several thousand dollars to the Georgia State College of Agriculture to start a national egg-laying contest in the state that is famous for its peaches.

* * *

One of the features of the Sesqui-Centennial is a full size reproduction of "High Street of 1776," which will show Market Street in Philadelphia as it was 150 years ago. Among the buildings will be Benjamin Franklin's printing shop, the homes of Stephen Girard, Robert Morris, and the famous belle, Peggy Shippen. Peggy Shippen married Benedict Arnold, then a dashing young officer in the Revolutionary Army.

* * *

The United States imported 73 million pounds of tomatoes in 1924. Most of the fresh ones came from Mexico, while Italy sent a large quantity of canned tomatoes. The tomato plant is a native of South America.

* * *

A man in Crawford County recently tried to butt into the bee's business. He made a mixture of glucose and sugar and sold it for honey. It didn't pass for honey with the chemists of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, however. The man was prosecuted and fined $60 and costs.

* * *

It costs over $6000 to raise a child to the age of 18 years, according to a large life insurance company. The estimated average clothing bill for the whole 18 years is $912 for a boy and $1002 for a girl.

* * *

Not all red clover seed is red clover; at least it will not be after the first of September. On June 3 Secretary Jardine signed an order providing that after 90 days (about September 1) all clover seed grown in Italy and imported into the United States must be marked as a warning to American farmers that it is not adapted to use in this country. The order states that at least one-tenth of the seed in each bag imported must be dyed red.

* * *

Millions of hogs and cattle are given a "permanent wave" every year, altho they get it too late to enjoy their nice curly hair. The hair, which is a by-product of the large packing plants, is cleaned and sterilized, permanently curled into a miniature spring, and sold for use in the best mattresses, upholstered furniture, automobile seats, etc. The value of this hair adds several million dollars a year to the amount farmers receive for their livestock.

* * *

A succession of poor crop years, or a national famine, is bound to hit this country eventually, in the opinion of Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. With the population of the United States increasing by 15,000,000 every ten years, Mr. Haskell doesn't think the farmers of the future will have any trouble selling their food products.

LEADCLAD

Leadclad Metal Shingles (5 designs) and Leadclad roofing, spouting and gutters, have the same heavy coating of lead as Leadclad Fence. Strong, light, easy to put on, last as long as the building. — Ask about them.

Coated With Everlasting Lead!

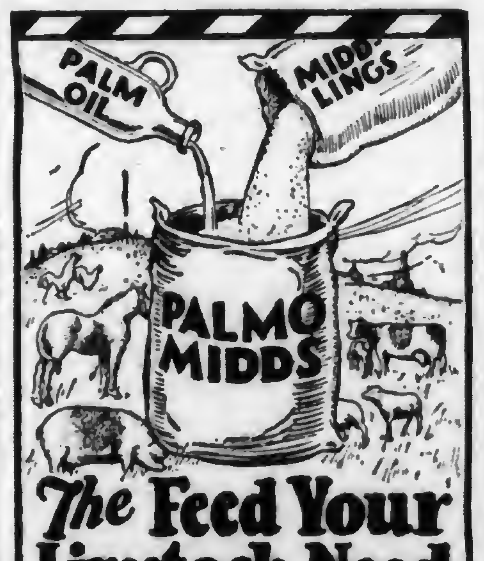
Leadclad Fences are coated seven times as heavy as the zinc coating on ordinary galvanized fences. And that coating is *pure lead*. That's why Leadclad Fences last so many times longer. Leadclad Fences, once up, are up for good. No more rusty fence. No more trouble and expense replacing every few years.

J. M. Berry says "Leadclad fence has lasted twice as long as any fence I ever used and is still good". You get longer wear and save money by buying Leadclad. It costs no more.

Buy direct from the factory— We pay the freight

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY,
1202 Plainfield Ave.,
Moundsville, West Va.

Write for special introductory price on LEADCLAD'S SPECIAL BARBED WIRE



The Feed Your Livestock Need

Palmo Midds is Palm Oil from British Africa palm trees, plus high grade Middlings. Only two ingredients, but they mean fatter hogs in shorter time, fatter sheep, more high test milk, better conditioned horses, and a poultry feed that always produces splendid results.

PALMO MIDDS
"Better Feeding Results for Less Money"

This great twelve-year old feed runs low in moisture and high in solid feed value. Expert analysis proves Palmo Midds worth one-fifth more than wheat middlings. Yet it costs you less than middlings. The Palm Oil in a single sack of Palmo Midds is alone worth $1.75. But the Palm Oil costs you nothing and increases the feed value of the high grade Middlings used.

Palmo Midds is ideal as a full ration or with home grown grains. As a dairy feed it increases milk flow and produces higher butter fat content. Use Palmo Midds and you will make cheap pork. Fibre content low—digestible fat high. It is the lowest priced high class feed on the market. And thousands of feeders have proved it by experience.

Try it!

For liberal protein, high fat, low fibre and little moisture, try a few sacks of PalmoMidds. The results will surely surprise you. See your local dealer. If he cannot supply you, send us his name and we will arrange with him to get Palmo Midds to you.

The Newsome Feed & Grain Company
100 Fifteenth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Every Socket is a Servant

Suppose you had many servants to help you with your work. One to do the washing, another to do the ironing—one to sweep the carpets, another to run the separator and still another to pump the water. Wouldn't it be fine to have the uncomfortable summer jobs done better and quicker with half the work?

With a Fuller & Johnson Power and Light Plant every socket is a servant, and besides having power for the small motors—just press the button and a flood of clear, restful light makes everything bright as day.

A Fuller & Johnson Power and Light Plant will soon pay for itself. Let us send you pictures and complete descriptions.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Engine Specialists
Established 1840
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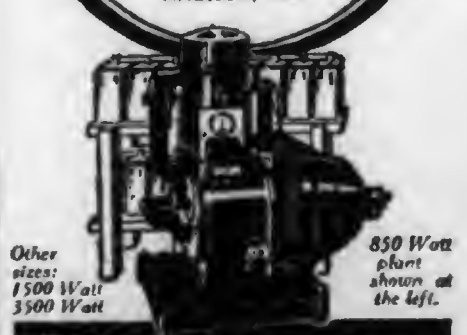
Other sizes:
1500 Watt
3500 Watt

850 Watt plant shown at the left.

FULLER & JOHNSON
POWER & LIGHT

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There are big profits in a good press. Friction safety clutch; automatic block placer; condenser feed, etc.—tractor, horse or engine power. [illegible]—low cost. Free catalog—gives full facts—sent free upon request.

Record 3 Bales a minute

COLLINS PLOW CO., 2107 Hampshire St., Quincy, Illinois.

BINDER TWINE

In five or eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for circular and sample. We have a special offer for you.

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Wool Bed Blankets & Batting

We are now equipped to manufacture your virgin wool into bed blankets and batting at moderate cost to you. Custom work a specialty. Give us a trial.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live near the beautiful place of Hershey. I get there real often. The strawberries will soon be ripe.

We went to Summerdale on Sunday and bought some peeps. We got over 200 White Wyandottes.

I planted snapdragons and asters which my aunt brought me. The potatoes are coming up slowly. If there would be more rain I think the things would grow much nicer. My father works at Quakertown, forty-six miles from Philadelphia and one hundred miles from Harrisburg.—Coletta Williams, thirteen (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I help my mother work in the house. My father has a truck and a sedan. My brother has a touring. I like to ride in them.

My two brothers have bicycles. They go riding on them on Sunday.

My sister has many flower beds of all kinds. She likes them very much.

MARTIN AND HIS PET GOAT
Mary Guris, (X), Schuylkill Co., Pa.

My smaller sister and I also have one. We take great care of it.

We have a large lawn around our house. I like to cut it with the lawn mower. I cut it twice a week.

We have a washing machine and a butter churn which run by engine. I like to watch them working.

Here is a picture of my little brother with his pet goat in an oats field. His name is Martin.—Mary Guris, eleven (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Well, we are going to have a circus in our town June 2nd. A carnival just left last week.

Our peach trees, apple trees, and cherry trees have fruit on now. I wish you could be down here and help me eat some this summer. If you ever get down in Salem County, New Jersey, come and see me.

I have a garden to pull weeds out of and hoe. I have all kinds of vegetables in it. It's about a half acre. I have tried the Forum recipes and think they are all right.

It will soon be Memorial Day. We are going away. We have a park down here. It is open now. They have dancing every Wednesday and Friday nights and fireworks every Friday night.—Frances Wildermuth (X), Salem County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—You just ought to see my pet hen. Her feathers and comb are red. She lays an egg every day. In May she laid two eggs and my mother set them under a hen for three weeks. When three weeks were up two little chickens hatched out and I gave one of them to my sister and kept the other one myself. They are growing very fast now. Every day they go in the garden, potato patch, and in the yard. We feed them often each day. In the evening they go under the hen and I pen them up. In the morning I let them out and they run and fly around in the yard. I hope they grow up to be as nice and big as my pet hen.—Anna B. Syphard, eleven (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am setting a hen with duck eggs. It is my hen that I raised last year. Last year I set a hen and I got eight peepies. Everyone died except three. I raised the three and sold one chicken. I had a rooster and chicken. Something killed the rooster. Now I have the chicken and she is hatching.

Yesterday our school let out. We went for a hike. We had a good time. We played games. I water the cows morning and evening. I bed the horses and cows every evening.—Orval Kaufman, (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I started to kindergarten when I was four years old and first grade when I was six. We have twelve rooms and a playroom in our school building. We usually have 16 or 17 teachers, but on account of the coal mines being shut down we had only eight teachers. I neither missed nor was tardy during 1925-26 so I got a certificate from the county.

I have a very nice playmate, her name is Helen Poser. She is two weeks older than I. We go to the same school and are in the same class.—Catherine Morrow, (X), Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We had a picnic the last day of school. We had a very happy time. The teachers brought lemons for lemonade, another brought sugar. Each one brought their own sandwiches and something else such as peanuts, oranges, oh! I can't tell you all we had.—Anna E. Wentz, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have two dolls to play with. I live on a farm and I help my mother in every way I can. I like to go on the mountain and pick flowers and teaberries. We picked eight jars of teaberries for Christmas last summer.—Emma C. Herring, ten (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—We have recently bought a gasoline engine and a grain chopper. We have about 350 chickens.

The country here is level. Not far from my home is an electric pond where I often go fishing. We have no mountains in my county which is Caroline. We have a canary bird named Dick. When school is out I will have to help father on the farm.—Marion Shaffer, thirteen (X), Caroline County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I helped to cut potatoes for father. We cut sixteen bushels to plant. My little brother is just learning to walk and we have fun with him. He cannot talk very much yet but is learning gradually.

We have much fun riding down hill on the express wagon. We play many games when the neighbor children are here. We play mostly tag. On nice evenings a lot of children gather in a field close by and play together.—Emma King, eleven (X), Union County, Pa.

My dog is a Collie named Bobbie, and he is three years old. He can climb trees, and walk up a ladder. He has also killed seventeen rats.

You cannot keep him home when dad goes into the woods. He is always so glad when dad gets his ax that he jumps up and tries to lick him in the face.

BOBBIE CHASING SQUIRRELS
Esther A. Seaman, (X), Wayne Co., Pa.

He is a well trained dog and will not go with any of us unless we give him permission. He likes to be with the cows.

I am enclosing pictures of Bobbie after he climbed a tree chasing gray squirrels.—Esther A. Seaman, fourteen (X), Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have five cows. I like to mind the cows. My brother and I are raising some chicks. We have seven of them. We have one dog, Trix. He is thirteen years old. He is as old as my oldest brother. We all like him.—Robert Chubb, nine (X), Snyder County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have two dogs, Frisky, a Collie, and Dewey, a hound. Frisky is tan with white spots on his breast; he has a shield of pure white. Dewey is brown and white and has a shield of white.

Frisky took me to school and the teacher liked him and he sat on the seat like any dog would. I go get the mail and Frisky goes with me. The mail man always speaks kindly to him and pats him on the head.

I bought some seeds from school and planted them real early. They are getting along nicely and the vegetables are nice and the flower plants are nearly ready to be transplanted.—Ethel M. Gicker, nine (X), Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—This morning there were six bluebirds on our lawn for nearly an hour. I also watched two birds building their nest in a large butternut tree. I did not know what kind of birds they were. One bird would fly and get a piece of straw. The mate would perch on a post and wait. When they were ready they would fly back together to the place they were building their nest.

I have a large shepherd dog. He is a big fellow and very playful. He is a good cow dog. We have large Shorthorn cattle. We have a car, truck and tractor.

I am a regular farmer but I can cook, too. I am sending a recipe for chocolate fudge.

CHOCOLATE FUDGE

3 cups granulated sugar
2 tablespoons cocoa
Pinch of salt
⅛ tablespoon cream of tartar
¾ cup cream

Boil until it forms a firm ball in cold water. Then remove from fire. Allow to cool, stir until heavy and pour in buttered tins and cut in squares.—Myrtle Loomis (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have two pet cats, Tabby and Snookie. I like to gather wild flowers. We have a dog named Shep. I like to milk. When the paper comes I always read the Forum page first. I do not have any sisters but I have one brother.—Dorothy Smouse, ten, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your membership pin and I thank you very much. I was glad to become a member of the Young People's Forum.

Our school was out yesteday. We had a picnic and races and programs. Another girl and I won the three-legged race. We got a prize for winning it.

I passed my grade and will be in the seventh grade next year.

The apple blossoms are out here and everything is pretty.—Marian C. Collins, (X), Venango County, Pa.

Will Frances Wildermuth, of Salem County, N. J., please send me her address so that I can mail her a Forum membership pin?

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Orpha Davison, Ruby Kunselman. **Bradford County,** Charles Frederick Ellis. **Bucks County,** Ralph Bowman. **Cambria County,** Evelyn Feighner. **Centre County,** Martha Brugger (X). **Chester County,** Mary E. Collins, Florence Snyder, Anna B. Syphard (X). **Clearfield County,** Mary Maker (X), Anna Williamson. **Columbia County,** Belva Pealer (X). **Crawford County,** Rachel Kunz. **Cumberland County,** Mary Gutshall. **Dauphin County,** Coletta Williams (X). **Erie County,** Grace Root. **Fayette County,** Marie Garstecke (X). **Franklin County,** Mary E. Barmont, Glenn R. Haulman. **Fulton County,** Dorothy Price (X). **Jefferson County,** Margaret Verbeke. **Juniata County,** Mabel Dalton, Sarah Feltman. **Lancaster County,** Minerva Koch (X). **Lebanon County,** Fay A. Ziegler. **Northampton County,** Alice Ruth Yeakel. **Schuylkill County,** John Edwards, Emma C. Herring (X), Lillian Mazzulla, Melvin L. Shadle, Anna E. Wentz (X). **Snyder County,** Robert Chubb (X). **Somerset County,** Stella Bielski, Kathryn Engle (X), Orval Kaufman (X), Verna Kaufman (X). **Susquehanna County,** Esther Kropa, Mary Maran. **Tioga County,** Leah L. Friends. **Washington County,** Catherine Morrow, (X), Mary Pirik. **Wayne County,** Mary McKernon, Catherine Merrit (X). **Westmoreland County,** Marie Ankney. **York County,** Norman Grim (X), Henry C. Harlacher (X), Adrian Norris (X), Robert Norris.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Agnes Durham. **Cumberland County,** Pauline B. Mosley (X). **Gloucester County,** Mildred Neale. **Salem County,** Frances Wildermuth (X). **Warren County,** Elizabeth Smith (X).

NEW YORK

Bradford County, Louise Sturdevant. **Ulster County,** Webster Decker.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Marion Shaffer (X). **Carroll County,** Marie Barnhart. **Kent County,** Elizabeth Dill (X).

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Philip Webber.

(X)—Forum member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Won't you have fun finding out what's for dinner today? Just re-arrange the letters in each word and, in less time than it would take you to help get the things on the table for mother, you will know what a good dinner this is. Just look at next to the last line—"PELAP EPI"—"pelap" becomes "apple" and "epi" certainly must be "pie"—now, don't you want to find the rest? When you have found the list of good things, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by June 26th—I'm sure I'll be hungry about that time. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures.

The Honor Prizes, popular size self-pronouncing Webster dictionaries, go to those Little Folks who send in correct, excellent answers to ten puzzles for ten straight weeks without missing,—one each week. Please remember that in order to win an Honor Prize your answers must be absolutely correct each week. Some of our Little Folks are very careless and make simple mistakes weekly.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

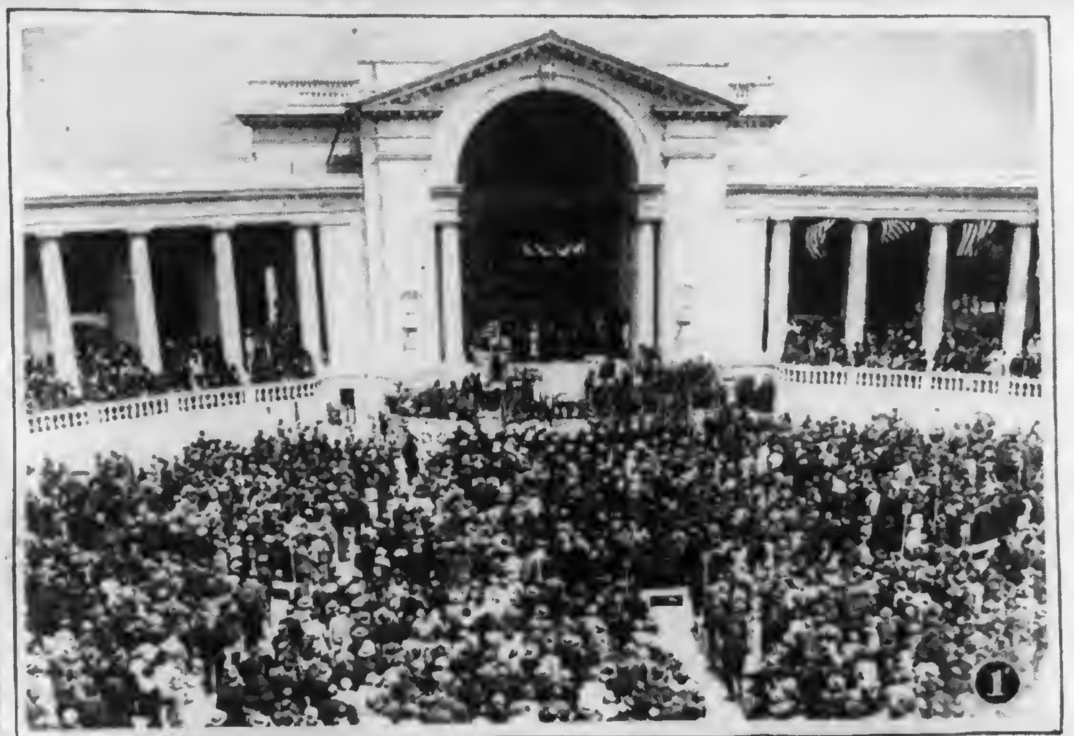
The answer to the puzzle published in the May 29 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: JUST THINGS IN GENERAL.

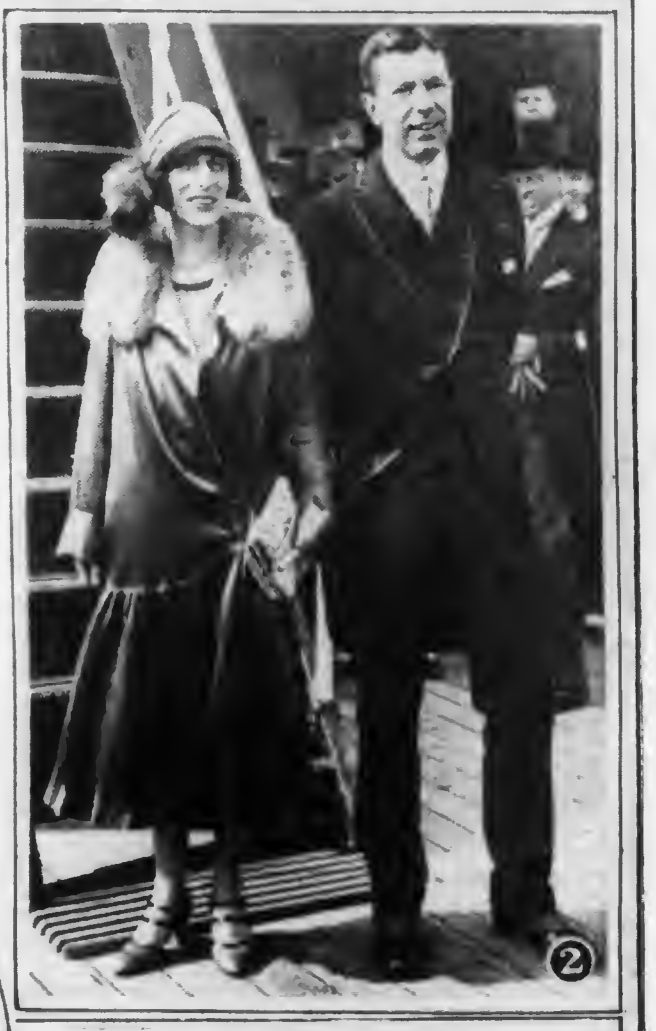
The puzzle prize winners are: Cora F. Aucker, age 10, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Louise Berge, age 9, Lewisburg, Pa.; Lorene Dunn, age 10, Coudersport, Pa.; Helen Hillis, age 10, Armbrust, Pa.; Catherine Morrow, age 8, Eighty-four, Pa.; Norma Edna Patterson, age 10, New Castle, Pa.; Jennie Rambone, age 11, Newfield, N. J.; Rita Senior, age 8, Falls Creek, Pa.; Hilda Weaver, age 12, Windber, Pa.; Romaine Wood, age 8, Morris, Pa.

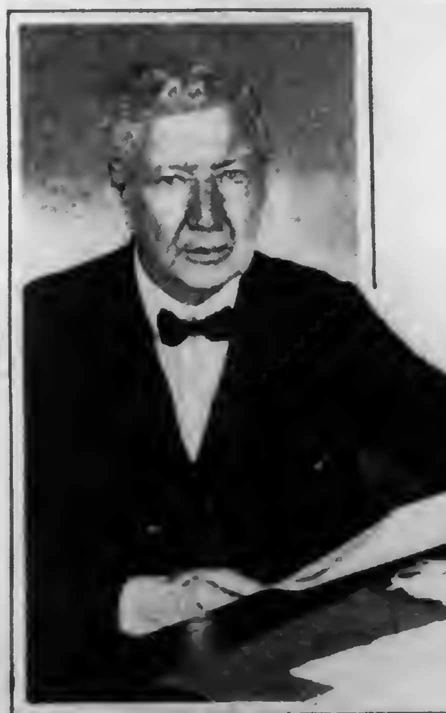
A GOOD DINNER

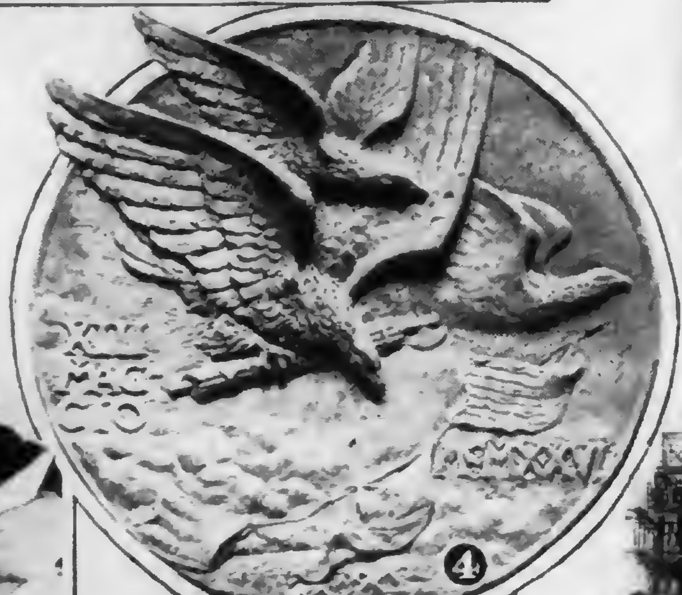
TATOOM SPUO
ASTRO EFEB
DAHMES TOPOSTAE
READCEM GRASPASUA
ENEGR ASEP
CLUTEET ADLAS
PELAP EPI
DIEC ATE

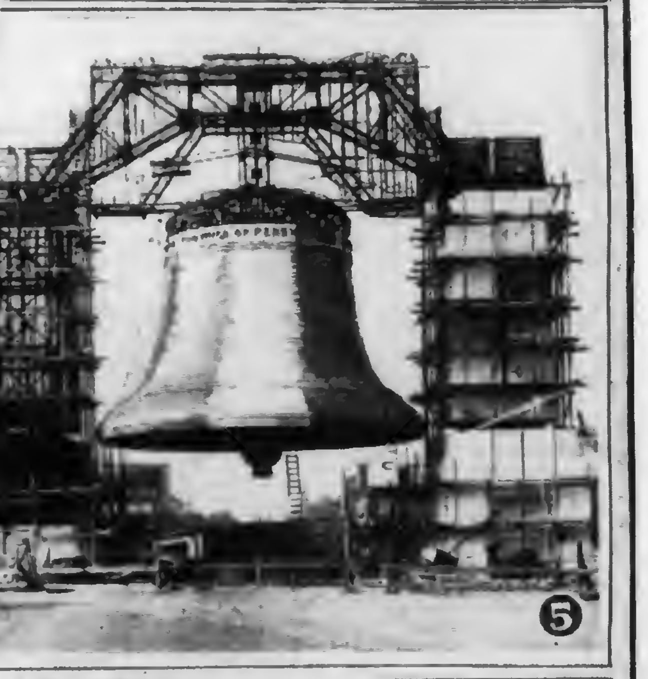
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

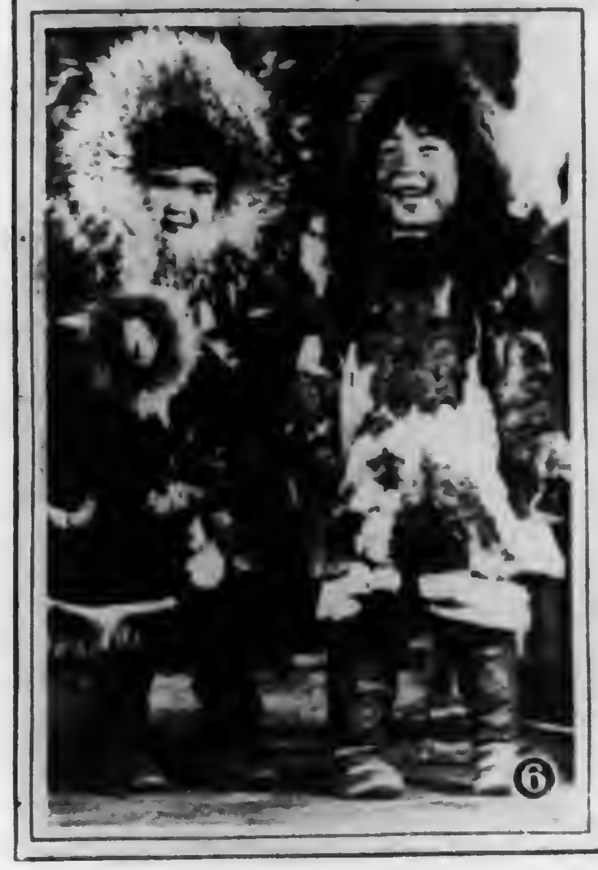


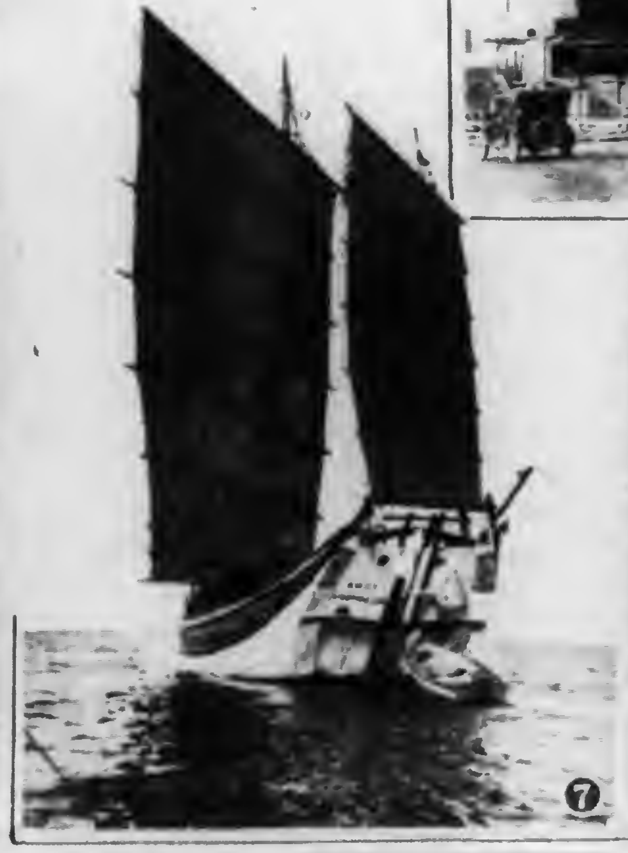


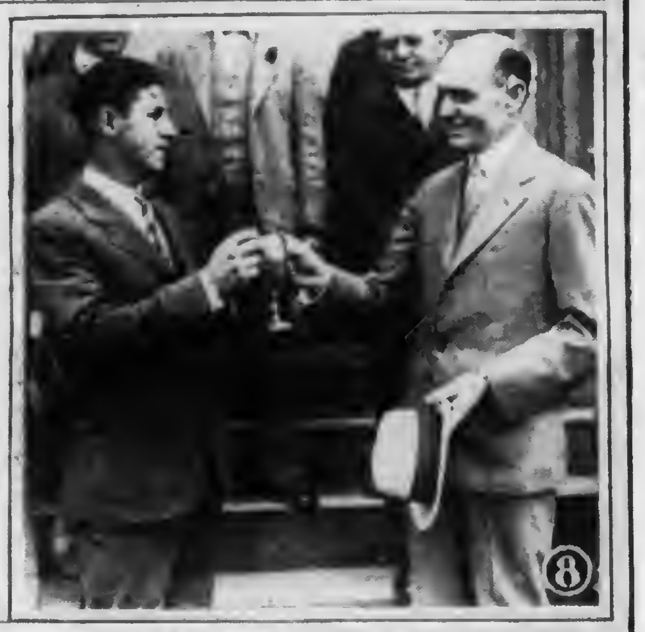












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The 1926 Decoration Day services at Arlington National Cemetery.
2.—Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus and Princess Louise of Sweden on their arrival in the United States.
3.—William B. Wilson, Democratic candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania.
4.—Model of gold medal which the Italian-Americans of North America will present to Roald Amundsen, Uberto Nobile, Lincoln Ellsworth and the crew of the Norge.
5.—Model of the Liberty Bell at the entrance of the Sesqui-Centennial grounds rapidly nearing completion.
6.—Na-Wad-lik and Wenga, of Nome, Alaska, think hunting the North Pole a big joke!
7.—The Chinese junk, "Amoy," the first to cross the Pacific, made the trip in 87 days. This was the first leg of a cruise around the world, to last three years.
8.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine presenting the International Junior Dairy Cattle Judging Cup to Ralph Walker, one of three Maryland boys who will defend the cup in the international judging contest to be held in England on July 14th.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Girls' Dormitory at State

Pennsylvania Grangers Are Planning to "Give the Gift That Keeps on Giving."

IT IS planned to start building three dormitories at the Pennsylvania State College this summer. One, the girls' dormitory, we ought to be especially interested in for it is to be built by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

About three years ago when the trustees and faculty were planning to make a Greater State College, the Grange appointed a committee to go to State College, learn the thing most needed, and see where they could help. Many needs were suggested and seen but the one that impressed most was the limited opportunity for the girls who were getting an education there. So, the sugestion came from Mrs. Howard L. Vankirk, a member of the committee, "that the Grange build a memorial unto itself, thus showing its belief in education and that it take the form of a building where girls may have a home while studying."

Committee's Suggestion Adopted

It was an immense undertaking but when the committee reported the greatest need as they saw it, told of the many girls who wanted to enter but could not be received the Grange said "We will adopt the suggestion of your committee. We admit women to membership with the same requirements as men; so our daughters ought to have equal opportunity with our sons at State College.

"We believe, too, every girl should have a training in home-working—in care of children—with her training in the so-called 'cultural courses' and our state college is well equipped for this training—so we will build a dormitory."

The Home Economics Committee of the State Grange compiled a cook book, the profits of which are being applied to this fund and it can surely be classed among "the best sellers." The second edition of 5000 is half gone.

Said a squash to a turnip, one bright summer day,
"Let us hide for I see the cook coming this way,
A Pennsylvania Grange Cook Book is under her arm,
The look in her eye fills my heart with alarm."
"Foolish squash," said the turnip, why raise all this fuss?
Of course, she is coming, and coming for us,
Ere she cuts off my tops and my roots, I will pause
To say, if we die, it is in a good cause."

This Is Booster Month

About $30,000 is in hand, and the interest in the project is so fine, that it is felt a boost will make it possible to start the building at once So June has been made booster month and every Grange in the state will hold a festival; each member earn a dollar; or in some way increase the contributions to this Dormitory fund.—Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons.

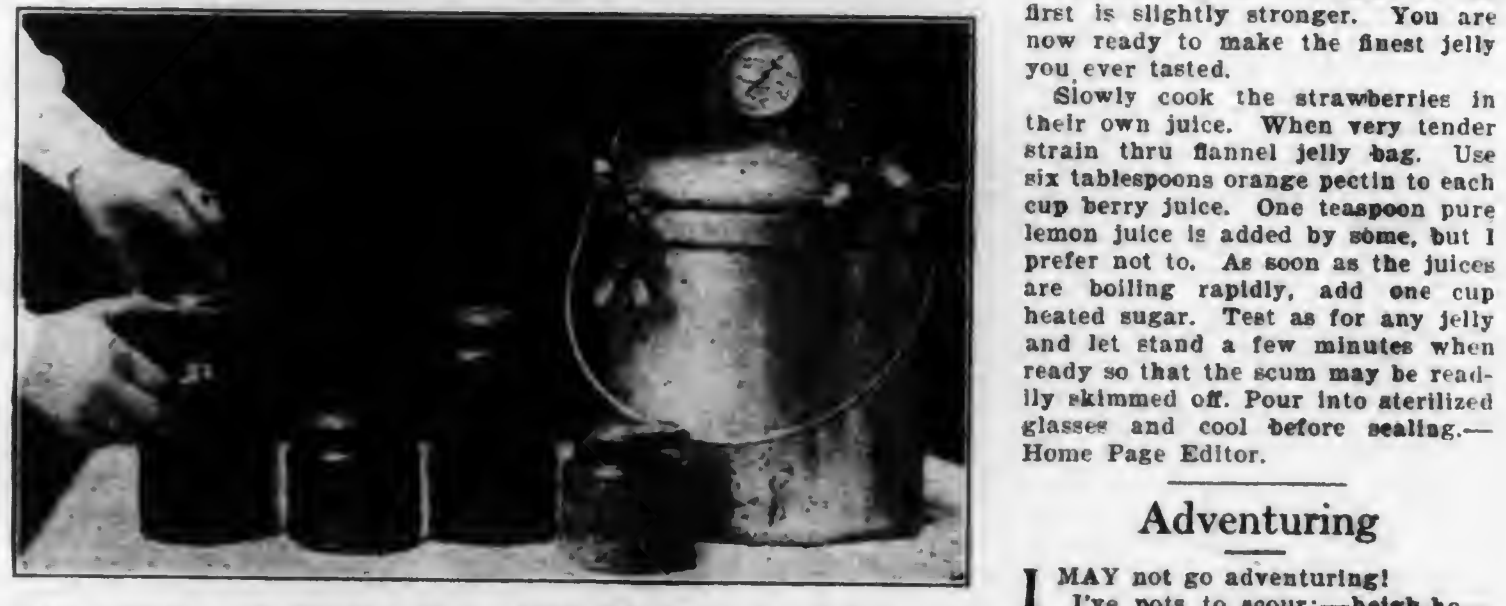
Editor's Note:—Over in Burlington County, New Jersey, we are running a vigorous campaign to raise funds to erect a hospital. The committee has adopted as its slogan, "Give the gift that keeps on giving."

You Pennsylvania Grangers are doing the same thing when you help to build the proposed dormitory for the young women of your state. Whatever you invest for the betterment of your young folks—for the education and comfort of your girls—you are giving toward the progress of civilization and the good of the mothers of the future.

Grangers everywhere are watching the fine spirit of the Keystone State in this noble undertaking. Let everyone share in the "Gift that keeps on giving" and help build the Memorial at State College.

Canning Under Pressure

IN RUSH times is when my pressure cooker comes in handiest. When fruit and vegetables are coming on faster than I can take care of them, the children bringing sweet corn in from the field faster than I can cut it off the cob.



Upon removal from pressure cooker lower wire clamp to complete seal. Jars with clamp tops should not be inverted but let cool first.

Working alone I can just about keep even with the pressure cooker I have. It processes four pints or else three quarts, while I am preparing that much to fill it again. Mine is a small family size cooker. It barely holds a sixteen-pound goose (which it can cook to perfection in 35 minutes), but it is easier to handle than the huge ones designed especially for canning. I bought it chiefly for everyday meals.

Fruits are processed 6 minutes at 5 pounds pressure, except pineapple and pears requiring 10 minutes. The pointer goes down to zero before opening the petcock, and this just about gives me time to pare, core, pack and cover with hot syrup, the next three or four jars.

Both Fruits and Vegetables

The pressure cooker is fine for fruits. The color, firmness and shape are well preserved, but it is especially valuable for vegetables and meats which are safer when processed at a higher temperature than is possible in the wash boiler. The government recommends the pressure cooker as the only safe way to can these non-acid foods, string beans, peas, corn, chicken and meat. Thirty minutes at 20 pounds pressure is the usual time.

After the cooker is heated thru, a very low fire maintains the correct pressure, and the cooker is set off the stove to cool when the time is up. There is only one cup of water in the bottom, which takes less time to heat than a whole canner full of water.

The usual rule is to allow one-third the customary time of cooking, counting time when pressure reaches 20 pounds. Thus my baked beans and tough roast require 25 minutes at 20 pounds. About one-third the usual fuel is required for processing, tho that is hard to figure, because the wash boiler has larger capacity, but requires a much hotter fire.

The pressure cooker is simple and easy to use.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

Timely Beauty Hints

AN IDEAL cold cream for summer use can be made each morning. Put two teaspoons of your favorite cold cream in the bottom of an empty cream jar, that has been thoroly cleaned. Add one teaspoon sweet top cream from the morning's supply, and one teaspoon lemon juice. Blend thoroly and use both as a cold cream and a base for powder.

* * *

No better face bleach for the removal of sunburn can be made than one of borax and lemon. In a cold cream jar put one teaspoon granulated sugar, one teaspoon borax and one teaspoon lemon juice. Blend thoroly and thin to consistency of thick cream with a little more lemon juice if necessary. Let stand twenty-four hours, spread over the face at night and wash off with warm water the following morning.—Lalla M. Thornton, N. Y.

When Eggs Are Cheap

DARK ANGEL CAKE

2-3 cup cake flour
1-3 cup cocoa
1¼ cup sugar—sifted
Pinch of salt
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 teaspoon vanilla or almond
1 cup overflowing with egg whites

Add salt to egg whites and beat to a foam. Add cream of tartar and beat till fluffy. Add sugar a spoonful at a time and continue beating. Sift the flour and cocoa together five times. After adding the flavor, fold in the flour. Bake in angel cake pan ungreased for about 45 to 50 minutes.—Mrs. D. W. Miller, Pa.

STRAWBERRY JELLY

Add Orange Pectin to Fruit Juice to Make It Jell

DEAR Editor: At Christmas dinner I tasted the finest jelly I ever ate. It was marked "Pure Strawberry," and had been bought at a roadside market. Have you any help to offer in making strawberries jell? I have no success with them and am very anxious. Please print on our Page how it can be done. Thank you.—A. T. F., Pa.

The strawberry lacks pectin and it must be supplied. The finest source I know of is the orange, for it will not change the delicious flavor of the strawberry.

Carefully peel away the outer colored skin of the orange, and use only the tough inner section of white fiber or pulp. Chop or grind using the medium blade of the meat grinder. Use one quart water to each cup of prepared pulp. Cover and let stand for two or more hours, then cook very rapidly until the liquid has reduced one-half. Strain thru woolen cloth. Use the same pulp for another boiling. You may then combine the two pints as the first is slightly stronger. You are now ready to make the finest jelly you ever tasted.

Slowly cook the strawberries in their own juice. When very tender strain thru flannel jelly bag. Use six tablespoons orange pectin to each cup berry juice. One teaspoon pure lemon juice is added by some, but I prefer not to. As soon as the juices are boiling rapidly, add one cup heated sugar. Test as for any jelly and let stand a few minutes when ready so that the scum may be readily skimmed off. Pour into sterilized glasses and cool before sealing.—Home Page Editor.

Adventuring

I MAY not go adventuring!
I've pots to scour;—heigh-ho—
This tumbled center of the earth
To poke in order. So!

But Spring comes tapping on the pane
And calls, "The robin sings.
Come see the orchard where they nest
To love blue eggs to wings."

Dear Summer bounds my kitchen thru—
Tan spattered on his nose—
With breathless tales of mountain trails
Where spotted fawns repose.

Brown Autumn pulls my apron strings
To show her canvas spread
Whereon she splashes fervently
Her russets, golds, and red.

Wild Winter, imp of make-believe,
Who twits old blood and slow,
Weaves diamond garlands for my trees,
Carves palaces in snow.
I may not go adventuring!
I've pots to scour;—heigh-ho—
This tumbled center of the earth
To poke in order. So!—Nora Del Smith Gumble, Pa.

Gather milk weed tips while very young and tender. Cook them as you would asparagus and eat them with a bit of vinegar. They are delicious.—Mrs. E. A. Kern, Pa.

Around the Family Table

Make Meal Time a Happy Time for Everyone

MEALS are necessary and important for good health and efficiency. Most families are together and at leisure only at meal times, so it is the duty of every one who draws up to the home table, to be agreeable, cheerful, and harmonious.

Good digestion, it has been clearly proved, largely depends upon a pleasant frame of mind while food is being eaten and digested. If friction develops, the brakes are put upon the digestive processes, and otherwise nourishing food may become a menace to the one who has eaten it.

Meal time should never be used as an occasion for settling family troubles or arguments, nor for reprimanding children.

The habit of sitting down to a table upon which some of the silver or food is lacking, is a bad habit to form. It is better to look everything over before the family gathers, than to have to call for extra supplies or leave the table to get them.

Correct Children Between Meals

If there are younger members in the family, it is much better to make suggestions and corrections between meals. Lapses of conduct at the table which demand immediate attention, can best be handled by sending the child away and requiring it to eat alone or to wait until the rest of the family have had their meal in peace.

The dining room should always be as comfortable as possible. Have it reasonably warm in winter and cool, orderly, and attractive in summer. A delightfully cosy little breakfast nook can often be managed at a modest expense, and the steps saved will more than compensate for the extra outlay.

Many families combine their living room and dining room satisfactorily, perhaps placing a davenport table and Windsor chairs in one end of the living room, or using a breakfast set which harmonizes with the furniture of the living room. This corner can be used for the children or young people to read or study in the evening. The table can be used for games, or for a little cutting and sewing.

A few flowers on the table, fresh and fragrant, shining silver, dainty dishes and not too many of them, wholesome food, and cheerful conversation, all help the family to look forward to meal time and to coming home.—Emma Gary Wallace, N. Y.

Touch Up with Bronze

BRONZE powder mixed with a varnish prepared for the purpose will transform many a shabby gold or imitation gold home ornament.

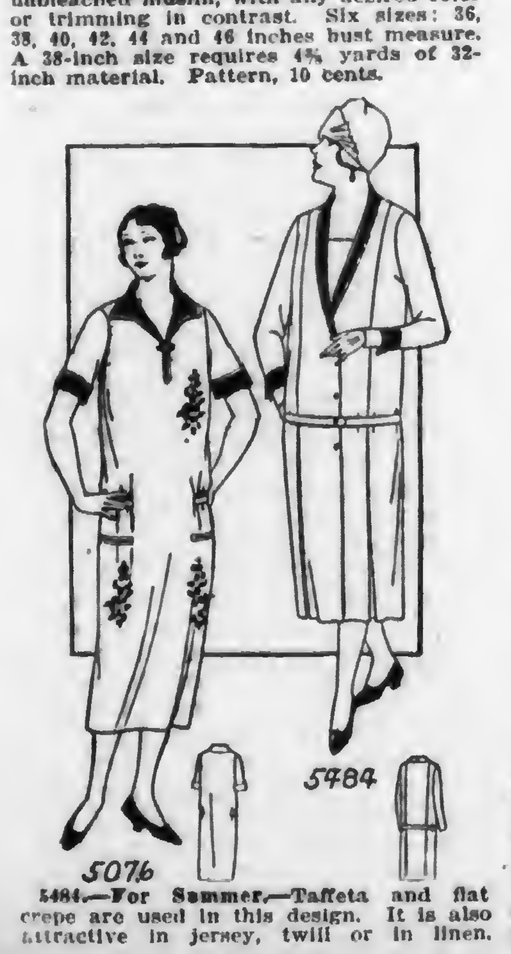
Begin with the salt and pepper shakers. They may be old, old ones—perhaps of aluminum. Treat them with a thin coat of dull gold bronzing powder and see the change. Touch up the living room lamp with the same dull gold. Freshen up the picture frames—some with dull blue, others copper and bronze, according to the color of the picture. An odd-shaped bottle, tumbler or bowl, may become a blue or gold vase of beauty.—Edith R. Dilts, N. J.

Editor's Note:—Readers interested in this scheme of redecorating and brightening up articles will be given addresses of dealers selling powders and varnish. Kindly send addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Send requests to Home Page Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

With Needle and Thread

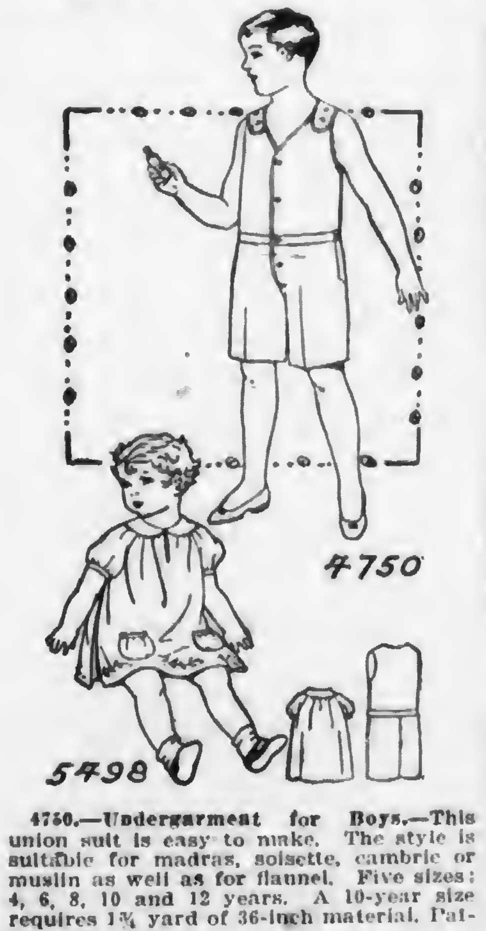
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5076.—A Pleasing Design.—White broadcloth with embroidery in black floss and facings of black satin is here shown. One could make this in cotton rep, or in unbleached muslin, with any desired color or trimming in contrast. Six sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5484.—For Summer.—Taffeta and flat crepe are used in this design. It is also attractive in jersey, twill or in linen. Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size will require 4¼ yards of 54-inch material together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material for facings on collar and cuffs. Without cuffs ¼ yard is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5498.—The Tiny Girl.—Dimity, voile, crepe or China silk may be used for this model. Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make the dress for a 4-year size will require 2 yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



4750.—Undergarment for Boys.—This union suit is easy to make. The style is suitable for madras, soisette, cambric or muslin as well as for flannel. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 1¾ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.

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EASTERN SHORE ASSOCIATION
PENINSULA OF PLENTY

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You'll see fine looking farming country and one of the greatest truck-growing districts in the United States. The mild winters and specially favorable climate permit Del-Mar-Va to market crops much earlier than localities in the same latitude elsewhere. Easily worked soils and a growing season of 185 to 210 days a year combine to make the Peninsula a region of remarkable productivity. The two Southernmost counties raise more early potatoes than any equal area in America, shipping to 38 states. The co-operative association serves 65% of the growers in that locality. Another county is the world's greatest tomato-canning county. Enormous yields of potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, peaches, apples, berries, greens, etc., are produced throughout the Peninsula. In the northern counties you see general farming and fine dairy herds — these become less evident as you drive South. Herds can graze in pastures 12 months of the year.

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Chicks reduced to 18c
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White and Brown Leghorns	9.50	$5.25	$2.75
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Bar. Rocks and Wh. Rocks	11.50	6.25	3.38
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S. C. Black Minorcas	11.50	6.25	3.48
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Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
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White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

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BABY CHIX

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S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	per 100
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CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	$8	per 100
S. C. B. P. Rocks	10	" 100
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Light Mixed	7	" 100
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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

June 14, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, doz small bchs, 75c@$1; Del, doz bchs, medium to large, $3@3.50; very large, $3.50@4.50. BEANS, La, and Miss, ⅞-bu hmpr, green, best, $2@2.50; poor, $1. BEETS, Md, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50; La, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75; poor, 50c. CABBAGE, crate, Va, $3.25@3.50; Tenn, pony crate, $2.25@2.50. CARROTS, bu bskt, bch, Texas, $2.50; La, $1.50@2. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt, fancy, $1.75@1.90; No 1, $1.25@1.50; culls, 60@75c; Ala, ⅞ bu hmpr, fancy, $1.25@1.50; poor, 25c; Fla, $1.25@1.50; few, $1.75; poor, 25c. GREEN CORN, Texas, bu bskt $1.75@2. LETTUCE, home grown, box, 2 doz hds, 50@75c; Iceburg, Calif, crate, $3.50@4; Wash, crate, $3.50@4; Md, bu bskt, hd, $1@1.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.25; poor, 50c. ONIONS, Texas, new, bu crate, yellows, No 1, $1.35@1.65; Calif, No 1 yellows, $1.75@1.85; home grown, green, doz bchs, 15@20c. PEAS, Md, bu hmpr, best, $3@3.25. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $5@5.50; new stock, S C, bbl, Cobblers, No 1 staves, $6.75; slats, best, $6@6.50; poor, $5; Ala, sack, cwt, No 1 Triumphs, $3.75@4. RHUBARB, home grown, doz bchs, 15@25c. SPINACH, home grown, bu bskt, 40@65c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, best, $4.50@5; poor, $3.50; Russets, $4.50@5; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.50@1.65; poor, 50c. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, jumbo, $3.25@3.50; standards, $2.75@3.25; flats, $1@1.15. DEWBERRIES, Carolinas, 32-qt crate, $5@5.50; poor, $2.25. STRAWBERRIES, 24-qt crate, Aromas, Missouri, best, $4@4.25; poor, $3; Ky and Ten, $3.50@4; Indiana, $4.75@5. WATERMELONS, 20@22-lb avge, 40@50c; 25@26-lb avge, 60@70c; 28@30-lb avge, 90c@$1; 32 lbs, $1.15@1.25 each.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 10; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1823; market strong. Heavy, $14.50@15; medium and light weight, $15.50@15.60; light lights and pigs $15.60@15.65; packing sows, $12@12.75; stags, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 702; market steady; sheep, $8.50; lambs, $15.50; spring lambs, $17.50.

Calves—Receipts, 125; market lower; choice natives, $13.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $27@27.50; standard timothy, $25@25.50; No 2, $21.50@22.50; No 3, $19@20; No 2 clover mixed, $18@20; No 3, $14@15; No 1 clover, $22@22.50; No 2, $18@20; No 3, $13@15; No 1 alfalfa, $25@26; standard alfalfa, $21@22; No 2 alfalfa, $18@20.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 47½@48c; No 3, 46@47c; No 4, 44@45c.

Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 79½@80½c; No 3, 77@78c; No 4, 74@75c; No 5, 70½@71½c; new, No 2 yellow ear, 76½@78½c; No 3, 73@74c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 75@76c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

June 14, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.25; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $3@4; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.50; fair to good, $5.25@6.50; calves, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@10.50; Tenn, choice, $11@12; fair to good, $9@10; common, $5.50@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9@9.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7.50; spring lambs, extra, $18; medium, $16@17; common, $14@15.50.

Hogs—Western, best, $16; nearby, handy weights, $15@15.25.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $17@18; heifers, $13@16; cows, $12@14; yearlings, top, $21; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $22@24; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $23.50; winter lambs, $32@34; spring lambs, $36@38.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $26@27; No 3, $23@24; clover, light mixed, No 1, $24@25; No 2, $22@23. Straw, straight rye, $16@17; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, $1.60 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.57 bid.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 72¼@72¾c; No 3, 70¼@71¼c; No 4, 67¼@68¾c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 52¾@53¾c; No 3 white, 51¼@52¾c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Extra, 92 score, 43c; higher scoring goods, 44@47c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41½c; 90 score, 40c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c; best prints, 92@94 score, 46@47c; cartons, 47@49c; good prints, 88@91 score, 42@44c; carton, 43@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@41c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; fresh, 22c; longhorns, round lots, 21@21½c; jobbing, small lots, 23@23½c; single daisies, held, 25@25½c; fresh, 21@21½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

June 14, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 48@55c; creamery, 45@60c; fresh eggs, 32@35c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25 ea; ducks, $1.50@2 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea; guineas, $1.40@1.60 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15@20c bch; beans, string, 20c qt; lima beans, 25@30c qt; beets, 10c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 15@35c hd; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 25@40c hd; celery, 15@20c stalk; cucumbers, 8@10c ea; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, old, 10c qt; scallions, 5c bch; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 35c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 10c bch; potatoes, old, 50c ½ pk; new, 30@50c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@35c qt; turnips, 20@25c ¼ pk; sugar peas, 15c pt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; apricots, 15c pt; cherries, 15@20c qt; cantaloupes, 20@30c ea; plums, 15c pt; strawberries, 15@30c qt; honeydew melons, 40c ea.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.45 bu; corn, 75c bu; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $35@36; shorts, $34@35; hominy, $35.50@36.50; middlings, $39@40; linseed, $35@36; gluten, $44.50@45.50; ground oats, $40@41; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $44@45; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $40@41; 24 per cent, $44@45; 25 per cent, $47@48; horse feed, 85 per cent, $43@44.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending June 12, 1926: Bidding slow on beef steers, cows and bulls fairly active. Compared with week ago: Beef steers grading good and better closed about steady or 15@25c lower than mid-week's advance, common and medium grades steady; top, $10.25; average weight, 1425; several loads, $10@10.10; bulk of sales, $9@9.75. Bulls, she stock and canners fully steady under good demand. Calves steady, top vealers $15. Hogs inactive, no fresh receipts.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 1 car from St Paul containing 34 head; 476 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total: cattle, 510 head. Receipts for week ending June 12, 1926: Cattle, 28 cars, 10 from Penna, 7 St Paul, 3 Virginia, 3 Ohio, 2 Indiana, 2 Chicago, 1 Tennessee, containing 690 head; 1300 head trucked in. Total: Cattle, 1990 head, 374 calves, 196 hogs, 14 sheep. Compared with previous week: cattle, 29 cars containing 661 head, 1213 head truck in. Total: cattle, 1874 head, 284 calves, 226 hogs.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .41½	$ .41¼	$ .41⅛	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.31	.32½	.32⅜	.33¼
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	9.50	9.62½	9.00	9.87½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).....	26.50	26.50	24.50	18.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.60	1.64	1.70½	1.80½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)...........	.72½	.72¾	.76¼	1.31½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.53¼	.51⅝	.52	.65½

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@10.00
Fair to good	8.50@9.00
Medium to fair	8.00@8.50
Common to medium	7.25@8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.75@7.00
Medium to good	4.50@5.75
Common to medium	4.00@4.50
Canners and cutters	3.00@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.50@15.00
Medium	10.00@13.50
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs..	13.50@14.75
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs.	14.75@16.00
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs....	15.00@16.00
Rough stock	10.75@13.50

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@50c; separator, 50@55c; eggs, 28@32c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, old, 25@50c ½ pk; new, 30@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@15c ¼ pk, 3@5c bch; lima beans, 35c qt; soup beans, 10@15c pt; peas, 30@35c ¼ pk; new beans, 20@25c ¼ pk; asparagus, 8@12c bch; rhubarb, 3@8c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@65c ¼ pk, $2@3.50 bu; strawberries, 12@20c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, $1; oats, 75c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, 72c; rye, 85c; oats, 55c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30@31c; 3½@4 lbs, 31c; Leghorns and other light stock, 25@27c; old roosters, 20c; young chickens, springers, 1¾ lbs and over, 42@45c; springers, small size, 35@40c; springers, White Leghorns, as to size, 26@35c. Ducks, White Pekins, 22@23c; Muscovy, 21@22c; puddle, 21@22c; all kinds, young, 3 lbs and over, 30@32c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@40c.

Butter—Creamery fancy, 43@43½c; choice, 41½@42½c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 43½@45½c; do, blocks, 42½@44½c; do, ladles, 32@33c; Md and Penna, rolls, 29@30c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 29@30c; store packed, 29@30c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 29@30c; process butter, 35@36c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

June 14, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Unsettled; receipts, 16,896 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 42@42½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 41½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38@41c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Weak; receipts, 17,708 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 30½@31½c; do, storage packed, 32@33c; fresh gathered firsts, 29½@30c; do, storage packed, 30½@31½c; fresh gathered, seconds, 28@29c; do, storage packed, 29@30c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32½@38c; nearby pullets, 32c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 35@40c; Pacific Coast whites, processed extras, 40½@41c; do, extra firsts, 38@38½c.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 196,116 pounds. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 21½@22½c; do, average run, unquoted; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no quotations.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh 40@50c; do, frozen, 30@44c; fowls, fresh, 30@36c; do, frozen, 29@36c; old roosters, 18@23c; turkeys, fresh, 30@40c; do, frozen, 42@62c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@9.75; stale bulls, $4@6.50; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $6@14.50; culls and little calves, $6@8; grassers and fed calves, $5@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Weak; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $11.50@15; culls, $7@9; springers, 65@75 lbs, $18 cwt.

Hogs—Steady to firm; light to medium-weights, $14.25@14.75; pigs, $15@15.50; heavy hogs, $13.75@14.25; roughs, $12@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $32; middlings, $32 in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $39, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $30.60; standard middlings, $30.60; flour middlings, $34; red dog, $37, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.25, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38.25; linseed oil meal, $51.85, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $30; No 2, $28@29; No 3, $26@27; sample, $10@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $21@22.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.70⅞; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.82⅞; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.74⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.71; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.54⅞. CORN, No 2 yellow, 87c; No 3 yellow, 84⅝c. OATS, No 2 white 52½c; No 3 white, 51¼c; No 4 white, 49¾c; ordinary white, clipped, 51@52½c; fancy white, clipped, 54½@55¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.02¾. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 84¾@87¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: yearlings and medium weight fed steers, 15@25c higher; better grades of light yearlings up most; lightweight heifers sharing advance; heavy steers fluctuated, closed steady to weak; finished steers, all weights, working into stronger position. Extreme top heavies, $10.65; numerous loads of medium weights, $10.35@10.45; yearlings, $10.35; part load, $10.50; fat cows and heifers generally 25c higher; canners and cutters strong to 25c up; bulls, 35@50c higher; vealers, $1@1.50 lower.

Hogs—Bulk 240@325-lb butchers, $14@14.40; majority desirable 220-lb down, $14.65@14.75; practical top, $14.80; packing sows, largely $12.70@13; few sorted killing pigs around $14.90; shippers took 1000 head; estimated holdover, 7000 head; part held off market; heavyweight hogs, $13.70@14.50; light lights, $14@15; packing sows, $12.50@13.10; slaughter pigs, $14.50@15.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Better grades of fat lambs, 75c@$1.25 lower; in-between kind, $1.25@1.50 lower; culls, $1.50@2 off; yearlings, $1@1.50 lower; fat sheep, 25@50c higher. Week's top prices: Fat western lambs, $19.20; natives, $18.75; feeding lambs, $14.50; fat yearling wethers, $16.50; fat ewes, $7.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 12, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, domestic, $22; imported, $17.70; October, $20.75; December, $16.75 asked. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothyseed, cash, $3.50; September, $3.75.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 14th. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$31.00
Spring bran	30.50
Soft winter wheat bran	32.00
Hard winter wheat bran	31.00
Standard middlings	30.50
Soft winter wheat middlings.......	32.20
Flour middlings	34.50
Red dog flour	37.50
White hominy	31.70
Gluten feed	39.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal.........	37.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal.........	39.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal.......	41.00
34 per cent linseed meal	51.20

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

THE increasing supply of New Jersey strawberries was a feature of the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market during the week ending June 12th. The season in Virginia came to a close and receipts were of very irregular quality. Delaware furnished the bulk of the best berries from the Eastern Shore districts. Jersey stock also showed a wide range in quality and condition and prices averaged about $3.50 to $4 per 32-quart crate, with exceptional lots up to $7, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey cherries appeared on the market and met a fair demand. This stock sold at 60c per 4-quart basket, while Delaware cherries sold at $4 to $4.50 per 32-qt crate.

The cool weather resulted in light supplies of asparagus and the market was steady to firm. Delaware and Maryland stock was in very limited supply and the best Pennsylvania green grass brought top quotations. The market closed with this grass selling at $5.40 to $7 per dozen bunches.

Beets and carrots from New Jersey began to appear on the market and the demand was fairly active. Prices ranged from 4c to 6c per bunch. Lettuce was plentiful thruout the week and the market was dull and weak. Rhubarb and radishes were dull. Nearby peas showed a stronger tendency toward the close. New Jersey stock sold at $1.35 to $1.50 per ⅝ basket. Mushrooms held firm on the best stock and closed at 75c to $1.00 per 3-pound basket.—W. R. W.

Butter Markets

THE butter markets at the opening of the week ending June 12 ruled about steady with some indications of nervousness in certain quarters. As the week progressed dealers began to express more confidence in the general situation. The nervous undertone soon disappeared and by Wednesday prices had advanced slightly with the market tone on all markets reported as steady to firm.

Receipts of butter at the four markets during the week under review exceeded those of the previous week and those of the corresponding week last year by a very sizeable margin, but in spite of this the markets worked into a firm position. Since the consuming demand is far from large enough to absorb the receipts at this season and since speculation for short periods is not encouraged by the small price fluctuations there evidently was enough among the trade who considered prevailing prices a safe basis for storing butter.

This conviction was far from general, however, otherwise buying demand would have been too active to prevent prices from advancing more sharply than has been the case during the current week. In fact, earlier in the month a large portion of the trade preferred to wait before storing, believing that lower prices would prevail later on.

As the month progressed, and the heavy receipts were absorbed without any material effect on the markets more and more of the buyers came into the markets to supply their needs in June butter for storage, thereby helping to keep prices on a more stable basis. Then, too, the buyers for immediate consumptive trade sensing the change in condition and tone of the situation began to operate more freely in an effort to replenish their depleted stocks.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Still cold but all corn is up. Potatoes showing irregular stand. Rain has been very scarce since April 1 and wheat, rye, oats and pastures are making a poor showing. Hay will be short. Spring seeded clover not showing well. Orchard fruits give reasonable promise, except peaches, which made a light setting. Strawberry crop will be light. Garden and truck crops planted on well prepared soil doing well. Not much buckwheat will be seeded. First cutting of alfalfa will soon be made. All hay, straw and roughage cleaned up during long feeding period. Fresh cows in good demand tho butter prices are low. Not many eggs but price low. Early hatched chick losses heavy. May hatches doing better. Cattle at last turned to pasture. Most dairy herds and farm stock reduced to minimum. Spring littered pigs not plentiful and selling up to $15 per pair at eight weeks of age. Good fat hens bring 30@35c lb. Prices: Wheat, $1.60; rye, 90c; corn, shelled, $1; oats, 55c; buckwheat, for seed, $1.25; potatoes, old, $2@2.50; hay, $20@25 ton; straw, $12@14; eggs, 25@30c; good country butter, 40@45c; fresh cows, $60@125 each. No surplus horses, colts or sheep.—W. M. P., June 7.

Berks County, Pa.—Weather has been unfavorable for all crops. It was too cold and too dry. After a recent rain grass fields look green but plants too short for this time of year. Corn being cultivated for the first time with no replanting reported. Oats about three inches high, some fields look very poor due to heavy rain after seeding time which formed a crust that prevented oats from coming up. Some used smoothing harrow with good results. Wheat fields fair in some localities, some spotted, others thin, while a few look extra good. Some has started to head. All old wheat taken to market and bins fumigated. Corn from last year is sold shelled at 75c a bushel. Potatoes slow in coming. Spraying of apple trees is completed for the last time this season. Hay is sold at $20 a ton with no market for straw. Alfalfa fields look fair with prospects of three-quarter crop due to insufficient moisture at the proper time. Prices: wheat, $1.60; corn, 75c, shelled; oats, 50c; eggs, 30c; lard, 16c; dressed hogs, 15@17c.—W. N. M., June 4.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—All vegetation delayed. Eggs, 27c; butter, 42c; potatoes about $1 bu. Early potatoes planted but very few up. A heavy frost last night and one the night before. Most people have some oats and potatoes in but very little else planted. Soil is very dry. Had a light shower today. It is still very cold.—E. M. A., June 8.

Clinton County, Pa.—Cold, dry weather during latter part of April and May. Frequent frosts but not much harm done. Had our first real rain on May 30th. Corn planting finished but a poor stand. Cut worms are doing considerable damage. Oats crop will be short. Hay will be shortest crop for many years. Pastures short. Wheat fields look spotted, very few good stands, only about half crop expected. Green and Logan Townships, the first to be tested for bovine T. B., have been completed, a total of 1574 head were tested with 59 reactors. Prospects for a large crop of apples, cherries, small fruits and berries. Old wheat all sold, some going at $1.50. An average acreage of potatoes planted. Some corn in hands of farmers who are holding for $1 bu. Early hatching of chicks a failure, many farmers buying incubator chicks and raising them with brooders. Spring pigs scarce and high in price.—W. C. W., June 7.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather has been cool and damp but not much rain. Grain looking good but needs rain as does grass. Old hay scarce and being eagerly sought for. Corn practically all planted but looking poor. A lot of complaint about cutworms doing serious damage to young crops, also ants and heartworms are taking a heavy toll. Farmers that had corn planted before heavy rain two weeks ago had to replant because the ground baked so hard. Fruit trees full and should make a good crop. Prices of most farm produce about normal. Spring chickens 45c; eggs, 30c. Hogs and pigs are extra high, good pigs at weaning time bringing $7 apiece. Steers still cheap with little sign of improvement.—R. J. W., June 7.

Gloucester County, N. J.—All crops backward because of cold weather. Acreage of most crops normal with possible exception of sweet potatoes. Loss on sweet potatoes heavy due to cutworms. Plants have been scarce. There is a big crown set of early tomatoes. The experiment station is conducting a new spray schedule in the Glassboro section to see if there isn't some way to control the codling moth. The Swedesboro section is being agitated to change method of packing tomatoes, both in pack and package. Late tomato plants scarce and hard to get. Some beds have been treated with nitrate of soda and these plants have been almost a total loss when set in fields. The use of transplanters for the late tomato crop is becoming general. Considerable interest has been aroused over a new check row attachment for these machines. One grower is using this attachment on a planting of seventy-five acres. It is doing fine work.—A. K., June 6.

Indiana County, Pa.—Cool rains of past two weeks have kept things from growing as they should. Corn rapidly turning yellow and looks lifeless. Oats doing fairly well, wheat holding its own. Prospects for fruit are very good. Grasses have been doing well considering the late start they got. Cow testing well under way in county with an association of 26 members. Feed situation of this spring will probably make some low testers. Price of good cows seems to be increasing. Pigs very high and scarce. One shipper paid as high as 18c for hogs. Hay very scarce and selling high. Eggs, 25c; butter, 40c; potatoes, $3 bu.; oats, 60c. Roads have nearly all been scraped and are in good shape.—H. A. N., June 7.

Juniata County, Pa.—Very unfavorable weather this spring for growing crops, dry and cool. Had several showers recently but still too cool for corn to make a good start. Cutworms doing a great deal of damage, some replanting has been done. Grass short and thin, very poor prospects for hay. Clover a total failure, some oats fields fairly good while others thin and spotted. Wheat is shooting head on short straw. A number of farmers have sown soy beans to help out with short hay crop. Indications point to a big crop of all kinds of fruit. Young chickens doing well, some broilers have been shipped to market. Markets: wheat, $1.60; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; hay, $30; eggs, 27c; butter, 58c.—C. B. L., June 7.

Monroe County, Pa.—This county was visited by one of the most destructive hail, rain, and wind storms known for a number of years. Many grain fields were partially destroyed; washouts were numerous and a number of oats and corn fields were so badly damaged they had to be replanted and resown. Frosts were noticed in many parts of the county June 2 and 3rd. Crops in general are fair but about two weeks late. Hay crop is the most promising. Commencement exercises were held during the past two weeks with large audiences. The new county superintendent, Prof. John H. Kunkle, of East Stroudsburg, was the principal speaker at most of the exercises. Cattle are high in price and very scarce. Corn, 85c; oats, 60c; potatoes, $3; veal, 13c.—G. E. S., June 7.

Passaic County, N. J.—The past month has been unseasonably cold and dry. Vegetation backward. Apple trees showing indications of a fair crop. Grape vines have been sprayed once and will be sprayed again as soon as the blossoms fall, but as yet they are not in blossom. Markets poor on some things while others selling fair. Spinach very poor, three bushels for $1 is top price. A large part is going back home. Local lettuce of rather poor quality and has poor sale. Asparagus going well. These prices and market conditions are for Patterson.—N. D., June 7.

Salem County, N. J.—White potatoes looking fine, even tho some fields a little uneven. Cool weather has been ideal for their growth. County has one of poorest hay crops in years. Pasture short. Dairymen had to turn out to pasture much earlier than usual owing to hay shortage and the using up of ensilage. Big acreage of late tomatoes being planted. Plants not as big as growers would like and work delayed. A normal acreage of seed potatoes will be planted, if seed can be secured. Asparagus prices have not been as satisfactory as growers would like. The weather has been too cold for it too grow. Bug damage has been worse than usual and cost of cutting excessive. There has been no alfalfa cut, even tho season is now ten days later than usual for first cutting.—E. M. B., June 10.

Tioga County, Pa.—Past month very cold and dry. There have been only very light rains and occasional showers. Within a few days frosts have damaged early vegetables and probably fruit to some extent. Several hundred acres were burned over by forest fires during May. Most fires were confined to small areas. Pastures and meadows very short for this time of year. Many farmers feeding their stock in the barns. Hay, scarce and high. Oats and corn planted, some potatoes still to plant. Farmers trying to plow for buckwheat finding ground very hard and dry. Many later chickens being hatched to take the place of poor early hatches. Later chicks doing nicely. Eggs, 28c; hay, $18 in the barn; potatoes, $2; young chickens, 42c.—P. W. L., June 8.

Prices and Prospects

(Continued from page 9)

offerings. At the close of the week extra firsts sold at 34c to 35c per dozen with gathered firsts to extra firsts bringing 33c to 36c.

The market in Philadelphia held steady toward the end of the week. Receipts totaled 41,925 cases, of which number Pennsylvania furnished 3268 cases. On June 9 firsts sold at 34c per dozen and firsts in second hand cases brought 30½c.

Liberal receipts of live poultry in New York caused a weak market at lower prices. The demand was good for the very few light fowls arriving. Broilers were in heavy supply and the demand was slow. During the early part of the week express broilers were scarce and wanted. White Leghorn fowl were dull and slow.—W. R. Whitacre.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS QUALITY GUARANTEED APPROVED BY OHIO POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASS'N
KNOX HATCHERY
BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST
Every flock fully tested, inspected, culled and accredited. This means HIGH QUALITY and will mean much more profit to you than buying ordinary Chicks even at a lower price.
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Write us at once telling us exactly what you need and let us quote you prices on our HIGH CLASS ACCREDITED CHICKS. Also let us send you our Catalog and Literature. Reference:—Knox County Savings Bank. We are here to please you and to make your Poultry crop profitable.
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300,000 National Chicks in June and July
Bred from carefully selected breeders. Smith hatched.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$3.00	$5.25	$9.00	$43.00	$81.00
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	3.50	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Holly-Tancred, Wh. and Br. Leghorns...	3.75	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reds & White Rocks, Blk. Minorcas.....	4.00	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

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NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 401 MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS
WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING and shipping high class, well hatched Chicks from our pure bred, heavy laying flocks to thousands of pleased customers, and rendering the best of satisfaction. We can do the same for you in 1926. 100% Live Del Guaranteed.

PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 7th AND AFTER	50	100	500	1000
White Wyandottes, White Minorcas..........	$6.25	$12.00	$57.00	$112.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	5.00	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas..........	4.50	8.50	40.00	78.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas........	5.75	11.00	53.00	100.00
Assorted Light	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00

PARKS PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS, 15c each. WE CAN SHIP C. O. D. BY EXPRESS OR PARCEL POST.
If you have never raised 20TH CENTURY CHICKS, give them a trial this year and be happy. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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Smashed Smashed Smashed
Our 15th year Hatching. Heavy laying strain tested for laying each year. 6½c up per chick. White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, and Broilers. Chicks delivered to your door. Illustrated catalogue free.
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	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$75.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Rhode Island Reds..	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
S. L. Wyandottes..	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	
Heavy Mixed Chicks.	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
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20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500
Wh. Buff & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$5½	$10	$48
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds..	6½	12	58
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes...	7	13	63
Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas.........	7	13	63
Mixed $8 per 100. Heavy Mixed.....	6	10½	50

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White and Brown Leghorns...	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00
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VITALITY MILK GOATS—Saanens, Nubians, $25. Bred, $30. Freshening, $40. Fresh, $45, $55. Purebreds, $60, $75. Goldsboro Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders. Bred for Egg Production

Prices per Hundred	June	July	Aug.
Mixed	$9	$8	$8
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Barred Rocks	12	11	11
R. I. Reds	13	12	12
Marcy Strain Black Giants	23	20	20

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns....	$2.25	$4.25	$8
S. C. Barred Rocks..............	2.50	4.75	9
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.75	7

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This instrument is made on scientific principles. The figures which prophesy the weather are suspended on a platform, with a piece of catgut. This catgut is sensitive to the least change of atmosphere and is so adjusted that the figure of the witch comes out in advance of rain and the figures of Hansel and Gretel for fine weather. This Weather House will be sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and 50 cents extra. Reward No. 126.
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White Leghorns or Black Leghorns	$3.25	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
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Postpaid Prices Effective June 1st-Sept.	1st 25	50	100	300	500	1000
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Single Comb & R. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.75	9.00	25.50	42.00	80.00
[illegible] Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
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Buff and Wh. Minorcas, 50, $8; 100, $15. Assorted Heavy, $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Light, $8 per 100. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Ref. Member I. B. C. A.

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S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$3.00	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Orpingtons	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.00	
Black Jersey Giants, S. S. Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Mixed, Heavy (Not accredited)					$10.00 per 100
Mixed, Light (Not accredited)					8.00 per 100

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POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 17th.	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorn	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Ancona, R. C. Brown Leghorn	5.50	10.00	45.00	85.00
Barred and White Rock, Reds, Bl. Minorca	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White and Silver Wyandotte, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
Tancred Leghorn, White Minorcas	8.50	16.00	80.00	150.00

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They live because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buy C-M-L Chicks

Our BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS are headed by pedigreed males imported direct from Tom Barron, England. Record of the Dams of these males 285 and the Sire's Dam 314. CHICKS, Pen 1, June 16c, July and August, 15c. Pen 2, June, July and August, 10c. Also Excellent Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds, June, July and August, 10c each. Marcey Strain Jersey Black Giants, June 25c, July and August, 20c. Chicks produced from personally inspected flocks, hardy, bred from vigorous, free range stock. They Live, Grow and make Profits. Order direct from this ad. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

Chick Prices Reduced for June and July

Effective after June 15. Wh., Br., Buff Leg., 8c; Anc., Bl. Min., 9c; Wh., Br. Rocks, Reds, 10c; Wh. Wynd., 11c; Wh. Min., 12c; Brah., 14c; Lt. Mix., 6c; Hy. Mix., 6½c. Add one cent in orders below fifty. 100 live prepaid. Bank ref. Order with remittance.

ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. Stephen, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100 lots
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.50	$8.00
R. C. Barred Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00
Broilers or mixed chicks	2.00	3.75	7.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Valley View Poultry Farm & Hatchery, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Handle Eggs with Care or Whites Become Watery

WE ALL recognize the importance of handling strawberries, peaches and many other perishable crops with the greatest possible care, but with eggs the only thing given much consideration is that of preventing breakage. In some experimental work performed by the writer at the New Jersey Experiment Station, however, it was shown that the more an egg is handled the more watery the white becomes, due to the breaking down of the structure of that portion of the egg.

Eggs that appeared perfectly normal when candled were immediately subjected to handling by moving the case back and forth across the floor. After 100 such movings the eggs were recandled and 27 per cent were found to be watery. The eggs were then replaced in the case and moved 100 more times. A candling after this showed 58 per cent watery.

After 500 Movements

The operation was repeated again until a total of 500 movements had been accomplished with a candling after each 100 movements. The percentage of eggs that were watery increased in proportion to the amount of handling received and in the end 94 per cent were watery.

Eggs must, therefore, be "handled with care" if a good appearing product is to be placed upon the market. The eggs, after becoming more or less watery, may be just as suitable for human consumption as they were before, but the market price received for such eggs will be from 5 to 10 cents below top quotation because buyers insist upon a firm white, particularly in warm weather.—C. S. P.

Ration Got Results

MR. DUNN is one of the leading dairymen and poultry raisers of Connecticut. He has a farm of 135 acres and is one of the most successful farmers and feeders of his state. In March, Mr. Dunn finished feeding twenty cockerels for two months in a special test. When dressed—picked and drawn—these twenty cockerels weighed 137 pounds, or an average of nearly seven pounds each.

These birds were fed the following ration:

Corn gluten feed	300 lbs.
Corn meal	100 lbs.
Ground oats	75 lbs.
Wheat middlings	200 lbs.
Linseed meal	100 lbs.
Beef scrap	100 lbs.
Fine table salt	5 lbs.

Two or three times per week Mr. Dunn made a batter of this mash and let the cockerels have a good meal of it. He also kept the mash before them in dry form in a large self-feeder with drinking fountains filled with fresh water. He kept them confined in a house without roosts so they were compelled to lie on the floor at night.

The dealer who bought these cockerels found that their total dressed weight was greater than that of forty-seven other dressed fowls which represented the usual market variety.

Bread for Turkeys

Please send me a recipe for corn meal bread for turkeys that would make two large loaves of bread at a time.—J. G., Warren County, N. J.

A mixture of 3 parts corn meal and 1 part wheat bran can be baked quite hard and then crumbled for feeding young turkeys. About 6 cups of corn meal and 2 cups of wheat bran mixed into a stiff batter with water or milk will make two loaves of the corn-bread.—R. G. Kirby.

Joan—Mummy, was baby sent down from heaven?

Mother—Yes, dear.

Joan—They like to have it quiet up there, don't they?

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

What's Wrong with Farming—by a Farmer

TO THE EDITOR:—At the start of this letter I want to say that I am a farmer and make my living by farming; that I go to market three times a week and most of my observations have been made there.

Now, what I am going to say will probably raise a howl, but to my mind what the farming business needs to help it is honest men. I think there are more misrepresenting men in the farming business than in any other.

Take cooperative marketing, or market problems of any kind. One or two men putting up a dishonest package will soon put it out of business.

Here are some of the crooked things that the farmers have done. The pear growers in a certain section used a stove pipe to put the small pears in the center of the barrel. The tomato growers in another region have been trying to beat the buyers until the public will not buy their package unless there are no others to be had.

One time a section of New Jersey was noted for its melons. None are raised now. There are several reasons given. Blight is one, and I forget the others, but I think this is the reason. The man who got his melons to New York first received a big price. Therefore, all of them were picked before they were ripe, and very nearly everything went into the barrel of primes. When Rocky Fords came along, put up in honest packages, the buyers bought the good package and left the poor one.

Stop and consider how long the storekeeper or the manufacturer would last if the article sold was not as it should be. If an automobile manufacturer sold a nice coat of paint and an engine that would not run how long would he stay in business? Also, any factory which did not have any seconds, but mixed them all in their firsts, how long would they last?—N. D., Passaic County, N. J.

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

An Old Friend of Yours

Every horse owner knows Gombault's. For spavin, splint, curb, capped-hock, fistula and other ailments. Easy to use. Leaves no scar or blemish. At your druggist's, $2.00 a bottle, or direct from us on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, intelligent, healthy. Farm raised. Males, $15.00; females, $10.00. Unpedigreed males, $10.00; females, $5.00. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

COLLIE PUPS I BUY ENTIRE LITTERS Miss Georgie Gordon, R. D. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

LLEWELLIN and ENGLISH SETTERS. Also Maryland bred rabbit hounds. Sent on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MARYLAND

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS AND DOGS. Natural heelers. Black and Tan, beauties. Maple Grove Farms, Pope Mills, N. Y.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

JERSEYS—Heifer and bull calves. R. of M. dams and granddams. Grandsire Masterman of Oaklands. Write BONO FARMS, TROY, PA.

A VERY FINE REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, excellently bred, 5 mos. old for $50. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

Jersey Bull 15 mos. old. Richly bred. C. P. & M. W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALVES, May Rose, good A. R. backing, 2 to 4 mos. old, $50 up. Accredited herd. S. W. TOWNSEND, Cochranville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 178 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

EXPERIENCED FARMER whose wife or child can assist with milking, to work 60 acre dairy farm in New Jersey. Salary and shares. Write Box 100, Care Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

SWINE

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.50 each. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, DUSHORE, PA.

REGISTERED DUROCS—Best bloodlines. 25 good fall gilts, bred to outstanding boar, $35 to $65. G. C. SAUFLEY, HUMMELSTOWN, PA.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

DOG HAS SORE EYES.—I have a very valuable male dog, not quite a year old, that has sore eyes. There is always matter running out of them and the light hurts his eyes. He was that way when I got him. I am sure it is not a cold. He eats well and likes to run coon. Could you tell me something to do for him?—E. L. B., Coraopolis, Pa. Bathe the eyes daily with warm boric acid solution. With a medicine dropper put into each eye daily one to two drops of a ten per cent solution of argyrol.

PIGS ARE DYING.—We have a pen of ten shoats that have been on a clover and timothy and oats pasture. They also have been getting some corn on the ear, middlings and pig meal. They have creek water before them at all times, no milk. They have lost their appetites and have no control of their hind parts. They lie around a few days and die.—D. G. K., Berwick, Pa. With losses such as you are experiencing you should consult your nearest graduate veterinarian. The losses may be due to parasites and these may be eliminated by the use of worm capsules. Such capsules may be secured from your veterinarian. The presence of cholera should be definitely determined as the use of capsules would result in losses if the pigs had cholera.

COW FAILS TO GIVE USUAL AMOUNT OF MILK.—We have a Holstein about ten years old that always has given plenty of good rich milk until this spring. Now she gives only two or three pints a day and it is thick after standing and of pale pinkish color.—H. F., Dalton, Pa. Try bathing the udder with warm water, massaging the udder carefully to stimulate circulation. This cow may have an inflammation which gives to the milk a pink color. After following the instructions given it would be well to report the progress of this case.

Mushroom Growers

THE Italian mushroom growers around Kennett Square, the mushroom center of the world, have formed the Chester County Mushroom Growers' Association. The new association has been organized because few Italians are represented in the recently formed Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association and because many of them do not understand English readily.

There are 348 Americans and 119 Italians who have commercial houses. Archie Ruggieri, president of the new organization, told me that 75 of the Italians are now members and that shortly all will join, for his people have already seen its value.

Since a saving of $7 a thousand is being made on the shipping baskets little complaint is being made to the $10 membership fee.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

The resignation of Thomas P. Cooper, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been accepted by Secretary Jardine, to take effect June 10th. While in Washington Mr. Cooper has been on leave of absence from the University of Kentucky, to which he is now returning to resume his work as Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky. L. S. Tenny, Assistant Chief, has been appointed Acting Chief of the Bureau.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 80,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks of quality. English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $12.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Anconas $13.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas $11.00; Add 1c each for lots of 50 or less. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight week old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $10—100. Barred Rocks, and Reds, $10—100. White Rocks, $13—100. Mixed light, $8—100. Heavy, $10—100. Add 1c, if less than 100 ordered. Of all good free range parent stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3.25, $6.00, $10.00; White Leghorns, $2.75, $5.00, $9.00; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

BABY CHICKS from free range purebred healthy laying flocks, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks, 12c; S. C. White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed, 8c. By prepaid parcel post. Order from this adv. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited. Per 100: Leghorns $9; Rocks, Reds, Anconas $10; Orpingtons, Wyandottes $11; Lt. Brahmas $15; Assorted $7; Large Assorted $9. Live delivery, postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid, from 35 lb. toms, 18 to 20 lb. hens. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

PUREBRED June chicks. Barred Rocks, 12c; S. C. White Leghorns, 9c; Wyckoff White Leghorns, 11c; Black Giants, 20c. Order from this adv. 100% delivery. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS 8c up C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

PUREBRED CHICKS—The husky, hustling kind. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Light Brahmas. Free folder. Spicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS at reduced prices for June, July, August delivery. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, 12c, Leghorns, 10c. Mixed, 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS—CHICKS—R. I. Reds, 10c; Barred Rocks, 10c; White Leghorns, 9c; Mixed Chicks, 7c and 8c. Guarantee live delivery. Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

JUNE, July and August Chicks: heavy mixed, 8c; Leghorns, 9c; Rocks, 10c; Reds, 11c; Jersey Giants, 15c. Quality Hatchery, Elkview, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and Mixed. 7c up. I. W. Moyer, Cocolamus, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN pullets and yearling hens, lowest prices. Ed. Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

STORAGE BATTTERIES of the Edison Alkaline type do not have the faults of lead acid type. Fortunate purchases from the Government and other large users make possible a real buy. All voltages and amperages. For radio, motor boats, and farm lighting plants. Before buying batteries get my interesting literature stating voltage and amperage desired. End your storage battery trouble by doing this now. Address B. Hawley Smith, 305 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

DRY MIXING MILL including elevators, pulverizer and mixing pan with capacity of 100 tons per day for sale. In splendid condition. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Also 60 HP gasoline engine in good condition. Reply Penna. Farmer, Box 101, Phila.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply—$1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

FREE—7x11 enlargement of any kodak film with your roll developed and six prints; Special Trial Offer—35c. World's Photo Supply, Box 64, Westerville, Ohio.

CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

AUCTIONEERS—American Auction College, Kansas City, Missouri. Tuition $100. Home study $25.

FARM LANDS

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific Coast, both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

LOVELY MODEN FARM HOME—132 acres, 11 cows and young stock, bull, gas engine, saw rig, new ensilage cutter and carrier, cream separator, wagons, machinery, tools, etc., thrown in; broad level fields, 30-cow abundantly-watered pasture, 400 sugar maples, valuable woodlot, nice orchard; attractive big home, bath, running hot and cold water, 3 porches; 27-cow cement-basement barn, large silo, tool house, stable, etc. Woman owner's sacrifice price $4500, part cash. Picture and details pg. 13 big Illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

DEL-MAR-VA EASTERN SHORE fruit, berry, truck and poultry farm of 28 acres for sale, 20 under cultivation, 8 in woodland; near railroad, churches, schools, stores, and canning house, on fresh water stream with plenty bass and pike fishing, two story, 6 room dwelling; fine shade. Immediate possession. Price $2000.—$1000 cash. Matthews & Company, Cambridge, Maryland.

PLANTS

VEGETABLE PLANTS—READY NOW—Tomatoes—1,000,000 field grown, fine plants at $3.00 per 1,000; 5,000 for $13.00. Transplanted plants $8.00 per 1000. Bonny Best, Early Jewel, John Baer, Stone, Matchless and Greater Baltimore. Cabbage—4,000,000 field grown $2.00 per 1000. Re-rooted $2.25 per 1000. Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Early Summer, All Head Early, Savoy, Short and Medium Stem Danish Ballhead, Succession, Dark Red Dutch and Danish Round Red. Cauliflower—All re-rooted $1.50 per 1000; 5000 for $20.00. H. S. Snowball and T. S. Erfurt. Eggplants—Transplanted $10.00 per 1000, Potted $30.00 per 1000. $3.50 per 100. Black Beauty and New York Improved. Peppers—Potted $30.00 per 1000. $3.25 per 100. Ruby King, Bullnose, Early Neapolitan, Burpee's Sunnybrook and Long Red Cayenne. Salvia—Potted $30.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100. Splendens, America, Dark Blood and Ostrich Plume. Cash with order, please. Send for free list of all plants. Paul F. Rochelle, Morristown, New Jersey.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Fine Field Grown Stocks 25 Million now ready for late setting. Cabbage: Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Danish Ballhead, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 Prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $10.00. Tomato Plants, leading varieties, same price. Cauliflower: Early Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt, 300, $2.00; 500, $3.00; 1000, $4.50 prepaid. Express collect, 5000, $17.50; 10,000, $30.00. Pepper, 500, $3.00; 1000, $4.50 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000 $35.00. Sweet Potato $3.00 thousand; 10,000, $25.00. Transplanted Pepper and Tomato Plants, 100, $1.25; 500, $1.00; 1000, $6.50 Prepaid. Express Collect, 10,000, $50.00 Cash. Prompt shipments, and entire satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 20 Years growing plants. Shipping capacity over half million per day. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage plants for late crop, dozen varieties, name choice, 500—$1.00; 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. 75c per 1,000, expressed. 50,000—$35. Tomato, leading canning varieties, $1.50 prepaid, expressed $1.00. Cauliflower, pepper early and late, 50c per 100; $3.50 per 1,000, prepaid; expressed, 10,000—$30. Well packed in ventilated crates, good order delivery guaranteed. Reliable Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—5 acres. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5,000, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

PLANTS POSTPAID—All varieties; cabbage, beet, mangel, 3 dozen 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, $2.50. Asters, celery, cauliflower, sweet potato, tomato, 2 dozen 25c; 100, 65c; 500, $2.75. Eggplant, pepper, pansies, sweet williams, carnations, snapdragons, dianthus, 3 dozen $1.00; 100, $1.75. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

10 MILLION Cabbage, Tomato and Collard Plants. 12 early and late varieties. $1.00 thousand; 5000, $4.50; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower and Sweet Potato $3.00; 10,000, $25.00. Pepper, $2.50; 10,000, $20.00. Prompt shipments, delivered safely anywhere. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—50 acres ready. Fine field grown stocks. Special wholesale prices: Cabbage, tomato and collard $1.00 thousand. Pepper $2.00. Cauliflower and Sweet Potato $2.50. Prompt shipments, well packed to carry anywhere. Old Dominion Plant Company, Franklin, Virginia.

MILLIONS vegetable plants: Cabbage, Copenhagen, Wakefield, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Late Flat Dutch and Collard plants. Tomato plants, Greater Baltimore, Stone, 300 $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 postpaid. 10,000, $10.00 express. Ideal Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

HOLLAND BULBS—Holland grown. Low priced for prompt delivery. Giant Darwin Tulips, assorted, or Pink, Scarlet, Lavender, 50 for $1, or 100 for $1.50. Single Narcissus, 30 for $1, or 100 for $2.50. Post paid. P. S. Birch, Laurel Springs, N. J.

ONIONS, beets, lettuce, $1.00 per 1000; cabbage, celery, kohl rabi, Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 1000; tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers—$3.00 per 1000; egg plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

FIELD GROWN frostproof cabbage plants, 5000—$7.50; 10,000—$10.00; 50,000 and over 90c per thousand, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants May and June delivery, same price. Scott Bros., Wholesale plant growers, Franklin, Va.

ASTER and Larkspur plants. Large, flowering, giant branching, beautiful colors, strong, hardy plants. Guaranteed to please you. 3 doz. 50c; 100-$1.25, by mail postpaid. John B. Miller, Route 1, Kinzers, Lancaster County, Pa.

MILLIONS frostproof cabbage plants, leading varieties 1000—$1.75; 500—$1.00, postpaid. 20,000 and over $1.00 per thousand, charges collect. Tomato plants May and June delivery, write for low price. East Va. Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS prepaid. Cabbage plants, $2.85 per 1000; cauliflower plants, $4.75 per 1000; onion plants, $2.75 per 1000. Tomato, celery, pepper plants ready April 10—50c per 100. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

CABBAGE and tomato plants—500-$1.25; 1000-$[illegible] prepaid. 5000 and over 90c per 1000 expressed. Moss packed. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

COPENHAGEN cabbage plants, $1.00—1000; tomatoes, $1.00; Ruby King pepper, $2.00; sweet potatoes $2.00; onions, $1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS—Tomato and cabbage,—Ballhead, Copenhagen and Flats—500—$1; 1000—$1.75 prepaid. Express—10,000—$7.50. Prompt shipments. R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, open field grown; cabbage, $1.00—1000; tomato, $1.00; Ruby King Pepper, $2.00, prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE—Ballhead, Copenhagen and Flat Dutch and Succession—$1 per 1000 expressed anywhere. Moss packed. Jas. J. Councill and Son, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS cabbage and tomato plants $1.25, 1000. Good plants and prompt shipment. H. A. Lankford Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS cabbage, Collard, tomato plants, 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.50, postpaid. Expressed $1.00 per 1000. R. R. Lankford, Franklin, Va.

SEED POTATOES—Russets, Certified Cobblers, $3 bu. Cash with orders. Wm. Jones, Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.

PLANTS—Leading varieties. Cabbage, tomato, $1.00—1,000. Pepper $2.00. Satisfactory service. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

The **RIGHT** *Water System*
in the **RIGHT** *Place!*

With the *right water system* in the *right place*, satisfactory water service is assured. What is the right water system for your needs? Here is where Duro steps in and takes away all the uncertainties.

Duro specializes exclusively in water systems and water softeners. Whatever your requirements may be, Duro can meet them with the right water system and *guarantee you satisfactory water service*—or your money back.

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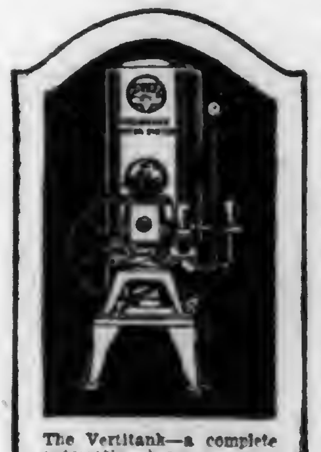

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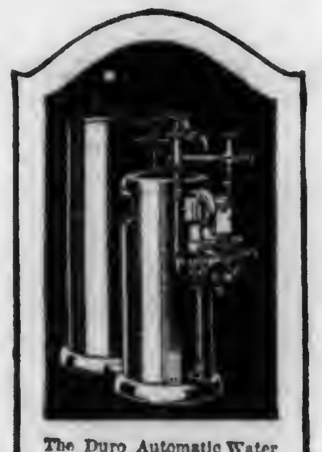

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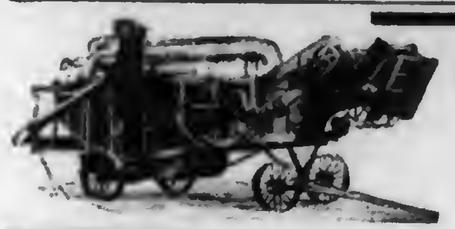

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ESTABLISHED 1880
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(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 93—No. 26 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1926 $1.00 a year

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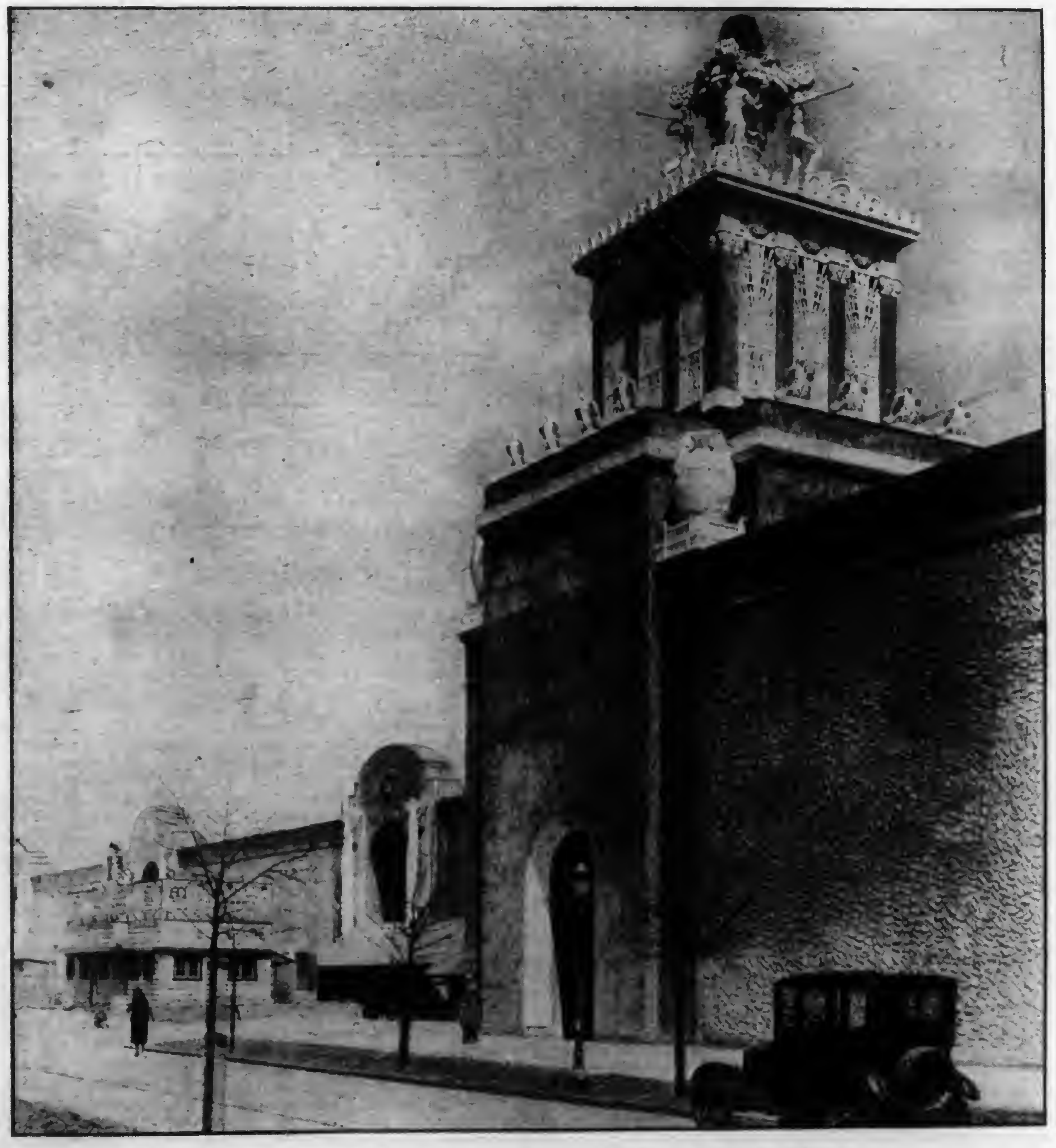
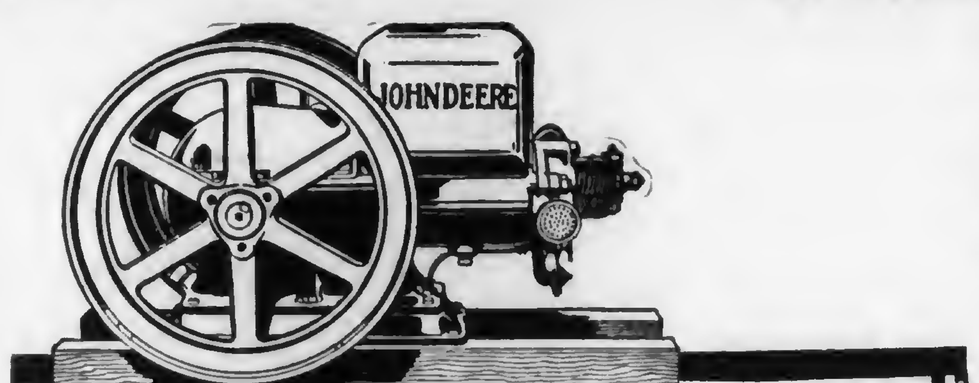


A corner of one of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition buildings

What about the Sesqui? Facts about the World Fair celebrating 150 years of American independence. Page 3.



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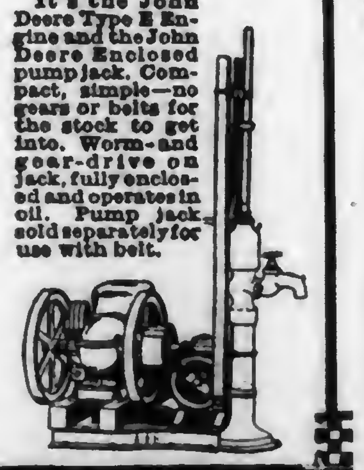

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Leader in Poultry Industry

Pennsylvania Ranks among First Five in Country

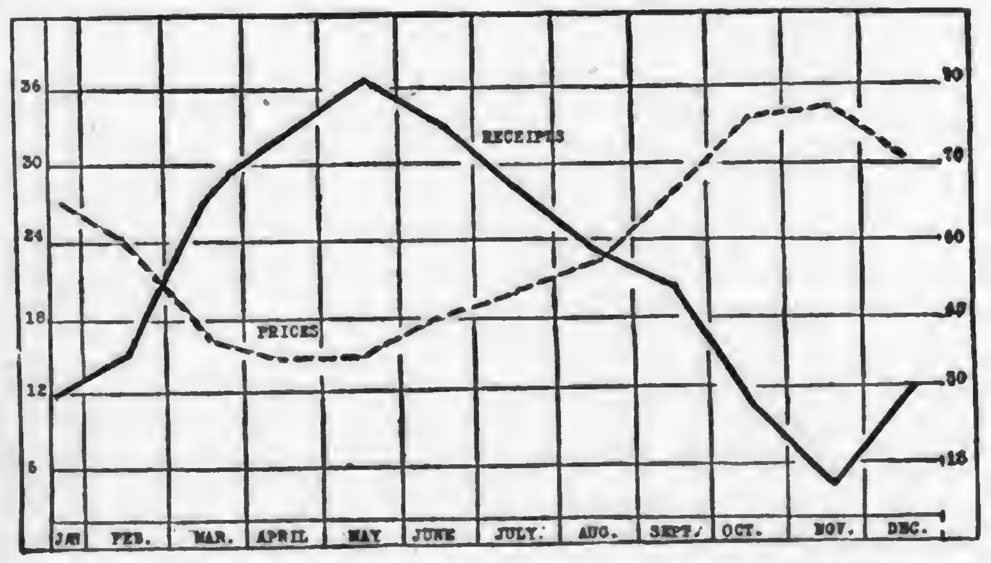
PENNSYLVANIA has been one of the leaders in the poultry industry since the days before the Civil War. Today the state ranks among the first five in the country. Not only does she ship her poultry and eggs to the larger markets such as New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but the Pennsylvania hen also supplies hundreds of smaller local markets.

During 1925, Pennsylvania furnished Philadelphia with approximately 134,000 cases of eggs, or eight and one-half per cent of all received. A larger number were shipped to New York but on account of the much heavier receipts at this point, the percentage was lower. A total of 244,000 cases was supplied or a little over three per cent of the total.

The chief source of supply for both New York and Philadelphia is the state of Illinois. This state sends twice as many eggs to Philadelphia as does Pennsylvania and five times as many to New York as does the Keystone State. Due to the fact that so many eggs are placed in storage at Chicago, it is probable that quite a number of the Illinois eggs were not originally from this state.

With the exception of Bradford and Crawford Counties in the north of Pennsylvania, the principal poultry producing sections are in the southeastern part of the state and relatively nearer to Philadelphia than New York. It would seem reasonable for growers in this section to ship to Philadelphia but there were 110,000 fewer cases received in Philadelphia than in New York. There are several reasons for this. The main commercial egg producing sections are specializing in white eggs. New York will pay a premium of 5c to 10c per dozen while Philadelphia likes brown eggs equally as well as white.—W. R. W.

Farmers using paper plant protectors have been able to set out tomato plants two or three weeks earlier than usual in Forest County, without frost damage. In one garden beans under the protectors were three inches high and well leaved, while others planted at the same time, but without the covers, were just breaking thru the ground.



Receipts of Pennsylvania eggs in thousands of cases in New York and prices on nearby white average extras top quotation during 1925.

Entirely Free from Blight

THERE are thousands of thrifty chestnut trees growing on Mont Alto mountain. But it is not the Mont Alto mountain that overlooks the State Forest School in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Instead, it is one of the historic Alban mountains about 20 miles south of Rome, Italy.

Early on the morning of May 2, 1926, a small group of us started for these wonderful mountains. . . . We started from Rome on a suburban trolley, at first traveling thru a rich agricultural valley. Upon reaching the foothills, we observed that vineyards and olive groves occupied almost every square foot of productive soil. At the terminus of the trolley line we transferred to an incline railroad. This carried us to one of the most unique mountain villages of central Italy. Here the professors and doctors of the party cast aside their dignity and mounted miniature burros (without pedigrees or ethical standards) and continued their journey to the top of Mt. Carpo—the highest of the Alban mountains, with an elevation of 3150 feet.

Rome from the Mountain Top

From this commanding height we saw the eternal city of Rome spread in all her modern glory about the beautiful Tiber with the mighty dome of St. Peter's pointing towards the blue and sunny sky. Many historic shrines, and countless other historic objects, carried us back to the Latin tribes of ancient times. Not the least of these were the ancient aqueducts and the great Appian Way that lay before us like a gray ribbon spread out upon a gala garment of green.

There is no end to the interesting lessons in history within and about Rome. But to us foresters there came a picture on this trip that we will long remember. It was framed in history and consisted chiefly of extensive and thrifty stands of chestnut trees. . . .

The most striking observation of these chestnut stands is the fact that they are entirely free from the deadly chestnut blight. . . .

Products of the Chestnut

The material derived from the cutting operations is used chiefly in the nearby vineyards. Posts, poles, and stakes are in great demand. The branchwood is used for fuel and for pea brush and bean poles. A considerable quantity of charcoal is also made from chestnut.

Not the least interesting product of these chestnut forests is the nut crop. Annually enormous quantities of Italian chestnuts find their way to the American markets. Next year when the Italian chestnut merchant greets us on our city streets, we will do well to think of Mont Alto mountain as one of the chief sources of the big chestnuts that have taken the place of the small and sweet Pennsylvania chestnut which has no equal on the face of the earth.—Joseph S. Illick, in Penna. Dept. of Forests and Waters News Letter.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 93—No. 26 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JUNE 26, 1926 Whole No. 1519

What about the Sesqui-Centennial?

Answers to Questions Concerning the International Exposition in Philadelphia

By C. L. WHITE

IS THE Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia worth attending? If so, when will be the best time to go, what is there to see, and what will the trip cost?

Those are a few of the questions that have been coming from readers of Pennsylvania Farmer who are interested in Philadelphia's celebration of 150 years of American independence. We shall base our answers to those questions on the observations we have made on several visits to the Sesqui-Centennial grounds within the last few days.

It Will Be Great When Finished

The Exposition was officially opened on June 1st, but the installation of exhibits will not be entirely completed until about the first of August. There are thousands of interesting things to be seen now, but we advise those who must come a great distance to wait for at least a month.

The "Sesqui" is big in every way. It covers over 1000 acres of ground on the southern edge of Philadelphia. The Palace of Agriculture and Food Products, in which exhibits are now being installed, covers 8½ acres. The Liberal Arts and Manufacturing Building, in which many of the exhibits have been completed, covers 7½ acres. Several other buildings nearly as large will be ready to receive sightseers within a short time. About 50 million people are expected to pass thru the gates before the closing date, November 30th.

The Municipal Stadium is said to be the largest arena of its kind in the world. It seats 100,000 people and provides standing room for 100,000 more. In the Stadium many free spectacles are provided for Sesqui visitors. Floodlights turn night into day, and a system of radio amplifiers enables everyone to hear the voice of the one man who is making announcements, cracking jokes, or explaining what is going on in the great horseshoe. Exhibitions by star army regiments and fraternal organizations, airplane stunts, athletic contests, fireworks, etc., are already attracting thousands to the Stadium every day.

The Auditorium seats 20,000 people. It, too, has radio amplifiers so everyone can hear. A very large pipe organ helps entertain the crowds and daily concerts are being given by great bands and choruses. A series of 32 concerts is being given by the world famous Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Can Visit Uncle Sam's Battleships

Sesqui visitors can inspect Uncle Sam's largest naval base, the League Island Navy Yard, which adjoins the Exposition grounds. In the Navy Yard are scores of destroyers, battleships and other units of our fleet, besides drydocks, great shops, and a naval aircraft factory (where the dirigible Shenandoah was built). The flagship used by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay may be seen at close range, and visitors will be allowed to board some of the ships and to see airplanes catapulted into the air from the deck of a battleship.

Many foreign countries have completed or are now constructing special buildings to house their exhibits. The India building, patterned after the famed Taj Mahal is filled with interesting exhibits presided over by dark skinned natives of that populous country on the other side of the earth. As we write this, 75 Arabs have just arrived from Tunis, in northern Africa, to establish an Arabian village.

Several states are putting up buildings of their own. Of these the beautiful Pennsylvania Building is largest. In it are being installed exhibits depicting the greatness of the Keystone State that will be a revelation even to native Pennsylvanians.

An Immense Livestock Show Planned

An immense livestock show is planned for the week of September 12 to 19. Many large herds will be brought to the Sesqui direct from several of the country's famous state fairs. B. H. Heide, manager of the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, will be in charge of the Sesqui show. W. H. Tomhave, livestock editor of Pennsylvania Farmer, will be superintendent of beef cattle. More than 200 carloads of stock are expected, including eight breeds of cattle, four of draft horses, 10 of sheep and five of swine. About $75,000 in prize money will be offered. A large poultry, pigeon and pet stock show is also planned.

The most interesting thing about the Exposition is the Exposition itself. Only a few weeks ago a large part of the grounds was nothing but swamp. The first building was started only five months ago. In the past few weeks scores of acres of low-lying land have been (to page 17)

The Radio Helps Get in the Hay

Up-to-the-Minute Weather Reports Are of Real Value in Harvest Season

RECENT surveys in various parts of the United States indicate that farmers view radio as the greatest boon to their home and business life since the coming of the automobile. Numerous ways are reported in which the radio has been made a business asset on the farm.

One woman tells how the radio weather report has been a money and time saver for both herself and her husband. Says she, "One day last summer I was listening in and the weather man said there would be showers. At noon I told my husband. He had hay down but it was not quite ready to take in. No rain was in sight but he shocked the hay in the afternoon. That night we had a heavy shower but the sun came out bright the next morning and the shocks soon dried off. As a result the hay was ready to take in before noon and it showed no evidence of being rained on.

Saved the Family Washing

"On another occasion, the weather man predicted showers for the next afternoon. I wanted to be sure to get my wash dry so we did the wash in the evening, hanging it out early in the morning and getting it dry before the rain came."

An enterprising farmer who lives along one of the main-traveled highways in western Pennsylvania, uses radio to entertain tourists who stop for the night. He has a fourteen-room house and advertised the radio entertainment as a feature to attract tourists.

Another enthusiastic farm supporter of the radio weather report says that by following the reports closely during the last harvesting season, he did not have a bit of grain or hay get wet. This saved not only much time, but a lot of worry.

Most farmers do not get their newspapers until the middle of the morning or later and therefore the published weather report is of little value because the work for the day is too far underway. On the other hand, the radio report, coming the evening before, gives plenty of time to plan work for the next day.

Lots of Snow on May 25th

This picture shows the home of Robert Johnson about two miles east of Tioga, Tioga County, Pa., as it appeared on the morning of May 25, 1925

Bought Three Sets

A farmer who employs a number of hired men reports that he has invested in three radio receiving sets and that much pleasure is derived from the radio by the hired help as well as his own family. This is one place, at least, where the business and the amusement side of the farm radio are very closely related.

Another enthusiast says the greatest benefit of radio to agriculture is its influence in keeping the young people, as well as the old, contented at home evenings. The fact that surveys reveal more than half of the farm radio sets are equipped with loud speakers indicates that radio is something for the entire family.

After all, the radio falls into a category very similar to the telephone and the automobile. It has possibilities in a business as well as an amusement way and the extent to which it is used for profit as well as pleasure will depend upon the individual farmer's own enterprise. Are you using your set to the best advantage?—George F. Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Vol. 93, No. 26 Phila., Pa., June 26, 1926 Whole No. 1519

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

George Eliot once said, "Ah! say I love you to those you love. The eternal silence is long enough to be silent in, and that awaits us all."

Class Arguments

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER has not, for various reasons, espoused editorially the principles contained in the proposed legislation known as farm relief bills. But we object to the chief argument made by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon the other day when he voiced his objections to the Haugen Bill in an open letter. He made the rise in price of food to consumers the leading reason why the bill should be defeated, and the daily papers used that opinion as headlines for the articles and as subjects for editorials.

Mr. Mellon and the editorial writers certainly know that there is a crying need for greater returns to the farmer if agriculture is to continue and prosper. But, seemingly at least, for economic and political reasons they will appeal to class feelings to defeat what they think is an impotent bill and thus make harder the work of equalizing commodity prices in this country. There are surely enough economic arguments which Secretary Mellon could have marshaled without setting up the cry of cheaper food. Such arguments tend to hasten the time when popular opinion in this country will, as it did in England a century ago, be willing to sacrifice agriculture for the benefits of other industries.

Campaign Expenses

WHATEVER the congressional investigating committee may decide about the propriety of the use of large sums of money in the recent Pennsylvania primary election, the fact remains that the primary is a costly institution, particularly in states of large population like our own.

In rural districts and small towns where each member of the election board knows nearly every voter by name there is comparatively little danger of fraud. But in cities like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where election officials are often members of the "gang," and where there are large numbers of voters in each district, the employment of watchers is often the only practical safeguard against corruption, ballot box stuffing, etc.

Then, too, campaign expenses are higher where there are more people. The candidate who spends $5000 in a state like Idaho or Utah is spending as much money per voter as the Pennsylvania candidate who spends $100,000.

Certainly it is a legitimate campaign expense for a candidate to write a letter to the voters, telling them what he stands for and why he thinks he should be elected. But it costs over $100,000 for postage alone to mail just one letter or circular by first class mail to every man and woman in Pennsylvania old enough to vote.

Because a candidate spends a large amount of money in a primary election, it does not necessarily follow that he has been guilty of buying votes.

Shall the Primary Go?

THERE is a growing demand in some quarters that the plan of nominating candidates for public office by the primary method shall be dropped and that we return to the old convention system. Senator David Reed, who will probably be up for re-nomination two years hence, has come out for dropping the primary election. Many others, laymen as well as professional politicians, are of the opinion that the convention method produces just as good results at a fraction of the cost. In fact, it has been asserted that a Republican convention in Pennsylvania would not have nominated William S. Vare for senator, while he was overwhelmingly elected in the late primary. It is believed by many that, in general, the active politicians exert as much influence toward getting what they want thru the primary as they did under the former plan of making nominations in conventions.

We present these as the arguments which are being put forth, not only in Pennsylvania, but in other states. The question will evidently come up in future legislatures and voters should prepare themselves with an opinion when the time comes to voice it. Theoretically, the primary election is in harmony with democratic government. Theoretically, it offers every voter an opportunity to express his or her personal choice in the selection of candidates. But practically it does not work out so. Where a strong organization exists, candidates are named and placed on the ticket and they are the only ones available at election time. The late primary election in Pennsylvania was more nearly a "free-for-all" than anything we have had recently, but it cost a mint of money and the results were,—well, not all that might be expected of "free born, intelligent American citizens."

Is There Vandalism?

Calm and Judicious Action by Farmers Will Prevent Malicious Mischief by Tourists.

WE HAVE heard from a few places that the usual summer practice of thieving and trespassing by tourists has begun this year. We do not know how general it is, nor to what extent it may develop before the season is over. Some people who drive out from towns and cities in automobiles seem to feel that it is their privilege to stop anywhere and take anything their fancy suggests. Others seem to think that any inviting location is a free camping site and that they may stop and eat lunch or camp for the night without the formality or courtesy of asking permission, making use of anything they can lay their hands on and leaving all manner of litter lying about the place when they leave. Some of this work is due to ignorance and thoughtlessness, but much of it is done by those who are arrogant and more or less malicious.

We do not wish to stir up unnecessary antagonism, but we do feel that farmers should not suffer loss and serious inconvenience by careless or dishonest tourists. The great majority of the tens of thousands who travel thru the country are well-bred, law-abiding people, and the common feeling of courtesy and goodwill should suggest fair treatment by farmers to travelers who deserve it. But the autoist who feels and acts as if everything growing or located on farm property is legitimate prey for his thieving fingers should be taught a lesson which he will not forget. Fortunately, Pennsylvania now has a strict law carrying severe penalties for appropriating or destroying growing things, and by enforcing this law fruit, vegetables, flowers, etc., are safeguarded against raids and molestation.

If we learn that this law is being violated in any general way, Pennsylvania Farmer will be glad to go into the matter, explain the law and aid in furnishing such means as will help protect property. First, we should be glad to learn whether or not there is sufficient vandalism being practiced to warrant making a drive in the matter. If so, write us and outline the kind of marauding being done. The present season will doubtless see the number of tourists on eastern highways greatly increased because of the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia, and while Pennsylvania farmers are in sympathy with the exhibition and hope for its complete success, yet they do not desire to suffer loss and inconvenience because of the lawless class.

Editorial Sidelights

"WHAT is the best investment you have made recently?" asks the editor of the Home Page (Page 14). All of us have several things to invest,—money, time, energy. We are expecting this contest to bring letters from successful investors of all kinds.

It must not be supposed that the article about the Sesqui-Centennial (Page 3) mentions even more than a very small fraction of the things to be seen at the Exposition. It would take a large book to do it justice.

Going to the Sesqui is like taking a trip around the world. The most interesting thing about all travel is to see how other people spend their allotted time on earth.

A yellow-skinned Oriental may spend his life carving intricate designs on pieces of ivory no larger than one's little finger. The problem of imparting a certain delicate tint to a piece of glassware may absorb the productive years of another.

And the strange thing about it is that these artists and craftsmen of the Old World seem happier and more contented than the American who counts the day lost if he hasn't enjoyed a dozen pleasures of which the plodding worker across the sea has never even heard.

One of the hobbies of many students in agricultural colleges is the collecting of bulletins on subjects in which they are interested. These collections prove valuable in later years. A postal card request to any one of several government agencies will bring a valuable free bulletin on almost any farm subject. Our weekly announcement, "Yours for the Asking," is intended to enable readers to keep posted on publications of local interest (Page 8).

Pennsylvania has a good assortment of local fairs, as the latest annual county fair list shows (Page 19). But when is the Keystone State going to have a real state fair? An annual statewide farm exposition would make the city people and the legislators realize that this is a great agricultural state. It would be worth while if only for its effect on the non-agricultural population of the state.

Washington Letter

WANTED—A FARM POLICY.—The Senate debates on farm relief legislation have revealed the fact that a large group of senators fully recognize the need for a practical constructive and permanent national agricultural policy fostered and directed to a reasonable extent by the federal government. At present there is a lack of agreement as to the details of this policy. It is indicated, however, that this idea in time will develop and crystallize into a concrete governmental program.

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.—Senator Arthur Capper declares that agriculture is standing today at the parting of the ways. Whether we shall develop and preserve a robust, virile farm population or whether our basic industry shall languish and wither depends upon the public policy adopted during the next ten years.

"Eighty years ago England faced the same question. At that time she decided on a policy that brought ruin to her agricultural production, completely changed the character of her agricultural population, and laid the basis for the hopeless economic condition which she now faces.

"Which pathway the United States shall choose is of far greater importance to our future as a nation than most of us realize. Sooner or later in the life of every nation arises the question: Shall we grow our own food supply or shall we buy it where we can get it the cheapest? Frequently this question translates itself into this form: Is the farmer to be considered merely as an instrument to supply the cheapest food to industrial workers or is he to be considered a major factor in the community with power to charge enough for his products to assure himself equal social advantages with his urban neighbor?"

HAUGEN BILL LOST.—Hope for the enactment of the Haugen bill was given up by its most ardent supporters when Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, in reply to several congressmen who sought his views on the equalization fee proposal, issued a statement in which he declared the Haugen bill would prove "neither workable nor beneficial." If the scheme worked practically, Secretary Mellon argued that the effect would be to boost the price of food to the American consumers, and at the same time contributing a subsidy to the foreign consumers who under the proposed plan will secure American commodities at prices below the American level. European labor could live more cheaply than American labor. Foreign manufacturing costs would be lowered and the foreign competitor assisted in underselling American products abroad and in our home market.

TREES ALONG HIGHWAYS.—The good roads appropriation bill has passed the Senate, providing ample funds for continuing highway construction in cooperation with the states for the next three years. An amendment offered by Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, and adopted, provides for planting shade trees along the public highways. The bill appropriates $75,000,000 annually for general construction, and $7,500,000 annually for roads in the national forests and parks.

HALF RATE ON LOCAL PARCELS.—The Senate has passed the bill fixing postage at one-half the regular rates on farm products mailed directly from farm for delivery by rural routes. The bill provides that the rate of postage on farm products mailed from farm, garden, orchard or grove for delivery at the post office from which the route starts, or on such route, shall be one-half the regular rate otherwise applicable for service on the route. The provisions of this act expire on June 30, 1929, unless otherwise provided by law.

THE CHEESE COUNTRIES.—Six countries supply nine-tenths of the world's cheese. These countries are the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, Italy, Switzerland and France. The United States ranks third as an importer of cheese. Imports in 1925 amounted to 62,402,000 pounds, as compared with 59,176,000 pounds in 1924. The imported types are mainly not those made in the United States, and are consumed chiefly by former residents of foreign countries who prefer types to which they are accustomed.

MORE BUTTER IN STORAGE.—The production of butter and cheese appears to be gaining in the United States at a faster pace than demand, judging from the larger carry-over in storage. More than twice as much creamery butter was in cold storage in this country on June 1 as on the same date last year, according to the Department of Agriculture report.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

BIG JUMP IN FIVE YEARS.—According to some figures at the Capitol the farmers of Pennsylvania have increased the number of their motor trucks 191 per cent in five years. In other words, the number of such vehicles on farms has jumped from 10,250 in 1920 to 29,819 in 1925. There were 21,065 tractors on farms last year against less than 6900 five years ago, while automobiles owned on the farm have gone up from 104,850 to 159,974 in the same period. There has been an increase of over 30,000 in gas engines on farms in this state and there are 19,000 more silos than in 1920. One of the most marked advances in conveniences is in electric service, 26,246 farms being now equipped against 8495 in 1921.

It's some trick if he can keep it up.

CAUTION ON FORECASTS.—State agricultural authorities plan to issue in the next month the first forecast on the principal crops of Pennsylvania for this year and owing to the unusual character of weather prevailing the utmost care is being taken in assembling of estimates and data. According to what the officials say the changes are not going to be as marked in some lines as anticipated.

WARN ON HAY.—State fire protection officials have launched a systematic campaign of warning against the dangers involved in storing of green hay without precautions to note temperature. Results of the two years of observations and the investigation of barn fires are being made public. Some cutting of alfalfa is reported as under way in southern counties this week.

NOT CONFINED TO PEACHES.—State Plant Industry officials have called attention of owners of quince trees to the hitherto not generally recognized fact that the Oriental peach moth does not limit its depredations to peaches, but has developed a fondness for quinces. According to the reports here a number of well started crops were ruined by the moth in some southern districts last year. Bagging the fruit is being recommended.

GAME SEASONS. — Considerable letter writing is occurring over the changes in seasons made by the State Game Commission as the result of its study of conditions, demands for closing of counties to certain types of game and hunters' complaints. The commission will meet early in July.

WARN ON BRUSH FIRES.—State forestry authorities have been giving warnings, and in some cases making arrests, for fires getting out of hand as the result of brush burning. Traction engines not properly equipped with spark arrestors have been the cause of prosecution. Probably more arrests have been made this spring for forest fires than in any recent year.

USE EIGHTY PER CENT.—State agricultural authorities say that recent investigations have shown that the amount of the crops of Pennsylvania farms taken up in feeding livestock on farms is fully eighty per cent. Studies are now being made to determine the extent of livestock and poultry raising in districts where farming has not been found very profitable.

DOG RECORDS GO.—Just 6244 more dogs have been licensed in the first four months of 1926 than were tagged during the whole of 1925. The first official figures for this year's licensing have been counted up, showing 400,835 animals for which owners paid the license fees up to May 1st. Allegheny County again leads with over 20,000, followed by Westmoreland with 15,000, Luzerne with 16,000, and these counties in the 12,000 class: York, Washington, Montgomery, Fayette, Chester and Berks. Delaware is up in the 13,000 class.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

SUMMER FRUIT MEETING.—The New Jersey State Horticultural Society is scheduling its annual summer meeting on Locust Grove Farm at Westville, N. J., on August 10th. The program this year will include a discussion of some of the newer horticultural problems that have cropped up during the year. Specialists from the State College will call attention to the experiments on apple pollination and studies of peach tree growth conducted on the College Farms for several seasons.

BUMPER FRUIT PROSPECT.—The early June condition of apples and peaches in the state as reported by the Crop Reporting Bureau of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture indicates a crop considerably in excess of last year. The estimates place the state production of peaches at 2,523,000 bushels as compared with 1,740,000 bushels last year. The apple yield is estimated at 3,217,000 bushels as compared with 2,845,000 bushels in 1925. The general condition of both crops is good despite the cool and varied weather conditions thruout the season.

STATE ROAD NOTES.—Opening of the bridge connecting Perth Amboy with Staten Island and so with Brooklyn and New York will shorten the time of trucking peaches, berries and various market garden crops to market. More farmers in central and eastern New Jersey will use the highways this year for speedy delivery of perishable crops. The new road map for 1926 issued by the State Highway Commission shows many new stretches of improved highways. The map also details the metropolitan area showing the most direct access to New York City markets. A new feature of the map this season is a panel showing by width of line the traffic volume along state routes.

SOMERSET STAGE COUNTY CONTEST.—Thirty-three communities in Somerset County have reported to date the registration of 979 boys and girls who will enter the county agricultural contest this year. This event, now in its sixth year, has been enthusiastically received and is viewed as one of the finest cooperative educational projects in the state. The County Board of Agriculture, Rural Y. M. C. A., School Board and other leading organizations are behind the movement.—B.

New York Letter

STRENGTH CONTESTS AT FAIRS.—Seven fairs in this state will this year use the horse dynamometer in pulling contests. It registers the pulling power of teams, and is mounted at the rear of a one-ton truck. It shows the load moved and illustrates the influence of such factors as weight, breed, age, type, and soundness, also kinds of fitting of harness and methods of training and driving. The competitive feature always calls a crowd.

PRODUCERS REVOLT.—The date of the proposed state-wide meeting of milk producers in Utica has been moved from June 22 to June 24th. An effort is being made to get an expression of opinion from individual producers as to the need of a state-wide cooperative organization. Leading producers are arranging to call the committee of eleven who recently refused to sanction cooperation, with three exceptions, before a state-wide group, to explain their actions and recommendations, which have not met the requests of the producers who called the committee into being.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVES THREATENED.—As a result of the investigation into sales of "bootleg" cream and milk in New York City three former city officials have been indicted. The findings of the grand jury, if carried out, would wreck every farmers' cooperative in the state. The investigation found no suggestion of graft or corruption on the part of the Dairymen's League. The grand jury evidently does not understand the situation, as it advises the extension of the New York milk shed, when already farmers are handicapped by surplus milk and are unable to make a fair profit because of this and the competition of bootleg milk that comes long distances and from unapproved sources.

FARM BOYS AND EDUCATION.—Recent studies by Uncle Sam show fewer agricultural college students than in 1914. This state in the ten years following lost 45 per cent of its young men taking agricultural training. The boys are taking courses that will fit them for other work. There is now a demand for youths in agriculture at salaries ranging from $2000 to $4000 that cannot fully be met.—M. G. Feint.

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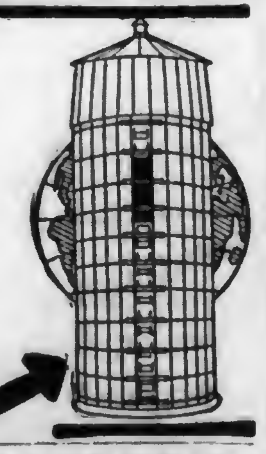

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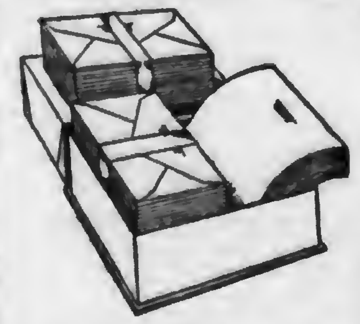

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

By R. P. KESTER

THE two inches of rain following a rather dry period certainly boosted our strawberry crop. The plants blossomed profusely and set a lot of berries and the rain came just when it was most needed. The Premiers and the Big Joes began to ripen the fifth of June and have been coming along very rapidly. In twenty-five years of strawberry growing we have never before had such large berries. A visitor measured a representative "A Grade" berry the other day which was five and three-eighths inches in circumference one way and six and one-fourth inches the other way.

✦ ✦ ✦

STRAWBERRY prices have kept up pretty well this year. We have been selling the first grade at thirty cents per quart, retail, and seventy-five per cent of them are "Grade A" berries. The weather conditions have not been favorable for keeping the shipped-in berries in good condition and as a result many of those on the market have not been attractive nor of good flavor when they reach the consumer. The Aroma is even more heavily laden with fruit than other varieties, but they have only begun to ripen, being a week or ten days later than the others.

✦ ✦ ✦

IT IS sometimes hard to maintain our high appreciation of natural life in the form of birds, pheasants and other game which inhabit one's premises. Two or three ring-neck pheasants make Neshaminy Gardens their home thru the summer, raising their broods and leisurely strolling over the place. I have no doubt they eat many insects, thus aiding us in our battles, but they also like other things. For instance, they will take a generous bite out of the choicest strawberry and they seem to have no sense of economy, for they will pass to another berry after taking one bite. I examined the cucumber hills the other day and found that a pheasant had hooked every seed out of half the hills. I rather hope that the seeds have the same effect on that bird that green cucumbers have on some people.

✦ ✦ ✦

AGAIN we are confronted with the problem of harvesting a good crop of alfalfa. It is the fourth year this field has raised alfalfa, yet the growth stands waist high and very thick. The first mowing will be the tenth time for the seeding. Last year, even alfalfa hay was a drug on the market at harvest time but was in good demand later. The prospects are that the hay crop, aside from alfalfa, will be very short this year. From every quarter the report is that timothy and red clover are exceedingly short and it is too late now for them to catch up. We are not prepared to make hay and are not anxious for the job, but we shall try to have it made and properly stored.

✦ ✦ ✦

I BOUGHT a hand duster the other day, one that apparently will take care of a pretty good area rather easily. Dust for the control of insect pests is pretty generally accepted, but the authorities do not agree as to its merits for the control of plant diseases. Yet, private enterprise has done a lot of experimental and investigational work which is quite as carefully done as that of the experiment stations and they claim that as good results can be obtained by dusting as by spraying, at least in most instances. While the material for dusting a given area costs more than liquid spray, the ease of application and the low cost for labor seems to equalize the costs of the two methods.

✦ ✦ ✦

MOST people feel better when they can see the end from the beginning. It seems to hearten them. One of the boys who had been helping us at work on rows which are 1000 feet in length, and then went to a job where the rows are only 200 feet in length, said: "Now I can work with more enthusiasm." I thought over that afterward. It did not matter that there was as much to do where the short rows were. The fact that he could complete one in a short time and begin on another gave him encouragement. Are not grown people built the same way? We like to get thru quickly even if we must begin something else at once. Possibly this inclination is the explanation of the frequent changes so many people make in the course of a lifetime.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Flowers and Home

A BUILDING set bleak on the plain by itself, or bare, if you please, on the hill's jutting shelf, that couldn't be home for me. That bleakness would haunt me by night and by day, that loneness, that drabness, that colorless gray, with never a flower to see, would rob me of sleep and would prey on my soul, would steal of my heart, and my hope, and my goal, would fill me with drearisome dread.

But, give me that building reared out on the plain, or aloft on that hill in Alaska or Maine with flowers that I've planted myself, with blossoms grown thick for the kiss of the bee, then that will be home and contentment for me—yes, home on the plain or the shelf! I long for the sight of the larkspur and stock, the dignified grace of the stiff hollyhock, the poppy's loose, devil-may-care, the baby-like face of the pansy, poor thing, the sunflower who struts with the pomp of a king, yet nods like a monk at his prayer; the candytuft, timid, the dahlia so bold, the red rose so warm, and the zinnia so cold, the daisy so friendly and free; the lily so fresh, and so girlish, and fair, petunia so gay,—yes, these all must be there, then life won't be dreary for me!

There must be the touch of the blue and the green, there must be the glint of the yellow bright sheen, there must be the fire of the red; there must be the hint of renewal and birth, the sign that a god is at work on the earth, that nothing is hopelessly dead!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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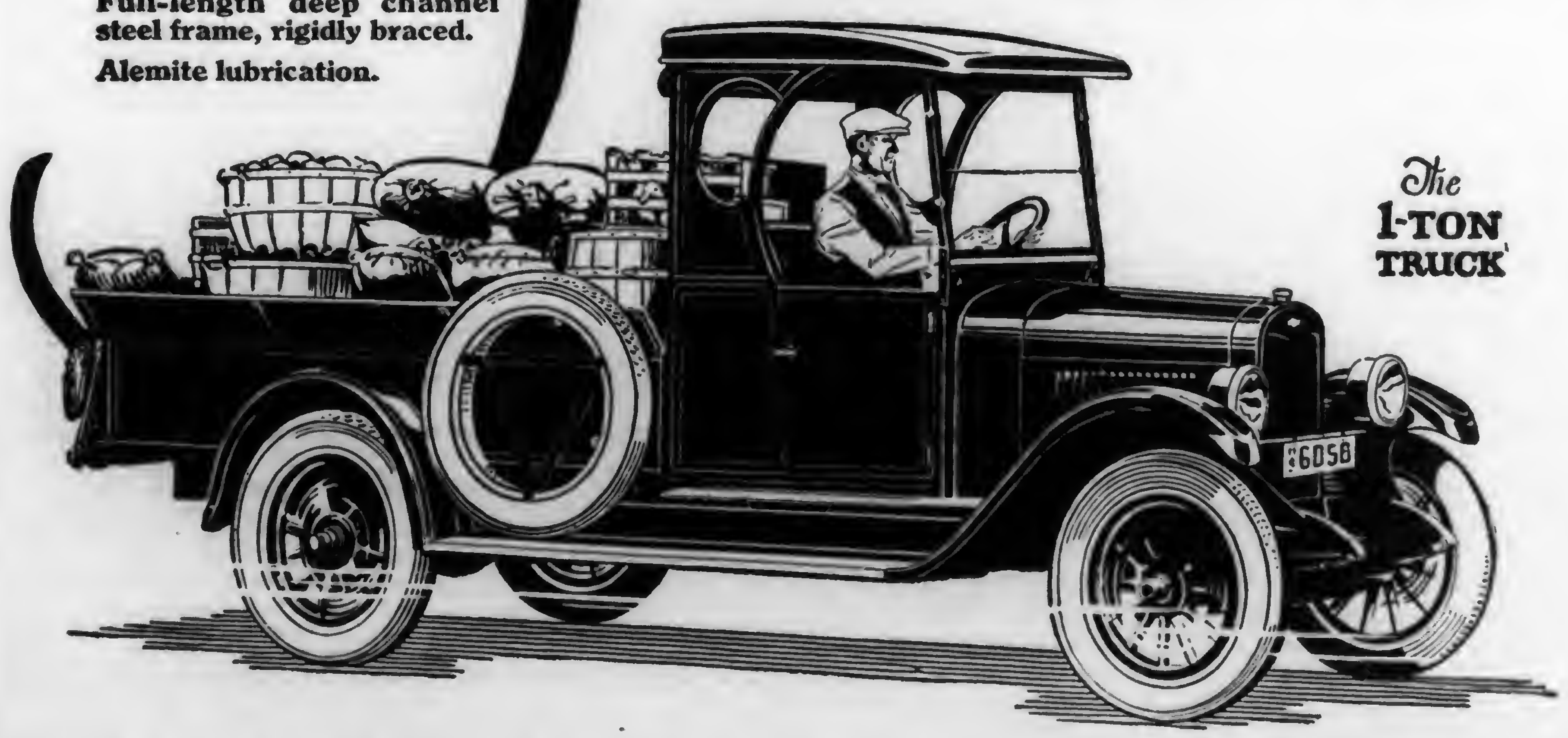

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. T. TAPLEY, Staff Contributor and Adviser

To Control Maggots

Can you tell me what to do for maggots on cabbage roots? —C. B. L., Crawford County, Pa.

The cabbage maggot has been unusually bad this season. This may be because of the dry spring. The most practical method for control seems to be to use corrosive sublimate. A solution of this will kill the eggs of the young maggots on the roots. One ounce should be dissolved in 8 gallons of water. You may dissolve the corrosive sublimate in a small amount of hot water and then dilute to the full 8 gallons. Have a pail of this solution handy at time plants are set in the field.

Pick up a handful of plants and give the roots a good dousing. If the plants are already set, take a cup and pour about one-half cupful of the solution around the stem of each plant. Three or four applications should follow at intervals of about 10 days. A watering can may be used to pour the solution around the plant.

Yours for the Asking

THE hoe, knife and wire method of digging out peach tree borers is not giving way to the paradichlorobenzene treatment. The white powder that bears this 19-letter name (Call it PDB for short.) gives off a deadly gas that sinks down thru the soil, enters the borers' tunnels and kills them on the spot. It isn't necessary even to dig the dirt away from the tree.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin telling just how to apply PDB. It may be obtained free by writing to the Department at Harrisburg, Pa., and asking for General Bulletin No. 418.

Cheese-Cloth Sometimes Practical

Where large numbers of plants are grown in hot-beds or cold frames some growers have found it practical to make a cheese-cloth frame which is put over the bed, thus keeping out the female fly which lays eggs on the stem of the plant.

Your patch of cabbage or cauliflower may seem to be in perfect growing condition. Soon, however, a few hot days come along or a dry spell occurs and the plants wilt badly in the middle of the day. Pull up a few and you will find the roots full of the tiny white maggots. The thing to do is to watch carefully all season and be ready to put the solution on when the maggots first appear. If they once get a good start they will completely ruin your whole field.

Corrosive sublimate can be purchased at the drug store. If you are too late to do any good this season make a special note to have some on hand ready to fight this insect next season.—W. T. T.

My Own Experience

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been looking over last week's Pennsylvania Farmer and was struck by the brief article by R. P. Kester, in the column "Where the Editor Works and Thinks."

He said, "We set several hundred cabbage and tomato plants a week before the rain came and most of them failed to start. Lack of moisture, wind and low temperatures made a combination which plant nature cannot survive."

I desire to give you my experience. Early in the spring at every odd spell I was forking up my garden which is near the house. I even came in contact with frozen ground. On the 23rd and 24th of April I set out 1000 Copenhagen cabbage plants. I had these plants shipped to me by parcel post from Georgia. At the present writing I never saw a finer patch of cabbage. I never lost a single plant by cut worms or any other insect. I have a stand which cannot be excelled. We had frost, lack of moisture, low temperature but these conditions have had no effect on my cabbages. I saw the advertisement of cabbage plants in Pennsylvania Farmer, and I have never regretted putting them out so early.—R. A. Burriss, Chautauqua County, N .Y.

Trespassers Keep Off!

NEW YORK STATE is engaged in a real farm bureau federation movement to prevent thefts on farms, especially those committed by thoughtless or evil-minded motor tourists. It is estimated that in 1925 such thefts must have amounted to more than a million dollars in this state alone. An effort is on foot to secure the posting of at least 25,000 vigilance signs by farm bureau members during the year. These signs are sold at a small profit and this money is used to pay the rewards for the conviction of violators. The purpose of all this is to create a reserve with which to meet necessary expenses incident to protecting farmers' property. Remarkable response has been given the movement by the city press of the state.

Simply trespassing on a farm is not punishable as is trespassing on a railroad or on village property. Here is where the law discriminates and needs amending. The amount of damage done by motorists is generally in proportion to the amount of cash crops grown and the extent of good roads provided.

Asparagus Schools

SCHOOLS are being conducted in California to accommodate children whose parents are employed in the asparagus industry. The school hours are regulated to suit the hours of the cutters. When the school started, classes were held in a tent but now more substantial structures have been erected. One school can be reached only by boat since it is on Bradford Island, where the fields are located.

These schools offer practically all the education many of these children will ever get, for during the rest of the year their parents are working in other states where the education of itinerants is not regarded as a state duty.—W. R. W.

Pear Tree Dying

My young Bartlett pear tree seems to be dying. It has been bearing about four years. The first year it bore heavily. Each succeeding year it bears less fruit of a poorer quality. The leaves are few and yellowish. I think the tree is hollow. Is there anything I can do for this tree? —P. K. W., Mercer County, Pa.

It is difficult to tell what is the matter with your Bartlett pear tree without seeing it, but I judge from the description that you give, that it is winter injury or severe sun scald.

The treatment will consist of cutting off the loose bark, covering the wound with grafting wax or with white lead paint, cutting back the top rather heavily next spring, and endeavoring to stimulate the tree to new growth and vigor by heavy applications of manure, or six to eight pounds of nitrate of soda, applied just as the young buds are bursting. —S. W. Fletcher.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

The Other Side of the Question

THE reason for scarcity of help on the farm is usually supposed to be low wages, long hours and loneliness.

It is often illuminating to get reasons first-hand from the workers. One man who has worked many years for farmers told me that a former employer asked him if he made anything by leaving him. The answer given was evasive. The hired man said he could have told him that he left because the farmer had "sour spells." Knowing the farmer to be a confirmed "grouch" I believed the statement.

A family drifted into our neighborhood a year ago. The man wanted to rent, or lease, or work a farm on shares, but he would not consider a farm on which the owner too would reside. No two men do their work alike and tho the results may be nearly identical each man prefers his method.

In our home a physician, deploring the difficulty of getting help in the house when people are ill, said it was because the hired girl was given an unpleasant room with an outlook on the backyard and little consideration for her comfort or pleasure was shown.

There are many farm homes that are real homes for helpers. Too often the place where a helper is employed is the only home he possesses. In a city, after a day's work is done, if surroundings are uncongenial, other surroundings and other associates can be found. In the country this is not always so easily done.

The farmer who makes his home a real home for the ones who give their time and strength to the tasks he requires of them is the farmer who attracts good workers.

It Works Both Ways

Often the "hired man" or "hired girl" becomes like one of the family and in such case the benefits are seldom one sided. We know workers that have been on the same farm for decades. They share in the family reunions, the anniversary celebrations, the giving and receiving of holiday gifts; they are loved and appreciated by grown-ups and children.

After all the old world hands back to us about what we give and we who have at some time been "hired help" find that time and care and thoughtfulness given to the welfare of farm helpers pays in ways that are often surprising.—M. C. S., Potter County, Pa.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Fatten the Leghorns

IN RAISING Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorn broilers, I soon found that the Rocks brought the best price per pound and were in the greatest demand. A local dealer has found that most of the Leghorn cockerels do not carry enough fat and that Rock broilers kept in refrigerators remain a rich yellow, while the Leghorns become bluish. Then buyers think they are cold storage stock and do not wish to buy them.

Now I sell Rocks to the dealer and ship the Leghorns or sell them to private customers. Private customers like plump Leghorn cockerels after they try them.

Leghorn cockerels are very active and soon develop a good quantity of muscle from exercise on the range. They need to gain a little pad of fat to improve the texture and flavor of the meat. This can be done by reducing the exercise to soften the muscles and increasing the feed to develop the fat.

Fairly good results can be obtained if the birds are confined in crates or colony houses and fed a sloppy mixture of corn meal and sour milk. A very good ration consists of 50 lbs. corn meal, 20 lbs. middlings, and 10 lbs. heavy ground oats mixed with sour milk at the rate of a quart of mash to a quart of milk. Feed the cockerels twice each day for ten days to two weeks.

More Eggs Per Hen

SINCE 1880 the population of the United States has more than doubled. Comparing agricultural production then and now:

The number of sheep in the country has declined.

The number of hogs has remained about the same.

The number of dairy cows has increased by about one-fourth.

Poultry and egg production is more than four times as large.

Find a Market First

It is best to have a market lined up before starting to fatten the birds. Money may be lost by penning up and feeding the birds only to canvass local dealers and find they have bought a supply for the next two weeks.

The advantage of selling fat Leghorn broilers is not so much in the increased profit per bird, but it also helps to make buyers friendlier toward Leghorns. This increases the demand for Leghorn fryers and broilers and will eventually help to hold up summer prices. — R. G. Kirby.

Secure Best Prices

DURING the winter and spring months the greatest quality factor of eggs is size, but when eggs become scarce size is secondary to internal qualities that indicate freshness,—size of air cell, color of yolk and firmness of white.

In order to find out some of the factors that affect the quality of eggs, a questionnaire was sent out by the writer from the New Jersey Experiment Station. The names of the producers and quality of eggs produced were obtained from buyers on the New York market. A study of the answers received, which incidentally represented more than 35,000 birds, revealed the following practices of outstanding importance:

1. Shipping by truck.
2. Avoiding the use of tonics.
3. Feeding the layers at least 10 pounds of grain daily per 100 birds during the summer.
4. The holding of eggs at a temperature below 65 degrees.
5. The shipping of eggs at least twice weekly.
6. Feeding of milk in some form.
7. The addition of minerals to the ration.
8. Feeding a moist mash in addition to the regular dry mash.

The first five of these were the most important and it is very doubtful whether the best price for eggs can be realized if these are not carried out. The eastern poultryman has at his door the best market in the world for high quality eggs. Why not produce what this market wants?—C. S. Platt.

Keep Chicks Vigorous

GOOD thrifty brooder chicks have tight fitting wings and the feathers are glossy and smooth rather than rough and loose. You can judge the quality of chicks and the success in managing the brooder by the texture of the feathers.

It is not enough to have brooder chicks live. They must be kept in fine physical condition. A poor chick that lives is a liability. It uses a lot of feed but may die when fully grown without paying its board bill. It may live a year or more and never be a steady producer. In that case it runs up a big labor bill which is seldom paid.

Don't Cook Them Alive

A brooder stove hover is not the natural environment for chicks. They naturally thrive on cool, moist ground so we should not bake them. They will grow more tightly fitting healthy feathers if they are taught to run on the ground when a few days old. As soon as the wings are feathered chicks can stand quite a lot of cold if they can return often to the warm stove.

Today a strong wind is blowing and the air is cold. Our brooder house doors and windows are closed to keep out wind but the small trapdoors for the chicks are open just enough to let them in and out. Sometimes the ground will be covered with chicks in spite of the strong cool wind and then again all will be out of sight in the houses. But these changes in temperature help to keep them vigorous.—R. G. Kirby.

Lime Water Effective

I DON'T often see lime water recommended for chick diarrhea but it proved so successful with my chicks I think others should try it.

Late this spring I purchased 50 incubator chicks. From the first I gave them diarrhea tablets in their drinking water and sour milk but they kept dying one and two a day.

At last I got a little bottle of lime and made a gallon of the solution. Every day since then I've put some of it in their water, stronger at first, about 4 parts water to 1 part lime water, later much less, and I don't believe I've lost one chick since I started using the lime water. The chicks are healthy now and they were a sickly looking bunch before. —Owl Hollow Farmer's Wife.

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S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Orpingtons	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.00	
Black Jersey Giants, S. S. Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Mixed, Heavy (Not accredited)			$10.00 per 100		
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	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.75	11.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00
Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00

Bank Reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, Wm. Nace, McAlisterville, Pa.

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	25	50	100 lots
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S. C. Barred Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00
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Prepaid Parcel Post For	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
Black Minorcas, Anconas	6.00	11.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
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Jersey Black Giants 25c each. Hamburgs 10c each. Assorted Light 8c. Assorted Light and Heavy 9c. Assorted Heavy 10c. LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, Established 1906 TIFFIN, OHIO

ICE-BOUND HEARTS

By James Oliver Curwood

THE STORY THUS FAR

AT POINT FULLERTON, 1000 miles north of civilization, lived Sergeant William MacVeigh of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and his sick comrade, Private Pelletier. Leaving the sick man, MacVeigh set out for Fort Churchill to deliver the report of his failure to capture the murderer Scottie Deane. While in Churchill a half-breed reported he'd seen a white man and woman. MacVeigh decided to hunt them.

That night he came face to face with a white woman, alone. In a long, rough box on a toboggan, she was taking her dead husband back to her people 200 miles away. After pitching her tent he drew the box inside. The next morning her balsam bed was empty, and a bit of paper pinned to the open and empty box was signed "Mrs. Isobel Deane." The box had held Deane, the murderer.

Soon a party in search of Scottie Deane appeared. One, Bucky Smith, hated Billy. The party rested but Billy struck the trail. To save the murderer and his wife Billy must keep them out of Smith's hands. He would have to make them his own prisoners. The capture was easy. The party arrived a little later. Because of insults Billy had to place Bucky under arrest, then he set off for Point Fullerton.

A false story of Jim Blake's sent Pelletier on a search which ended abruptly when he found a baby, Little Mystery, in a nearby igloo. After MacVeigh's return, Eskimos came for the child and to save her the men fled. In flight they met Scottie Deane, father of the child. Next day, after the death of Deane, MacVeigh struck south taking Little Mystery to Pierre Croisset's cabin where Isobel awaited her husband. Sick with smallpox she blamed Billy with her husband's death and in fear of "the plague" Pierre and his wife deserted. Billy pursued the half-breeds, found the cabin of "Rookie" McTabb and McTabb returned with him to get Little Mystery. Indian Joe went after his mother to care for Isobel. In her delirium the sick woman thinks Billy her dead husband, David Deane. From a newspaper clipping found in the cabin, Billy learns the story of Isobel and Deane and of Isobel's home in Montreal. Days later Indian Joe brought his mother to the cabin. Billy immediately started to Fort Churchill. There he found a letter telling him his share in an investment was $10,000.

(Continued from last week)

BILLY used this unexpected good fortune as an excuse to the inspector when he refused to reenlist. A week after his arrival at Churchill, Bucky Smith was dishonorably discharged from the service. There were several near them when Bucky came up to him with a smile on his face and offered to shake hands.

"I don't bear you any ill-will, Billy," he said loud enough for the others to hear. "Only you've made a big mistake."

And then, in words for Billy's ears alone, he added: "Remember what I promised you! I'll kill you for this, if I have to hunt you round the world!"

A few days later Pelletier left on the last of the slush-snows, in an effort to reach Nelson House before the sledding was gone.

"I wish you'd go with me, Billy," he entreated for the hundredth time. "My girl'd love to have you come, an' you know how I'd like it."

But Billy could not be moved.

"I'll come and see you some day—when you've got the kid," he promised, trying to laugh as he shook hands for the last time with his old comrade.

For three days after Pelletier's departure he remained at the post. On the morning of the fourth, with his pack on his back, and without dogs, he struck off into the north and west.

"I think I'll spend next winter at Fond du Lac," he told the inspector. "If there's any mail for me you can send it there, if you have a chance; and if I'm not at Fond du Lac, it can be returned to Churchill."

HE SAID Fond du Lac, because Deane's grave lay between Churchill and the old Hudson Bay Company's post over in the country of the Athabasca. The barrens were the one thing that called to him—the one thing to which he dared respond. He would keep his promise to Isobel and visit Scottie's grave.

It was as if there were a spirit with him at times, walking at his side and hovering about his campfire at nights; and when he gave himself up to the right mood he felt that it was the presence of Deane. He believed in strong friendship, but he had never believed in the love of man for man. He had not thought that such a thing could exist, except perhaps between father and son. With him, in all the castles he had built and the dreams he had dreamed, the alpha and omega of love had remained with woman. For the first time he knew what it meant to love a man—the memory of a man.

Something held him from telling the secret of his mission at Churchill even to Pelletier. The evening before he left he had smuggled an ax into the edge of the forest, and the second day he found use for this. He came to a straight-grained, thick birch, eighteen inches in diameter, and he put up his tent fifty paces from it. Before he rolled himself in his blankets that night he had cut down the tree. The next day he chopped off the butt, and before another nightfall had hewn out a slab two inches thick, a foot wide, and three feet long. When he took up the trail to the north and west again, the following morning, he left the ax behind.

The fourth night he worked with his hunting-knife and his belt-ax, thinning down the slab and making it smooth. The fifth and the sixth nights he passed in the same way, and he ended the sixth night by heating the end of a small iron rod in the fire and burning the first three letters of Deane's epitaph on the slab. For a time he was puzzled, wondering whether he should use the name Scottie or David. He decided on David.

He did not travel fast, for to him spring was the most beautiful of all seasons in the wilderness. The snow-floods were singing between the ridges and gathering in the hollows. The poplar buds were swollen almost to the bursting point, and the bakneesh vines were as red as blood with the glow of new life.

Seventeen days after he left Churchill he came to the edge of the big barren. For two days he swung westward, and early in the forenoon of the third looked out over the gray waste, dotted with moving caribou, over which he and Pelletier, with little Isobel, had raced ahead of the Eskimos. He went to the cabin first, and entered. It was evident that no one had been there since he had left. On the bunk where Deane had died he found one of baby Isobel's little mittens. He had wondered where she had lost it, and had made her a new one of lynx-skin on the way down to Croisset's cabin.

The tiny bed that he had made for her on the floor was as she had last slept in it, and in the part of a blanket that he had used as a pillow was still the imprint of her head. On the wall hung a pair of old trousers that Deane had worn. Billy looked at these things, standing silently, with his pack at his feet. There was something in the cabin that closed in about him and choked him, and he struggled to overcome it by whistling. His lips seemed thick. At last he turned and went to the grave.

The foxes had been there, and had dug a little about the sapling cross. Outside of that there was no change. During the remainder of the forenoon Billy cut down a heavier sapling, and sunk the butt of it three feet into the half frozen earth at the head of Deane's grave. Then, with spikes he had brought with him, he nailed on the slab. He believed that no one would ever know what the words on that slab meant—no one except himself and the spirit of Scottie Deane. With the end of the heated rod he had burned into the wood:

DAVID DEANE
died Feb. 27, 1908,
beloved of Isobel and the one
who wishes he could take
your place and give
you back to
HER
W. M. April 15, 1908

He did not stop when it was time for dinner, but carried rocks from a ridge a couple of hundred yards away and built a cairn four feet high around the sapling, so that neither storms nor wild animals could knock it down. Then he began a search in the warmest and sunniest parts of the forest, where the green tips of plant life were beginning to reveal themselves. He found snow-flowers, red-glow, and bakneesh, and dug up root after root; and at last, peeping out from between two rocks he found the arrowlike tip of a blue flower. The bakneesh roots he planted about the cairn, and the blue flower he planted at the head of the grave.

IT WAS past midday when he returned to the cabin, and once more he was oppressed by the appalling loneliness of it. It was not as he had thought it would be. Deane's spirit and companionship had seemed to be nearer to him beside his camp-fires and in the forest. He cooked a meal over the stove, but the snapping of the fire seemed strange and unnatural in the deserted room.

Even the air he breathed was heavy with the oppression of death and broken hopes. He found it difficult to swallow the food he had cooked, tho he had eaten nothing since morning. When he was done he looked at his watch. It was four o'clock. The northern sun had dropped behind the distant forests, and was followed now by the thickening gloom of early evening. For a few moments Billy stood motionless outside the cabin. Behind him an owl hooted its lonely mating-song. Over his head a brush-sparrow twittered. It was that hour, just between the end of day and the beginning of night, when the wilderness holds its breath and all is still.

Billy clenched his hands and listened. Something out there in the silence and the gathering darkness was calling him—calling him away from the cabin, away from the grave, and the gray, dead waste of the barren. He turned back into the cabin and put his things into the pack. He took the little mitten to keep with his other treasures, and then went out and closed the door behind him. He passed close to the grave, and for the last time gazed upon the spot where Deane lay dead.

"Good-by, old man," he whispered. "Good-by—"

The owl hooted louder as he turned his face into the west. It made him shiver, and he hurried his steps into the unbroken wilderness that lay for hundreds of miles between him and the post at Fond du Lac.

DAYS and weeks and months of a loneliness which Billy had never known before followed after his pilgrimage to Deane's grave. It was more than loneliness. He had known loneliness, the heart-break and the longing of it, in the black and silent chaos of the arctic night; he had almost gone mad of it, and he had seen Pelletier nearly die for a glimpse of the sun and the sound of a voice.

But this was different. It was something that ate deeper at his soul each day and night that he lived. He had believed that thought of Isobel and his memories of her would make him happier, even tho he never saw her again. But in this he was mistaken. The wilderness does not lead to forgetfulness, and each day her voice seemed nearer and more real to him, and she became more and more insistently a part of his thoughts. Never an hour of the day passed that he did not ask himself where she was.

He hoped that she and the baby Isobel had returned to the old home in Montreal where they would surely find friends and be cared for. And yet the dread was upon him that she had remained in the wilderness, that her love for Deane would keep her there, and that she would find a woman's work at some post between the height of land and the barrens.

At times an overwhelming desire possessed him to return to McTabb's cabin and find where they had gone. But he fought against this desire as a man fights against death. He knew that once he surrendered himself to the temptation to be near her again, he would lose much that he had won in his struggle during the days of plague in Croisset's cabin.

So his feet carried him steadily westward, while the invisible hands tugged at him from behind. He did not go straight to Fond du Lac, but spent nearly three weeks with a trapper whom he ran across on the Pipestone River. It was June when he struck Fond du Lac, and he remained there a month. He had more than half expected to pass the winter there, but the factor at the post proved a disagreeable acquaintance, and he did not like the country. So early in July he set out deeper into the Athabasca country to the west, followed the northern shore of the big lake, and, two months later, came to Fort Chipewyan, near the mouth of the Slave River.

He struck Chipewyan at a fortunate time. A government geological and map-making party was just preparing to leave for the terra incognita between the Great Slave and the Great Bear, and the three men who had come up from Ottawa urged Billy to join them. He jumped at the opportunity, and remained with them until the party returned to the Mackenzie River by way of Fort Providence, five months later. He remained at Fort Providence until late spring, and then came down to Fort Wrigley, where he had several friends in the service.

Fifteen months of wandering had had their effect upon him. He could no longer resist the call of the wanderlust. It urged him from place to place, and stronger and stronger grew in him the desire to return to his old country along the shores of the big bay, far to the east. He had partly planned to join the railroad builders of the new transcontinental in the mountains of British Columbia; but in August, instead of finding himself at Edmonton or Tete Jaune Cache, he was at Prince Albert, three hundred and fifty miles to the east.

From this point he struck northward with a party of company men into the Lac La Ronge country, and in October swung westward, alone, thru the Sissipuk and Burntwood waterways to Nelson House. He continued northward after a week's rest, and on December 18 the first of two great storms which made the winter of 1909-1910 one of the most tragic in the history of the far northern people overtook him thirty miles from York Factory. It took him five days to reach the post where he was held up for several weeks.

These were the first of those terrible weeks of famine and intense cold during which more than fifteen hundred people died in the north country. From the barren lands to the edge of the southern water-shed the earth lay under from four to six feet of snow, and from the middle of December until late in January the temperature did not rise above forty degrees below zero, and remained for the most of the time between fifty and sixty.

From all points in the wilderness reports of starvation and death came to the company's posts. Trap-lines could not be followed because of the intense cold. Moose, caribou, and even the furred animals had buried themselves under the snow. Indians and half-breeds dragged themselves into the posts. Twice at York Factory Billy saw mothers who brought dead babies in their arms. One day a white trapper came in with his dogs, and on the sledge, wrapped in a bear-skin, was his wife, who had died fifty miles back in the forest.

DURING these terrible weeks Billy found it impossible to keep Isobel and the baby Isobel out of his mind night or day. The fear grew in him that somewhere in the wilderness they were suffering, as others were suffering. So obsessed did he become that he had a terrible dream one night, and in that dream baby Isobel's face appeared to him, a death-like mask, white and cold and thinned by starvation.

The vision decided him. He would go to Fort Churchill; and if McTabb had not been driven in he would go to his cabin, over on the Little Beaver, and learn what had become of Isobel and the little girl. A few days later on January 27, there came a sudden rise in the temperature, and Billy prepared at once to take advantage of the change. A half-breed, on his way to Churchill, accompanied him, and they set out together the following morning. On February 20 they arrived at Fort Churchill.

Billy went immediately to detachment headquarters. There had been several changes in two years, and there was only one of the old force to shake hands with him. His first inquiry was about McTabb and Isobel Deane. Neither was at Churchill, nor had either been there since the arrival of the new officer in charge.

But there was mail for Billy—three letters. There had been half a dozen others, but they were now following up his old trails somewhere out in the wilderness. These three had been returned recently from Fond du Lac. One was from Pelletier—the fourth he had written, he said, without an answer. The "kid" had come—a girl—and he wondered if Billy was dead. The second letter was from his Cobalt partner.

The third he turned over several times before he opened it. It did not look much like a letter. It was torn and ragged at the edges, and was so soiled and water-stained that the address on it was only partly legible. It had been to Fond du Lac, and from there it had followed him to Fort Chipewyan. He opened it, and found that the writing inside was scarcely more legible than the inscription on the envelope. The last words were quite plain, and he gave a low cry when he found that it was from Rookie McTabb.

He went close to a window, and tried to make out what McTabb had written. Here and there, where water had not obliterated the writing, he could make out a line or a few words. Nearly all was gone but the last paragraph, and when Billy came to this and read the first words of it his heart seemed all at once to die within him, and he could not see. Word by word he made out the rest after that, and when he was done he turned his stony face to the white whirl of the storm that was raging outside the window, his lips as dry as tho he had passed thru a fever.

A part of that last paragraph was unintelligible, but enough was left to tell him what had happened in the cabin down on the Little Beaver. McTabb had written:

> We thought she was getting well . . . Took sick again . . . Did everything could. But it didn't do any good . . . Died just five weeks to a day after you left. We buried her just behind the cabin. God . . . that kid. You don't know how I got to love her, Billy . . . Give her up . . .

There were a dozen lines after that, but all of them water-stained and unintelligible.

Billy crushed the letter in his hand. The new inspector wondered what terrible news he had received as he walked out into the blinding chaos of the storm.

For ten minutes Billy buried himself blindly in the storm. He scarcely knew which direction he took; but at last he found himself in the shelter of the forest, and he was whispering Isobel's name over and over again to himself.

"Dead—dead!" he moaned. "She is dead—dead!"

And then there rushed upon him, crushing back his deeper grief, a thought of baby Isobel. She was still with McTabb, down on the Little Beaver. In the blur of the storm he read again what he could make out of Rookie's letter. Something in that last paragraph struck him with a deadly fear:

"God . . . that kid! You don't know how I got to love her, Billy. Give her up . . ."

What did it mean? What had McTabb told him in that part of the letter that was gone?

The reaction came as he put the letter back into his pocket. He walked swiftly back to the inspector's office.

"I'm going down to the Little Beaver. I'm going to start today," he said. "Who is there in Churchill that I can get to go with me?"

Two hours later Billy was ready to start with an Indian as a companion. Dogs could not be had for love or money, and they set out on snowshoes with two weeks' supply of provisions, striking south and west. The remainder of that day, and the next, they traveled with but little rest. Each hour that passed added to Billy's mad impatience to reach McTabb's cabin.

With the morning of the third day began the second of those two terrible storms which swept over the northland in that winter of famine and death. In spite of the Indian's advice to build a permanent camp until the temperature rose again, Billy insisted on pushing ahead. The fifth night, in the wild, barren country west of the Etawney, his Indian failed to keep up the fire, and when Billy investigated he found his companion half dead with a strange sickness.

He made the Indian's balsam shelter snow and wind proof, cut wood and waited. The temperature continued to fall, and the cold became intense. Each day the provisions grew less, and at last the time came when Billy knew that he was standing face to face with the great peril. He went farther and farther from camp in his search for game. Even the brush-sparrows and snow-hawks were gone.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Dad Was Right, Al* : : : : : : : : : : By Leet

WELL, DAD, THE PROFESSORS ARE HERE! THEY'VE GONE OUT TO OPEN UP OUR INDIAN MOUND
YES, THAT BUNCH OF ABSENT MINDED PROFS.WILL PLAY HOB WITH OUR SPRING WORK, MARK MY WORDS, AL!
DAD, YOU'RE ALL WRONG! THAT'S JUST FUNNY PAGE STUFF ABOUT PROFESSORS BEING ABSENT-MINDED! WAIT TILL YOU SEE 'EM!
?
AHEM! MR ACRES, WOULD YOU KINDLY LOAN US THE NECESSARY DIGGING IMPLEMENTS?
YES, WE FORGOT OUR PICKS AND SHOVELS!
ASK THE GENTLEMAN FOR THE LOAN OF A CROW BAR, TOO, DOCTOR!
LEET

A Little Red Schoolhouse on the Dark Continent

In this school at Kasankamona's old village, in Central Africa, the benches are small ant hills set side by side, plastered over with clay. over with clay.

Did you ever hear this one?—

An old Scotch lady on her death bed was discussing the funeral arrangements with her husband.

"Ye ken Jock," she said, "ye haven't spoken to my sister Annie for twenty years and my dying wish is that ye drive to my funeral in the same carriage with Annie."

"I'll do it," replied Jock sadly, "but I'm telling ye it will entirely spoil the day for me!"

Wife (enthusiastically)—Niagara! The most magnificent sight we've ever set eyes upon! Do you know, Henry, when I look at that, I just feel as tho I can't say anything at all.

Henry—Well, shut up, then!

Victim—Your invention will increase the speed of my car, did you say?

Salesman—Yes, your car has 50 horsepower, hasn't it?

Victim—About that.

Salesman—Well, this little device I'm selling will twist the tail of each horse.

Canvasser—Madam, will you donate something to the new hospital?

Mrs. Clancy (who has just finished an argument)—Well, ye might step in an' take a look at Clancy. Maybe he'd do.

The saddest words a farmer can utter
Are: Yes, we have no milk and butter.

Owing to a big rush of job printing and for lack of space a number of births and deaths will be postponed until next week.—Steeleville Ledger.

"I'm afraid, doctor," said Mrs. Peck, "that my husband has some terrible mental affliction. Sometimes I talk to him for hours, and then find he hasn't heard a word."

"That isn't an affliction, madam," said the weary doctor. "That's a gift."—The Pepper Pot.

The woodpecker wept in deep dismay,
As the shades of evening stole,
For he had been pecking all the day
At a concrete electric pole.—Ex.

News and Notes

DLASKA produces other crops besides reindeer, gold, furs and canned salmon. Early maturing varieties of barley, oats and spring wheat are grown in considerable quantities.

* * *

Thirty-seven years ago a Chinese came to this country with a few hundred dollars he had saved and went to farming. He died the other day, worth over $3,000,000. He made those millions of dollars on his farms in California and Oregon by mixing hard work with the best scientific methods. On the side he studied philosophy, art, literature, and wrote Chinese verse.

* * *

The fourth assistant postmaster general, who has charge of R. F. D. service recently requested that all rural mail boxes be painted white. He reports that already all of the patrons on 714 rural routes have painted their boxes as requested.

* * *

Over one-third of all the farm land in New York state is in pasture. In dairy sections the proportion is much more than one-third.

Slot machines are being installed to collect tolls on the new Delaware River Bridge, between Philadelphia and Camden, which is to be opened for traffic on July 1st. Each automobile driver must drop a quarter in the slot to cross the bridge. Ten slot machines will accommodate 4000 cars per hour.

* * *

The fish and game commisioner in a western state had a bright idea. Fish like bugs, and so do pheasants. So the commissioner strung electric lights across his fish ponds and pheasant pens. During the warm months the insects flock to the lights, and so do the fish and pheasants. The finny and feathered tribes are reported to have a good time.

* * *

In 1878 an Illinois bank failed, thru no fault of its officers. Creditors received 70 cents on the dollar. The president died and his son resolved to pay every cent that anyone had lost in the failure. He worked for 47 years to earn the necessary money, paid off the last cent at Christmas, 1925, and died a short time thereafter.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Hello, Everybody:—Cousin Ruth, you ought to have been at Davidsburg where we live to see a tractor pull a brooder house around the barn. I have a horse called Bess. I ride her. I planted corn alone with her. I got out of the row sometimes but you know in a crooked row more corn grows than in a straight row.

If my dog comes to Philadelphia some time get a stick and send him back. I tie him sometimes but as soon as I let him loose off he goes.—Henry C. Harlacher, eight (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—You should see our little calves. One of them is two weeks old, one is one week old and the other is not a week old yet. They look so much alike and are so near the same size that I can hardly tell them apart. They are all little heifers and we are going to raise them.

I went to Delta to the Ladies' Aid last night and I had to recite a piece about being washed clean.—Adrian Norris (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—My girl friend, Verna Kaufman, gets Pennsylvania Farmer and brings it to school and I find it very interesting.

I don't live on a farm but when school is out I go on my vacation to a large farm of over 250 acres. In the evening I help milk and hunt the eggs. I like to hunt the eggs. They have 400 chickens and get a lot of eggs. I don't know the exact number.

We have a dog named Bess. We are getting a little yellow kitten and I will call it Goldy.—Emma, Mae Forney, eleven (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have two white pet rabbits and one of them has five baby rabbits that are snow white. I have a little pet lamb that is mine, too, because I raised him on a bottle. We have eight big sheep and three cows. I would rather take the cows to pasture than the sheep.

I like our dog, Major, for if I go any place thru the woods that I am afraid I take him along. He won't let anything hurt me. He is beginning to like to go along every place but some times he must stay at home. It doesn't suit to take a dog along.—Norman Grim, eleven (X), York County, Pa.

I'M THE ONE STANDING
Edith Norris, (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I thank you ever and ever so much for the membership pin. I never thought of getting a pin.

Last year in school we studied about cotton. Then I sent down to Greenville, Mississippi. About a month afterwards I got two cotton balls. Did you ever see a cotton ball?

My dad has a sawmill. There is a cherry tree nearby. Two robins built their nest on the lowest bough. We didn't see it till there were two little robins in the nest with feathers on them. Just about a week or two ago they flew out of the nest.—Katie Mast, (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Just a few lines to thank you for my beautiful school-box outfit which I received a few days ago, also many thanks for the pin.

If all the Forum friends knew how much I appreciated my presents they would sure work hard for them, too.

Cousin Ruth, if you wish me to, I will get my sister to take my picture and I will send it in to the Forum page.—Ruth Stuckey, ten (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Do send your picture sometime.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending a picture of our basket ball team. From left to right: Sarah Hilliard, Annabell Hummel, Betty Campbell, Katherine Schmid, and Audine Biltz.

This picture was taken in front of the school. — Katherine Schmid, eleven (X), Venango County, Pa.

WE HAVE JOLLY TIMES TOGETHER
Katherine Schmid, (X), Venango Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My sister and I are raising two little twin lambs on the bottle. I enjoy helping to feed them very much. Mother is raising two little Guernsey calves.

How many Forum friends like to read? I have read about 18 books thru. I have to watch the cows and so I have lots of time to read.

I am taking music lessons on the piano and like it a lot. My sister can play the piano some, too. My father plays the violin, guitar and piano.—Helen E. Clippinger, fourteen (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have two black cats and a dog whose name is Bob. He is a good dog to chase the chickens and bring the cows. Last summer we went to pick blackberries and we took him with us so now when we put a straw hat on to hoe in the garden or work in the fields he watches us and comes up to us and whines.

We have two horses, Jim and Maud. Last winter Maud would get loose, go behind Jim, unlock the door and go out and run around in the snow.

Last winter we had a rooster that would flop us whenever we went out. He would flop my little two-year-old brother. One day it flopped him and he ran in the house. Mother asked him what we should do with the rooster and he said we should put him in the car and buy candy with him. So we sold him.—Luciel Derrick, (X), Lycoming County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have fourteen Guernsey cattle all T. B. tested. My brother and I lead the horses and colts out to eat grass. I help my father on the farm and enjoy it very much. My brother and I each have a pet rabbit.

I am spending this week with my Uncle Joe and am helping to pick strawberries.—Glenn R. Haulman, twelve, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How many of you are picking strawberries? We are. They are just starting to ripen and the vines are loaded with big ones. They are as big as a silver dollar. I thought about sending you some, Cousin Ruth, but just didn't know how.

I'll have to stop awhile now to help milk. I only help on Sundays, except when we have company. We milk 14 cows twice a day and get 60 gallons of milk.

Here is a recipe for biscuits:

BUTTERSCOTCH ROLLS

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
⅔ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
⅔ cup milk or water
Brown sugar
Butter

Sift dry ingredients; add shortening, mixing it in with a fork (if liquid shortening is used add with milk). Add milk to make a fairly soft dough. Knead slightly and roll out one-quarter inches thick. Spread well with creamed butter and brown sugar.

Roll up as for jelly roll; cut in one-inch pieces. Stand on end in well-buttered gem pans or small greased muffin rings. Bake in a hot oven about 15 minutes. If desired, pecan nuts may be sprinkled in before rolling.

Hope some of the Forum girls like it and tell me so.—Naomi Kuehn, sixteen, Frederick County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I wish you could see my school report. I got all A's the whole term. We will have our same teacher next year and I am so glad.

I went to school every day and got my certificate the other day and who said I wasn't a happy girl. I wish I could always have a report like this year.

I baked a cake and gave a piece to my teacher. He said it was better than what his mother baked. He liked the orange flavor. When I was three years old I baked my first cake by using a Bantam egg and one of my play cups.

Were you ever at Kennett Square? My daddy worked there last summer. — Eleanor Louise Valentine, seven (X), Union County, Pa.

Look for the announcement of the winners in the Jumbled Sentence Contest next week. There were such piles of answers that I couldn't get them all read in time to award prizes this week. What shall our next contest be?

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Mabert Seiferd, Grace Welker, Elmer Ziegler. **Allegheny County**, Anna Marie Lesko. **Armstrong County**, Ethel Glass. **Bedford County**, Josephine Baker, Ivaden Valentine. **Bradford County**, Inez Vanderpool. **Bucks County**, Julia Moser, Bertha Schultz. **Butler County**, Josephine Meddo, Betty Kay Oesterberg (X). Margaret Slantinsky. **Carbon County**, Eurena Graver, Marie Graver. **Chester County**, Charlotte Blanchard, Anna Cairns, Laura Geiger, Mabel Knauer. **Clarion County**, Verda Hamilton. **Clearfield County**, James Dalen, Muriel Augusta Lawhead. **Columbia County**, Esther Aten, Mabel Deitterick (X). Anthony Hallman. **Cumberland County**, Anna C. Bear, Helen E. Clippinger (X), Mary E. Wenger.

Dauphin County. Sara Jane Biever. **Erie County**, Bertha Rutkowski, Millie Rydzar. **Fayette County**, Agnes Zavada. **Franklin County**, Thelma Lucille Miller (X). **Huntingdon County**, Marie Norris, **Indiana County**, Viola McCoy (X). **Jefferson County**, Ordella Smith. **Lancaster County**, Iris Fridy, Esther Pauline Moore. **Lebanon County**. Esther C. Wilhelm. **Lehigh County**, Sadie Bilheimer. **Lycoming County**. Luciel Derrick (X).

Mercer County, Marjorie Spear. **Montgomery County**, Marian Schultz. **Northumberland County**, Esther Wynn. **Perry County**, Stella Shearer (X), Marlin Spahr (X). **Pike County**, Gertrude Dellert. **Schuylkill County**, Reba Kintzel (X), Violet M. Lengel. Anne Slobada. **Somerset County**, Frances Baker. **Tioga County**, Norma W. Strait.

Union County, Emma A. King (X), Eleanor Louise Valentine (X). **Venango County**, Mary Hannold. **Washington County**, Naomi Myrtle Johnston (X), Mary Whiteman. **Wayne County**, Mable Daniels (X). **Westmoreland County**, Nora Gertrude Hartge (X), Blanche Newlin. **Wyoming County**, Dorothy Teetsel. **York County**, Emma L. Frank, Margaret Lucabaugh.

NEW JERSEY

Mercer County, Ruth Goff (X), Mary Zygmont (X).

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Louise Sullivan. **Carroll County**, Elizabeth Steren (X). **Frederick County**, Naomi Kuehn.

(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This is a very queer looking arithmetic example, isn't it? All you have to do to make the group of "tens" really equal one hundred thousand is to place a minus sign at exactly the right place. I don't want to help you too much, but it might be a good idea to suggest that maybe you could take two "tens" together and call them "1010"—or if not that, something like that. When you have found the answer, place the minus sign in the correct place and send me the little arithmetic example on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by July 3rd. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer whose cards are the best in spelling, grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a set of pictures. Some of our Little Folks are very careless and make simple mistakes weekly.

The answer to the puzzle published in the June 5 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: (1) ELEPHANT (c) WAVED TRUNK; (2) SHETLAND PONY (d) WITH LONG MANE AND TAIL; (3) CLOWN (h) CRACKED JOKES; (4) GIRAFFE (g) STRETCHED HIS LONG NECK; (5) ZEBRA (a) WITH DARK STRIPES AROUND HIS BODY; (6) MONKEY (e) CLIMB TO THE TOP OF HIS CAGE; (7) SEAL (b) FLOPPED ABOUT ON HIS FINS; (8) LION (f) ROARED.

The puzzle prize winners are: Martha M. Anderson, age 10, Indiana, Pa.; Carrie Arnold, age 6, Bedford, Pa.; James Bressler, age 11, Hegins, Pa.; Harold Heichel, age 9, Howard, Pa.; Arthur High Otto, age 10, Carlisle, Pa.; Mary Kathryn Pound, age 11, Indiana, Pa.; Mabel E. Rohrer, age 12, Doylestown, Pa.; Melvin Shadle, age 11, Hegins, Pa.; Ignatius Charles Valenczius, age 10, Freehold, N. J.; Arthur Wedger, age 11, Berwick, Pa.

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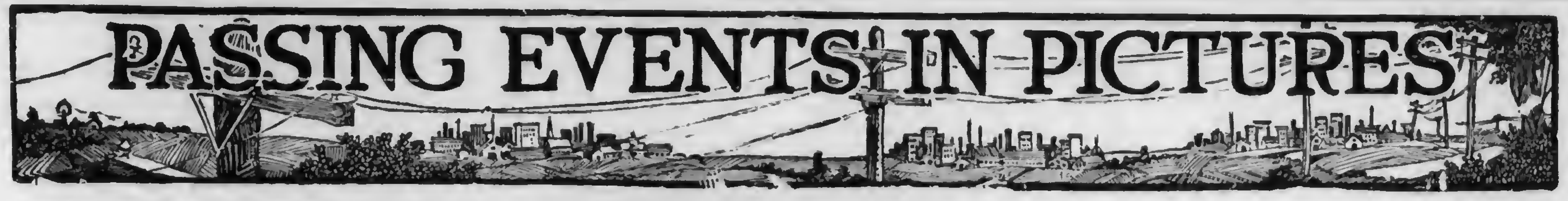
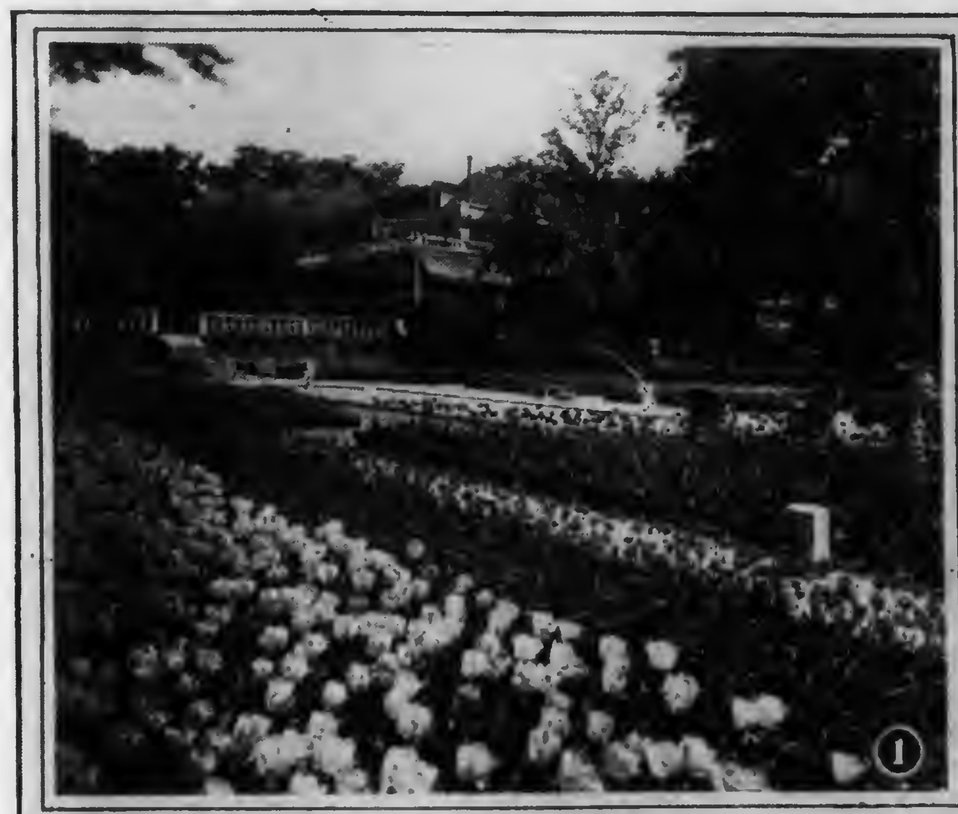
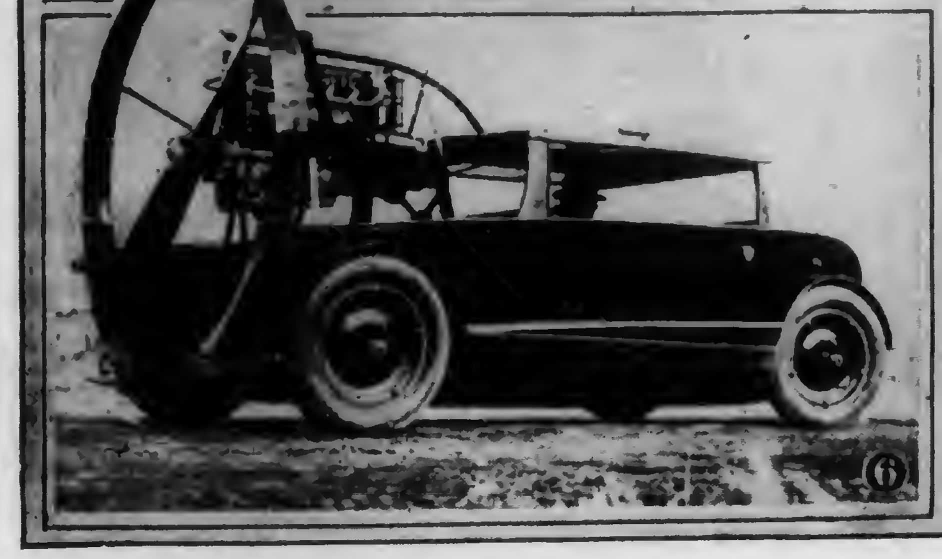
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The tulip gardens in one of Washington's beautiful estates.

2.—Graduates from the United States Naval Academy being reviewed by Secretary Wilbur during Commencement Week at Annapolis.

3.—Major John Adams Warner and his bride, the former Miss Emily Josephine Smith, daughter of the Governor of New York.

4.—The latest in summer furs! These Chow puppies are valued at $1000.

5.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Assistant Secretary of State J. Butler Wright, with their children, Mary Caroline and Edith.

6.—This automobile, which travels on snow, ice or water as well as on land, is the invention of George McLaughlin, a garage man in Bangor, Maine. It is steered by the front wheels on both land and water, and is equipped with an airplane motor, which gives a speed of eighty miles an hour.

7.—A model of the Pennsylvania countryside, showing improved roads in detail, will be exhibited at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

HELP FOR FARM WOMEN

Call on the Extension Workers of Your State When Problems Vex You

THE farm woman of today has unusual opportunities for keeping up-to-date in her housekeeping methods in the care and feeding of her children, in the nourishment given her family, and in the selection and making of clothes and hats.

There are several agencies all contributing to this end. Magazines are numerous and authoritative in illustration and text matter. The radio brings in daily information on scores of topics, especially for the mother and housekeeper.

But of more practical value than all of these are the Home Bureau units operating in connection with the state colleges of home economics or the state colleges of agriculture. Usually the home economics is a department of the agricultural curriculum.

A Part of the State Colleges

In reality, these Home Bureau units are an extension service of the regular college instruction work, and are intended to stimulate interest and greater efficiency in home problems. Actual technical assistance is given thru instructors sent out by the state colleges and by groups of Home Bureau women who meet regularly, make a special study of subjects of value to them, such as home nursing, home canning, the feeding of the school boy and girl, etc. These groups are headed in some states by a trained graduate county Home Bureau expert.

The farm woman thus often can obtain technical training easier than the town or city woman. County agents and extension teachers make free use of the knowledge, experiments, and laboratory findings of the State College of Home Economics, and of the United States Bureau of Home Economics.

Thru these well-organized channels, information quickly reaches the woman on the farm, and knowing what she wants and what she can use, and having little time to waste on non-essentials, she demands and makes use of that which is really valuable and practical for her own particular case.

Educational work of this character is, and should be, largely supported by public funds. It is the foundation of health, comfort and often the happiness of the people in rural communities, and upon their well-being depends in large measure, the economic conditions of the whole country.

Put Sound Practices into Use

As Martha Van Rensselaer, head of the State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y., recently stated:

"The teaching that we should have daily two vegetables in addition to potatoes, a quart of milk, two servings of fruit, more whole than refined cereals, sounds simple. It is simple, but it is founded on highly technical investigation. It is the responsibility of the extension leaders and the intelligent homemakers who appreciate the connection between food selection, health, individual happiness, and national prosperity to develop a widespread desire to put such simple and sound practices into common use. This is but one example of what these extension teachers and homemakers are attempting to do in their partnership for educational purposes.

"Innumerable projects are under way for improving the family's year-round food supply, for the better feeding of children, for the correction of overweight, underweight, constipation, and indigestion, for preparing and preserving food attractively and successfully, for making kitchens more convenient and pleasant places in which to work, for selecting equipment more intelligently, for applying principles of economy and of design in making and buying clothing and in selecting and arranging furnishings, for training children in such a way as to develop healthy, happy, self-controlled and cooperative individuals, for providing good forms of recreation for family and community, for beautifying private and public grounds.

Many Leaders at Work

"This work is being directed locally by over 6000 leaders who have been elected by the groups. These leaders, with the help of the agents and the college specialists analyze the local situation and make plans for work."

Thus it is obvious that the farm woman is no longer isolated and ready to look with timid admiration upon her city sister. She is as well dressed as her means permit. A far greater percentage of country people have telephones and automobiles than of large city people. There is more time for reading and thought, and the Home Bureau work corresponds to the club work of the city in large measure.—Dorcas Webster, N. Y.

What Investment Means Most to You?

Join the Contest—Tell Others What Expenditure Has Yielded Best Returns

SOMETIME during the past year or two many of our family have made what they believe to be the crowning investment of their lives. Perhaps it was an oil range like Mrs. Ford's, a sweeper like Mrs. Ward's, a pressure cooker, the installation of electricity in the home or running water that made possible a bathroom and an ideal laundry. Whatever it was, these or many other things—some gilt-edged bonds, a new radio, a piano, time and study in some special line of work that has greatly benefited you—help others by sharing your experience with them. Write a letter telling about it. Enter this contest observing the following rules:

1. Type your letter if possible.
2. Limit yourself to 250 words.
3. Include a photo if the subject of your letter can be photographed.
4. Letters must tell exactly what your fine investment was—what it cost in time, effort or money, and just why you think it a wise one.
5. Write full name and address plainly in upper left-hand corner of your first page.
6. Remember the contest closes August 1st.

There will be a prize of $5 awarded for the best letter submitted in the contest and one of $3 as second. A special prize of a kitchen knife sharpener will be given for all other helpful letters published.

Sweeping Simplified

HOW many of Our Page readers know the value of the vacuum sweeper? If you do not have one, save your pin money and make a purchase you will never regret.

Altho we have our own electric plant, my non-electric sweeper is the most useful article in our home. It will collect bits of paper, crumbs and all the little litter that collects on the floor daily. The seven-year lad of the home uses it and cleans the living room, dining room and hall in a very short time; I might not trust him with the electric but this one he uses with ease and can never get tangled up with anything. Try a vacuum sweeper at your first opportunity and be convinced.—Mrs. A. Ward, Pa.

My Cherished Oil Stove

FOR two years I used wood or coal in my kitchen range. One afternoon last July, I preserved and canned plums with the wood fire. When Mr. Ford came in to supper he was delighted with the fine array of filled jars cooling on the kitchen table but his happiness fled when he noticed how hot and exhausted I was. The very next day we purchased our oil stove, and it has given us wonderful satisfaction for ten months. I never would have thought that cooking, canning and baking could be so greatly simplified: I seem to accomplish all the stove tasks with about one-fourth the former effort. There is never a fire to build, a stove difficult to clean, nor an ash pan to be emptied.

This oil stove saves a great deal of my precious time (incidentally, time for the man of the house, too). The cost for fuel is greatly reduced. And now that hot weather is here again, I am so thankful that in just a few moments after the meal is prepared, the kitchen is cooled off. With wood or coal fires at least a half hour is spent in the heat of the dying fire.

The Oven Works Like a Charm

My oven works splendidly. Glass doors enable me to watch how the baking is progressing, thermometers give the timely warnings and the heat can be adjusted as needed.

At a moment's notice, day or night, I can have a hot flame underneath anything I wish to heat. I have used the quick heat also for an incidental ironing, altho ordinarily I use an electric iron.

I can cook as rapidly as my cousins in the city who use gas, and my only needs are oil and matches. Our oil stove is our prize possession for economy of labor, time and fuel cost. —Betsy Ford, Md.

Try a Course

DO YOU know of the pleasure and help that can be obtained thru the courses offered in the Extension Division of Pennsylvania's College of Agriculture? There is no tuition, no set time when you must finish; for many courses, no books to buy, and the help is given in such a friendly way.

I have taken several courses, and enjoyed each one to the full. The help comes in various ways, but to me the greatest was in learning to help myself. The cooking course taught me this. Everything is so everyday, so practical, so just what the busy farm woman needs in cooking, canning, preserving, growing vegetables and flowers. The teaching enables one to save much labor and yet have best results.

Courses may be started at any time, and questions are gladly answered. No matter if one has but little time, a few minutes each day will accomplish much if you are steady and sincere.—Potter County Reader, Pa.

This Ohio farm woman—once an expert accountant in the city—values her kitchen cabinet highly. This photo is more than ten years old. Now she enjoys the comforts of a bathroom and furnace in her newly built home and among the helps in her kitchen are an oil stove, pressure cooker and bread and cake mixer.

Have an Income all Your Own

In Many Ways You Can Earn Money for Extras

NO MATTER how large an income comes from the farm every woman should have some vocation or avocation by which she can earn pin-money which is entirely her own. The joy of following some special interest and making it financially profitable gives much satisfaction.

The clever farm woman can find many ways which offer great opportunity besides the well-known ones of preserving fruits and raising chickens. A pleasant variation from poultry work and yet in the same field, is raising squabs for a special market or hotel. These always bring a good price and are profitable. So are capons which may be given a little more time than chickens and more than repay for the effort.

Many women fill their pocketbooks each year from small berries and fruit, cooperating with the children in picking, mulching, pruning. Picked clean and full measure these are sure to find sale among a few select customers who are glad to pay for quality and will buy all season from the first strawberries and raspberries to blackberries and cultivated huckleberries. A very small piece of land may be made to pay well in this way, and for the woman who keeps a farm home, it is far better for her to earn pin money out of doors than working over the hot stove.

Or Supply a Gift Shop

More than one woman has made the most of her country home by supplying gift shops with souvenirs. Bark from trees, dried berries and grasses, floss from milk weed, butterflies, dried herbs, (especially lavender), bunches of straw flowers, woven baskets of grass and strips of bark, rough trays—all find ready sale and are a joy to make.

Then there are country clubs and hotels who do not keep a gardener and are glad to receive suitable table decorations several times a week. From the first pussy willows of spring along with forced fruit buds, thru the early wild flower time to rose and old fashioned garden products up to asters and golden rod, the fields and garden supply to please the trade.

Then there are gay leaves and red berries and trailing evergreens for winter with bulbs of narcissus, hyacinth and tiny potted petunias, pansies and vines. No end of change to keep the hotel supplied with different decoration.

Find a way to earn pin money so that the gifts you give and the little personal charities and the queer extravagances of travel and dress are your own. There are countless opportunities. Find them.—Effie Maurine Page, Pa.

Delightful Hobbies

FARM life for women is often considered monotonous—but like life anywhere, it is just what we make it. It may be the same humdrum routine day by day, year in and year out, or it may be greatly brightened by a special interest which gives us something to hustle for, and something different to think about while we are sweeping and dusting, weeding and gardening, churning and baking.

My Neighbor Loves Flowers

My neighbor's hobby is raising flowers, and she takes constant delight in caring for them. She reaps a splendid income, too, from all she sells.

Hand work was always my specialty, and last year I studied a few definite crafts, of which I will tell you. Just before the holidays last year, I learned of a place where materials and instruction by mail could readily be obtained. I took advantage of it, and painted 150 greeting cards which I sold at ten cents each.

We Work Together

I studied the wax-craft work and made many pieces, not only for my gifts but for sale in one of our stores. I have taught my daughter of thirteen, and we work together decorating articles for the home in enamel and Oriental lacquer.

My next field is parchment work, and I shall make lamp shades for at home and to sell. I expect very soon to have sold enough to entirely pay for the vacuum sweeper for which I have been hoping.

You can do something, too, so think it over and get busy.—Nora Kelley, Pa.

Note:—The name and address of the firm to which Mrs. Kelley refers will be given if you send a stamped, addressed envelope for reply to Home Page Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Find Children's Reasons

IN DEALING with children it is necessary to find out their reasons and motives. Many times what seems like flagrant disregard for the parents' requests is to the child only an earnest desire to help mother or father.

One little girl of four, who had been told time and again not to play with water, when found in the kitchen dripping wet, was punished for her disobedience. Later it was learned that she had climbed up on the sink to get a basin of water and cloth with which to wash the finger marks off the doorway as she had seen mother do. She slipped, the water spilled, and punishment followed. To her it must have looked as if she were punished for trying to help.

Some restrictions are placed on children that are almost a physical impossibility for them to carry out. "Sit still" and "Be quiet" are very easy to say, and yet to a healthy youngster, full of life and vigor, such commands are extremely hard to obey for more than a few minutes at a time.

Little children are growing and developing new muscle power all the time, and they must have freedom to run, jump, shout, and play. Nature demands it. If possible give them a place with few dangers or hampering restrictions where they may safely "work off their steam" unchecked by continual flagging.

Ideal Blanket Shelves

USE slatted shelves in the clothes closet if that is where you store your bedding, quilts and blankets. I made my shelves with three slats each, leaving a space next the wall and a small space between each neighboring slat. For forty years these shelves have been in use, and altho the closet is windowless, I have had no moth troubles and never the faintest smell of mustiness.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Stuffed Cabbage

SELECT a rather small, well-shaped head of cabbage. Cut a slice off the top and hollow out the cabbage, leaving only a thin shell. Make a stuffing, as directed, and pack into the cabbage, the latter should be previously freshened by standing in cold water for thirty minutes: 1 egg, 1 pound sausage meat, 1 cup bread crumbs, ¼ cup milk and a small pinch of mace. Fill the cavity three-quarters full. Tie in a cloth to aid in preserving its shape, and steam from 2 to 2½ hours. Serve with tomato sauce. One can of tomato soup, well seasoned, will do in place of the sauce.—E. M. L. B., Pa.

Send for Bulletin

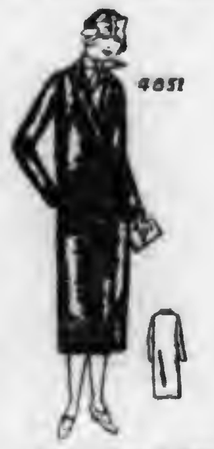
WHEN thinking of the adolescents in the pickle eating and ice cream age the old, old question—What shall we eat? is well answered for mothers of Juniors. Send at once to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. asking for Miscellaneous Circular 49, "A Guide to Good Meals for the Junior Homemaker."

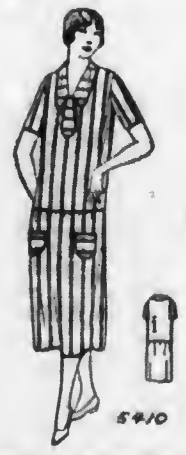
A Bit of Everything

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

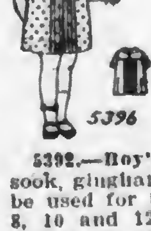
4851.—A Stylish Coat.—This model is good for any of the season's coat materials, and very smart in taffeta. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

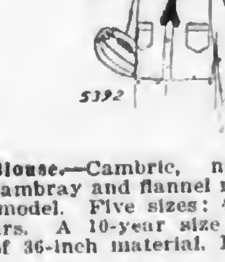
5410—Pretty and Comfortable for Summer.—Striped percale, gingham or tub silk can be used for this design. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.





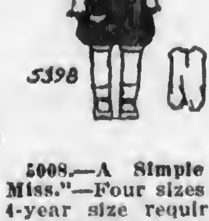
5396.—For a Tiny Tot.—Silk, voile, dimity or crepe may be used for this little dress. Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 2¼ yards of 32-inch material, and ¼ yard of contrasting material for collar and cuff facings. Pattern, 10c.

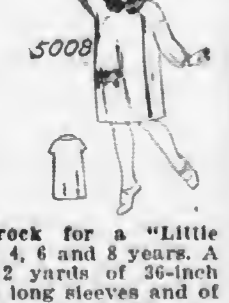




5392.—Boy's Blouse.—Cambric, nainsook, gingham, chambray and flannel may be used for this model. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5398.—Rompers.—Checked gingham was here used with white linen for the bands and pocket. Seersucker, crepe and linen are also good. Three sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 2-year size requires 1⅜ yard of 36-inch material with ⅛ yard of contrasting material for pocket and facings. Pattern, 10 cents.





5008.—A Simple Frock for a "Little Miss."—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material if made with long sleeves and of one material. For collar, band cuffs and pocket of contrasting material ⅝ yard will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1926 Book of Fashions.

Chick Prices Reduced
During May and June
Pennsylvania Certified Barred Rock Chicks.
Chicks reduced to 18c
Order now. Supply limited.
Marcus A. McKnight
Carlisle, Penna.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Rd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 209, Mingoville, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying Free Range Flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	per	100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00	"	100
Barred Rocks	10.00	"	100
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	"	100
Broilers or Mixed Chix	7.00	"	100

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots, 100% Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Address J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa. Box 20

CHICK PRICES
Smashed Smashed Smashed

Our 15th year Hatching, Heavy laying strain tested for laying each year. 6½c up per chick. White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, and Broilers. Chicks delivered to your door. Illustrated catalogue free.
JOHNSON HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$75.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	
Heavy Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Light Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	33.00	65.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. You may order direct from ad.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

FROM Pure-Bred, Free-Range Breeders, Bred for Egg Production
CHIX

	per 25	50	100
Mixed Chicks	$2.25	$4.00	$7
Ferris strain Wh. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8
Basoms Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8
Parks strain Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10
Basoms R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10
Marcy str'n Jer. Blk. Giants	5.00	10.00	20

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick. Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick; orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick. Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

1910 BABY CHICKS 1926
30,000 Weekly 7 Cents Each
and up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Jersey Giants, etc. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed; prepaid. Our 16th year. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 30 Richfield, Pa.

200,000 Chicks—1926
SUMMER PRICE REDUCTION
JUNE AND JULY
"One mailing only, the Best"

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Asst. Broiler Chicks, H. B.	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Asst. Broiler Chicks, L. B.	5.00	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. "Bank reference." THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

Parks Barred Rocks, Now $10 per 100
Pure strains, healthy stock, strong chix. Special matings, direct pedigree males, $18.00—100. None better. Prices on 1,000. 100% del. postpaid. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders to, S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

Bargain Combination Offer

Club No. 1-P
Pennsylvania Farmer·····1 year
Pathfinder ·············6 months
Mothers Home Life·······1 year
Gentlewoman ············1 year
All for only $1.25—value $2.00

Club No. 2-P
Pennsylvania Farmer·····1 year
Household Guest ········1 year
Today's Housewife ······1 year
Mothers Home Life·······1 year
All for only $1.25—value $2.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

June 21, 1926.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, doz small bchs, 75c@$1.25. BEANS, Md, 5-pk hmpr, green and wax, $3.50@4; bu hmpr, $3@3.50; poor, $2.50. BEETS, Md, bu bskt, $2@2.25. CABBAGE, Tenn, pony crate, $2.50@2.75; Md, 5-pk hmpr, $2@2.25. CARROTS, Md, bu bskt, $1.75@2. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, bskt, fancy, $2; No 1, $1.40@1.50; culls, 60@75c; La, ⅞ bu hmpr, fancy $2.75@3.50. GREEN CORN, Texas, bu bskt, $2.25@2.50. LETTUCE, home grown, box 2 doz heads, 25@50c; Iceberg, Calif and Wash, crate, best, $2@2.50; poor, $1. ONIONS, crate, No 1, Texas, yellows, best, $1.40@1.50; poor, $1; Calif, yellows, $1.75@1.85; home grown, green, doz bchs, 15@20c. PEAS, Md, bu hmpr, $3@3.50. POTATOES, new, S C, bbl, Cobblers, slats, No 1, $6.50. RHUBARB, home grown, doz bchs, 15@20c. SPINACH, home grown, bu bskt, 50c@$1. TOMATOES, 4-bskt crate, Texas and Miss, best, $1.15@1.25; poor, 75c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, best, $4.50@5; poor, $3.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.50@1.75; poor low as 50c. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, jumbos, $3.75@4.50; standards, $3.75@4.25; ponys, $3; flats, $1.25@1.65. PEACHES, Ga, 6-bskt crate, Uneedas, $2.25@2.50; Dixie Queens, $3. WATERMELONS, Fla, 24-lb avge, 50@65c; 26@28 lbs, 75@90c; 30@32 lbs, $1@1.25 each.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 7; market slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1643; market fairly active; heavy, $14.50@14.75; medium and light weight, $15.40@15.50; light lights and pigs, $15.50@15.60; packing sows, $12@12.75; stags, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 329; market slow and steady; sheep, $8; lambs, $16.

Calves—Receipts, 185; market slow and steady. Choice natives, $13.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $26.50@27; standard, $25@25.50; No 2, $21.50@22.50; No 3, $19@20; No 2 clover mixed, $18@20; No 3, $14@16; No 1 clover, $22@22.50; No 2, $19@20; No 3, $13@15; alfalfa, $25@26; standard, $21@22; No 2, $18@20.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 47½@48c; No 3, 46@47c; No 4, 44@45c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 76½@78½c; No 3, 73@74c; new, No 2 mixed ear, 75@76c; No 2 yellow shelled, 79@80c; No 3, 77@78c; No 4, 74@75c; No 5, 71@72c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

June 21, 1926.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $3@4; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $12@13.50; common, $8@10.50; Tenn, choice, $10.50@11.50; fair to good, $8@9.50; common, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6; spring lambs, extra, $16@16.50; medium, $14@15; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Western, best, $16@16.50; nearby, handy weights, $15@15.25.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $17@18; heifers, $13@15; cows, $12@14; yearlings, top, $21; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $22@24; country dressed, $18@21; sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $22.75; winter lambs, $30@32; spring lambs, $35@37.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—Timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $26@27; No 3, $23@24; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $24@25; No 2, $22@23.

Straw—Straight rye, $18@19; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, in export elevator, $1.62½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.58½ bid.

Corn—Car lots for export: No 2, 75c bid; No 3, 73@73½c bid; No 4, 70@71c.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 51¼@52¾c; No 2 white, 50¼@51¾c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Extra, 92 score, 42c; higher-scoring goods, 43@46c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 39c; 89 score, 37c; 88 score, 36c; 87 score, 35c; 86 score, 34c; best prints, 92@94 score, 45@46c; cartons, 46@47c; good prints, 88@91 score, 41@43c; cartons, 42@44c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@40c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 28@28½c; fresh, 22½c; longhorns, round lots, 21@21½c; jobbing, small lots, 23@23½c; single daisies, held, 25½c; fresh, 21@21½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

June 21, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 48@55c; creamery, 46@60c; fresh eggs, 32@35c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea; ducks, $1.40@2.25 ea; guineas, $1.40@1.60 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@20c bch; beans, string, 20c qt; limas, 20c pt; beets, 10c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@35c hd; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 20@60c hd; cucumbers, 8@10c ea; eggplant, 15@25c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, 5@15c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 8@10c qt; new onions, 5c bch; scallions, 5c bch; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 30c ½ pk; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, old, 50c ½ pk; new, 30@50c ¼ pk; poke, 10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5c bch; salsify, 10c bch; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk; sugar peas, 20c pt; tomatoes, 20@35c pt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; apricots, 15c pt; cantaloupes, 10@30c ea; cherries, 15@20c qt; honeydew melons, 40c ea; peaches, 15c pt; plums, 15c pt; strawberries, 13@30c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Milling wheat, $1.45 bu; corn, 70c bu; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17 ton; straw, $10@11 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $34@35; shorts, $35@36; hominy, $36@37; middlings, $39@40; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $44.50@45.50; ground oats, $39.50@40.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $44@45; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $41@42; 24 per cent, $44@45; 25 per cent, $47@48; horse feed, 85 per cent, $41.50@42.50.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending June 19, 1926: Market opened slow. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers steady, quality mostly good to choice; top heavies, $10.25; average weight, 1510 lbs; top yearlings, $10.15, weight 1040 lbs, several loads, $9.40@9.75; bulk, $8.75@9.25. Bulls and heifers, steady; cows about steady, good demand for reactor dairy cows; bulk, $3.50@4.50; few fat cows on market. Stock bulls active; fully steady; bulk, $6@6.75. Calves steady, top vealers, $14.50. Hogs inactive, no receipts.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 10 cars; 4 from Kansas City, 3 St Paul, 3 St Louis, containing 314 head, 479 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 793 head, 25 calves. Receipts for week ending June 19, 1926: Cattle, 41 cars; 12 from Penna, 9 St Paul, 8 St Louis, 5 Kansas City, 3 Ohio, 2 Maryland, 1 Tennessee, 1 Chicago, containing 1106 head, 1395 head trucked in. Total cattle, 2501 head, 279 calves. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 28 cars containing 690 head, 1300 head trucked in. Total: cattle, 1990 head, 374 calves, 196 hogs, 14 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@10.25
Fair to good	8.50@ 9.00
Medium to fair	8.00@ 8.50
Common to medium	7.25@ 8.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.75@7.00
Medium to good	4.50@5.75
Common to medium	4.00@4.50
Canners and cutters	3.00@4.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.00@14.50
Medium	10.00@13.00
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs	13.50@14.75
Mediumweights, 150@200 lbs	14.75@16.00
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs	15.00@16.00
Rough stock	10.75@13.50

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .41	$ .41½	$ .41½	$ .42
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.31¼	.31	.32⅛	.35
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.67½	9.50	9.00	10.37½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	26.50	26.50	26.50	18.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.62½	1.60	1.73½	1.72
Corn, No. 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	.75	.72½	.75¾	1.29½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.52	.53¼	.52	.64

NEW YORK MARKETS

June 21, 1926.

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; receipts, 12,420 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 41½@42c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 41c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38@40½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 22,065 cases; fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 30½@32c; do, storage packed, unquoted; fresh gathered firsts, 29@30c; do, storage packed, unquoted; fresh gathered seconds, 28@28½c; do, storage packed, unquoted; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 38@39c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32½@37c; nearby pullets, 32c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34@38c; Pacific Coast whites, extra firsts, 37½@38½c; processed extras, 40½@41c.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 138,235 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 21¾@23c; do, average run, unquoted; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—No quotations.

Dressed Poultry—Irregular; chickens, fresh, 40@50c; do, frozen, 30@45c; fowls, fresh, 29@35c; do, frozen, 28@35c; old roosters, 18@23c; turkeys, fresh, 30@40c; do, frozen, 44@64c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@10.25; state bulls, $4@6.60; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $6@15; culls and little calves, $6@8; grassers and fed calves, $5@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2@3; lambs, Ohio, medium to prime, $11@15; springers, 65 to 75 pounds $15.50@16.50; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Irregular; light to medium weights, $14.50@14.75; pigs, $15.25@15.50; heavy hogs, $13.75@14.50; roughs, $12@12.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $31; middlings, $31, in 100 lb sacks; red dog, $38, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, $29.25; standard middlings, $29.25; flour middlings, $34; red dog, $37@37.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $31.10, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, $51.35, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $30; No 2, $28@29; No 3, $26; sample, $19@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $21@23.

Grains—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.87⅛; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.68⅛; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.75⅛; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.72¾; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.55⅛. CORN, No 2 yellow, 83⅞c; No 3 yellow, 81⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 52c; No 3 white, 50¾c; No 4 white, 49¾c; ordinary white, clipped, 50½@50¾c; fancy white, clipped, 54@55¼c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.04⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, 84@87c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@50c; separator, 50@55c; eggs, 28@35c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, old, 25@50c ½ pk; new, 25@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c hd; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@15c ¼ pk, 3@5c bch; lima beans, 35c qt; soup beans, 10@15c pt; peas, early small, 20@22c ¼ pk; large, 25@30c ¼ pk; string beans, 18@25c ¼ pk; asparagus, 8@12c bch; rhubarb, 3@5c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 18@35c ¼ pk, $2@3.50 bu; strawberries, 13@20c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1; rye, $1; oats, 75c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, 72c; rye, 85c; oats, 55c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—Quotations: Current receipts, free cases, all sections, 28½@29c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31@32c; 3½@4 lbs, 32c; Leghorns and other light stock, 25@27c; old roosters, 20c; young chickens, springers, 2 lbs and over, 43@45c; springers, small size, 30@35c; springers, White Leghorns, as to size, 25@35c. Ducks, all kinds, 3 lbs and over, 30@32c. PIGEONS, young and old, pair, 35@40c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42c; choice, 40@41c; do, good, 39@40c; do, prints, 42@44c; do, blocks, 41@43c; do, ladles, 33@34c; Md and Penna rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 30@31c; store-packed, 30@31c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 30@31c; process butter, 35@36c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with a week ago: Yearlings and medium weight steers little changed; weighty steers weak to 25c lower; mostly 10@15c off; steers, receipts predominating in run; supply slightly excessive; run about 7000 larger than a week earlier, 10,000 larger at $11 market; extreme top heavy, $10.65 paid early; best weights at $10.50; best yearlings, $10.40; trade for youngsters and desirable light heifers uniformly competitive; light heifers up to $10.35; steers of value to sell under $9 scarce; grassy cows and heifers in increasing supply, 25@40c lower; dry lot cows showing less decline; canners and cutters unchanged; bulls strong to 25c higher; vealers, $2@2.50 lower.

Hogs—Steady to 10c lower; no market for light lights and slaughter pigs; bulk of 240@325-lb butchers, $14@14.50; few, 180@210 lbs, $14.65@14.80; practical top, $14.80; packing sows largely $12.65@12.90; shippers took 500 head; estimated holdover, 4000 head; heavyweights, $13.85@14.55; mediumweights $14.25@14.80; lightweights, $14@14.85; light lights not quoted; packing sows, $12.50@13.

Sheep—Practically none on sale Saturday; for week 30,000 direct and 92 doubles from feeding station; fat native and western lambs, $2@2.50 lower; cull and yearlings, $1.25@1.50 off; fat sheep steady; feeders, steady to 25c higher. Week's tops: Fat western, $17.25; native, $16.50; fat yearling wethers, $14.50; fat ewes, $6.50; feeding lambs, $14.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 19, 1926.

Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44c; ½-blood, combing, 43c; ⅜-blood, combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 38@40c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43c; ½-blood, combing, 42c; ⅜-blood, combing, 42@43c; ¼-blood, combing, 42c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@42c; ⅜-blood 41@42c; ¼-blood, 40@41c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 19, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, $22; October, $19.50; December, $15.85. Alsike, cash, $17. Timothy, cash, $3.60; September, $3.90; October, $3.85.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 21st. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$29.75
Spring bran	29.00
Soft winter wheat bran	31.00
Hard winter wheat bran	29.50
Standard middlings	29.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	31.70
Flour middlings	35.00
Red dog flour	37.00
White hominy	31.20
Yellow hominy	31.00
Gluten feed	39.35
36 per cent cottonseed meal	39.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	41.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	43.00
34 per cent linseed meal	51.70

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Philadelphia Markets

SMALL lots of Pennsylvania strawberries have been arriving on the Philadelphia market during the week ending June 19th. This stock brought top quotations. On June 19 the best Pennsylvania berries sold at $8 to $8.50 per 32-quart crate. Most supplies have been from New Jersey and shipments from Delaware and Maryland have decreased sharply. Most sales of Jersey stock sold at $6.50 to $7.50, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Receipts of asparagus continued light thruout the entire week and the market was dull for the most part. At the close, however, green grass showed a stronger tone. The increasing supplies of fresh vegetables are having a depressing effect on the demand for asparagus. Most sales of large green stock ranged from $3.60 to $4.50 per dozen bunches, while white stock sold at $3 to $3.60.

String beans from the Eastern Shore of Virginia arrived on the market more freely and the demand slackened. At the close most sales ranged from $2 to $3.50 per bushel hamper. Nearby beets and carrots were more plentiful and prices declined slightly. Prices ranged from 3c to 6c per bunch. Mushrooms were scarce and the market firm.

The new potato market strengthened during the week but weakened at the close. This was due chiefly to heavier supplies. The first Eastern Shore potatoes arrived on the market and brought top quotations. The highest price paid for this stock was $7 on Friday. At the close this stock sold at $6 to $6.50 per barrel.—W. R. W.

Feed Market Situation

FEED markets were unsettled during the week June 11-17 after the previous week's advance with prices of some feeds working lower. Rains over a wide area were beneficial to pastures, curtailing country inquiry, while prices of corn and oats worked lower and the hay market showed an easier tone.

Wheat feeds lost a good part of the previous week's advance. Middlings continued slow in eastern markets but were relatively firmer than bran in the West, largely on account of high prices for hogs. Demand for bran was slow at most points and Canadian pure bran was offered in New England 50c per ton higher than standard spring bran.

Bran for deferred shipment was also easier in the Southwest than a week ago with resellers pressing sales. Demand for shorts and other heavy wheat feeds was active at Kansas City with good inquiry from the Southeast and fair amounts going in small lots to nearby trade.

Linseed meal was unsettled. Prices were quotably unchanged in eastern markets where some export inquiry supplemented the dull domestic business. Prices worked lower at Chicago altho production continued light.—United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

What about the Sesqui?

(Continued from page 3)

filled in. Foundations have been laid, scores of beautiful buildings comprising the Rainbow City have been erected, miles of streets and sidewalks have been laid out and paved, hundreds of trees and shrubs have been planted, artificial lakes and canals have been dug. Beautiful flower beds cover the ground where steam shovels and grading machines were at work a few weeks ago. Even mountains have been built,—reproductions of the towering Canadian Rockies that dominate one corner of the Sesqui grounds. We saw them build those mountains. They are made of wood and lath and plaster, but now that they are finished they look like solid rock.

The Gladway covers 80 acres. In it is every device imaginable to give people a good time,—and the people who conceived some of those amusements had strong imaginations. You can ride a bucking flivver, a mechanical tumble bug or a twisting, climbing, diving roller coaster that will give you thrills and laughs enough for a lifetime. Dozens more of these fun-producers are being put into use as fast as they can be finished. Those mentioned, and many others, are now in operation.

The Exposition officials are doing everything in their power to provide for the comfort and convenience of visitors. There are several free camps for automobile tourists, altho, because all of the vacant land near the Exposition is low and wet, these camps are several miles from the Exposition grounds. There is a camp just north of Chester along the Delaware River, another near Ardmore along the Lincoln Highway west of Philadelphia, another along the Roosevelt Boulevard at Oxford Pike in the northeastern part of the city, and another across the Delaware River near Camden, New Jersey.

Information booths have been built near the railroad stations and along the main highways leading into the city. Rooms and boarding places can be engaged at any of these booths thru the official housing bureau.

Cost of Attending

What will it cost to attend the Sesqui? That will depend upon many things. The official housing bureau advertises rooms at $2.00 per day and up. That does not include board, which will cost from 50 cents to $2.50 or more per meal, depending upon the size of one's appetite and the kind of restaurant chosen. Automobiles can be stored in most of the public garages for $1.00 a day.

Transportation from the central part of the city to the Exposition grounds costs 7½ cents on the trolley cars (two rides for 15 cents), and 10 cents on the double-decked buses. Electric passenger cars will carry one over the main drives of the Sesqui grounds for 10 cents.

Admission to the Exposition grounds is 50 cents. There is no additional charge for admission to the principal exhibition buildings. However, some of the exhibitors in these large buildings charge 10, 15, or 25 cents admission to their individual exhibits. These extra charges are the exception rather than the rule.

Admission to most of the events in the Stadium and Auditorium is free, after the 50-cent gate fee has been paid, altho an extra admission will be charged for some of the events.

You Can See a Lot for Fifty Cents

We don't believe any visitor will feel that he has been cheated by the 50-cent admission charge at the gate. Without spending another dime he can view interesting things from the four corners of the earth.

The thrillers and fun producers on the Gladway all charge a few cents. It costs nothing to watch them, however, and that is enough fun for most of the visitors.

The railroads are offering reduced rates from distant points, and special half-fare one-day excursions on certain days from nearby points. Information about these may be obtained from any railroad ticket office.

When we celebrated the 100th anniversary of our independence 50 years ago one of the first telephone instruments was exhibited. By many it was considered a worthless toy. There was an electric light on exhibition, too. It was a great curiosity.

We wonder what curiosities are being shown during this celebration of our 150th anniversary that are destined to transform the world, as electric lights and the telephone have changed it in the last 50 years.

The Delaware State Building at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition

Jersey Potato Crop

THE potato crop in New Jersey promises to be one of the best that has been grown in many years. The acreage is estimated to be 87 per cent of last year's planting, or 50,000 acres. In Monmouth, Middlesex and Mercer Counties there are approximately 20,000 acres and the stand and condition of the plants is excellent.

The fields have made a fine growth during the past two weeks and on some farms the vines are touching from one row to the next. The weather has been cool, which has helped to keep the stand fairly free from insects and the recent rains have been a great benefit. The condition of the crop is in contrast to that of last season when South Jersey was experiencing a severe drought. According to growers the crop is setting nicely, is free from scab and a much heavier yield than last year is expected. Unfavorable growing conditions resulted in yields on good farms of around 40 bushels to the acre while this year some of the growers expect to dig around 300 bushels.

Reports indicate that 73 per cent of the crop is expected to move by August 31 with the peak about the second week of August. In most years about 71 per cent is moved by September 1, but last year due to the light crop and good prices about 90 per cent was shipped by August 31st.

New Jersey's competitor, the Eastern Shore of Virginia, has begun to market her crop but the movement at this writing is light. Heavier shipments are expected after the 21st. The growers report an excellent stand and altho the plants in general have not developed large tops, it is believed that they have developed sufficiently to handle a good crop of potatoes.

The growing season in Maryland is late but a large quantity of northern-grown seed was planted which may bring the harvesting season nearly up to normal.

The crop in Florida is cleaning up and Georgia expects to wind up her early movement this week. The peak in South Carolina has passed and the height of the shipping season in North Carolina is expected during the next ten days.—W.

N. J. Field Day

THE gathering of farmers at the New Jersey Agricultural College and Experiment Station on June 16 was the largest in the history of the Field Day meetings. The low temperature of the day made it necessary to hold the formal meeting in the auditorium instead of on the lawn as planned. The large room, however, was too small and hundreds failed to hear the addresses. At 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order and Doctor Lipman, Dean of the College and Director of the Experiment Station, gave a short address in which he commented upon some of the problems before European farmers as he gathered from his recent visit abroad. He then introduced Doctor Thomas, the newly appointed President of Rutgers University. This was Doctor Thomas's first appearance before the New Jersey farmers and he was warmly welcomed.

The chief purpose of the gathering was to observe the work being done on the Experiment Station grounds. No station in the eastern states has a more interesting line of experiments, nor one which keeps the work tied up more closely to the vital need of the farmers, truckers and fruit growers than that of New Jersey. That the farmers of the state are almost solidly back of the Station and its work is shown by their eager attendance and by the interest manifested in the results of the experiments.

But Field Day programs are not confined to men and their interests. Probably half the number in attendance were women, and they showed as live an interest in the general meeting as the men.—R. P. K.

Prices and Prospects

SUPPLIES of eggs on the New York market were liberal during the week ending June 16 and considerable stock was moved directly into storage to avoid a loss. Nearby white eggs were plentiful and did not clean up well despite the lower prices. Pacific Coast eggs were in light receipt and prices held firm. The Philadelphia market weakened under more liberal receipts and trading was rather slow. Receipts for the week totaled 45,531 cases, of which number Pennsylvania supplied 2924 and Virginia 3054.

The New York live poultry market was generally steady thruout the week. There was a scarcity of light fowl and these sold well. Broilers held steady to firm altho express receipts of broilers were plentiful and in only moderate demand. Dressed fowl were in good demand and fresh killed broilers held steady.

The hay crop in Pennsylvania shows the effects of the cold dry weather which prevailed during May. Recent rains have helped the situation but it is unlikely that the crop will be as heavy as last year. Last summer's seedlings made a poor start owing to the drought in the fall. Pastures also have declined. These conditions also hold true thruout the Eastern and North Central States.

Wheat Market Held Firm

Unfavorable prospects for the winter wheat crop, together with less favorable conditions in the spring wheat area held the market firm during the week. The corn market advanced due to the active demand. The oats market was firmer as the result of more active buying by feeders.

Winter wheat and rye in Pennsylvania are not showing as good condition as last year due to the continued cold weather and lack of rain. The wheat is headed short and the stand is generally thin. Oats have germinated slowly on account of the lack of soil moisture.—W. R. W.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—The weather has been very dry and cold until about five days ago. We have had practically no rainfall the past month but last night had a heavy shower which will do much good. The corn is fully two weeks late with some poor stands, but it can look thin now and still make a good crop if weather conditions are favorable. Oats are short and coming in head. Wheat fair to good. The hay crop will be the shortest in many years and the clover has not caught good in the wheat. It looks as if we must change our methods of seeding or depend on other crops for hay. Apples and peaches are doing fine. Prices: wheat, $1.45; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; butter, 45c; eggs, 28c.—A. R., June 15.

Carroll County, Md.—Temperature is higher at present, having been cool and dry. Heavy rains have fallen during past two weeks. We had two hail storms, but to my knowledge no severe damage was caused by hail, except in northern part of county where it damaged gardens, orchards and growing peas for factory over a narrow belt. Rain improved looks of wheat which is in head. Barley is turning. Peas have improved; rain came at right time, while pods are filling. Corn looks better altho it is not up to normal in growth. Hay crops have shown wonderful improvement. Rain was too late for early clover but helped late clover. Grass is not only short but some stands are very poor, the fields being full of "methodist weeds." Some of grass fields have been plowed down and either put in corn, or hay substitutes will be sown.—H. I. R., June 12.

Centre County, Pa.—At last the long dry spell has been broken. For the last few days we have had thunderstorms and local showers which have done a lot of good. The grain and hay are very short. Cut worms have done great damage to the corn crop; crows, too, have been working on the corn. Blossoms of all kinds were abundant but the unusual weather conditions have caused much fruit to drop, especially cherries, plums and apricots. Deer are seen grazing in wheat fields. Probably they have been driven from their usual haunts by forest fires. Wheat, $1.50; rye, 80c; corn, 70c; oats, 35c; eggs, 25c; lard, 18c.—A., June 9.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Had a few heavy rains the last few days which washed corn fields and public roads. Most farmers were busy cultivating corn. A few others were putting up alfalfa hay. The heavy rain yesterday stopped both for a few days. There will probably be the smallest crop of hay for many years on account of dry weather this spring. Wheat is short in straw and many fields have a very thin stand. Corn is also small as weather is too cool at night. Most all fruit is indicating a large crop, especially peaches. Strawberries have been ripe for a week or more and a good crop. Markets: wheat, $1.75; oats, 40c. Dealers paying 27c for eggs; butter, 45c; lard, 18c; chickens, 30c; old potatoes, $2, and about all sold.—J. H. B., June 1.

Potter County, Pa.—A killing frost following many that were less severe injured gardens and many blossoms on fruit trees and strawberry plants. Some blossoms were advanced beyond chance of injury. Late varieties of apples did not blossom very well. The cold and drought retarded grain and grass but long, soaking rains coming June 10 and 11 have started marvelous growth. Potato planting nearly done, and even small potatoes of last year's crop are sold. Tent caterpillars are much in evidence. Farmers increased the acreage of such crops as billion-dollar grass, sowed corn, etc., because the grass grew so slowly. Prices: eggs, 30c; butter, 40c; potatoes, $1.50; veal calves, 10@10½c.—M. C. S., June 13.

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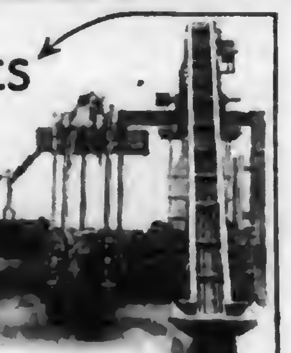

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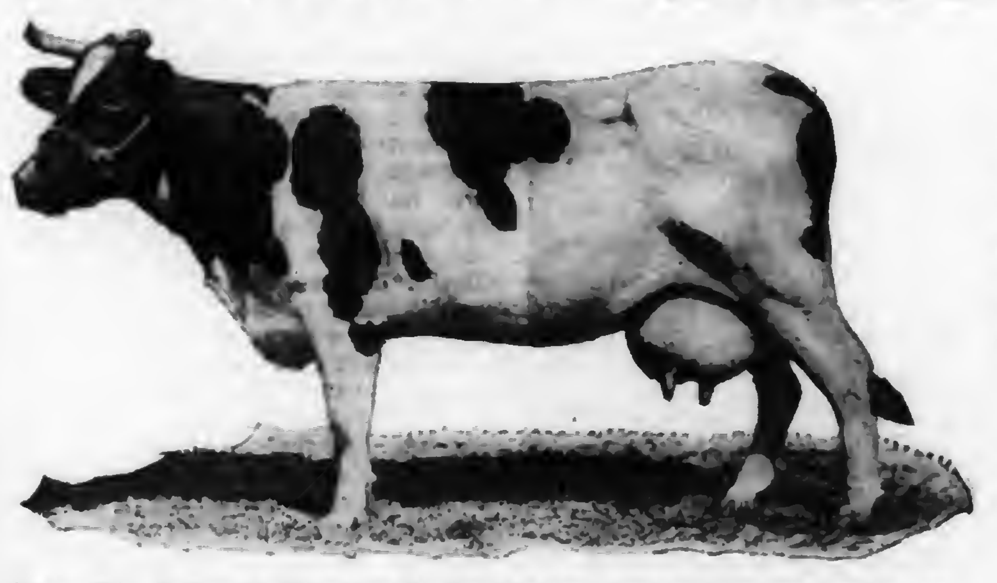
Testing Association Cows Make Big Yearly Records

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD, purebred Holstein, Green Hill Bellwood Hengerveld, 678091, owned by Wm. H. Landis, of East Greenville, holds the state record for highest milk and butterfat production in cow testing associations in Pennsylvania for 1925-26. In addition to her high yearly record of 19,707 pounds of milk containing 791.3 pounds of fat, an average test of four per cent butterfat, she gave birth to a normal, healthy calf. She is a large, rugged cow of good type and a winner in the show ring. For almost three months she averaged 100 pounds of milk per day; her highest daily production being 105 pounds of milk on four milkings a day.

The Landis herd of seventeen purebred Holsteins, with an average of 12,484 pounds of milk and 440 pounds of butterfat, stands first in the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association for milk and butterfat production this year. The Ursinus College herd of Holsteins was a close second in both milk and butterfat, the Holstein herd of A. K. Rothenberger, Lansdale, third, the herd of Owen Gerhard, Palm, fourth, and H. K. Lesher's herd fifth.



Green Hill Bellwood Hengerveld, the highest producer in cow testing associations in Pennsylvania for 1925-26.

The Montgomery County association finished the year with 25 members. There were 433 cows tested during all or part of the year and the average production of milk per cow for the year was 7789 pounds and of butterfat 296 pounds. This is an average increase of 226 pounds of milk and 15 pounds of butterfat per cow above last year.

Favorite Not Always the Best

A summary of the records shows that the owner's "favorite cow" was not always the most profitable in the herd. In some instances the cow condemned as an "average cow" before records were kept, proved to be one of the most profitable at the end of the association year when complete records were summarized.

A grade Holstein, owned by one of the members, was put in this class, but the first test indicated that she gave a high test milk and with that information the owner decided to keep her and give her another chance the next month.

The following months further proved that she was a high tester and a persistent milker. The owner was surprised to learn at the end of the testing year that this "average cow" was the fifth highest cow in the entire association, having made 11,472 pounds of milk and 505 pounds of butterfat. She returned to the owner $264 above cost of feed, proving herself one of the most profitable cows in the herd.

The second year of the cow testing association shows that the members have improved production by better feeding, better management and better cows. The records afford a means of discarding low producing and unprofitable individuals and a large number of the herds made a big improvement in both milk and butterfat during the second year. F. E. Martin is the tester for the Montgomery association.

A Hard Working 10,000

TEN thousand cows were tested in Pennsylvania's 28 cow testing associations during April, or 10,044, to be exact. Of these, 1721 produced 40 or more pounds of butterfat during the month, and 2073 more than half a ton of milk.

The Laurel Hill Association in Bradford County had 120 cows in the 40-pound class, and the Clarion-Venango Association had 97. The Carbon-Lehigh group had the most half-ton milkers, 168. The Cumberland Association came next with 128 cows producing over 1000 pounds of milk tion. The Allegheny Association was in the 30-day period.

The Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association had 549 cows on test, the largest number in any one Association. The Allegheny Association was second with 435 tested cows.

Pulling Champions

MANY attempts will be made this summer to beat the pulling records made by Pennsylvania teams in last year's horse pulling contests. The present state champions are:

For teams weighing under 3000 pounds, 2920-pound team of grade Shires, owned by Harvey Moyer, Snyder County; record, tractive pull of 2700, made at Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic.

For teams weighing over 3000 pounds, 3705-pound team of registered Percherons, owned by O. G. Poole, Mercer County; record, tractive pull of 2850 pounds, made at Stoneboro Fair.

A dealer in a western state believes that seeing is believing, when it comes to milking machines. Some time ago he mounted a mechanical milker on an automobile trailer, laid in a supply of rubber hose, and started out after business. He would drive the outfit up to a farmer's stable door, install the rubber hose pipeline, and give the dairyman a rest from hand milking for a few days. Needless to say, that dealer sold a lot of milking machines.

Here are some statistics on the amounts of butter shipped to Philadelphia by various states during May, 1926.

Minnesota	4,022,600 lbs.
Nebraska	550,998 "
Illinois	469,912 "
Iowa	464,001 "
Pennsylvania ...	79,417 "

The following states shipped more eggs to Philadelphia during May than Pennsylvania: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia.

Soy Beans—How to Plant, Harvest and Feed Them

> Could you please tell me how to plant soy beans and how to harvest them and feed them?—W. S. M., Schuylkill County, Pa.

Soy beans may be planted from May 10 to June 10, depending upon weather conditions and the type of soil. In a cold wet soil they germinate very poorly.

Under most conditions they make better growth when seeded in rows and given sufficient cultivation to keep down weeds, than when drilled broadcast. The rows may be placed 28 to 32 inches with beans 6 to 12 inches in the row, 2 to 3 beans in the hill. With medium sized beans this will probably require about 30 pounds to the acre.

If to Be Used for Hay

For hay where the land is fairly free from weeds, they may be drilled broadcast at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. The seed bed should be prepared very much as for corn.

If soy beans have not previously been grown on the land, it would be best to inoculate. Inoculation may be accomplished by using either pure cultures or by the use of inoculated soil obtained from a field where soy beans have been successfully grown. Directions for using pure cultures will be found on the bottle containing the cultures. A simple method of soil inoculation is to take one gallon of fine soil from a field that is known to be inoculated and mix this amount with each bushel of seed after the seed has been moistened with water, or better with a weak solution of glue, (6 ounces glue to one gallon water).

The beans may be harvested for hay from the time the pods begin to set, up to the time the leaves begin to turn yellow. If cut while the plants are still in leaf, an ordinary mower and hay rake may be used. If allowed to stand until leaves have fallen, a self rake reaper may be used. Machines for harvesting and threshing the beans in the field are on the market, but they are not in general use. If interested, I would suggest that you write to the Extension Director of the North Carolina Experiment Station, Raleigh, and ask for their bulletin on machinery for harvesting and threshing soy beans.

Soy bean hay is about equal in feeding value to alfalfa hay and slightly richer than clover. The leaves and partially filled pods are the most valuable part of the hay.

The dry shelled beans are equal in value to cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal. They should be ground when fed to horses and cattle. This is not necessary for sheep and hogs.—A. W. Blair.

POULTRY

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns.. $8 per 100
S. C. B. P. Rocks.. 10 " 100
S. C. R. I. Reds... 10 " 100
Light Mixed .... 7 " 100
Heavy Mixed .... 9 " 100
Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. Postpaid live delivery guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 100% live delivery, P. O. paid. All free range stock. Special prices on large lots. T. J. Ehrenzeller, R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Martin's White Wyandottes. Direct strain. Well bred. Now 10c each. Special matings, 15c each. White Rocks, same price. Heavy mixed 8c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. JAS. E. ULSH, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order from this adv. White Leghorns $9.00—100. Barred Rocks $10.00. R. I. Reds, $11.00. Mixed, $8.00. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivered free. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—For June 22nd to Sept. 1st delivery. W. Leghorns 8c; Large English W. Leg. 9½c. Reduction on 500 or more. 100% guaranteed. Circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Large Type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns 8c, from our own free range flock, 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. Beaver, McAlisterville, Pa.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Intelligence unsurpassed, with life, grit, courage. Natural heel drivers. Guaranteed.
W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SEVERAL FINE QUALITY GRAY POLICE PUPS, with all papers furnished with which to register at twenty and twenty-five dollars each. We guarantee satisfaction. Bordertown Kennels, Bluffton, Ohio.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, intelligent, healthy. Farm raised. Males, $15.00; females, $10.00. Unpedigreed males, $10.00; females, $5.00. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

COLLIE PUPS I BUY ENTIRE LITTERS
Miss Georgie Gordon, R. D. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

LLEWELLIN and ENGLISH SETTERS. Also Maryland bred rabbit hounds. Sent on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MARYLAND

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS AND DOGS. Natural heelers. Black and Tan, beauties. Maple Grove Farms, Pope Mills, N. Y.

MY 3½ year old coon and opossum hound, open trailer, wide ranger, and true treer, for sale. On trial. B. Kesterson, B-63, Sedalia, Ky.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES,
write L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

A VERY FINE REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, excellently bred, 5 mos. old for $50. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA

Jersey Bull 11 mos. old. Richly bred. C. P. & M. W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jersey Heifer Calves 6 weeks old and over. Registered. Price $50 and up. Lock Box No. 73, Troy, Pa.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

SWINE

150 HEAD of big type pedigreed Chester Whites, all ages, from big boars, big sows and big litters. World's champion bloodlines. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.50 each.
INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, DUSHORE, PA.

GUINEA PIGS

Raise Guinea Pigs for me. I buy all you raise. No experience needed. Big profits. Pay better than chickens. Write for particulars and contract.
J. C. CORFANTY, Box 3-A, TENAFLY, N. J.

GOATS

VITALITY MILK GOATS—Saanens, Nubians, $25. Bred, $30. Freshening, $40. Fresh, $45, $55. Purebreds, $60, $75. Goldsboro Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

RABBIT WITH LONG TEETH.—I have a doe rabbit that has long teeth. Teeth in lower jaw are growing into her nostrils, and teeth in upper jaw have grown down, touch the lower jaw and are turning up again. What can be done? She is very thin.—H. J. S., Jackson Center, Pa. Care should be exercised in the handling of this case so you should take this rabbit to your nearest graduate veterinarian and have the dental work cared for.

COW IS LAME.—I have a cow six or seven years old that has trouble with right hind leg. It seems to be in stifle joint. What is the cause and what can be done? Would it be well to breed her again soon?—A. P., Grampian, Pa. This cow probably has arthritis or inflammation of the joint. As a result the stifle may be out, a condition which is not very common in the cow. The usual plan is to keep the animal quiet for a time, bathing the part with warm water. The application of a liniment may be desirable. Your cows might well have access to a mixture of 4 parts steamed bone meal and 1 part common salt.

COW MAY HAVE FOREIGN BODY.—Our cow doesn't seem sick but acts as if she had pain. Both of her spells came just one week after she was in heat. She has free access to water and pasture. We feed corn and oats chop, three quarts three times a day. She drinks ten to twelve quarts of separated milk in water three times a day. When she has these spells she doesn't eat much. Are we making any mistake in caring for cow or feeding?—M. N. L. C., Alum Bank, Pa. This sounds like a case of foreign body. Your best plan would be to have this cow carefully examined by a graduate veterinarian. The treatment would depend on the results of such an examination.

County Fairs

THE time and place of holding 48 of Pennsylvania's fairs and exhibitions have been reported to the State Department of Agriculture as follows:

County	Place	Date
Armstrong	Ford City	Aug. 18-22
Armstrong	Dayton	Sept. 14-19
Berks	Reading	Sept. 14-18
Bradford	Towanda	Aug. 31—Sept. 3
Bradford	Athens	Sept. 11-16
Bradford	Troy	Sept. 7-10
Bucks	Doylestown	Oct. 5-9
Butler	Butler	Aug. 24-27
Cambria	Ebensburg	Sept. 6-11
Carbon	Lehighton	Sept. 28—Oct. 2
Centre	Centre Hall	Aug. 28-Sept. 3
Chester	West Chester	Sept. 9-11
Clarion	Clarion	Aug. 31—Sept. 3
Cumberland	Newville	Sept. 21-24
Dauphin	Gratz	Sept. 21-24
Dauphin	Harrisburg	Sept. 6-11
Elk	St. Marys	Sept. 6-10
Erie	Erie	Aug. 9-14
Franklin	Chambersburg	Sept. 7-10
Greene	Waynesburg	Aug. 24-27
Huntingdon	Hunt'gdon	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Indiana	Indiana	Sept. 7-10
Indiana	Cookport	Sept. 2-4
Jefferson	Brookville	Sept. 21-24
Juniata	Port Royal	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Lawrence	Wampum	Sept. 28—Oct. 1
Lehigh	Allentown	Sept. 21-25
Lycoming	Hughesville	Oct. 12-15
Mercer	Stoneboro	Sept. 4-8
Mercer	Mercer	Sept. 11-16
Mifflin	Lewistown	Aug. 24-28
Perry	Newport	Sept. 14-17
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Sept. 21-26
Schuylkill	Cressona	Sept. 6-10
Somerset	Jenners	Sept. 14-17
Susquehanna	Harford	Sept. 14-16
Tioga	Mansfield	Sept. 14-17
Venango	Franklin Arm'y	Oct. 13-15
Warren	Warren	Sept. 6-10
Washington	Wash'gton	Aug. 30-Sept. 4
Washington	W. Alexander	Sept. 14-16
Wayne	Honesdale	Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Westmoreland	Ligonier	Sept. 2-6
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	Sept. 21-25
York	York	Oct. 5-9
York	Hanover	Sept. 28-Oct. 1
York	Stewartstown	Sept. 15-18
York	Bridgeton	Aug. 11-13

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS [illegible] simply mixing a well known ingredient in your poultry feed. Cod Liver Oil is now used by the foremost poultry raisers in the country and its use is also [illegible] by many of the agricultural schools. It makes more profits because it produces better layers, better eggs and bigger poultry for market. The cost is small when the oil is bought in bulk. It is packed in [illegible] barrels of [illegible] gallons each. Write for [illegible]. Smith, Kline & French Company, Department H, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight week old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 989 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $9.00—100. Barred Rocks and Reds, $10—100. White Rocks, $12—100. Mixed light, $8—100. Heavy, $9—100. Add 1c. if less than 100 ordered. Of all good free range parent stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3.25, $6.00, $10.00; White Leghorns, $2.75, $5.00, $9.00; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

BABY CHICKS from free range purebred healthy laying flocks. R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks 12c; S. C. White Leghorns, 10c; Mixed, 8c. By prepaid parcel post. Order from this ad. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—State accredited. Per 100, Leghorns $9; Rocks, Reds, Anconas $11, Orpingtons, Wyandottes $11; Lt. Brahmas $15; Assorted $7, Large Assorted $9. Live delivery, postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

FORTUNE in turkeys properly managed. Hundreds testimonials say our only Blackhead cure; 24 capsules and successful raising hints, $1; 100, $3.50. Turkey Herbs Remedy, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, California.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid, from 35 lb. toms, 16 to 20 lb. hens. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

PUREBRED June chicks. Barred Rocks, 12c; S. C. White Leghorns, 9c; Wyckoff White Leghorns, 11c, Black Giants, 20c. Order from this adv. 100% delivery. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS 8c up C. O. D., delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. Lauver, Box 13, McAlisterville, Pa.

PUREBRED CHICKS—The husky, hustling kind. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Light Brahmas. Free folder. Snicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, $7.50-100; Mixed, [illegible] special prices on large lots. 100% guaranteed. [illegible] circular. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

JUNE, July and August Chicks, heavy mixed, 8c; Leghorns, 9c; Rocks, 10c; Reds, 11c; Jersey Giants 15c. Quality Hatchery, Elkview, Pa.

CHICKS—CHICKS R. I. Reds, 10c; Barred Rocks 10c, White Leghorns 9c, Mixed Chicks 7 and 8c. Guaranteed live delivery. Pine Grove Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN pullets and yearling hens. Lowest prices. Ed. Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

STORAGE BATTERIES of the Edison Alkaline type do not have the faults of lead and type. Fortunate purchases from the Government and other large users make possible a real buy. All voltages and amperes. For radio, motor boats and farm lighting plants. Before buying batteries get my interesting literature stating voltage and amperage desired. End your storage battery trouble by doing this now. [illegible] B. Hawley Smith, 305 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

DRY MIXING MILL including elevators, pulverizer and mixing pan with capacity of 100 tons per day for sale. In splendid condition. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Also 60 HP gasoline engine in good condition. Reply Penna. Farmer, Box 101, Phila.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply—80c; 2 ply $1.10; 3 ply—$1.40 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

FREE Trial enlargement of any Kodak film with roll developed and six prints, special Trial Offer [illegible]. World's Photo Supply, Box 64, Westerville, Ohio.

CASH PAID for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 W. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

AUCTIONEERS—American Auction College, Kansas City, Missouri. Tuition $100. Home study $25.

FARM LANDS

ILLINOIS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—Henderson County is one of the best located counties in the State of Illinois. The Santa Fe and C. B. & Q. Railroads, which connect Chicago with the Pacific [illegible], both pass through Henderson County. The Illinois Power & Light can furnish unlimited power for industry. You can buy five acres of Henderson County's rich soil for the price of a town lot. We are bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and our soil is ideal for growing anything. Whether you wish to farm, be a merchant, or start industry, Henderson County is the place. E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

DEL-MAR-VA EASTERN SHORE fruit, berry, truck and poultry farm of 28 acres for sale. 20 under cultivation, 8 in woodland; near railroad, churches, schools, stores, and canning house, on fresh water stream with plenty bass and pike fishing, two story, 6 room dwelling; fine shade. Immediate possession. Price $2000—$1000 cash. Matthews & Company, Cambridge, Maryland.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARMER single, 30 years experience, $40 month. Homelike permanency desired. Geo. Brockton, 3230 Woodland Ave., Phila., Pa.

PLANTS

VEGETABLE PLANTS—READY NOW—Tomatoes: 1,000,000 field grown fine plants at $3.00 per 1000; 5000 for [illegible]. Every plant a good one. Bonny Best, Early Jewel, John Baer, Stone, Matchless and Greater Baltimore. Cabbage: 4,000,000 field grown $2.00 per 1000. Repotted $2.25 per 1000. Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Early Summer, All Head Early, Savoy, Short and Medium Stem Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Succession, Dark Red Dutch and Danish Round Red. Cauliflower: All repotted $4.50 per 1000; 5000 for $20.00. H. S. Snowball and T. S. Erfurt. Brussels Sprouts 100,000 field grown repotted Danish Giant and Long Island Improved. $2.50 per 1000; 500 for $1.50. Eggplants. Transplanted $10.00 per 1000, potted $20.00 per 1000, $2.50 per 100. Black Beauty and New York Improved. Salvia: Potted $30.00 per 1000; $4.50 per 100. Splendens, America, Dark Blood and Ostrich Plume. Celery: Ready July 1st 2,000,000 field grown Golden Self Blanching, Golden Plume, Golden Heart, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, White Plume, Giant Pascal and Burpee's Fordhook Emperor. $3.00 per 1000; repotted $3.50 per 1000. Cash with order, please. Send for free list of all plants. Paul F. Rochelle, Morristown, New Jersey.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Fine Field Grown Stocks. 25 Million now ready for late setting. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Danish Ballhead. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 Prepaid. Express collect, 10,000, $10.00. Tomato Plants, leading varieties, same price. Cauliflower: Early Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt, 300, $2.00; 500, $3.00; 1000, $4.50 prepaid. Express collect, 5000, $17.50; 10,000, $30.00. Pepper, 500, $3.00; 1000, $4.50 prepaid. Express collect, 10,000 $35.00. Sweet Potato $3.00 thousand; 10,000 $25.00. Transplanted Pepper and Tomato Plants, 100, $1.25; 500, $4.00; 1000, $6.50 Prepaid. Express Collect, 10,000, $50.00 Cash. Prompt shipments, and entire satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 20 Years growing plants. Shipping capacity over half million per day. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—5 acres. Ready June 1st, Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5,000, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

PLANTS POSTPAID—All varieties; cabbage, beet, mangel, 3 dozen 25c, 100, 50c; 1000, $2.50. Asters, celery, cauliflower, sweet potato, tomato, 2 dozen 25c; 100, 75c; 500, $2.75. Eggplant, pepper, pansies, sweet william, carnations, snapdragons, dianthus, 3 dozen $1.00, 100, $1.75. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS for summer and fall heading. Copenhagen, Ballhead, Flat Dutch, [illegible] and Charleston Wakefield. 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75, postpaid. Large quantities $1.25 per thousand charges collect. Tomato plants, same price as cabbage. Orders filled promptly. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES on cabbage plants. Copenhagen Market 500, 80c; 1000, [illegible]; 5000, [illegible]; 10,000 and over 75c per thousand, charges collect. Add 30c per thousand for other varieties and tomatoes. Good plants and prompt shipment. Cedar Hill Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

10 MILLION Cabbage, Tomato and Collard Plants. 12 early and late varieties. $1.00 thousand; 5000, $4.50; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower and sweet Potato $3.00; 10,000 $25.00. Pepper, $2.50; 10,000 $20.00. Prompt shipments, [illegible]. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—50 acres ready. Fine field grown stocks. Special wholesale prices. Cabbage, tomato and collard $1.00 thousand. Pepper, $2.00. Cauliflower and sweet Potato $2.50. Prompt shipments, well packed to carry anywhere. Old Dominion Plant Company, Franklin, Virginia.

SPECIAL—Five million cabbage plants for summer and fall head. Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession and Flat Dutch 300 $1; 500-$1.25 prepaid. 1000-$1; 10,000 $7.50 collect. Service, satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS [illegible] for fall heading. 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 postpaid. $1.25 on big lots. Express collect, tomato plants same price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hollywood Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

HOLLAND BULBS—Holland grown. Low priced for [illegible]. Giant Darwin Tulips assorted or Pink [illegible]. Large size 50 for $1 or 100 for $1.50. Single [illegible] for $1 or 100 for $2.50. Post paid. P. S. Birch, Laurel Springs, N. J.

ONIONS, Bermuda, Prizetaker, $1.00 per 1000; cabbage, celery, kohl rabi, Brussels sprouts, $1.25 per 1000; tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers, $3.00 per 1000, sweet potatoes $1.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

FIELD GROWN [illegible] cabbage plants 5000—$7.50; 10,000—$11.00, 50,000 and over 90c per thousand f. o. b. here. Tomato plants May and June delivery, same prices. Scott Bros., Wholesale plant growers, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS frostproof cabbage plants, leading varieties 1000—$1.75; 500—$1.00 postpaid; 10,000 and over $1.00 per thousand, charges collect. Tomato plants May and June delivery, write for low prices. East Va. Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—[illegible] on cabbage and tomato plants. [illegible] 1000 $2 prepaid. [illegible] charges collect. R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.

500,000 LATE cabbage plants [illegible] 1000 for $2.00 prepaid [illegible] per 1000. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

CABBAGE, collard and tomato plants. Standard varieties. 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00, postpaid. 10,000 lots and over $1.25 per thousand express collect. Virginia Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.

COPENHAGEN cabbage plants, $1.00—1000; tomatoes, $1.00; Ruby King pepper, $2.00; sweet potatoes, $2.00; onions, $1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, open field grown, cabbage, $1.00—1000; tomato, $1.00; Ruby King Pepper, $2.00, prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

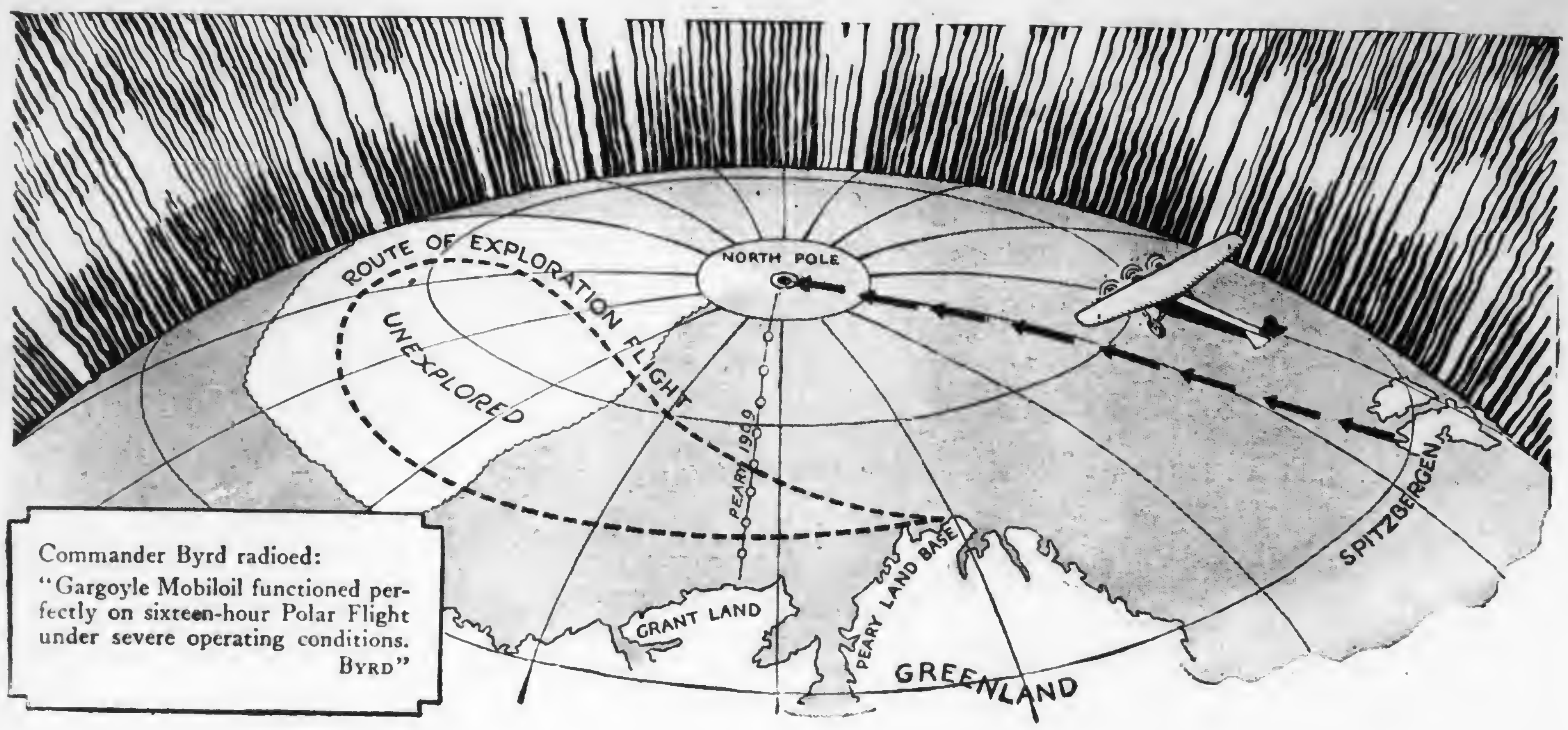
CABBAGE plants for summer and fall heading, 75c per 1000, shipped anywhere. Jas. J. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Leading varieties. Cabbage, tomato, $1.00—1,000; Pepper $2.00. Satisfactory service. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Waiters, Va.

TOBACCO

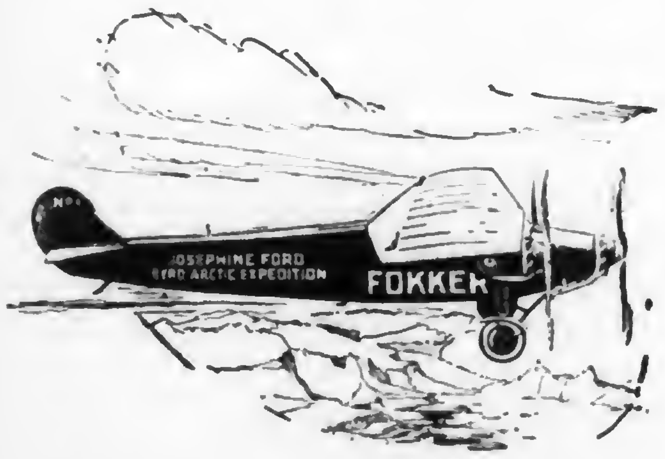
HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.



Commander Byrd radioed:
"Gargoyle Mobiloil functioned perfectly on sixteen-hour Polar Flight under severe operating conditions.
BYRD"

Byrd flies to the top of the world!



The Monoplane, *Josephine Ford*. Motored by three 200 h.p., 9-cylinder Wright engines. Consumes about 1¾ gallons of Mobiloil and 28 gallons of gasoline per hour. Cruising radius about 1,400 miles.

Kings Bay, Spitzbergen. Northernmost port open to navigation—a Norwegian possession. Byrd left *S. S. Chantier* here.

Lieut. Commander Byrd dressed for the Arctic.

Successful flight to North Pole in Mobiloil-lubricated plane has a special significance for farmers

BYRD'S history-making flight marks another great achievement for flying, for a Naval aviator, and for a Mobiloil-lubricated plane.

Commander Byrd chose Gargoyle Mobiloil as the one oil supremely qualified to meet the unusual demands made upon the Wright engines of his Fokker plane. He knew correct lubrication would be, perhaps, the most important single factor in the reliable operation of the airplane's motors.

Facing great hazards in Arctic ice, fog and winds, he could take no chances on faulty lubrication.

Tractor Engines and Airplane Engines

Your tractor, operating for long hours under full load, makes heavy demands on your lubricating oil. But here was a test on lubrication far more severe. The range of temperature was even wider, and the engines ran at wide open throttle for nearly 16 hours.

In Byrd's plane Mobiloil clearly demonstrated its superior ability to hold its body, and to maintain positive lubrication under full load and extreme heat. These same conditions occur in a less degree in your tractor. Are you taking advantage of Mobiloil's ability to meet them?

In 1924, Mobiloil lubricated the engines used in the U. S. Army Round-the-World Flight. The Mobiloil used in these flights was not a special oil prepared for the tests, but was the same Gargoyle Mobiloil that is on sale by good dealers everywhere.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.

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